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Dinna Jagannath, *Rai Sahib*, secy. to munpl. comtee. and dist. board, Dera Ismail Khan, N. W. F. P., title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 744

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Fisher, Mr. T. C., posted as depy. sectt.-genl., U. P. 631

Fitze, Mr. K. S., I.C.S., C. P., apptd. *temply.* to offc. in poll. dept. of govt. of I., posted as asst. in Kashmir for Leh 627

Fletcher, *Hon'ble* Mr. Justice, judge of High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Ben., granted priv. leave . . . . . Page 715

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Fraser, R. T., Esq., V.D., tea planter, Sylhet, Assam, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — . . 740

Fraser, *Hon'ble* Mr. S. M., C.S.I., C.I.E., resdt. of 1st class, granted furlo., 209; leave extended 741

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Fremantle, S. H., Esq., I. civil service, collr. and magte. of Allahabad, U. P., to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire . 783

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Fry, Maj.-genl. C. I., to be ordy. member of mily. divn. of 3rd class or companions of Most *Hon'ble* Order of Bath 734

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Gajanan Mahadev Kamat, landowner, Kolaba dist., in Bom. presdy., title of *Rao Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 745

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Ganesh Hari Hardikar, dist. govt. pleader, Nasik, in Bom. presdy., title of *Rao Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . 20

Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar, dist. depy. collr., East Khandesh, in Bom. presdy., title of *Rao Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 747

Ganeshji Jethabhai Dubal, retired pleader and millowner, of Kathiawar, in Bom. presdy., title of *Rao Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 20

Ganga Singh, inspr. of police, Baluchistan, King's police medal confd. on — 7

Ganguli, Babu Nibaran Chandra, supvr., 1st grade, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 19

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Gardiner, E. R., Esqr., I. p. w. d., lately chief engr. and secy. to govt. of Bihar and Orissa, to be companion, Order of the I. Empire. 10

Garu, M. R. Ry. Calavala Ramanujam Chetti, merchant, Mad., title of *Rao Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 749

Garu, M. R. Ry. Pydah Venkatachalapatti, *Rao Sahib*, merchant of Cocanada, Godavari dist., in Mad. presdy., title of *Rao Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 16

Garu, M. R. Ry. Jikkani Balaji Rao Nayudu, *Rao Sahib*, depy. collr., in Mad. presdy., title of *Rao Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 745

Gatmell, Mr. R. F., class III, grade 2 of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., traff. dept., *permt.* promn. to class III, grade 1 . . . 783

Gauntlett, M. F., Esq., I.C.S., lately comptr. and audr.-genl., to be companion, Order of I. Empire, 10; reverted to class I of accts.-genl. 230

George, Mr. A. B., *tempy.* chief accts., class II, confirmed in apptt., on prolm., and posted to office of exmr. of accts., N. W. ry., posted to office of chief exmr. of accts., E. B. S. ry. 492

Ghatak, Mr. M. K., I. fin. dept., reverted to class III of genl. list, 405; posted as depy. accts.-genl., Ben., 653; apptd. to offg. as comptr., I. treasuries 789

Ghirdhari Lall, *Rai Sahib*, munpl. comr. and hony. magte., Shwebo, Burma, title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 15

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Gilbert, Mr. W. G. L., probny. asst. traff supdt., E. B. ry., in class III, grade 4, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., confirmed in his apptt. and promtd. to class III, grade 3, of that estabt. 259

Gillan, Revd. D. H., senr. chaplain of church of Scotland on Ben. estabt., apptd. to offe. as presdy. senr. chaplain of church of Scotland, Ben. 614

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Gilmore, Mr. H. St. G., *offg.* depy. traff. mngr., N. W. ry., permtly. transfd. from O. and R. ry. to N. W. ry., confirmed in class I of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys. 226

Glancy, Mr. B. J., poll. dept., posted as 2nd asst. to A. G. G. in Rajputana, 452; posted as 1st asst. to A. G. G. in Rajputana and C. C. of Ajmer-Merwara 558

Gmeiner, Mr. G., recognise apptt. of — as actg. consul-genl. for Italy at Calcutta . . 688

Gokul Nath Dam, Babu, inspr. of police, in province of Assam, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 19

Goodall, Mr. F. E., supr. stores estabt. of state rys., class II, grade 4, *permt.* promn. to class II, grade 3 685

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Goodall, Mr. H. C. A., apptd. to hold combined chge. in Burma circle, of appts. of postmr. genl., 2nd grade, offg., and dir. of tels., 3rd class, *temply.*, and to be in chge. of Burma circle as posrmr. genl., *temply.* in grade of Rs. 1,750 . 773

Gordon, Mr. F. D., apptd. to offe. as acctt.-genl., Mad. 809

Goss, Mr. J. S., asst. loco. supdt., E. B. ry., in class III, grade 2, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. loco. supdt. in class II of that estabt. 732

Gould, Mr. B. J., poll. dept., posted as asst. comr., Charsadda, in addn. to his own duties as asst. comr., Nowshera 671

Goulding, Mr. H. P. R., class III, grade 3, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., traff. dept., *permt.* promn. to class III, grade 2 783

Gracias, Mr. H. D., depy. exmr., 2nd grade, mily. accts. dept., apptd. asst. contr. of war accts., 720; *temply.* promtd. to depy. exmr., 1st grade (supy.) 771

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Graham, Mr. R., being a non-offl., nominated, to be an addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl., 430; resignation accepted of his office of addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl. 650

Grant, Mr. A. H., C.I.E., offg. for. secy. to govt. of I. in for. and poll. dept., apptd. to hold that apptt., sub. *pro tem.*, 607; to be an addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl., 650; to be companion, Most Exalted Order of Star of I. 736

Gray, Capt. W. C., M.B., I.M.S., services of — placed *temply.* at displ. of govt. of Mad., services will remain *temply.* at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I. 718

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Green, Mr. A. M., I.C.S., apptd. an offg. asst. collr. in impl. customs service, posted to Bom. 676

Green, Mr. C. W. T., asst. engr., Ben., belongs to I. A. reserve of offrs., services of — placed *temply.* at displ. of H. E. the c. in-c. . 608

Green, Mr. J. D., dist. traff. supdt., N. W. ry., in class II, grade 4, sub. *pro tem.*, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., confirmed in that rank 784

Greenfield, Mr. H. C., I.C.S., C. P., apptd. temply. to offe. in poll. dept. of govt. of I., posted as asst comr. of Ajmer-Merwara; . 719

Greenop, Mr. T. C., chief offr. of Fire Bde. of Bom. munplty., King's police medal confd. on — 2

Greig, Maj. A. W., I.M.S., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I. . 185

Grey, Mr. C. E., bar-at-law, apptd. to be offl. trustee of Ben., sub. *pro tem.* 292

Grice, *Hon'ble* Lt.-col. W. T., V.D., head of firm of Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., comdt., 1st battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, and an addl. member of council of govr. for making laws and regulations; to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire . . . 737

Grieve, Mr. J. W. A., depy. consvr. of forests, transfd. from Ben. to Andamans, 609; apptd. to be an asst. supdt. in sett. so long as he holds his present office 628

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Grimes, Revd. C. C., apptd. to be a chapln. on probn. on Ben. (Calcutta) eccl. estabt. to fill an existing vacancy 36

Gunning, J. F., Esq., I. civil service, magte. and collr., Shahabad, Bihar and Orissa, to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire 737

Gubbay, Mr. M. M. S., I.C.S., placed on spl. duty with govt. of I., dept. of com. and ind., as wheat comr. 561

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Guha, Babu Monmohan, second inspr. of regstn. offices, Ben., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 18

Gupta, Mr. A. C., asst. acctt.-genl., Bom., granted priv. leave 39

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Gupta, Babu Rukmini Kanto, reve. sherishtadar depy. comr.'s office, Sylhet, in province of Assam, title of *Rai Sahib* as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 19

Gupta, Mr. Satish Chandra, bar.-at-law, confirmed as legal asst. in legislative dept. . 669

Gwyther, Mr. C. E., posted as asst. acctt.-genl. and currency offr., Bom. 789

Gwyther, Mr. F. E., C.I.E., chief engr., 2nd class, to be chief engr., 1st class, *permt.* . . . 588

Gwyther, Mr. F. W., offg. asst. loco. supdt., E. B. ry., reverted to his substantive apptt. of carriage foreman and hony. asst. loco. supdt. 716

Gyi, U. Pet, munpl. comr. of Salin, Burma. Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — 13

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Hailey, *Hon'ble* Mr. W. M., C.I.E., I. civil service, Chief Commr. of Delhi, to be companion, Most Exalted Order of Star of I. 735

Haines, Mr H. H., consvr. of forests, 1st grade, N. C., Burma, transfd. to Bihar and Orissa . 654

Haji Karam Elahi, Sethi, genl. mercht., Peshawar, in N.-W. F. P., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 747

Haji Kasim-ud-din Molla, head of firm of Messrs. Golam Hyder and Sons, Shillong, in province of Assam, title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 43

Haji Muhammad Yusuf, prominent Musalman gentleman of Bom., honour of knighthood confd. on — 739

Hakim Mahomed Ajmal Khan, Hazik-ul-mulk, presdt., Anjuman Tibbia (medl. association) of Delhi, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to — . . 12

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Hamilton, Capt. S. W. S., R.E., offg. depy. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I. .

Hanson, Capt. G. J. G., 69th P[illegible]d. temply. to offe. in poll. dept., po[illegible] comr., attd. to Peshawar dist. . . 671

Hanson, Mr. J., supdt. of post office, 1st grade, to be depy. post.-mr.-genl., 3rd grade, provsly. from 21st Jan. 1915 to 30th Jan. 1915 480

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Har Narain, sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Kotah, Rajputana, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — . 13

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Harrison, Mr. C. H., I.C.S., post-mr.-genl., 1st grade, apptd. to offe. as dir.-genl. of posts and tels. 753

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Hawkins, Mr. A. V., class II, grade 5, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., *permt.* promn. to class II, grade 4 783

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Heale, Capt. R. J. W., poll. dept., posted as asst. comr., Thal sub-divn. 650

Heaton, *Hon'ble* Mr. Justice J. J., I.C.S., puisne judge of high court of judicature at Bom., confd. honour of knighthood on — . . 11

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Hignell, Mr. S. R., I. civil service, apptd. to offe as depy. secy. to govt. of I. in home dept. . 688

Hill, *Hon'ble* Mr. C. H. A., C.S.I., C.I.E., apptd. to act *temply.* as an ordy. member of council of govr.-genl. of I. 584

Hill, M., Esq., I. forest dept., chief consvr. of forests, C. P., and lately offg. inspr.-genl. of forests, to be companion, Order of I. Empire 11

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Hince, Mr. F. A., class II, grade 4, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., traff. dept., *permt.* promn. to class II, grade 3 783

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Halberton, Mr. E. J., recognise apptt. of —, actg. consul. for Siam at Rangoon . . . 275, 787

Hollister, Revd. W. H., to be marriage registrar and to be an offr. to grant certifs. of marriage between Native Christians, in respect of all places within territories of Mysore, including civil and mily. station of Bangalore . . 787

Holloway, *Hon'ble* Brigdr.-genl. B., I.A., secy. to govt. of I. in army. dept., and an addl. member of council of govr.-genl. for making laws and regulations, to be companion, Most Eminent Order of Empire 737

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Horn, Mr. W. R., junr. govt. inspr. of rys., Circle No. 7, Mad., apptd. to hold chge. of office of senr. govt. inspr. of rys., Circle No. 7, 400; placed on spl. duty in office of ry. board . 556

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Huddleston, Lt. P. G., R.E., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I. 8

Hudson, 3rd class asst. surgn. A. L., I.S.M.D., on quarantine duty in Bushire, apptd. to hold *temply.* sub-chge. of resdy. dispensary, Bushire 651

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Humphrys, Capt. F. H., poll. dept., posted as depy. comr., Bannu 671

Hunt, Mr. E., supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., loco. dept., class II, grade 4, promn. to class II, grade 3 665

Hunter, Capt. F. F., I.A., depy. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I. 8

Hunter, Mr. J. C., supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., carriage and wagon dept., class II, grade 3, promn. to class II, grade 2 . . 715

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Hutchinson, Maj. W. G., poll. dept., posted as 2nd asst. to A. G.-G. and C. C. in Baluchistan, 475; posted as poll. agent, Chagai . 720

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Irwin, Mr. C. A., asst. metallurgical inspr., apptd. to hold charge of current duties of office of metallurgical inspr. . . . .
Irwin, Mr. R. deV., apptd. as asst. loco. supdt. in class III, grade 3, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., posted to E. B. ry. . . . .
Iyengar, Dr. K. R. Krishnaswami, M.B., C. B., apptd. to bacteol. dept. on probn. . .
Iyer, Mr. R. Srinivasa, posted as depy. acctt. genl., Mad. . . . . .
Iyat, Mr . J., exe. engr., on spl. duty in office of Ry. Board, apptd. to offe. as asst. secy., Ry. Board . . . . . .

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Jackson, Mr. F., class III, grade 1, and class II, grade 5, *tempy.*, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., traff. dept., permt. promn. to class II, grade 5 . . . . . .
Jackson, Mr. G. E., asst. curator, Bureau of edn., sub. *pro tem.*, apptd. substantively *pro. tempore* curator . . . . . .
Jackson, Mr. H., asst. loco. supdt., N. W. ry., in class III, grade 1, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. loco. supdt. in class II of that estabt. ; 34 ; reverted to his substantive apptt. of asstt. loco. supdt., in class III, grade 1, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. loco. supdt. in class II of that estabt., 622 . . . . .
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Jacob, Mr. C. W., B.A., I.C.S., apptd. asst. wheat comr., Calcutta . . . . . .
Jacob, Mr. E., sub.-asst. surgn., in Bom. presdy. (retired), title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . . .
Jacob, Mr. P. G., posted as depy. acctt.-genl., Punr . . . . . .
Jacobson, late Mr. A. R., depy. traff. mgr., O. and R. ry., apptd. as traff. mgr., with sub. *pro tem.* rank . . . . . .
Jai Narain, *Rai Bahadur*, dist. traff. supdt., O. and R. ry., in class II, grade 4, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., apptd. as depy. traff. mgr. in class I of that estabt., 399 ; permt. promn. to class II, grade 3 . . . . . .
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Jervis, Revd. E. O., M.A., chaplain on Mad. eccl. estabt., services of — placed at displ. of army dept. . . . . .
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Jiwan Singh, Sardar [illegible] Padama, *Hony.* Magte., Lahore district, title of *Sardar Bahadur*, as a personal distinction, confd. upon —. .
John[illegible], Mr. F. W., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., member of comtee. on co-operation in I., services of — replaced at displ. of for. and poll. dept. .
Johnstone, *Hon'ble* Mr. Justice D. C., I.C.S., judge of chief court of Pun., honour of Knighthood confd.on — 11 ; to be chief judge .
Jones, Mr. E. P., B.A., sectt. supdt., 1st grade, to offe. as registrar . . . . . .
Jones, Lt.-Col. J. L., I.M.S., assay mr., Bom., granted priv. leave . . . . . .
Jones, Revd. J. S., B.A., chaplain on Ben. (Lahore) eccl. estabt., services of — replaced at displ. of govt. of Pun. . . . . .
Jones, Mr. L., I.C.S., dist. and sessions judge, to act as second *tempy.* addl. judge. . . .
Jones, Mr. W. J., posted as asst. acctt.-genl., Bihar and Orissa . . . . . .
Joscelyne, Mr. A. H., class II, grade 3, supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., loco. dept., promn. to class II, grade 2 . . . . . .
Joshi, V. S., hony. presdy. magte., Bom., title of *Rao Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . . .
Jwala Prasad, *Rai Sahib*, govt. pleader, Arrah, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . . .

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Kamruddin Abdul Rehman, *Khan Sahib*, 2nd grade inspr. in Bom. dist. police, King's police medal confd. on — . . . . . .
Kankanhally Krishnaingar, depy. chief engr., Mysore, p. w. d., title of *Rao Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . .
Kaye, Mr. G. R., registrar, dept. of edn., apptd. on probn. to be curator of bureau of edn. .
Kazi Ismail Kazi Muhammad Porebandri, Mr., editor of " Akhbar-i-Islam," Bom., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . . .
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Kazi Saiyid Farzand Ahmad, *Khan Bahadur*, zemindar of Bihar and Orissa, Bar to Kaisar-i-Hind medl. of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —. . . . . .
Kazi Siraj-ud-din Ahmad, bar.-at law, Rawalpindi, in Pun., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . .
Kealy, Mr. E. H., poll. dept., posted as 2nd addl. divl. and sessions judge, Peshawar, 321 ; posted as secy. to C. C. and A. G.-G., N.- W. F. P. . . . . .
Keating, Mr. R. C., chief acctt., class II, attd. to office of chief exmr., of accts., N. W. ry., granted priv. leave . . . . . .
Keatinge, Mr. D. E., chief storekeeper, O. and R. ry., in class I of supr. stores estabt. of state rys., apptd. chief storekeeper, N. W. ry. .
Keatinge, Mr. S. A. J., chief storekeeper, N. W. ry., in class I of supr. stores estabt. of state rys., permtd. to retire from service of govt. .

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Keeling, H. I., Esq., A.M.I.C.E., chief engr. and secy. to C. C., Delhi, and a Member of Delhi impl. comtee., to be companion, [illegible] Exalted Order of Star of I. 735

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Kennedy, Maj. W. M., apptd. to be chairman of Assam Labour Board 635

Kennion, Lt.-Col. R. L., poll. dept., on retn. from leave, posted as H. B. M.'s Consul for Arabistan and *ex-officio* asst. to poll. resdt. in Persian Gulf; 628; to be magte. of 1st class within the limits of province of Arabistan; to be subordinate judge of 1st class . . 808

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Keys, R. J., Esq., I. tel. dept., depy. supdt. traff., Simla, to be companion 739

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Khudabad Khan, *walad* Khalikdad Khan, inspr. of police, riverain police, Hyderabad, Sind, in Bom. presdy., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . 17

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Krishna Nand Joshi, supdt., office of impl. Bacteriologist, Muktesar, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 20

Kunhardt, Maj. J. C. G., I.M.S., services of — replaced at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I. 655

Kunwar Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, of Chhitari, Bulandshahr, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Nawab*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 742

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Lacey, Mr. O. B., supr. revs. estabt. of state rys., loco. dept., class III, grade 2, and class II, *offg.*, promn. to class III, grade 1, and class II, grade 5, *tempy.* 660

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Laird-MacGregor, Mr. E. G. L., I.C.S., collr., class III, substantive, impl. customs service, to be collr., class II, *offg.* 694

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Lala Bhag Mall, *Rai Sahib*, persnl. I. asst. to A. G.-G. and C. C. in Baluchistan, to be companion 740

Lala Bhoja Ram, Arora, Tahsildar, in N.-W. F. P. (retired,) title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 19

Lala Brijlal Radhwar, Chairman, munpl. board, and hony. magte., Ujhani, dist. Budaun, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 18

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Lala Chotal Ram, Tahsildar, in Pun., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 19

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Lala Devi Das, British trade agent, Gartok, Western Tibet, title of *Rai Sahib* as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 19

Lala Dina Nath, extra asst. comr., in Pun., title of *Rai Sahib* as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 748

Lala Girdhari Lal, hony. magte. of Jhang, in Pun., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 19

Lala Gauri Shankar, *Rai Bahadur*, provl. service, extra asst. comr. in Pun., to be companion . 739

Lala Gobind Sahai, head clerk and treasury offr., Gilgit agency, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 749

Lala Jai Lal, member of munpl. comtee., Simla, in Pun, title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 744

Lala Jugal Kishore, B.A., *offg.* inspr. of schools, Ambala divn., in Pun., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . 748

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Lala Kalu Ram, supy. inspr. attd. to office of postmr.-genl., Pun. and N.-W. F. C., Lahore, in Pun., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 19

Lala Kashi Ram, retired supdt., office of sanv. comr. in Pun., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 748

Lala Labhu Ram, M.A., LL.B., extra asst. comr., in Pun., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 19

Lala Lachman Dass, Sarishtedar, Quetta-Peshin agency, in Baluchistan, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . 748

Lala Lachmi Narain, munpl. comr. and hony. magte. Delhi, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 19

Lala Makhan Lal, hony. magte., Rewari, Gurgaondist., in Pun., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . 19

Lala Narayan Das, sub.-engr., p.w. d., in Pun., title of *Rai Sahib* as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 748

Lala Prabh Dial, bar.-at-law, public prosecutor, Peshawar divn., in N.-W. F. P., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl distinction, confd. upon — 748

Lala Ralla Ram Chowdry, 2nd Battn., 7th Gurkha Rifles, of Gujranwala dist., in Pun., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 20

Lala Ram Chand, asst. surgn. and actg. civil surgn., Dera Ismail Khan, in N.-W. F. P., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 19

Lala Ram Chand Lohia, proprietor of firm of Messrs. Nannu Mal Jankidas, Delhi, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 749

Lala, Sarju Prasad, banker and contractor, Fyzabad, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 748

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Laughlin, Miss L. H. M., supdt. of St. Mary's Girls' Anglo-Vernacular High and Normal schools, Rangoon, Burma, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — 494

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Law, Mr. H. D. G., poll. dept., posted as second asst. to A. G.-G. in Rajputana ; 559 ; I. civil service (Bihar and Orissa) confirmed in poll. dept. 161

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Leete, Mr. F. A., consvr. of forests, 3rd grade, provsl. substantive, to be consvr. of forests, 3rd grade, substantive, 494 ; to offe. as consvr. of forests, 2nd grade ; 752 ; reverted to 3rd grade. 813

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Lightowler, Mr. I., supr. stores estabt. of state rys., class III, grade 4, *permt.* promn. to class III, grade 3 685

Lincoln, Mr. H. H., sectt. asst., 1st grade, dept. of R. and A., apptd. to be supdt., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* 494

Lloyd, Miss E., B.A., Missionary of Welsh Calvinistic Mission, Silchar, Assam, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — 13

Lloyd, Mr. G. W., apptd. as asst. loco. supdt. in class III, grade 3, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., posted to N. W. ry. . . . 486

Lambardo, Mr. D., recognise apptt. of — actg. vice-consul for Italy at Aden . . . 808

Long, Mr. G. R., placed on spl. duty in office of chief consvr. of forests, Burma ; 654 ; consvr. of forests, 2nd grade, provsl. substantive, on spl. duty, assume charge of Tenasserim Circle, Burma, in addn. to his own duties . 813

Lorimer, Maj. D. L. R., poll. dept., posted as asst. poll. agent, Chitral 280

Lovegrove, Mr. W. H., consvr. of forests, 2nd grade, provsl. substantive (on foreign service), to be consvr. of forests, 2nd grade, substantive (on foreign service) 494

Low, Mr. C. E., C.I.E., I.C.S., placed on spl. duty in dept. of com. and ind., with effect from 2nd Jan. 1915 to the date on which he takes over chge. as secy. of that dept. ; 192 ; apptd. secy. to govt. of I. in this dept., 248 ; nominated to be an adl. member of Legislative Council . 291

Luard, Maj. C. E., poll. dept., on retn. from leave, placed on spl. duty under orders of A. G.-G. in C. I.; 321 ; posted as poll. agent in Malwa 587

Lucas, Capt. M. H., 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), reserve offr., Zhob Militia, apptd. to offe. as adjt. (navy.) of same corps in addn. to his own duties 320

Lukis, Lady, wife of *Hon'ble* Surgn.-genl. *Sir* P. Lukis, K.C.S.I., K.H.S., Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 1st class for public service in I., awarded to —, ... 740

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[illegible] 10

[illegible] 787

Lyall, Mr. E. F., C.I.E., I.C.S., member of comtee. on co-operation in I., services of — replaced at displ. of govt. of Bihar and Orissa 772

Lyster, Mr. A. G. G., asst. engr., Pun., [illegible] to I. A., reserve of offrs., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c.

Macartney, *Sir* G., K.C.I.E., H. B. M.'s consul-genl. at Kashgar, granted priv. leave combined with spl. leave 788

MacBrayne, Capt. R. J., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, asst. inspg. offr., Pun. states impl. service infy., apptd. to offe. as inspg. offr., Kashmir impl. service infy., in addn. to his own duties 770

Macdonald, Mr. K. C., dist. supdt. of police, 3rd grade, Burma, King's police medal confd. on — 5

McGilchrist, Maj. A. C., M.D., M.R.C.P., I.M.S., services of — replaced at displ. of govt. of Ben. 403

MacKenna, Mr. J., I.C.S. (Burma), placed on spl. duty with govt. of I., dept. of R. and A.; 7; services of — replaced at displ. of govt. of Burma 432

Mackenzie, Capt. C. F., poll. dept., placed on spl. duty under orders of poll. resdt. in Persian Gulf: 452; placed on spl. duty under govt. of I. in for. and poll. dept. 650

Mackenzie, Mr. D. G., poll. dept., posted as city magte., Peshawar, 187; I. civil service (Bom.) confirmed in poll. dept. 808

Mackenzie, Mr. J. P., supdt. of tels., permtd. to retire from service of govt. 610

Maclagan, *Sir* E. D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., presdt. of comtee. on co-operation in I., services of — replaced at displ. of govt. of Pun. 772

Maclagan, Col. R. S., C.B., C.S.I., R.E., chief engr., 2nd class, promn. to chief engr., 1st class 9

Maconachie, Mr. R. R., poll. dept., posted as asst. comr. attd. to Bannu dist. 346

MacPhail, Mr. A. D., recognised apptt. of — as actg. consul. for Norway at Bom. 808

Macrae, Mr. A. R., an asst. supdt. of police in Pun., placed temply. on spl. duty under orders of *Hon'ble* poll. resdt. in Persian Gulf 651

Macrae, Lt.-Col. J. L., I.M.S., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I. 451

Mactaggart, Lt.-Col. C., C.I.E., I.M.S., inspr.-genl. of prisons, U. P., apptd. to be inspr.-genl. of civil hospls., U. P. 605

Lt.-Col. R. C., I. M. S. (Ben.), an *offg* agency surgn. of 1st class, to be an agency [illegible] of 1st class, s. p. t. 586

Bailey, Mr. J. L., poll. dept., apptd. to offe. [illegible] secy. to govt. of I. in [illegible] 37

Mallin, Mr. P. H., asst. engr., Indo-Burma ry. connection surv., transfd. to N. W. ry. 646

[illegible] Modi, L. M. and S., civil [illegible] title of *Rao Saheb*, [illegible] upon — 745

[illegible] govt. high [illegible] *Saheb*, as [illegible] 750

Mahant Raghu Das, of Ramdas, hony. magte., Amritsar dist., in Pun., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a [illegible] distinction, confd. upon — 19

Maharatna, Krishtahna, *Rai Bahadur*, depy. supdt. of police, services of — replaced at displ. of govt. of Bihar and Orissa 430

Maharaj Singh, Kunwar, M.A., bar.-at-law, to be senr. asst. secy, in dept. of edn.; 565; to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire 737

Mahashankar Chhaganlal Raval, Mr., postmr., Bhavnagar, in Bom. presdy., title of *Rao Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 750

Mahomed Hashim *walad* Punhoon, *Khan Sahib*, Taluka Saughar, Thar and Parkar dist., in Bom. presdy., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 14

Mahony, Mr. F. V., asst. storekeeper, N. W. ry., in class III, grade 1, of supr. stores estabt., promtd. to class II of that estabt. 686

Mahony, Mr. J. S., supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., carriage and wagon dept., class III, grade 4, promn. to class III, grade 3 715

Majumdar, Mr. U. L., comptr., I. treasuries, granted priv. leave 789

Malang Hyath Batcha Sahib, merchant of Vaniyambadi, North Arcot dist., in Mad. presdy., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 743

Malik, *Hon'ble* Muhammad Amin Khan, of Shamsabad, Attock dist., member of legislative council of lt.-govr. of Pun., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 15

Malik, Hony. Capt. Muhammad Mubariz Khan, Tiwana, Shahpur dist., in Pun., title of Nawab, as persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 14

Malikdad Khan, Risldr., Aden Troop, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 747

Manico, Mr. E. L., supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., carriage and wagon dept., class III, grade 2, promn. to class III, grade 1 715

Manifold, Col. C. C., C.B., M.S., I.M.S., inspr.-genl. of civil hospls., U. P., granted priv. leave on p. a. 558

Manik Rao Balwant Rao Deshmukh, of Matargaon, Buldana dist., in Berar, title of *Rao Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 750

Manley, Mr. E. L., asst. engr., S. S. ry. constn., transfd. to E. B. ry. 446

Mansell, Mr. L. I. G., asst. loco. supdt., N. W. ry., at his own request, permtd. to resign service of govt. 445

Manson, Mr. S. D., class III, grade 1, and class II, grade 5, *tempy.*, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., traff. dept., permt. promn. to class II, grade 5; 783; placed in charge of current duties of depy. traff. mgr., trains, in addn. to his own duties 850

Marris, Mr. W. S., C.I.E., services of — replaced at displ. of govt. of U. P. 627

Marsden, Mr. R. E., instr., to be sylviculturist, in forest research institute and coll., Dehra Dun 600

Marshall, Dr. J. H., C.I.E., M.A., Litt. D., F.S.A., dir.-genl. of Archæology in I., honour of kt.hood confd. on — 11

Mason, Lt. K., R.E., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I. 8

Massink, Mr. W., consul for Netherlands at Bailgoon, resumed chge. of his office 491

Matheson, Mr. L. E., depy. station supdt., Kalyan, apptd. to offe. as asst. traff. supdt. [illegible] ry. 646

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Mathra Das, class III, grade 8, of supr. reve. estabt. of state, rya., traff. dept., permt. promn. to class III, grade 2 . . . 783

Matley, Mr. C. A., D. Sc., F.G.S., apptd. to be an exmr. of ordce. factories accts. in office of esmr. contr. of mily. supply accts. in fin. dept. (mily. fin.), services of — extd. . . . 608

Maulvi Abdul Aziz Khan, chairman, English munplty., Malda, in Ben., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —. . 745

Maulvi Abdul Ghani, vice-presdt. of munpl. comtee. of Karnal, in Pun., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 17

Maulvi Abdul Latif Khan, of Dhanbaid, dist. Manbhum, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 746

Maulvi Afanulla, Rangpur, Ben., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 17

Maulvi Abdul Maunan Chaudhuri, Zemindar of Silbaras, Sylhet dist., in province of Assam, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 746

Maulvi Hafizar Rahman Chaudhuri, Bogra, Ben., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 14

Maulvi Hashmat Husain, depy. magte. and depy. collr. in province of Bihar and Orissa (retired), title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 15

Maulvi Kadir Baksh, vice-chairman, dist. board, Malda, Ben., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 17

Maulvi Muhammad Ahmad, of Deoband, Saharanpur, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Shams-ul-Ulama*, as a persnl. distinction confd. upon — 742

Maulvi Muhammad Ashfaq Hasan Khan, reve. member of council, Bharatpur state, in Rajputana, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 18

Maulvi Muhammad Irfan, M.A., nominated to be ordy. fel. of university 294

Maulvi Saiyid Abdul Latif, depy. collr., Bakarganj, in Ben., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a perpersnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 746

Maulvi Saiyid Razi-ud-din, asst. comr. of excise, Bareilly, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 17

Maulvi Sami-ullah, member of dist. board of Ballia, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 746

Maulvi Shah Badr-ud-din, Sajjada Nashin of Phulwari, Patna dist., in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of *Shams-ul-Ulama*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 14

Maulvi Sharafat Ali Chaudhuri, depy. supdt. of police, in province of Assam, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 17

Maulvi Wasimuddin Ahmed, B.L., vice-chairman, dist. board, Pabna, in Ben., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon— 743

Maulvi Zahiruddin Ahmad, *Khan Sahib*, of Jagatdal, 24-Parganas, in Ben., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 743

Maung Aung Bwin, Subdr., Chindwin Battn., Burma mily. police, title of *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 750

Maung Aung Gyi, inspr. of police, in Burma, title of *Thayè gaung ngwe Da ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 21

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Maung Ba E, Myoôk, in Burma, title of *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 21

Maung Ba Thaw, Myoôk, in Burma, title of *Thayè gaung ngwe Daga Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 750

Maung BaU, Judl. Myoôk, in Burma, title of *Ahmudan gaung Tasik Ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, presdt. [illegible], upon— . . . 750

Maung [illegible] and Lat[illegible] U, Myoôk and asst. sett. offr., Burma, title of *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min.*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 21

Maung Min Gyaw, clerk, Burma sectt., title of *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 750

Maung Paw Tun, K.S.M., provl. civil service, Judge, sub-divil. courts of Insein and Taikkyi, Burma, to be companion 739

Maung Piek, forest ranger, in Burma, title of *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 750

Maung Po Gaung, inspr. of police, in Burma, title of *Thayè gaung ngwe Da ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 21

Maung Po Kyaw, extra asst. comr., in Burma, title of *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min, as a* persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 750

Maung Po Hla, A.T.M., extra ast. comr., in Burma, title of *Kyet thaye Zaung shwe Salwè ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 20

Maung Pu, inspr. of police, in Burma, title of *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 17

Maung Pye, Burma, title of *Aggahmahāpandita*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . 21

Maung San E., extra asst. consvr. of forests, in Burma, title of *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . 21

Maung San Ya, Myoôk, in Burma, title of *Thayè gaung ngwe Da ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 21

Maung Tha DoPru, supdt. of land records (retired) and hony. magte., in Burma, title of *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 21

Maung Thin, A.T.M., extra asst. comr., in Burma, title of *Kyet thaye yaung shwe Salwè ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 750

Maung Yot The Aung, Myoôk, in Burma, title of *Ahmudan gang Tazeik ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 750

Maxwell, *Hon'ble* Mr. W., C.I.E., M.V.O., I. civil service, dir.-genl. of posts and tels., and an addl. member of council of govr.-genl. for making laws and regulations, to be kt. comdr., Most Eminent Order of I. Empire, 736; granted priv. leave combined with furlo. . . 753

Maynard, *Hon'ble* Mr. H. J., I. civil service, comr. of Lahore divn., Pun., and an addl. member of council of govr.-genl. for making laws and regulations, to be companion, Most Exalted Order of Star of I. 735

Mayston, Mr. H., dir. of tels., promtd. permtly. to grade of Rs. 1,750 ; 281 ; apptd. to be dir., tel. engng., southern circle . . . 722

McCormick, Maj. A. L. C., R.E., posted as mint mr., Calcutta 433

McCracken, Mr. J., vice-consul for Norway at Bassein, resumed chge. of his office . . 27[illegible]

McCrie, Mr. C. M., depy. consvr. of forests, placed in chge. of office of consvr. of forests, Southern Circle . . . . . 60[illegible]

McGill, Mr. A. A., sectt. in office of sectt.-genl., Bom., apptd. to offg. as chief sectt., class II, in that office . . . . . 16[illegible]

or, Mr. W. E. S., depy. trafc.-mgr., E. B. ry., transfd. to O. and R. ry. and apptd. to offe. a. *p. t.* as traff. mgr. of that ry. 622

McGregor, Mr. W. M., supr. stores estabt. of state rys., class III, grade 2, and class II, *offg.*, permt. promn. to class III, grade 1, and class II, grade 4, *tempy.*, 686; transfd. to [illegible] in his substantive capacity of [illegible] keeper in class III, grade 1, of that [illegible] 686; reverted to his substantive apptt. of asst. storekeeper in class III, grade 1, of supr. stores estabt., state rys. 782

McHarg, Maj. A. A., R.E., depy. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I. 8

McKay, Lt. H. M., R.E., asst. supdt. (on probn.), S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I. 8

McMahon, Mr. A. St. C., an asst. in legislative dept., apptd. to offe. as supdt. in that dept. 624

McMichael, Mr. J. F., asst. traff. supdt., N. W. ry., on spl. duty under orders of ry. board, in class III, grade 1, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. traff. supdt. with *tempy.* rank in class II, grade 5, of that estabt. 622

McNeill, *Hon'ble* Mr. J., I.C.S., apptd. an addl. member of council of H. E. the govr.-genl., to be a member of board of management of I. people's famine trust 690

McWatters, Mr. A. C., I.C.S., placed on spl. duty with govt. of I., dept. of com. and ind. 479

Savantvadi, in Bom. presdy., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 14

Melville, Lt.-Col. H. B., M.B., I.M.S., services of —replaced at displ. of govt. of U. P. 786

Meredith, Mr. R., C.I.E., temply. apptd. as depy. dir.-genl. of tel. traff., 192; to offe. in grade of Rs. 2,000 281

Merwanji Pestonji, Diwan, Jamnagar State, Kathiawar, in Bom. presdy., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 14

Menon, Mr. V. K., to offe. in class II, in govt. of I., fin. dept., seett. 608

Meyer, *Hon'ble Sir* W. S., K.C.I.E., I. civil service, an ordy. member of council of govr.-genl., to be kt.-comdr., Most Exalted Order of Star of I. 735

Mian Mohammad Shafi, *Hon'ble Khan Bahadur*, elected to be an addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl. 624

Michael, *Hon'ble* Mr. W. H., I.C.S., finl. adviser, mily. finance, granted priv. leave combined with furlo.; will revert to I. fin. dept., on expiry of priv. leave, 607; resignation accepted of his office of addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl. 650

Middlemiss, Mr. C. S., supdt., geol. surv. of I., granted priv. leave combined with spl. leave 248

Milki Ram, *Rai Bahadur*, storekeeper, N. W. ry., in class II, grade 1, of supr. stores estabt. of state rys., apptd. chief storekeeper, O. and R. ry., 556; permtd. to retire from service of govt. 850

Millar, Mr. J. G., having been temply. apptd. to I. edul. service, posted as an addl. asst. mr. in Mayo Coll., Ajmer 631

Millet, G. P., Esq., I. forest service, asst. conservr. of forests, Bom. presdy., to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire 737

Mr. H. W., temply. supr., Mad., apptd. to impl. engr. service as asst. engr., and posted to Mad. Presidency 771

Milne, Mr. W. F., posted as depy. accott.-genl., Burma 652

Milner, Mr. H. W., supdt., p. w. stores, Mad., services of — placed at displ. of c. c., Delhi 345

Mint, accts. of gold standard reserve, statt. of receipts, charges and balance of — for quarter ending 30th Sept. 1914, 38; 31st Dec. 1914 559

Mir Abdullah Shah, foreign minister, of Maler Kotla State, in Pun., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 743

Mir Alam Khan, *Khan Sahib*, Mengal, in Baluchistan, title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 15

Mir Ghulam Nabi, Kurd, in Baluchistan, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 18

Mir Hajjian Khan, Massoori Bugti, of Baluchistan, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 746

Mir Kamal Khan, Jam of Las Bela, Kalat, Baluchistan, to be companion, Order of I. Empire 10

Mir Shadi Khan, Bangalzai, of Baluchistan, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 746

Mir Shahdad Khan, Bahawalanzai Mari, in Baluchistan, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 18

Mir Sharbat Khan, Wazir, Las Bela State, in Baluchistan, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 18

Miran Bakah, sub-inspr. of police, Pun., King's police medal confd. on — 4

Mirza Ali Muhammad Khan, B.A., inspr. of schools, Northern Circle, in N.-W. F. P., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 18

Mirza Aslam Beg, 7th asst. supdt., to be 6th asst. supdt., in Port Blair; services of — placed at displ. of govt. of Pun. for employment in provl. civil service 345

Mirza Ghulam Mustafa, Wazir Wazarat, Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir state, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 746

Mirza Rattonji Rustomji, inspr., Bom. dist. police, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 17

Misra, Mr. A. L., seett. asst., 2nd grade, to be supdt., 3rd grade 645

Misra Mahabir Prasad, of Madhubani, dist. Darbhanga, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 748

Mitchell, Rev. J., M.A., F.R.A.S., nominated to be ordy. fel. of university 294

Mitra, Mr. B. N., C.I.E., apptd. to offe. as depy. secy. to govt. of I. in fin. dept., 632; apptd. contr. of war accts. 652

Mitra, Mr. J. C., apptd. to offe. as comptr., C. P. 789

Mitra, Babu Jamini Mohan, registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ben., title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 15

Mitra, Mr. M. K., posted as depy. accts.-genl., Ben. 492

Mitra, Babu Priya Nath, head clerk in office of supdt. of police, Patna dist., in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 745

Mitra, Babu Ram Charan, vakil of high court of judicature at Fort William, Ben., and law offr. of govt., to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire 737

Mitter, *Hon'ble* Mr. B. C., bar.-at-law, standing counsel for presdy. of Fort William in Ben., [illegible] 604

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Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Esq., bar-at-law, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 1st class for public service in I., awarded to — . . 740

Mohsan Ali, retired subdr. and zaildar of Mandra, R. Pindi dist., Karnal, in Pun., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 17

Moitra, Babu Akhoy Kumar, dir. of Varendra research society, Rajshahi, Ben., Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — 13

Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Mr., C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore, to be kt.-comdr., Most Eminent Order of I. Empire 736

Mollett, Mr. J. D., supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., loco. dept., class III, grade 2, promn. to class III, grade 1, 666; apptd. to offe. as dist. loco. supdt. in class II, N. W. ry. . . 850

Monica, Revd. M. S., of convent of St. Joseph at Saugor, senr. sister in chge. of Nursing at Bhagalpore hospl., Bihar and Orissa, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — 13

Monro, Mr. A. V., consvr. of forests, 2nd (*offg.* 1st) grade, confirmed in 1st grade . . . 494

Monteath, *Hon'ble* Mr. R. G., accepted resignation of his office of addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl., 600; honour of kt.-hood, confd. on — 738

Montgomerie, Mr. C. W. E., permtd. to resign H. M.'s I.C.S. 292

Moodeliar, Saidapet Pachai Rathanasabupathy, head clerk, comst. dept., Port Blair, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 749

Moody, Mr. B., class III, grade 3, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., traff. dept., permt. promn. to class III, grade 2 783

Mookerjee, *Hon'ble* Justice *Sir* Ashutosh, kt., C.S.I., M.A., B.L., D.SC., elected by regtd. graduates 294

Moore, Mr. H. O., 2nd grade asst. supdt. of police, Bom., King's police medal confd. on — 2

Moore, Revd. P. H., missionary of American Baptist Mission, Nowgong, Assam, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — 13

More, Lt.-col. P. St. C., M.B., I.M.S., services of — replaced temply. at displ. of H. E., the c.-in-c. in I. 767

Morgan, Mr. C. C., appt. to be depy. admr. genl. of Ben., s. *p. t.* 292

Morris, Mr. E. E., inspr. in criminal investigation dept. of Bom. city police force, King's police medal, confd. on — 2

Morshead, Capt. H. T., R.E., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I. 8

Mudaliyar, V. Murugesa, *Rai Sahib*, head storekeeper, comst. dept., Port Blair, title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 16

Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, *Khan Bahadur*, provl. service, extra asst. comr., dist. judge, Hazara, N.-W. F. P., to be companion . . 740

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Muhammad Ali Khan, *offg.* poll. tahsildar, Tochi agency, in N.-W. F. P., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . 746

Muhammad Jan Khan, Muhammad Khel Wazir, in N.-W. F. P., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 18

Muirhead, Mr. A. K., asst. storekeeper, N. W. ry., in class III, grade 1, of supr. stores estabt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as a storekeeper in class II of that estabt., 227, 632; promtd. to class II of that estabt. and transfd. to E. B. ry. 683

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Mukharji, Babu Akshay Kumar, of Madaripur, Faridpur, Ben., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 18

Mukharji, Jyot Kumar, *Rai Bahadur* of Utterpara, Hooghly, in Ben., title of *Raja* as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . 742

Mukharji, Babu Nagendra Nath, provl. civil service, spl. excise depy. collr., Gaya, Bihar and Orissa, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — . . . 13

Mukherji, Babu Girish Chandra, M.A., nominated to be an ordy. fel. of university . . . 694

Mukharji, Babu Rajani Bhusan, of Kundala, Birbhum, in Ben., title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . 744

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Mulla Sabit Khan, *Khan Sahib*, British Indian Aksakal in Yarkand, title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . 15

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Munshi Abdul Rahman Khan, Zamindar, of Raipur, dist. Saharanpur, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Rao Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 16

Munshi Ahmad Buksh, sub-asst. surgn., civil hospl., Nowgong, in C. I., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 18

Munshi Ashgar Ali, *Dewan* of Charkhari state, in C. I., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 15

Munshi, Avadh Bihari Lal, M.A., depy. collr., in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 15

Munshi Baldeo Parshad, city magte. and vice-presdt., munplty., Bharatpur, in Rajputana, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 748

Munshi Hanuman Pershad, B.A., Diwan of Nagod state, in C. I., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 748

Munshi Inayat Ullah Khan, excise inspr., in Pun., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 17

Munshi Kunj Behari Lal, reve. secy., Dholpur state, in Rajputana, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . 19

Munshi Khabirullah, Munshiganj, Dacca, Ben., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 14

Munshi Muhammad Baqar Ali Khan, inspr. of police, Cawnpore, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 14

Munshi Muhammad Faruq, inspr. of police, Bareilly, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 14

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Murphy, Hony. Lt. and senr. asst. surgn. E. J., I.S.M.D., civil surgn. and health offr., Maungmya dist., Burma, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — . 741

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Nagesh Vishvanath Pai, B.A., LL.B., public prosecutor and govt. pleader, Sholapur, in Bom. presdy., title of *Rao Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 750

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Narayan Shripad Kalkarni, private medl. practitioner, of Hubli, Dharwar dist., in Bom. presdy., title of Rao Sahib, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 749

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Newbould, Mr. B. B., I.C.S., apptd. to act as judge of high court of judicature at Fort William in Ben., 473; took his seat as actg. judge of high court 557

Nicolls, Mr. R. N., asst. traff. supdt., N. W. ry., on spl. duty under orders of ry. board, in class III, grade 1, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. traff. supdt. with *tempy.* rank in class II, grade 5, of that estabt. 622

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Oakes, Mr. M. L., supdt. of police, 2nd grade, U. P., King's police medal confd. on — . . 3

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Pandit Ram Dhan, sett. offr., Udhampur dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 19
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Pulford, Capt. H. St. G. J., I.A., *offg.* supdt. of police, Assam, services of — placed at displ. of govt. of I. in Home dept., placed at displ. of army dept. 292
Punnett, Mr. F. S., collr. in class II (*offg.* in class I) of impl. customs service, granted priv. leave in combn. with furlo. 349; to be collr., class II, substantive 694
Pye, Capt. K. W., R.E., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I 8

Qaumji Lal, *Rai Bahadur*, B.A., L.R.C.S., civil surgn. and chief plague offr., U. P., apptd. to be an hony. asst. surgn. on H. E.'s persnl. staff 627
Qazi Khalil-ud-Din Ahmad, *Khan Bahadur*, *Diwan* of Panna State, C. I., Kaisar-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to — 12
Qazi Shanqat Husain Khan, vice-chairman of munpl. board and hony. magte., Moradabad, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 17
Quirke, Mr. T. F., M.R.C.V.S., apptd. to I. civil vety. dept., posted to Pun. for training . 403

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Raghavan, Mr. N. V., granted priv. leave, 587; posted as depy. acctt.-genl., U. P. . . 720
Raghavendra Krishna Inamati, land-holder of Bom. presdy., title of *Rao Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 20
Raghunath Sikhar Deo, *Raja Bahadur*, Feudatory chief, Gangpur state, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of *Maharaja*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 742
Raghunath Singh, Babu, Tahsildar, Motti, Jhansi dist., in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 19

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Baha, Babu Hemanta Kumar, supdt. of post offices, 1st grade, apptd. to be depy. postmr.-genl., 3rd grade, Ben. and Assam, on probn. 753

Bal, Binda Parshad, retired inspr. of police, Allahabad, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 15

Bal, *Maj.* Dewan Ganpat, I.M.S., services of — replaced at displ. of govt. of Mad. 430

Railway Board :—Corrigendum notfn. No. 341, dated 8th Dec. 1914, confirming Mr. Richardson, *offg.* asst. traff. supdt., E. B. ry., as an asst. traff. supdt., *for initials* 'T. W.' *read* 'F. W.', 183; cancels notfn. No. 297, dated 30th Oct. 1914; addendum, *after the word* "offe." notfns. Nos. 296, dated 30th Oct. 1914, and 307, dated 10th Oct. 1914, *insert the words* "sub. *protem.*"; 400; corrn. notfn. No. 17, dated 26th Jan. 1915, *for* "Banra" *read* "Baura," 408; cancels notfn. No. 106, dated 23rd April 1915, transfg. Mr. C. L. Taylor, *offg.* traff. mgr., O. and R. ry., to E. B. ry.; notfn. No. 73, dated 25th March 1915 784a

Raj Bahadur, Babu, M.A., LL.B., Chairman, Munpl. board, Etah, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 748

Rajendra Prasad, Babu, provnl. edni. service, headmr., Patna Training School, *offg.* inspr. of students' residences at Patna and Bankipore, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 748

Raman, Mr. C. V., asst. actt.-genl., post office and tels., Calcutta, granted priv. leave 720

Ram Bhaj Trikha, *Rai Sahib*, chief clerk, traff. mgr's. office, N. W. ry., granted hony. rank of asst. traff. supdt. 227

Ramchandra Ronkodoye, banker and hony. magte., Amraoti, in Berar, title of *Rao Bahadur*, as a person. distinction, confd. upon — 17

Rameshwar Singh, *Hon'ble Maharaja Sir, Bahadur*, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga, an ordy. member of council of lt.-govr. of Bihar and Orissa, to be kt. grand comdr., Most Eminent order of I. Empire 736

Ramsay, Maj. A. D. G., C.I.E., poll agent, Loralai, granted priv. leave 245

Ramsay, *Hon'ble* Lt.-Col [illegible].S.I., C.I.E., I. poll. dept., A. G. G. and C. C. in Baluchistan, to be kt. comdr., Most Eminent Order of I. Empire, 736; granted spl. leave 788

Ramzan Ali, sub.-inspr. of police, U. P., King's police medal confd. on — 4

Ramchhodbhai Udayaram, retired native state offl. and author, in Bom. presdy., title of *Diwan Bahadur* as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 742

Rang Bihari Lal, Mr., apptd. a probnr. to genl. list of I. fin. dept., and attd. to office of acctt.-genl., U. P. 275

Ranking, Capt. J. G. L., poll. dept. posted as second asst. to poll. resdt. in Persian Gulf 650

Rao, Mr. A. Krishna, supdt. in office of comptr., C. P., apptd. chief supdt., class II, *s. p. t.*, and attd. to that office 632

Rao, Mr. K. Durga Prasad, senr. audr., office of comptr., C. P., apptd. to offe. as chief supdt., class II and inspr. of local accts., C. P. 672

Rat[illegible], *Hon'ble* Mr. H. A. B., bar.-at-law., one of the Judges of chief court, Pun., apptd. to perform duties of chief judge of that court 806

Rau, Mr. [illegible]Subbiah, depy. acctt.-genl., Mad., [illegible] leave 690

Rau, Mr. M. Venkataramaiya, chief acctt., class II, attd. to office of chief commr. of accts., E. B. S. ry., granted priv. leave 250

Rau, Mr. P. Raghavendra, asst. acctt.-genl., U. P., granted priv. leave 671

Rav, Ganpat Sadashiv, retired govt. pleader, high court, Bom., title of *Diwan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 14

Raven[illegible], presdt. of asst. loco. supdt., E. B. ry., [illegible]t. W. ry. 206

[illegible]awlinson, Lt.-col. C. B., C.I.E., resdt. of 2nd class and reve. comr., N.-W. F. P., granted priv. leave combined with furlo[illegible] 719

Ray, *Hon'ble* Babu Nalini Kanta, Dastidar, elected member of Assam Legislative Council, hony. magte. and vice-chairman of Sylhet local board, in province of Assam; title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 744

Ray, *Hon'ble* Babu Prasanna Kumar, hony. magte. and vice-chairman of dist. board, Chittagong, and member of provincial Legislative Council, Ben., title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 15

Ray, Babu Surandra Nath, head asst. in reve. dept. of Bihar and Orissa sectt., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 19

Ray Chaudhuri, Mr. B. H., chief supdt., class II, posted to office of acctt.-genl., Ben. 632

Raynere, Mr. A. J., probny. asst. electrical engr., E. B. ry., permtd. to resign service of govt. 782

Raynor, Mr. V. O., asst. traff. supdt., N. W. ry., on spl. duty under orders of ry. board, in class III, grade 1, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. traff. supdt. with *tempy.* rank in class II, grade 5, of that estabt. 622

Reaks, Mr. F. H., dist. traff. supdt., E. B. ry., in class II, grade 1, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as a depy. traff. mgr. with *tempy.* rank in class I of that estabt. 766

Rebello, Mr. F. A. C., posted as depy. acctt. genl., Bom. 720

Reed, Mrs. L., wife of Dr. S. Reed, Editor, "Times of I.", Bom. Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — 741

Reid, *Hon'ble* Mr. M. F., C.I.E., resignation accepted of his office of addl. member of Legislative Council of govr.-genl. 600

Reilly, Mr. C., asst. secy. to govt. of Mad., apptd. to class III of genl. list of I. fin. dept., posted to office of acctt.-genl., U. P. 1608

Reilly, Mr. D., sergt., 1st grade, Madras, King's police medal confd. on — 2

Reilly, Capt. N. E., poll. dept., on recall from leave, attd. to Peshawar dist., 69; posted as persnl. asst. to C. C., N.-W. F. P. 607

Rennison, Mr. C., of Messrs. Williamson Magor & Company, Calcutta, apptd. to fill vacancy on I. tea cess comtee. 691

Ress, Capt. G. W., mily. acctt., 4th class, to be mily. acctt., 3rd class, *s. p. t.* 672

R. and A. dept. :—Corrn. to this dept's. notfn. No. 185-C., dated 31st Dec. 1914, in column 3 opposite Lt. H. M. McKay, R.E., for "forenoon of 12th Aug. 1914" read "forenoon of 28th Aug. 1914"; 208; notfn. No. 377-C., dated 12th March 1915, for "1st April 1915" in third line read "31st March 1915" 561

Richards, Mr. G., exe. engr. and supdg. engr., class III, *tempy.*, promn. to supdg. engr., class III, permt. 446

Richards, Maj. W. V., asst. mily. acctt., 1st class, to be mily. acctt., 4th class 586

Richardson, Mrs. C. S., wife of *Hon'ble* Mr. Justice F. W. Richardson, Puisne Judge of High Court of Judicature at Fort William in

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Ben., Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — . . 13
Richardson, Asst. surgn. G. A., I.S.M.D., placed on spl. duty under orders of poll. resdt. at Aden 607
Richardson, T. H., Esq., M.A., [illegible] M.I.C.E., nominated to be ordy. fel. of university . 36
Rita, S. E., Esq., provl. civil service of Shillong, Assam, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — 7
Ritchie, Mr. A. A., I. edul. service, posted as an asst. prinl. in Aitchison coll., Lahore . . 607
Ritchie, Mr. C. S., class III, grade 1 and class II, grade 5, *tempy.*, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., traff. dept., permt. promn. to class II, grade 5 ; 783 ; dist. traff. supdt., transfd. from E. B. ry. to N. W. ry., will continue to be temply. employed on E. B. ry. . . . 784
Rivaz, Mr. C. A. G., posted as exmr., govt. press accts. 433
Roberts, Mr. F. W., supdg. engr., class II, permt., and supdg. engr., class I, *tempy.*, promn. to supdg. engr., class 1, permt. . . . 446
Robertson, *Hon'ble* Maj. J. C., C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., sany. comr. with govt. of I., granted priv. leave combined with furlo on m. c., 565 ; accepted resignation of his office of addl. member of Legislative Council of the govr.-genl. 786
Robertson, Mr. L. C., apptd. probnr. to genl. list of I. fin. dept., attd. to office of accett.-genl., Pun. 492
Robson, Capt. H. A. H., M.B., I.M.S., services of — placed temply. at displ. of govt. of Pun. . 66
Roe, Mr. F. R., I.C.S., apptd. to act. as judge of High Court of judicature at Fort William in Ben., 473 ; took chge. of his office as an actg. judge of High Court of judicature at Fort William in Ben. 670
Rogers, Mr. G. J., I.S.O., extra asst. to resdt. in Kashmir, apptd. *tempy.* to offe. as asst. to resdt. in Kashmir for Leh . . . 209
Roome, Lt. H. E., R.E., asst. supdt. (on probn.), S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c in I. 8
Rosair, Mr. F. C., chief supdt., class II (Provsl.), and asst. exmr., local fund accts., Burma, granted priv. leave 433
Rose, Mr. F. C., supdg. engr., 1st class, Pun., promtd. to chief engr., 2nd class, *tempy.* rank ; 9 ; reverted to his substantive apptt. of supdg. engr., 1st class 474
Rose, Mr. H. E., *offg.* senr. asst. signal engr., reverted to his substantive apptt. of asst. signal engr.. 766
Röst, Maj. E. R., I.M.S., services of — replaced temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I. . 558
Rowland, Mr. A., chief engr., 1st class, state rys., and senr. govt. inspr. of rys., circle No. 6, Bom., apptd. senr. govt. inspr. of rys., circle No. 7, Mad. 446
Rushforth, Mr. F. V., posted as asst. accts.-genl., Bom.. 771
Russell, *Hon'ble* Mr. R. P., secy. to govt. of I. in p. w. d., and an addl. member of council of govr.-genl. for making laws and regulations, to be companion, Most Exalted Order of Star of I. 735
Ryan, Mr. T., secy., ry board, granted combd. leave with furlo. 556
Ryder, Lt.-col. C. H. D., D.S.O., royal engrs., depy. supdt. of S. of I., and lately in chge. Turco-Persian Frontr. commsn., surv, detachment, to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire 738

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Sadasivam, Mr. T. R., apptd. a probnr. to genl. list of I. Fin. dept., and attd. to office of accett.-genl., Mad. 350
Sadh, Achraj Lal, hony. magte. and member of munpl. board, Mirzapur, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 744
Sadlier, Hony. Capt. and senr. asst. surgn. A. W. W., I.S.M.D., attd. to ry. hospl., Ajmer, Rajputana, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — . . 741
Sahibzada Abdus Samad Khan, chief secy. to H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, U. P., to be companion, Order of I. Empire 11
Sahu, Parsotam Saran Kothiwala, member of dist. board, Moradabad, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 744
Sahu, Ram Sarup, hony. magte, Pilibhit, U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . 16
Said, Jalal Mian, of Taja, in N.-W. F. P., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 746
Saigol, Maj. R. D., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., services of —replaced temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I. 558
Saiyid Abdul Majid, *Hon'ble* Maulvi, elected member of Assam Legislative Council, previously chairman of Sylhet munplty. and still a munpl. comr. in province of Assam, title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 743
Saiyid Ali Ahmed Mufti, Kamdar of Agra-Barkhera, in C. I., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . 18
Saiyid Hamid Hussain, Khalifa, reve. and finl. secy., Patiala state, in Pun., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 743
Saiyid Hasanali *walad* Mahomedali Shah, spl. magte., Matiari Hala Taluka, Hyderabad dist., in Bom. presdy., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . 17
Saiyid Mubarik Ali Shah, *Khan Sahib*, Attaché, H. B. M.'s Consulate-genl., Meshed, title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 15
Saiyid Muhi-ud-din Sahib Chinna Sahib, landholder of Negapatam, Tanjore dist., in Mad. presdy., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 17
Saiyid Ross Masood, B.A., bar-at-law, nominated, to be ordy. fel. of University . . 208
Saiyid Shah Wajid Husain, landholder, Khusrupur, Patna dist., in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 743
Saiyid Zakir Ali, extra asst. comr., Bilaspur, in C. P., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 15
Sakharam Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha, Mr., L. C. E., asst. engr., Bom., title of *Rao Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . . .
Saldanha, Mr. A. G., supdt., 2nd grade, to be supdt., 1st grade . . . . . .

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Salisbury, Capt. F. H., I.M.S., services of — permtly. at displ. of govt. of Ma[illegible], for employment in Jail dept., services will remain temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.
Salt, 3rd class asst. surgn. J. S., I.S.M.D., posted to Bushire for quarantine duty ; 688 ; apptd. to hold sub-chge. of resdy. dispensary, Bushire
Sandford, Mr. C. W., audr., custom house accts. in I., granted priv. leave
Sangster, W. P., Esq., I. p. w. d., exe. engr., Malakand divn., Upper Swat river canal, N.-W. F. P., to be companion, order of I. Empire
Sant Ram, Babu, ovr., p. w. d., irrign. branch, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
Sapat, Mr. Morarji Rao, diwan, Jaisalmer state, in Rajputana, title of *Rao Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
Sarbadhikari, Dr. Suresprasad, B.A., M.D., elected by regtd. graduate
Sardar Bairam Khan, Lahri, of Baluchistan, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
Sardar, *Hon'ble* Daljit Singh, C.S.I., of Jullundur, accepted resignation of his office of addl. member of Legislative Council of govr.-genl.
Sardar Lachman Singh of Buria, Ambala dist., in Pun., title of *Sardar Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
Sardar Mehr Singh, Chachi, hony. magte., Wazirabad, in Pun., title of *Sardar Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
Sardar Muhammad Anwar Jan, Muhammadzai, extra asst. comr., Chaman, in Baluchistan, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
Sardar Parashram Krishnarao Biwalkar, of Alibag, Kolaba dist., Bom., Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 1st class for public service in I., awarded to —
Sardar Udham Singh, inspr. of police, in Pun., title of *Sardar Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
Sarfaraz Khan, *Khan Sahib*, Chamkanni, in N.-W. F. P., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
Sarkar, Akshay Kumar, *Rai Sahib* B.A., supdt. in dept. of com. and ind[illegible] govt. of I., title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —; 744 ; sectt. supdt., 2nd grade, to offe. as sectt. supdt., 1st grade
Sarkar, Babu Behari Lal, editor of "Bangavasi" Calcutta, in Ben., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
Sarkar, *Hon'ble* Dr. Nilratan, M.A., M.D., elected by Faculty of medicine
Sarma, Mr. I. R. V., posted as asst. accts.-genl. and currency offr., Rangoon
Sastri, C. V. Kumaraswami, Diwan Bahadur, to be *tempy.* addl. Judge of High Court of Judicature at Mardas
Saunders, Mr. L. E., asst. supdt. of police, 2nd grade, Madras, King's police medal confd. on —.
Saw Lon Saing, chief minister of state of Hsipaw, in Burma, title of *Thugé gaung ngwe Da ya min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
Sawant, Abajirao Ramchandra, of Belgaum, in Bom. presdy., title of *Rao Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
Sayad Sharif Hussain, extra asst. comr., in Pun., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

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688 Sayed Abdul Rahiman, senr. *grade* 2nd class sub-asst. surgn., in Bom. presdy., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 745
Sayer, Mr. M. W., B.A., supy. agriculturist, apptd. to be asst[illegible] agricultural advr. to govt. of I. 653
689 Sayyid M[illegible] Shah, *Khan Sahib*, *offg.* 1. attac[illegible]firm of [illegible]s consul-genl. and agent of
230 go[illegible]resdt. of Khorasan, confirmed in that apptt.
Schöneman, Mr. G. W., postmr.-genl., 4th grade, granted further extn. of furlo ; 39[illegible] to be confirmed in that grade
11 Schonemann, Mr. A. W., apptd. a 3rd grade supdt., *tempy.* rank, in office of finl. adviser, mily. fin., and placed on spl. duty ; 22 ; to be supdt., 3rd grade
748 Scott, Mr. E. L., supr. revc. estabt. of state rys., loca[illegible] dept., class II, grade 4, promn. to class II, grade 3
20 Scott, Capt. F. B., I.A., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.
294 Scott, Mr. J. R. S., mily. accts. 2nd class, permtd. to resign his apptt. in mily. accts. dept.
746 Scott, Mr. R., apptd. to mily. accts. dept., as mily. acctt., 2nd class, on probn.
429 Scott, Maj. N. E. H., I.M.S., an agency surgn. of 2nd class, placed on spl. duty as civil surgn., Basrah
14 Scott, Mr. R. F. G., posted as govt. exmr. of
747 accts., G. I. P. and B., B. and C. I. rys.
Scott, Mr. W. H., an offr. in class III of p. w. list, of I. fin. dept., attd. to office of chief exmr. of accts., E. B. S. ry., granted priv. leave
18 Scot[illegible]oncrieff, Lt.-col. W. E., I. medl. service (retired), on re-employment, posted as civil surgeon, Quetta posted as resdy. surgn. in Western states of Rajputana
740 Scoright, Mr. G. L., *offg.* chief engr., promn. to chief engr., 2nd class, *tempy.* rank, Bihar and Orissa ; 9 ; promtd. to chief engr., 2nd class, *permt.*
747 Sempkins, Mr. F. A. R., supdt. of police, placed on spl. duty under govt. of I. in Home dept.
743 Sen, Kunwar Bhim of Kunari, apptd. to be attaché to A. G.-G. in Rajputana, *s. p. t.*
Sen, Dinesh Chundra, *Rai Sahib*, B.A., nominated to be ordy. fel. of University
Sen, Mr. G. C., M.A., B.L., temply. apptd. persnl. asst. to dir. genl. of commercial intelligence
815 Sen, Mr. P. N., to offe. as supdt., 3rd grade
Sen, Babu Sarada Prasad, dist. and sessions judge, Faridpur, Ben., title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
747 Setalvad, *Hon'ble* Mr. C. M., LL.B., elected to be addl. member of Legislative Council of
294 gov.-genl.
Seth Champalal Bondusa, bankor and hony. magte., Khandwa, in C. P., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
188 Seth, Harpershad, banker and contractor of Lahore cantt. in Pun., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
604 Seth, Sarupchand Hukamchand, merchant, Indore, in C. I., title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
2 Seth, Tohmarasji Cowasji Bajan, of Murwara, in C. P., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl distinction, confd. upon —
21 Shadi Lal, *Hon'ble* Mr., bar.-at-law, second *tempy.* addl. judge, to act as first *tempy.* addl. judge ; 584
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Shah, Mahaber Prasad, *Rai Bahadur*, of Chapra, Bihar and Orissa, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to — .
Shaik Alli Mahomed Hussen, 3rd grade inspr., Bom. dist. police, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . .
Shaikh Imam, *Bahadur, Subdr.*-[illegible] 103rd Mahratta Light infy., Poona, in Bo[illegible] title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. [illegible] confd. upon —
Shaikh Kifayat Ullah, vice-chairman, munpl. board, hony. magte., Bela dist., Partabgarh, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — .
Shaikh Muhammad Husain, subordinate Judge of Ghazipur, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . . .
Shaikh Mumtaz-ud-din, zamindar and hony. magte., Shaikhupur dist., Budaun, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . .
Shaikh Wali Mahomed, Physician to H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, in C. I., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
Shakespear, Capt. W. H. I., I.A., poll. dept., lately poll. agent, Koweit, Persian Gulf, to be companion, Order of I. Empire . . .
Shamrao Narayan Gore, Dr., apptd. to Bacteol. dept. on probn. . . . . .
Shamsul-Ulama Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, M.A., nominated to be an ordy fel. of university . . . . . .
Shankar Sadashib Metkar, 3rd grade inspr., Bom. dist. police, title of *Rao Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . .
Shar'fulla Khan, of Chamkanni, in N.-W. F. P., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . . .
Sharp, *Hon'ble* Mr. H., C.I.E., to be ednl. com.r. with govt. of I., 565; apptd. to offe. as secy to govt. of I. in dept. of edn. . . .
Sharpe, Mr. W. S., supdt. of tels., and dir. of tels, *tempy.*, promtd. permtly. to grade of Rs. 1,200, and will continue to be temply. in grade of Rs. 1,400 . . . . .
Shastri, Hara Prasad, Mahamahopadhyaya, C.I.E., nominated, to be ordy. fel. of university
Shastri, Jagdish Chander Pandit, Kashmir, title of *Mahamahopadhya*, as persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . .
Shastri, Jamiatram Gaurishankar, *Rao Sahib*, B.A., ednl. inspr., Northern divn., Bom., title of *Rao Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . . .
Shaw, *Sir* G. W., kt., C.S.I., permtd. to resign H. M.'s I. civil service . . . .
Shaw, Mr. J. J. A., vice-consul for Norway at Mouhnoin, resumed chge. of his office . .
Sheepshanks, Mr. E., I.C.S., apptd. to be an attaché in dept. of com. and ind., 349; apptd. asst. wheat comr. . . . . .
Sheikh Abdulla, *Khan Sahib*, depy. supdt. of police, criminal investigation dept., Delhi, title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . . .
Sheikh Abdulla Bin Esa, son of Sheikh of Bahrein, to be hony. companion, Order of I. Empire . . . . . .
Sheikh Amir-ud-din, extra asst. comr., Mir Munshi to govt. of Pun., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — .
Sheikh Moti, inspr. of police, Burhanpur, in C. P., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . . .

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Sheikh, Rafiz Hussain, *Khan Bahadur*, hony. extra asst. comr. and magte. of Multan, Pun., to be companion, Order of the I. Empire .
Sheo Nath, *Rai Sahib*, exe. engr., N. W. ry., permtd. to retire from service of govt. . .
Sher Muhammad, first class senr. sub-asst. surgn., attached to Viceroy's body-guard, Dehra Dun, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . .
Sheridan, Mr. C. C., C.I.E., depy. postmr.-genl., 1st grade, and inspr.-genl., ry. mail service and sorting, Northern circle, on furlo., to be post-mr.-genl., 4th grade, provl., 281; permtd. to retire from service . . . . . .
Sherman, Mr. P. F. de laF., dist. supdt. of police, 3rd grade, Burma, King's police medal confd. on —
Shikhare, P. W., civil asst. surgn., 1st class, in Bom. presdy., title of *Rao Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . .
Shilston, Mr. A. W., M.R.C.V.S., asst. bacteriologist, impl. bacteol. laby., Muktesar, placed in chge. of current duties of office of impl. bacteriologist in addn. to his own duties . . . . . .
Shivram Balwant Bawdekar, agency head clerk, Savantvadi, in Bom. presdy., title of *Rao Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
Shore, Lt.-col. R., I. medl. service (retired), on re-employment, posted as resdy. surgn., Mewar; apptd. temply. to hold visiting charge of office of medl. offr., Mewar Bhil corps in addn. to his own duties . . . . .
Showers, Lt.-col. H. L., C.S.I., C.I.E., poll. dept., granted priv. leave combined with furlo. .
Shuhrat Singh, Babu, Zamindar of Chandpur and hony. magte., dist. Basti, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . .
Sib Narain Singh, Babu, of Anapore, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . .
Sijwar, Babu Gobind Lal, Gayawal, Gaya, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . . .
Silvester, Mr. C. J., supr. reve. estab., of state rys., loco. dept., class II, grade 3, promn. to class II, grade 2 . . . . .
Simlai, Babu Shyama Charan, pleader, Patuakhali, Bakarganj, Ben., title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
Simpson, Dr. G. C., impl. meteorologist, apptd. to offe. as dir.-genl. of observatories . .
Simpson, Mr. L. C., asst. storekeeper, E. B. ry., transfd. to N.W. ry. . . . . .
Simpson, Mr. M. G., electrical engr.-in-chief, I. tel. dept., permtd. to retire from service of govt. . . . . .
Sinclair, Mr. C. S. B., to offe. in class II of chief exmrs. instead of in class I . . . .
Singh, *Hon'ble* Babu Gajjan, pleader of Ludhiana and member of legislative council of lt.-govr. of Pun., title of *Sardar Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . .
Singh, Baba Ramanik, *Rai Sahib*, exe. engr., E. B. S. ry., title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . .
Singh, U. Roy, hony. asst. engr., in province of Assam, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . . . .
Singleton, Mr. P. W., an asst. collr. in impl. customs service, transfd. from Bom. to Mad. .

Sinha, Mr. Madhava Prasad, M.A., chief supdt., office of acctt.-genl., in U. P., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — Page 749

Sinha, *Hon'ble* Mr. Satyendra Prasanna, bar.-at-law, Calcutta, and addl. member of council of govr. of Ben. for making laws and regns., and sometime legal member of exe. council of viceroy and govr.-genl., honour of kt.hood confd. on — 11

Sirkar, Babu Samapado, Farm ovr., Saharanpur remount depôt, of Hooghly dist., Ben., title of *Rai Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 16

Slocock, Mr. F. S. A., C.I.E., services of — replaced at displ. of C. C. of C. P. 66

Smellie, Mr. J. H., dist. loco. supdt., N. W. ry., in class II, grade 1, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as depy. loco. supdt. in class I of that estabt., 622 802

Smith, Mr. B. G., asst. traff. supdt., E. B. ry., in class III, grade 1, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. traff. supdt. with *tempy.* rank in class II, grade 5, of that estabt. 206

Smith, Maj. F. A., I. medl. service (Bom.), an agency surgn. of 2nd class, to be an agency surgn. of 1st class, s. *p. t.* 586

Smith, *Hon'ble* Mr. H. S., I.C.S., first *tempy.* addl. judge of chief court, on leave, to be judge of that court, 584; to act. as first *tempy.* addl. judge of that court 585

Smith, Mr. I. M., supdt., 2nd grade, dept. of edn., granted priv. leave, 451; to be supdt., 1st grade 638

Smithers, Mr. T. F., first grade acctt. in office of chief exmr. of accts., N. W. ry., apptd. to offe. as chief acctt., class II, in that office, 632 720

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Sobharam Das, Babu, ovr., p. w. d., in province of Assam, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 748

Sorabjee Cooverjee, Mr., asst. traff. supdt., Indo-European tel. dept., Karachi in Bom. Presdy., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 18

Sparke, Mr. H. C., on completion of his spl. duty in office of ry. board, reverted to his *offg.* apptt. of depy. traff. mgr., N. W. ry. 183

Spence, Mr. H., depy. inspr.-genl. of police, Eastern Range, C. P., King's police medal confd. on — 6

Spurgeon, Mr. C. E., supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., loco. dept., class II, grade 4, promn. to class II, grade 3 666

St. John, Maj. H. B., C.I.E., poll. dept., posted as asst. poll. agent and asst. comr., Quetta-Pishin 651

St. Leger, Mr. W. B., Organist, St. George's Cathedral, Mad., Kaisar-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to — 12

St. Lucie, Revd. M., provl. of congregation of Jesus and Mary Convent, Agra, U. P., Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 1st class for public service in I., awarded to — 740

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Stanley, Mr. E. G., supdg. engr., 1st class, Burma, transfd. to Bihar and Orissa 321

Stanton, Mr. W. C., exe. engr., state rys., on retn. from leave, posted to E. B. ry., 446; apptd. to offe. as engr.-in-chief, constn., E. B. ry., with *tempy.* rank of supdg. engr., 3rd class 486

Stapleton, Mr. B., supdg. engr., 3rd class, *tempy.* rank, state rys., services of — lent to Burma rys. compy. 486

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Stead, Mr. [illegible], supdt. of police, persnl. asst. to [illegible] of police, Pun., King's police medal confd on 4

Steel, Mr. A., agent of Messrs. A. & F. Harvey & Co., cotton merchants at Virudupatti, Tinnevelly dist., Mad. presdy., Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — 12

Stephen, Mr. H., M.A., nominated to be ordy. fel. of university 294

Stephens, *Hon'ble* Mr. B. J. B., of Bom.-Burma trading corporation, chairman of Burma Chamber of com., and member of council of lt.-govr. for making laws and regns., to be companion, Order of the I. Empire 10

Stephens, Mrs. G., lady supdt., Jayarogya hospl. for women, Lashkar, and secy., "Gwalior Ladies' war fund," Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — 741

Stevens, Mr. J. A., collr., class III, substantive, and class II, *offg.*, impl. customs service; to be collr., class II, s. *p. t.* 693

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Stewart, Maj. G. H., M.B., I.M.S., services of — replaced temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I. 767

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Stoddard, Mr. A. A., exe. engr., p. w. d., belong to I. A. reserve of offrs., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. 560

Stowell, Mr. A. T., *offg.* depy. traff. mgr. (*supy.*), confirmed in rank of depy. traff. mgr. (*supy.*), in class I of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys. 783

Strange, Mr. F. H. L., supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., loco. dept., class III, grade 2, promn. to class III, grade 1 666

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Suleman Haji Kasim Mitha, *Sardar Sahib*, merchant and justice of peace, Bom., to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire 737

Sultan, Muhammad Khan, *Khan Sahib*, jagirdar of Bir, Hazara dist., in N.-W. F. P., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 743

Sundar Lal, *Hon'ble* Dr., being a non-official, nominated to be an addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl. 450

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Swainson, Miss F., founder and mgr., deaf and dumb school, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly dist., Mad., Bar to Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to — . 741

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Syed Ghulam Husain Shah, asst. traff. supdt., N. W. ry., in class III, grade 2, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., apptd. to offg. as dist. traff. supdt. in class II of that estabt., 622; from class III, grade 2, and class II, *offg.*, *permt.* promn. to class III, grade 1, and class II, grade 5, *temply.* 783

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Szizepanski, Capt. H. C., mily. accts., 4th class, to be mily. accts., 3rd class, *s. p. t.* . . 672

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Tabard, Revd. A. M., Chaplain of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to — 12

Tagore, Dr. Rabindra Nath, of Bolpur, Ben., honour of kt.hood confd. on — . . . 739

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Taylor, Revd. A., missionary of friends foreign mission association, Sehore, C. I., Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —, 13 345

Taylor, Mr. C. L., depy. traff. mgr., O. and R. ry., apptd. to offg. as traff. mgr. of that ry., 226; transfd. to E. B. ry. in his substantive capacity of depy. traff. mgr., 622; offtd. *s. p. t.* as traff. mgr. of that ry. . . . 685

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Taylor, Mr. F. B., recognise apptt. of — as actg. consul for Norway at Aden 807

Taylor, J. H., Esq., provl. civil service, depy. comr. of Angul, Bihar and Orissa, to be companion 739

Teja Singh, Bhai, head trains clerk, traff. mgr.'s office, N. W. ry., apptd. to offg. as an asst. traff. supdt. on that ry. 227

Teunon, *Hon'ble* Mr. Justice W., I.C.S., judge of high court of judicature at Fort William in Ben., granted priv. leave, and in contn. furlo. . 292

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Thakur Bhikham Singh, Lt.-col. in Jammu and Kashmir state forces, divnl. forest offr., Jammu and Kashmir state, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 749

Thakur Bijey Singh, of Rian, in Jodhpur, 3rd judge, chief court, Jodhpur, in Rajputana, title of *Rao Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 17

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Thakur Hari Singh, of Sattasar, in Bikaner, lt.-col. and mily. member, Bikaner state council, in Rajputana, title of *Rao Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 17

Thakur Sedul Singh, of Ragsen, in Bikaner, revc. member of council, Bikaner, in Rajputana, title of *Rao Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 745

Thirkell-White, Mr. E. H., 3rd asst. supdt., Port Blair, services of — placed at displ. of govt. of Burma for employment in I. police force 402

Thomas, Mr. I. C., M.V.O., chief engr., tels., granted priv. leave 814

Thomas, Capt. R. H., R.E., depy. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I. 8

Thomson, Mr. E. J., an accts. in office of accts.-genl., U. P., apptd. to offg. as chief accts., class II, in that office 653

Thomson, Revd. W., M.A., presdy. sen. Chaplain, church of Scotland, Ben., granted priv. leave, combined with furlo. . . . 614

Thorne, Mr. H. L., traff. inspr., N. W. ry., apptd. to offg. as asst. traff. supdt. on that ry. . . 646

Thorpe, Mr. W. A. C., supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., loco. dept., class II, grade 4, promn. to class II, grade 3 666

Thoy, H. D., Esq., of Indo European tel. dept., Fao, in Persian Gulf, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to 404

Tiwari Bhaiyalal Harlal, inspr. of regtn. offices, Jubbulpore, in C. P., title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . 19

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Tomkins, Mr. S. C., an offr. in class III of p. w. list of I. tin. dept., placed on spl. duty . 210

Tomlinson, Mr. J. A., asst. loco. supdt., E. B. ry., in class III, grade 2, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., apptd. to offg. as dist. loco. supdt. in class II of that estabt., 34 . . 665

Tottenham, Mr. W. F. L., consvr. of forests, 2nd grade, on retn. from leave, posted to Eastern circle, Assam 813

Treasuries:—Monthly prely. stat. of receipts and payments at civil — in I. in Dec. 1914,

189; in Jan. 1915, 351; in Feb. 1915, 478; in March 1915, 633; in April 1915, 721 in May 1915 810

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Trevor, Maj. A. P., C.I.E., poll. dept., placed on spl. duty under orders of poll. resdt. in Persian Gulf 628

Trotter, Mr. H. M. C., promtd. substantively to chief exmr., class I, 230; apptd. to offe. as acctt.-genl., post office and tels. . . 672

Troup, Mr. R. S., depy. consvr. of forests, Burma, and Sylviculturist at forest research institute and coll., Dehra Dun, apptd. to be asst. inspr. genl. of forests . . . . .

Tucker, Capt. T. H. St. G., of poll. dept., posted temply. as poll. agent in Kalat and poll. agent in chge. of Bolan pass 609

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U Khanti, Sanghanāyaka Sayadaw, Burma, title of *Aggamahāpandita*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 21

U Kunaya, Thauyôk Sayadaw, Burma, title of *Aggamahāpandita*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 21

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U Nyana Lêdi Sayadaw, Burma, title of *Aggamahāpandita*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 750

U Thiha, Salin Sayadaw, Burma, title of *Aggamahāpandita*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 21

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U Zawta, Seinbau Sayadaw, Burma, title of *Aggamahāpandita*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 21

Ugra Sen, supdt. of office of depy. inspr.-genl. of mily. police, in Burma, title of *Rai Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — . . . 19

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Underwood, Dr. F. F., provl. recognition of apptt. of — as vice-consul for Brazil at Bom., confirmed 671

Vaman [illegible] Barve, 3rd grade, depy. supdt. [illegible] of [illegible] police, title of *Rao Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction confd. upon — . . 750

[illegible]ppu Maricair Malumiar Sinna Maricair Malumiar, merchant of Nagore, Tanjore dist., in Mad. presdy., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — 745

Varma, asst. surgn. Dhanpat Rai, services of — placed at displ. of c. c. of Delhi 36

Varma, Mr. S. P., probnr. of I. fin. dept., promtd. to class III of genl. list., and posted as asst. acctt.-genl., U. P., 275; posted to office of chief exmr. of accts., N. W. ry. 405

Veitch, Mr. H. M., I.C.S., apptd. substantively to be registrar on appellate side of High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Ben. . . . 450

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Baker, Compy. Sergt.-maj. T., Royal Horse and Royal Field Artv., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Bakhsh Singh, Havldr., 120th Rajputana Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	253
Bakhshi Ram, 1. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., passed his final exmn., admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	469
Bakht Bahadur Adhikari, Jemdr., 1st battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Bakhtwar Singh Bisht, Subdr., Burma and Assam mily. police, apptd. to I. A., to be *tempy.* subdr. in 2nd battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles	384
Bakshish Singh, Dafadar, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be jemdr.	67
Bal Singh, Colour.-havldr., 19th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	207
Bal Singh, Subdr., 30th Punjabis, to be subdr.-maj., to complete estabt.	457
Balajirao Ghag, Havldr.-maj., 116th Mahrattas, to be jemdr.	169
Balbahadur Khattri, Subdr., 1st battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, promn. to 2nd class, with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I., apptt. to be supy. to ordy. estabt.	111
Baldrey, Maj. F. H. S., F.R.C.V.S., I. Civil Vety. dept., retirement appvd.	563
Baldwin, Mr. A. C. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	471
Bale Pun, Jemdr., 2nd battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Baljit Pun, Havldr., 2nd battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Balmukund, Jemdr., 67th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	383
Balwant Singh, Jemdr., 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be risldr.	67
Balwant Singh, Jemdr., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be risldr.	90
Balwant Singh, 1. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., passed his final exmn., admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	469
Balwant Singh, Risldr., 7th Hariana Lancers, to be risldr.	566
Bamboat, Nosherwan Hormusji, granted *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service	276
Bamfield, Lt. G. C., I.A., King's (Liverpool regt.), 13th battn., to be *tempy.* capt.	64
Bampton, Mr. R. E. Fitz-S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Banerjee, Probodhchandra, apptd. to I. M. S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Banerjee, Upendra Nath, apptd. to I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Banker, S. S., apptd. to I. M. S., to be tempy. lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Bannatyne, Capt. N. C., 128th Pioneers, I.A., apptd. to administrative staff, as depy. asst. adjt. and qr.-mr.-genl.	64
Bannerman, Maj. W. P., I.A., 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	399

	G. G. O. Nos.
Bansraj Gurung, Subdr., 2nd battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, promtd. to 2nd class, with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	3
Barboza, 4th class Asst. Surgn. A. H. V., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279
Barker, 2nd-Lt. C. M. C., 12[illegible] Baluchistan Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Barker, Mr. H. E. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Barlow, C. B., unattd. list, from Royal Mily. Coll., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt.	583
Barne, Capt. G. D., Simla Voltr. Rifles, to be maj.	72
Barne Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Barnes, Mr. W. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Barnett, Mr. W. M. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	13
Barrack, Mr. J. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450
Barrett, 2nd-Lt. C. L. R., 1st battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn.	442
Barrow, Lt.-Col. (*tempy.* Col.) G. de S., 35th Scinde Horse, I.A., to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl., 64; from brigdr.-genl., genl. staff, apptd. bde.-comdr., and to retain his *tempy* rank	248
Barrow, Lt-Col. and Hony. Col. W. F. (late Simla Voltr. Rifles), *tempy.* apptt. to genl. list, to be maj.	64
Barry, Mr. E. J., apptd. to Bangalore Rifle Voltrs., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy, 54; resigns his commn.	237
Barstow, 2nd-Lt. E. L. J., 35th Sikhs, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
Barstow, Mr. N. R., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	174
Baryam Singh, Havldr., 3rd S. and M., to be Jemdr., to complete estabt.	253
Basant Singh, Havldr.-maj., 32nd Mountain Batty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Basant Singh, 3rd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class sub-asst. surgn.	543
Basawa Singh, Havldr., 29th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	117
Batho, G. W. H., late Capt., Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Arty., apptd. to Royal Garrison Arty., to be *tempy.* capt.	46
Battine, Maj. R. St. C., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse), I. A., spl. apptd. (graded for purposes of pay as a genl. staff offr., 3rd grade)	64
Batty, Mr. A., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Batty, Qr.-Mr. and Hony. Lt. R., 1st battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, granted hony. rank of capt.	513
Battye, Lt.-Col. A. H. (I.A.), 14th battn., Royal Scots (Lothian regt.), apptt. to Service Battn., New army	46
Battye, Capt. H. M., I. A., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Bawa Sant Singh, 2nd class Sub-asst. Surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	431
Baxter, Mr. F. O., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Baxter, Mr. R. H. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	292
Bayldon, Mr. R. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	292
Bayly, 2nd-Lt. F. S. G., apptd. to Nilgiri Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	621
Bayly, Mr. P. F. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Baynes, D. D., late capt., I. A., Highland Light Infy., 13th battn., to be *tempy.* maj.	64
Beale, 1st class Asst. Surgn. A., I.S.M.D., Bom. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	403
Beauland, 2nd-Lt. D., 22nd Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl., 80; to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Bear, Mr. R. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Beattie, Lt. J. O., 16th Rajputs (Lucknow regt.), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Bearer, Mr. G. D. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Becher, Maj. G. A., I. A., 8th Cavy., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	399
Beckette, Mr. R. S. B., from Royal Mily. Coll. [illegible] view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., [illegible] Russell's Infy. from unattd. list admtd. to [illegible] subject to H. M.'s appl.	534
Beddy, Capt. [illegible] I. A., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be maj. [illegible] ject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Bedell, Senr. Asst. Surg. [illegible] Hony. Lt. E. C., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., [illegible]ded, to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. ra[illegible] apt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to [illegible] appl.	226
Behramji Pestonji Sahawala, [illegible] I. M. S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject [illegible]'s appl.	79
Belcher, Mr. C. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	[illegible]
Beli Ram, Jemdr., 31st Punjabis, to be subdr.	544
Beli Singh, Subdr., 38th Dogras, to be subdr.-maj., 299; awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*	521
Bell, Lt. E. N., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	572
Bell, Mr. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Bell, Lt.-Col. H. P., I. A., apptd. Leicestershire regt., 8th battn.	206
Bell, Mr. J. G., apptd to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Bell, 3rd class Asst. Surgn. P., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	327
Bell, Lt. W., Mussoorie Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	620

	G. G. O. Nos.
Bellers, 2nd-Lt. E. V. R., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Bennett, Mr. H. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Bennett, 3rd class Asst. Surgn. W. B., I.S.M.D., Mad. establt., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	314
Bensley, Maj. C. H., I.M.S., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	185
Bensley, Lt.-Col. C. N., retired list, re-employed to I. medl. service	559
Beresford, Lt. G. de la P., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Beresford, Maj. J. H. B., de la P., retired pay, I.A., spl. apptt. to comds. and staff (graded for purposes of pay as staff lt., 1st class)	248
Berkeley, Mr. A. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be capt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	201
Berkeley, Gentleman Cadet E. L. F., from Royal Mily. Coll. with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 381; 25th Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Berkeley, Mr. H. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	580
Berry, Mr. Prem Nath, M.B., CH.B., *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. M. S., appvd.	206
Berryman, R. C. P., apptd. to I. M. S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Best, Mr. J. S., apptd. to Assam Valley Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	614
Bevan, 2nd-Lt. J. D., Pun. Light Horse, Voltr. offrs. decoration confd. upon —	493
Bevan-Petman, Mr. B. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	24
Bevis, Mr. F. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Beynon, Col. W. G. L., D.S.O., A.D.C., A., comdg. Nowshera Bde., granted *tempy.* rank of brigdr.-genl., whilst holding *tempy.* apptt. in I.	
Bhadarbir, Pay-Havildar, 1st battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete establt.	507
Bhag Singh, Havldr., 21st Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete establ.	232
Bhag Singh, Jemdr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete establt.	585
Bhagat Bahadur Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	232
Bhagatbir Gurung, Subdr., 1st battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be subdr.-maj., to complete establt.	299
Bhagi Singh, Pay-havldr., 11th Rajputs, to be jemdr.	207
Bhagatbir Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	333
Bhagat Singh, Jemdr., 39th King George's Own C. I. Horse, to be risldr.	404
Bhagwat Singh, Havldr., 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati regt.), to be jemdr., to complete establt.	585
Bhagirath Limbu, Colour-havldr., 2nd battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete establt.	457
Bhagwan-bakhsh Singh, Jemdr., 11th Rajputs, to be subdr., to complete establt.	317
Bhairab Sahi, Colour-havldr., 1st battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	585
Bhairo Singh, *Bahadur*, Subdr.-maj., I.O.M., 119th Infy. (Mooltan regt.), awarded to 1st class with title of *Sardar Bahadur*	521
Bhakatman Guru[illegible] Jemdr., Burma and Assam mily. police, appd. in I. A., to be *tempy.* jemdr. in 1st battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha [illegible]fles (Sirmoor Rifles)	384
Bhandari, Madan Gopal, M.B., apptd. to I. M. S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Bharadwaja, Davendra, I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Bharucha, Lt. J. C., I.M.S., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	401
Bharucha, Kaikhushru Byramji, granted *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service	276
Bhaskar Bhandari, Havldr., 1st battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	232
Bhawani Singh, Havldr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be jemdr., to complete establt.	232
Bhikham Singh, Havldr.-maj., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete establt., 253; to be subdr.	482
Bhim Singh Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr.	232
Bhola Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be jemdr.	232
Bhola Singh, Jemdr., 12th Pioneers (Kilat-i-Ghilzai regt.), to be subdr.	299
Bhola Singh Kandari, Subdr.-maj., 1st battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*	521
Bhowan Sing Sahi, Havldr., 2nd battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	232
Bhowanand Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete establt.	457
Bhur Singh, Havldr., 13th Rajputs (Shekhwati regt.), to be jemdr., to complete establt.	585
Bhura Singh, Havld.-maj., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	169
Biaz Gul, Lance-naik, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Bichant Singh, Havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete establt.	566
Bicknore, 2nd-Lt. D. F., 6th King Edward's Own Cavy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., with rank as lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Bidie, 2nd-Lt. A. G. C., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Bigg-Wither, Mr. H. S., apptd. to Bom. Volfr. Arty., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	29
Biggerstaff, Staff-sergt. T. J., S. and T. Corps, (late) Mad. list, amalgamated list, to be sub. condr.	187
Bignell, Lt. G. N., 29th Punjabis, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Bijai Singh, Subdr., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), promtd. to 2nd class, with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	3
Bijai Bahadur Singh, Jemdr., 11th Rajputs, to be subdr.	207
Bijai Bahadur Singh, Havldr.-maj., 128th Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	232

	G. G. O. Nos.
Bijai Bahadur Singh, 97th Deccan Infy., to be jemdr., on probn., to fill an existing vacancy	436
Billimoria, Mr. S. D., apptd. to I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Bindashwari Prasad, M.B., apptd. to I. M. S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Binja Ram, Havldr., 113th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Bir Singh, Havldr., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Bir Singh, Jemdr., 90th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	253
Bir Singh, Jemdr., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, awarded Mily. Cross	313
Bir Singh, Naik, 34th Sikh Pioneers, apptd. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, appvd.	313
Bir Singh, Jemdr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	404
Birch, Mr. A. R., apptd. to Mad. Arty. Voltrs., "Duke's Own", to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	489
Bird, Capt. A. J. G., Royal Engr. (No. 1 Compy., 1st King George's Own S. and M., I. A.) to be companion of distinguished Service Order	426
Bird, 2nd-Lt. E. K., I.A., 29th Punjabis, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Birdwood, Maj-genl. W. R., C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., I.A., to be *tempy.* lt.-genl.	426
Birkha, Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Birkhsing Thapa, Colour-havldr., 2nd battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Birkmyre, Mr. A., apptd. to Calcutta Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	287
Birnarain Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	67
Birt, Mr. A. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Biscoe, Lt. W. I., N.-W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be *tempy.* lt.	473
Bishan Singh, Havldr.-maj., No. 2 Ammunition column, Royal Field Arty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Bishan Singh, Dafadar, 36th Jacob's Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Bishan Singh, 2nd class Sub-asst. Surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	542
Bishop, Gentleman Cadet, unattd. list, from Royal Mily. Coll., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt.	499
Bishop, Mr. H. C. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Bishanbir Thapa, Colour-havldr., 2nd battn., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Bishan Singh Rawat, Jemdr., 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Bishop, Surgn.-lt. T. H., E. B. S. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be surgn. capt.	73
Bishop, T. H., apptd. to I. M. S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 79; to be *tempy.* capt.	563
Bissambar Singh, Havldr.-maj., 99th Deccan Infy., to be jemdr.	189
Biswas, Sarat Chandra, B.A., *Rai Sahib*, supdt., 3rd grade, sub. *pro. tempore*, granted an extn. of priv. leave, 176; confirmed in that grade.	574
Blacker, Mr. H. A. C., apptd. to 1st Punjab Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	512
Blacker, Lt. L. V. S., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's) I.A., *tempy.* apptt. flying offr.	85
Blackett, Lt. C. P., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Blackmore, 2nd-Lt. J. C., I.A., army reserves, permtd. to resign his commsn., subject to H. M.'s appl.	438
Blackwood, Mr. J. R., apptd. to Nilgiri Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., 240; to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	621
Blake, Mr. A. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	560
Blaker, Mr. P. S., granted *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. M. S., appvd.	46
Blackstone, Mr. B. M., apptd. to Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	349
Blandy, Mr. R. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Blofeld, Staff-sergt. G. S., Ord. dept., Southern army, to be sub-condr., on genl. list	435
Blofeld, Mr. V. A. G., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Blofeld, Staff sergt. G. S., Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be sub-condr., on genl. list	480
Blunt, Capt. W. F., appt. to D. S. order, to be companion	313
Boal, Regtl. Sergt.-maj. R., R.E., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	106
Bolster, Mr. R. C., apptd. to Pun. Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	27
Bo[illegible] Mr. R. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., [illegible] 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s ap[illegible]	180
Bombahadur G[illegible] Havldr., 2nd battn., 2nd King Edward's [illegible] Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be [illegible]dr., to complete estabt.	585
Bone, Capt. A. F., I.A., 76th P[illegible], transfd. to *tempy.* half pay list, subject to [illegible] appl.	408
Bonsfield, Mr. H. T. W., apptd. to I. [illegible] of offrs., to be 2nd lt., Infy. branch, [illegible] to H. M.'s appl.	44
Bookey, Mr. J. T. B., from Royal Mily. Col., with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., 182; 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Borlase, Mr. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Borton, Capt. C. E., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, I.A., apptd. to comd. and staff, to be *tempy.* maj.	64
Bose, Ambujnath, M.B., apptd. to I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
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Boswell, Lt. (*tempy.* Capt.) W. R., I.A., apptd. staff capt.	222
Bouche, 4th class Asst. Surgn. B. J., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279
Bould, Mr. R. P., apptd. to G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	153
Bourne, Maj. W. K., 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), I.A., to be *tempy.* lt.-col.	426
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Boyd, Mr. H. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
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Boyes, Mr. W. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
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Braj Bhusan Kapila, M.B., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Brander, 2nd-Lt. W. B., Moulmein Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	554
Bray, Condr. (supy. Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt.) E. M., S. and T. Corps (late) Bom. list, to be absorbed in rank of asst. comsy. with hony. rank of lt.	250
Bremner, Lt.-col. H. J. (retired pay, I.A.), 9th Battn., Royal Scots Fusrs., apptd. to service battn., New Army	46
Bremner, Lt. H. N. K., 114th Mahrattas, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
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Bright, [illegible] apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs. to be 2n[illegible] Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
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Broadway, 2nd-Lt. N. H., 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Brock, Lt. (*tempy.* Capt.) H. Le M., Royal Warwickshire regt., flight comdr., Mily. Wing, apptd. instr.	248
Brodribb, Capt. C. H., M.B., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	360
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Brown, Mr. C. E. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Browne, Mr. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Browne, Capt. H. F. M., I.A., civil employ, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
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Burton, Mr. H. A., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
Burton, Mr. R. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
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Charrial, Mr. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Charters, Mr. C. B., apptd. to Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps (Arty. comps), to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	262
Chattar Singh, Dafadar, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be jemdr.	50
Chatterjee, Nilratan, I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M's. appl.	576
Chaudhuri, Sakria Nath, apptd. to I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Chedu Beg, Driver, 11th Mule Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	426
Cheminais, Mr. F. J., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. arty., to be 2nd-lt.	615
Chesney, Lt. D. P., 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to be Capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Chester, Mr. A. J. B., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Chet Ram, Jemdr., 7th Hariana Lancers, to be resdr.	566
Chet Singh, Havldr., 92nd Punjabis, to be jemdr.	333
Chhajja Singh, Havldr., 30th Punjabis, to be jemdr.	50
Chhote Singh, Havldr., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	67
Child, Mr. R. H., apptd. to Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps, Naval divns., to be sub.-lt.	261
Chiria Thapa, Colour-havldr., 2nd battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Chirt Singh, Havldr., 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Chisholme, Condr. A. C., Ord. dept., Northern Army, *seconded*, to be asst. comsy., *seconded*, and to have hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	504
Chisholm, 2nd-Lt. A. W., Mussoorie Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	620
Chisholm, Mr. R. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Chittahang Limbu, Subdr.-maj., 2nd battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*	521
Chittar, Jemdr., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be subdr.	333
Choksy, J. Nasarvanji Hormasji, M.B., apptd. to I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Christian, 2nd-Lt. H. N., 120th Rajputana Infy., from unattd. list., admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Christie, Mr. G. F. S., apptd. to Moulmein Voltr. Rifles, to be maj.	264
Christie, Lt.-col. J. H. (late I.A.), apptd. to genl. list, to be maj.	64
Christie, Lt. R. C., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Christie, Mr. W. A. K., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Chuble, Mr. W., apptd. to I. A., reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Chunni Lal, Havldr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), to be jemdr.	482
Churcher, Lt.-col. D. W., Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusrs.), apptd. genl. staff offr., 2nd grade	135
Clark, Hony. Lt. and Qr.-mr. J., 1st battn., N. W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, Voltr. offrs.' decoration confd. upon —	60
Clarke, Mr. A. M. apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Clarke, Sergt.-maj. C., Royal Horse and Royal [illegible]ty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	449
Clarke, Gentl[illegible] Cadet C. P., from Royal mily. coll. with [illegible] to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 85 [illegible] Punjabis, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M. [illegible]l.	598
Clarke, 2nd-Lt. G. R., 72[illegible] unjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., [illegible] to H. M.'s appl.	107
Clarke, Mr. G. R., apptd. to Simla Vo[illegible] to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacanc[illegible]	305
Clarke, 2nd-Lt. J., I.A., army reserves, to be [illegible] subject to H. M.'s appl.	[illegible]76
Clarke, Batty. Sergt.-Maj. J. T., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	178
Clarke, Mr. W. D. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Clay, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt. F. J., Barrack mr., mily. works services, to be depy. comsy. and to have hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	89
Clayton-Cowell, Mr. H. C. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Clayton-Jones, Mr. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Cleary, Mr. R. P., apptd. to 1st battn., M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	350
Clerk, Lt. B., 82nd Punjabis, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Clifford, Mr. C. H. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450

	G. G. O. Nos.
Cloete, Mr. R. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Clutterbuck, Mr. H. G. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs. to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Coady, Sergt. J. W., I. tel. dept., to be sub.-condr.	362
Cobban, 2nd-Lt. H. L. N., Malabar Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	100
Cochran-Wilson, Mr. G. W., apptd. to Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	349
Cockburn, Lt. C. J., 6th Jat Light Infy., confd. Mily. Cross upon —	111
Codanda Modiah Ganapathy, M.B., apptd. to I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Cole, Lt. A. G. McC., I.A., removal from service, appvd.	276
Cole, Lt. O. W., Mad. Voltr. guards, resigns his commsn.	263
Coleburt, Asst. comsy. and Hony. Lt. J. G., Ord. dept., Southern Army, to be depy. comsy. and to have hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 435	481
Coleman, G. D. (late capt., Mad. Voltr. guards) to be capt., genl. list	206
Coles, Mr. C. E. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Collen, Capt. P. E., I.A., S. and T. Corps, permtd. to resign his commsn., subject to H. M.'s appl.	405
Collet, Lt. A. L., 2nd (Presdy.) battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	518
Collet, Lt. C. H., Royal Marine Arty., apptt. to D. S. Order., to be companion	313
Collet, Mr. C. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Collingwood, Staff-sergt. C. F., [illegible] dept., Northern Army, to be sub-conductor, genl. list, 402; to be sub.-condr., genl. list	479
Collingwood, Mr. T. [illegible] to 2nd (Presdy.) battn., Calcutta [illegible] Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	198
Collis, [illegible] apptd. to M. A., 38th Dogras, from unatt. list, Infy. admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	534
Collis, Capt. L. P., 1st batt. 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be companion of distinguished service order	583
Collison, Batty. Sergt.-maj. A. E., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Colomb, Col. G. H. C., apptd. to admnv. staff, as bde. comdr. (created *tempy.* rank as brigdr.-genl.)	64
Colquhoun, 2nd-Lt. J. S., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	491
Colvin, Capt. G. L., E. I. ry. Voltr Rifles, apptt. to comdr. and staff, as ry. transport offr., (graded for purposes of pay as a staff capt.) and to be *tempy.* capt.	222
Commeline, Col. F. H. B., I.A., whilst comdg. Secunderabad cavy. bde., granted *tempy.* rank of brigdr.-genl.	583
Conder, Lt. H., 112th Infy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Congreve, Maj. C. V. (late I.A.), apptd. to Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers), to be maj.	64
Connolly, Mr. A. W., mgr., Rifle Factory, Ishapore, apptd. to ord. dept.	42

	G. G. O. Nos.
Cooke, Lt.-Col. C. B., late Mad. staff corps (unemployed supy. list), admtd. to col.'s alloc.	112
Coombes, Batty. Qr.-mr.-sergt. H. P., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Coombes, 4th class asst. surgn. W. K., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd-class asst. surgn.	279
Cooper, Mr. A. V., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	244
Cooper, Mr. C. H., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Cooper, Mr. C. R. P., apptd. to Moulmein Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	127
Cooper, Lt. J. A. W., Sind Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	371
Copeland, Mr. D. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Copeland, Maj. F., I.A., 69th Punjabis, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	565
Corbet, Maj. H. G. L., I.A., 93rd Burma Infy., permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	336
Corbold, 2nd-Lt. P. S., I.A., to be lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl., 136; resigns his commsn., 345; granted *tempy.* rank of capt., whilst employed as cantt. magte., Deolali, subject to H. M.'s appl.	562
Corlett, Mr. J. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450
Cormack, Lt. H. S., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	401
Corrn.:—In Army dept. notfn. No. 44, dated 8th Jan. 1915, for "H. T. W. Bonsfield," read "H. T. W. Bonsfield", 83; notfn. No. 62, dated 15th Jan. 1915, for "Charles Melville Buck" read "Charles Melvill Buck," 84; notfn. No. 1035, dated 20th Nov. 1914, for "Hugh Lang," read "Hugh Francis Lang," 134; notfn. No. 41, dated 8th Jan. 1915, for "Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infy.)" read "Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire regt.)", 159; notfn. No. 906, dated 9th Oct. 1914, for "H. J. N. Flaxman," read "H. J. M. Flaxman," 161; notfn. No. 116, dated 29th Jan. 1915, after words "*Sardar Bahadur*" in 2nd line, insert "I. O. M.", 170; notfn. No. 988, dated 6th Nov. 1914, for "Terence Guy L'Estrange Grant," read "Terence Guy L'Estrange Grant", 202; notfn. No. 1055, dated 27th Nov. 1914, for "George Gordon Taller," read "George Gordon Taylor Toller," 203; notfn. No. 1088, dated 5th Dec. 1914, name of Colour.-havldr. Ghulam Shah, 120th Baluchistan Infy., should precede the name of Colour-havldr. Umar Khan, 234; notfn. No. 78, dated 22nd Jan. 1915, for batty. qr. mr.-sergt. Harold Percy Coombes, read batty. qr.-mr.-sergt. Horace Percy Coombes, 243; notfn. No. 1035, dated 20th Nov. 1914, for "Philip Bapty," read "Philip Sydney Bapty", 245; notfn. No. 201, dated 26th Feb. 1915, for "H. F. Daw" read "H. F. Dawn," 246; notfn. No. 220, dated 5th Mar. 1915, for "Michael Edward Christian Hussey," read "Michael Edward Christian Hussey," 247; notfn. No. 1035, dated 20th Nov. 1914, for "Roderick Spicer Porter" read "Roderick Spicer Russell Porter", 271. notfn. No. 133, dated 5th Feb. 1915, (i) for "Edward Christopher McNevia	

Garrett" read "Edward Christopher McNevir Garrett," (*ii*) for "Aubrey Matthew Clarke" read "Aubrey Matthew Clark", 272; notfn. No. 160, dated 12th Feb. 1915, (*i*) for "John Dupre Denning" read "John DuPré Denning," (*ii*) for "Arthur Creswell Lloyd," read "Arthur Cresswell Lloyd", 273; notfn. No. 201, dated 26th Feb. 1915, for "Eldred Pattinger Gordon" read "Eldred Pottinger Gordon," 274; notfn. No. 1061, dated 27th Nov. 1914, for "Badul Singh," 6th Jat Light Infy., read "Badlu Singh," 281; notfn. No. 609, dated 21st June 1912, S. and T. Corps, 6th Mule Corps, for "9th June 1911," read "1st June 1911," 283; notfn. No. 1035, dated 20th Nov. 1914, for "Archie Anderson," read "Archie Ripon Anderson," 294; notfn. No. 280, dated 19th March 1915, for "Yunus-Ap-Khan;" 28th Light Cavy., read "Yunus-Ap-Khan;" notfn. No. 253, dated 12th March 1915, for "Sita Ram," 121st Pioneers, read "Sitaram Kenjle," 364; notfn. No. 321, dated the 9th April 1915, for "Reginald Conduit Rily," read "Reginald Conduit Riley", 379; notfn. No. 299, dated 26th Mar. 1915, for "Havldr. Lal Sing Gurung," 2nd battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmour Rifles), read "Havldr. Lal Sing Thapa", 404; notfn. No. 261, dated 12th March 1915, against name of Robert Harold Chile, Calcutta Port Defence Voltrs., for "3rd Nov. 1914," read "5th Dec. 1914", 411; notfn. No. 1159, dated 24th Dec. 1914, for "Neill McGurk," read "Niall Austin Mc Gurk", 425; notfn. No. 286, dated 19th March 1915, I. medl. service, for "for 1st Dec. 1914," read "18th March 1915", 486; notfn. No. 466, dated 21st May 1915, for "Maj. J. E. M. Hughes," read "Maj. J. E. Hughes", 531; notfn. No. 1168, dated 24th Dec. 1914, for "No. 2336 Lance-Naik Net Singh," I. order of merit, read "No. 2336 Naick Net Sing"; 547; notfd. in list of men recommended for gallant and distinguished service in field in despatch from Field-Marshal c.-in-c., British forces in France, dated 14th Jan. 1915, published in *London Gazette*, 17th Feb. 1915, for No. 9139, Corpl. G. Timmus, 1st battn., Loyal North Lancashire regt., read No. 9953, Corpl. W. Timms (killed in action), No. 8604 Lance-Corpl. A. Brownley, 1st battn., Lincolnshire regt., read No. 13904, Lance-Corpl. A. Brownley, 563; notfn. No. 501, dated 28th May 1915, against name of Capt. O. H. C. Molony, cantt. magte.'s dept., for "94th Punjabis, read "94th Russell's Infy.," 564; notfn. No. 534, dated 4th June 1915, for "Rowland Richardson," read "Roland Richardson", 579; notfn. No. 160, dated 12th Feb. 1915, for "George Bassett Roger," read "George Bennett Roger", 582; notfn. No. 567 dated 11th June 1915, for "7th June," read "31st July", 588 notfn. No. 1055, dated 27th Nov. 1914, for "George Montague Goodall" read "George Montagu Goodall," 600; notfn. No. 585, dated 18th June 1915, for 2nd battn., 39th Gurkha Rifles," read "2nd battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles" . . 608

Corridon, Senr. asst. surgn. W. J., *seconded*, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of capt. and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl. . . . 540

Cosby, Mr. N. R. C., apptd to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 180

Coshan, Senr. asst. surgn. and Hony. Lt. F. W. A., *seconded*, I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony rank of capt. and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl. 605

Catgrane, Lt.-Col. E. C. B., I.A., apptt. to genl. staff offr., and to be *tempy.* col., 248; retirement appvd. 398

Cotton, senr. asst surgn. and Hony Capt. A. D., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.. . . . 192

Cotton, Mr. W. B., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 268

Courtenay, Mr. A. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 376

Courthope, Mr. E. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 395

Courthope-Munroe, Mr. C. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 424

Cowan, Capt. A. G., I.A., 74th Punjabis, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . . 86

Cowasjee, Manseekjee Merwanjee, I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 576

Cowley, Bt.-Col. J. W. (retired pay, I.A.), 10th Battn., Leicestershire regt., apptd. to service battn., new army 46

Cox, Lt. G. C. A., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be Capt. 491

Cox, Mr. O., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 160

Cox, Maj. W. H., D.S.O., I.M.S., permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl. . 387

Cracknell, Mr. A. J., apptd. to G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Ri[illegible] to be 2nd-lt. 553

Craig-Adam[illegible] R. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be [illegible] Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 201

Craker, Mr. P. W., appt[illegible] I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. [illegible]ch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 244

Craster, Lt.-Col. J. C. B., retired [illegible] Staff Corps, spl. apptt. to comds. and st[illegible] for purposes of pay as staff lt., 1st class [illegible] 248

Crawford, Mr. C. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 41

Crawley, Qr.-mr.-sergt. C. P., from King's (Liverpool regt.), apptd. to Dorsetshire regt., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . . 41

Cralock, Mr. W. F. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 180

Creedy, Mr. H. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 268

Crichton, 2nd-Lt. H. R., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl. 107

Crighton, Capt. A. C., 1st battn., N.-W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, Voltr. offrs. decoration confd. upon — 446

Crighton, Lt.-Col. C., V.D., S. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, granted hony. rank of col. 35

Crimmin, Mr. C. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 108

Criper, Mr. S. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 497

	G. G. O. Nos.
Crisp, Mr. R. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Critchley, Gentleman Cadet D. R., from Royal mily. coll. with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 85 ; 32nd Sikh Pioneers, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Crooker, Col. S. F., I.A., Comdg. Risalpur Cavy. Bde., granted tempy. rank of brigdr.-genl. whilst holding *tempy.* apptt. in I.	111
Croley, Surgn.-Capt. V. St. J., 1st battn., B. N. ry. Voltr. Rifles Corps, to be surgn.-maj.	308
Croudace, Mr. C. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	471
Cruddas, Maj. H. W., 41st Dogras, to be lt-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Cruickshank, Mr. F. C. M., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	560
Cubitt, Mr. W. M., apptd. to 1st battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	462
Cuerdon, Condr. G. H. E., *seconded*, Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be asst. comsy., *seconded*, and to have hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	115
Cullen, Mr. A. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	201
Cullen, Mr. E. H. S., M.V.O., D.S.O., I.A., Comdt., 34th Sikh Pioneers, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	324
Cumberlege, Maj. C. J., cantt. magte.'s dept., having been absent from mily. duty, transfd. to supy. list	612
Cunningham, Mr. C. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Cummins, Maj. H. A. V., 24th Punjabis, I. A., granted *tempy.* rank as lt.-colonel	536
Currie, Mr. J. H., apptd. to Calcutta Scottish Voltrs., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy, 419 ; resigns his commsn.	492
Curry, Compy. Sergt.-Maj. M. J., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s	449
Curse[illegible]fy, H. J. M., M.B., I.M.S., to be capt., sub[illegible] to H. M.'s appl.	401
[illegible], Capt. H. C., I.A., 8th Rajputs, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86

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Daboo, Erach Ruttonji, granted *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service	276
DaCosta, Maj. O. M. J., 35th Scinde Horse, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Dacres, Mr. L. S. L., apptd. to U. P. Horse, 2nd (Northern) regt., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy, 28 ; apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Dacre-Tyler, Mr. J. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Dadachanji, Rustom Kurshasp, I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Dadan Khan, Havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 383 ; promn. effect from 6th April 1915	457
Dadu Khan, Havldr.-maj., No. 1 ammn. column, Royal Field Arty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	609
Daji Sinde, Colour.-havldr., 116th Mahrattas, to be jemdr.	169
Dalbahadur Thapa, Jemdr., Burma and Assam mily police, apptd. in I. A., to be *tempy.* jemdr. in 1st Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.)	384
Dalbahadur Thapa, Jemdr., 1st battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Daley, Mr. F. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Dalip Singh, Sapper, 3rd S. and M., No. 20 compy., admn. to 2nd class, to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Dalip Singh, Havldr., 82nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Dalip Singh Khati, Jemdr., Burma and Assam mily. police, apptd. to be *tempy.* jemdr. in 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, in I. A.	384
Dallas, 2nd-Lt. D. A. G., I.A., 36th Jacob's Horse, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Dallu Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Dalfati Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Dalsing Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	457
Dalziel, Maj. R. McL., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I. medl. service, promn. antedated	325
Dan Sing Gurung, Havldr., 2nd battn., 30th Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Damodhar Khattri, Havldr., 1st battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Dan Sing Lama, Havldr., 2nd battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Dangerfield, Capt. (Hony. Maj.) E. R., V.D., G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifle corps, to be maj.	55
Dani Ram, Jemdr., 113th Infy., to be subdr.	317
Daniell, Capt. J. A. S., I.A., 6th battn., Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire regt.) to be *tempy.* maj.	15
Darby, Mr. G. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	292
Dariao Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Darley, Capt. W. H. LaT., I.A., 12th Pioneers (Kelat-i-Ghilzai regt.), to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	537
Darling, Mr. H. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of officers, Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
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Das Gupta, Jotindra Mohan, M.B., apptd. to I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt. subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
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Dasaundha Singh, Colour.-havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr.	

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Dasundar Singh, Sepoy, 89th Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal	208
Datadin Badhai, Havldr., 3rd S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	253
Daulat Khan, Sepoy, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Daulat Sing Kaintura, Colour.-havldr., 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Davenport, Mr. E. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Davidson, Maj. S. R., I.A., 47th Sikhs, to be lt.-col.	313
Davidson-Houston, Maj. C. E. D., I.A., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be companion order of D. S. order, 313	398
Davies, Staff-Sergt. C. A., Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be sub.-condr., on genl. list	504
Davies, Mr. F. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	580
Davies, Lt. G. B., 48th Pioneers, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Davies, Lt.-col. H. S. P., retired pay, I. A., apptd. to comds. and staff (graded for purposes of pay as staff lts.)	64
Davies, Mr. J. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
Davies, Mr. W., apptd. to Bangalore Rifle Voltrs., to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	33
Davis, Mr. E. A., apptd. to East Coast Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	38
Davis, Mr. T. W. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Davis, Lt. W. N., Assam Valley Light Horse, to be capt.	94
Daw, Mr. H. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	201
Dawson, 2nd-Lt. A. T., Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	349
Dawson-Moray, Comsy. and Hony. Capt. A. S., Ord. dept., Southern army, retained in service after age of 55 years, and will be borne as supy. in his rank and grade	423
Day, Colour.-sergt. F., from Dorsetshire regt., apptd. to Royal Sussex regt., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	41
Day, 2nd-Lt. M. C., 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati regt.), from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., and with rank as lt. (since killed in action), subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Daya Singh, Jemdr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), to be subdr.	482
Decon, Mr. C. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Dean, 1st class mr. Gunner F. W., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Deane, Mr. E. S., apptd. to Calcutta Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy, 287. apptd. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	575
Deane, Lt.-Col. H. H., V.D., 2nd battn., B. B. and C. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn., 215; permtd., on retirement, to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps	370
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Deb Sing Negi, Colour. havldr., 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
DeBrath, Mr. E. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Deeble, Comdr. G., I. tel. dept., transfd. to pension estabt.	485
deClermont, Mr. A. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
DeCourcy, Mr. W. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	201
deCruz, Senr. asst. surgn. and hony. Lt. F. G., *seconded*, I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of capt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	605
Deeks, 1st class asst. surgn. F. G. H., *seconded*, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of lt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	539
Deeks, 1st class asst. surgn. W. C. L., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., *seconded*, to be senr. asst surgn., with hony. rank of lt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	225
deGale, Capt. W. A. S., 5th cavy., govr. genl's. body guard, to be comdt.	310
Delamain, Capt. W. S., C.B., D.S.O., I.A., to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl.	135
Delaney, 3rd class asst. surgn. C. D., I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	329
DeLi[illegible] deS., from a genl. staff offr., 2nd grade, [illegible] to admve. staff, as brigade comdr. (grante[illegible]*mpy.* rank as bridgr.-genl.).	64
DeLisle, Mr. R. deB., from [illegible]mily. coll. with a view to his apptt. to I. A., [illegible] 2nd-lt., 64; 97th Deccan Infy., from unat[illegible]st admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	534
Dempster, Mr. H. F., apptd. to I. A. [illegible] offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subj[illegible] H. M.'s appl.	497
Dempster, Mr. H. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	190
Dening, 2nd-Lt. J. P., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Denning, Mr. J. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Denny, Mr. M. P. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
dePass, Lt. F. A., late 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, grant of Victoria cross appvd. of —	313
DeRavara, Mr. R. W., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
deSilva, senr. asst. surgn. and hony. Lt. G. F., *seconded*, I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn. with hony. rank of capt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	605
DesRaj, Kot.-dafdar., 5th Cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317

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Devereux, Batty. Sergt.-Maj. W., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt. subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Devi Chand, Jemdr., 84th Punjabis, to be subdr.	232
Devine, 3rd class mr. Gunner T. C.: Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Dewa Singh, Dafadr., 20th Deccan Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	253
Dewa Singh, Sepoy, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	426
Dewan Sing Gurung, Havldr., 2nd battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Dewan Sing Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr.	232
Dewar, Mr. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Dewey, 1st class Asst. Surgn. H. V., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	225
Dewing, Lt.-Col. R. H., retired pay, I. A., apptd. to comd. battn., East Yorkshire regt., 15th battn. (4th Hull)	85
Dey, Lt. Jogesh Chundra, M.B., I.M.S., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	401
Dhan Sing Lama, Jemdr., 2nd battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	299
Dhan Sing Negi, Jemdr., 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt., 232; awarded Milv. Cross	313
Dhan Sing Negi, Rifleman, 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, apptd. to 2nd class of I. order of merit, appvd.	313
Dhanajirao Khanvilkar, Colour.-havldr., 114th Mahrattas, to be jemdr.	437
Dhanbir Gurung, Havldr.-maj., 2nd b[illegible] 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr. [illegible] complete estabt.	544
Dhanbir Thapa, Jemdr., 2[illegible]th., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr.	232
Dhanraj Thapa, Jem[illegible]nd battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's G[illegible]urkha Rifles, to be subdr., to comp[illegible]t.	544
[illegible]olour-havldr., 1st battn. 3rd Quee[illegible]Kandra's Own Gurkha Ri[illegible], to be [illegible] to complete estabt.	609
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Dhirat Sing Pundir, Colour.-havldr., 2nd battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	117
Dhul Singh, Resdr., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be risldr.	90
Dhulip Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 20th Deccan Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	253
Dhuman Khan, Jemdr., 87th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	566
Dias, A., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Dias, B. G. V., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Dibbs, Lt. H. J., Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	571
Dickins, Mr. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	471
Dickinson, Condr. J. J., Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be asst. comsy., and to have hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	504
Dickson, Mr. A. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	497
Dickson, Mr. A. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl., 62: permtd. to resign his commsn., subject to H. M.'s appl.	255
Didari, Dafadar, 4th cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	19
Digby, Condr. C., *seconded*, Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be asst. comsy., *seconded*, and to have hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	504
Dilbag Rae, 2nd class sub.-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub.-asst.surgn.	431
Dill, Capt. R. F., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, appvd. apptt. of — to be companion of distinguished service order, in recogn. of his service with expdny. force	111
Diwan Singh, Subdr., 24th Punjabis, promtd. to 2nd class, with title of *Bahadur*, order of British l.	3
Diwan Singh, Jemdr. (30th Punjabis) No. 35 (Divnl. signal) compy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Dixon, Mr. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
D'Netto, Mr. C. I., mily pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Dolan, Qr.-mr.-sergt. M. J., R.E., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	106
Donald, Mr. A., apptd. to Cossipore Arty. Voltrs., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	98
Donald, Maj.-genl. C. G., C.B., British service, to be inspr. of territorials, *tempy.* (graded for purposes of pay as divnl. comdr.)	105
Donald, Mr. J., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Dorman, Compy. Qr.-mr.-sergt. C. H., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Dost Muhammad, Colour.-havldr., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr.	253
Dost Muhammad, Resdr., 23rd cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be risldr., to complete estabt.	457
Dost Muhammad Khan, Kot.-dafadar, 7th Hariana Lancers, to be jemdr.	566
Douglas, 2nd-Lt. A. R. J., M.D., F.R.C.S., Burma ry. Voltr. Corps, to be surgn.-capt.	217
Douglas, Maj. W. B., 3rd Brahmans, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Dowland, 2nd-Lt. G. R., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Dowley, Mr. F. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Downs, Mr. A. A., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Doyle, Mr. J. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Drage, Capt. G., retired pay, late I. A., to be *tempy.* maj., apptd. to Royal Munster Fusrs. — 7th Battn.	64
Drake-Brockman, Lt.-Col. V. G., I.M.S., permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	171
D'Roche, 2nd class asst. surgn. E., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn.	453

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D'Souza, Mr. A. J., granted *tempy.* rank of lt. in I.M.S., appvd. 46

D'Sylva, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Lt. W. R., *seconded*, I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn. with hony. rank of capt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl. . 605

Duffy, 2nd-Lt. T. A., Simla Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy . . . 551

Duggan, Depy. Comsy. and Hony. Capt. J., Ord. dept., Southern army, to be comsy., 435 . 481

Duguid, Mr. T. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 395

Dulsing Thapa, Jemdr., 1st battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt. . 585

Dula Singh, Jemdr., 35th Sikhs, to be subdr. . 299

Dulo, Havldr., 41st Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 232

Duncan, Mr. A. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 395

Duncan, Mr. D. L., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 376

Duncan, Capt. G. H., 1st battn., B.-N. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, Voltr. offrs. decoration confd. upon — 493

Duncan, Capt. H. C., I.A., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 184

Duncan, Mr. J. G., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 220

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Dunlop, Mr. J., apptd. to Surma Valley Light Horse, to be surgn.-lt. 259

Dunlop, Lt.-col. and Hony. Col. R. W. L., C.I.E., Bom. Voltr. Rifles, apptd. to 14th (County of London) battn., London regt. (London Scottish), to be maj. (*tempy.*) . . . 135

Dunlop, Capt. W. B., S. and T. Corps, I. A., to be *tempy.* maj. 135

Dunn, Mr. D. T., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 560

Dunn, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Lt. F. J., *seconded*, I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., to be senr asst. surgn. with hony. rank of capt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl. 605

Dunsterville, Col. L. C., I.A., whilst comdg. Jhelum Bde., granted *tempy.* rank of brigdr.-genl. 583

Durack, Mr. J. J., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 395

Durga Parshad Misra, 3rd class sub.-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd-class sub.-asst. surgn. 543

Durham, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Lt. W. R., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., to be senr. asst surgn., with hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 226

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East, Ma. A. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 180

Eastmond, Mr. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 424

G. G. O. Nos.

Ebden, Mr. J. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . . . * 376

Eccles, Lt. P., Mad. Arty. Voltrs. — "Duke's Own," to be capt. 412

Edwards, Mr. F. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 44

Edwards, Col. J. B., D.S.O., retired pay, I.A., apptd. to genl. staff offr. (graded as asst. adjt.-genl.). 248

Edwards, Lt. O. G., G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifles corps, to be capt. 55

Egerton, Col. (*tempy.* Brigdr.-Genl.) R. G., C.B., I. A., apptd. as bde. comdr., and to retain his *tempy.* rank 135

Ekin, 2nd-lt. R. G., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl. 107

Elashman, Mr. H. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 13

Eliot, Lt. E. E. M., 1st battn., B.-N. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, voltr. offrs. decoration confd. upon — 493

Elkins, Mr. T. I. H., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn. . 311

Ellappah, Havldr.-maj., 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . 364

Elliot, Lt.-Col. R. H., M.D., F.R.C.S., I. medl. service, Mad., permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl. 366

Elliott, Mr. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 201

Elliott, Maj. C. R. S., 81st Pioneers, I. A., apptd. to attd. to headqr. units, depy. asst. adjt.-genl., 64 ; to be *tempy.* lt.-col. . . 381

Elliott, [illegible] F., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be [illegible]t., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 220

Elmes, Mr. C. H., ap[illegible]o Calcutta Scottish Voltrs., to be 2nd-lt., to [illegible] existing vacancy 59

Elphick, 2nd-Lt. W. R., [illegible] Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., [illegible]ct to H. M.'s appl. 80

Elphinstone, Lt.-Col. A. P. A., retired [illegible] apptd. to Northumberland Fusrs., [illegible] Battn. (3rd Tyneside. Scottish) . 206

Emleahadur Sahi, Havldr., 1st battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 585

Emerson, Mr. D. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 424

Errata :—Promn. of Jemdr. Jot Ram, 5th Cavy., should have effect from 8th Sep. 1914, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 1088, dated 5th Dec. 1914, 51 ; promn. of Jemdr. Mihar Khan, 31st Mountain Batty., should have effect from 16th Oct. 1914, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 1088, dated 5th Dec. 1914, 52 ; promn. of Jemdr. Natha Singh, 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), should have effect from 2nd Nov. 1914, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 1061, dated 27th Nov. 1914, 53 ; notfn. dated 20th Nov. 1914, published in *Gazette of I.* of 21st Nov. 1914, under column "date of decease" against Maj. Lionel Stuart Logan for "1st Nov. 1914 (supposed date)" read "2nd Nov. 1914" ; notfn. dated 27th Nov. 1914, published in *Gazette of I.* of 28th Nov. 1914 under column "date of decease" against Capt. Robert Frank Clothier, Capt. Richard Hope Waller,

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and Lt. Hubert James Tudor Hamer, for " 2nd Nov. 1914 " read " 4th Nov. 1914 "; notfn. dated 27th Nov. 1914, published in *Gazette of I.* of 28th Nov. 1914, under column " date of decease " against 2nd-Lt. Maurice Charles Day, Capt. Bruce Edward Alexander Manson, Capt. Lawrence George Hart, Capt. John Henry Middleton Fuller, Capt. Burton Haward Hall, Maj. Harold Tatum, Capt. Fredrick George Brown, Capt. Ivan Dayrell Meredith Hogg, Lt. Henry Richard Brookes, and Lt. Robert Peyton Hughes, for " Ditto " read " 4th Nov. 1914 " ; notfn. dated 4th Dec. 1914, published in *Gazette of I.* of 5th Dec. 1914, under column " date of decease " against Lt.-Col. C. H. F. Kelly and Capt. J. F. Mackain, for " Ditto " read 23rd Nov. 1914 " notfn. dated 11th Dec. 1914, published in *Gazette of I.* of 12th Dec. 1914, under column " date of decease " against Capt. A. Masters, for " 24th Nov. 1914", 60 ; apptt. of Col. C. V. Mainwaring, I. A., York and Lancaster regt., 12th battn. (Sheffield), to comd. battn. bears date 10th Oct. 1914, and not 1st Sept. 1914, as stated in *Gazette* of 14th Oct. 1914, 64 ; notfn. No. 1138, dated 18th Dec. 1914, delete the letters " I. O. M." after " *Sardar Bahadur*," 68 ; date of apptt. of P. P. Braithwaite as a 2nd-lt. in I. A. reserve of offrs., 15th Dec. 1914, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 1105, 82 ; date of apptt. of Cols. J. H. V. Crowe, W. C. Barratt, C.B., D.S.O., R. G. Strange, A. H. Bingley, C.I.E., to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl., 11th, 12th, 23rd and 24th Sept. 1914, and not as stated in *London Gazette* of 30th Oct. 1914, 85 ; promn. of Jemdrs. Narbahadur Thapa and Shamsher Singh Khawas, 1st battn., 2nd King Edward Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), should have effect from 20th Sept. 1914, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. [illegible] dated 24th Dec. 1914, 91 ; third Christian name of 2nd-Lt. C. A. S. Perry is Stanley " and not " Stan," as notfd. in army dept. notfn. No. 802, dated 4th Sept. 1914, 95 ; date of promn. to his present rank of Lt.-Col. F. J. Fraser, I.A., 46th Rifles, 12th Sept. 1914, and not dept. notfn. No. 838 dated 18th Sept. 1914, 113 ; name of R. G. Grant, 1st ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, now 1, and not as shown in army dept. notfn. No. 1118, dated 11th Dec. 1914, 130 ; notfn. dated 4th Dec. 1914, published in *Gazette of I.* of 5th Dec. 1914, under column " Date of decease " against Capt. H. L. C. Baldwin, for "24th Nov. 1914 " read " 23rd Nov. 1914 " ; Lt. L. L. Gaisford, for " 24th Nov. 1914," read " 23rd Nov. 1914 " ; Lt. D. Baillie, for " 4th Nov. 1914," read " 2nd Nov. 1914" ; notfn. dated 2nd Jan. 1915, published in *Gazette of I.* of the date, under column " Date of decease " against Capt. W. H. Paddy, for " 21st Dec. 1914," read " 20th-21st Dec. 1914 " ; Capt. M. A. R. Bell, for " 21st Dec. 1914 " read " 20th Dec. 1914 ;" Capt. A. M. Rundall, for " 21st Dec. 1914 " read " 20th Dec. 1914 ; " Capt. D. 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No. 1039, dated 20th Nov. 1914, 254 ; notfn. dated 26th Feb. 1915, published in *Gazette of I.* of 27th Feb. 1915, under column " Rank and name " for " asst. comsy. and hony. lt. T. Rogers," read " depy. comsy. and hony. capt. T. Rogers," 265 ; date of appt. of S. L. Nathan as 2nd-Lt. in infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs. is 29th Nov. 1914, and not as stated in army. dept. notfn. No. 1082, dated 4th Dec. 1914, 269 ; date of apptt. of J. R. Stevens as 2nd-Lt. in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs. is 8th Feb. 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 160, dated 12th Feb. 1915, 270 ; notfn. dated 6th Nov. 1914, published in *Gazette of I.* of 7th Nov. 1914, under column " date of decease " against Lt.-Col. H. L. Anderson, for " 29th Oct. 1914," read " 28th Oct. 1914 " ; notfn. dated 20th Nov. 1914, published in *Gazette of I.* of 21st Nov. 1914, under column " date of decease " against Capt. R. J. McCleverty, for " between 28th and 29th Oct. 1914 " read " 29th Oct. 1914 " ; Lt.-Col W. E. Venour, for " between 28th and 29th Oct. 1914," read " 31st Oct. 1914 " ; Capt. W. McM. Black, for " between 28th and 29th Oct. 1914," read [illegible]st Oct. 1914 "; Maj. G. G. P. Humphreys, Capt. W. F. Adair, for " 30th Oct. 1914 " read " between 23rd Oct. and 2nd Nov. 1914 " notfn. dated 12th Feb. 1915, published in *Gazette of I.* of 13th Feb. 1915, under column " date of decease " against 2nd-Lt. Partridge, for " 27th—28th Jan. 1915," read " 28th Jan. 1915 ", 289 ; date of rank of Lt. M. Eccles, Double Compy. offrs., 119th Infy. (Mountain regt.), is 18th Dec. 1911, and not as stated in army. dept. notfn. No. 1103, dated 11th Dec. 1914, 291 ; date of apptt. of D. Stuart-Prince as a 2nd-lt. in infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., is 18th March 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. 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Maj. H. M. MacTier, for " 16th March 1915 " read " 12th March 1915"; Maj. W. C. French, for " between 10th and 13th March 1915 " read " 12th March 1915 " ; and under column " place of decease " for " Do." read " France ", 353 ; promn. of Subdr. Maluka, 76th Punjabis, not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 1061, dated 27th Nov. 1914, 364 ; notfn. dated 20th Nov 1914, published in *Gazette of I.* of 21st Nov. 1914, under column "date of decease" against Capt. G. H. M. Marsh, for " Ditto " read " 1st Nov. 1914 ", 374 ; date of apptt. of W. A. K. Christie as 2nd-lt. in I. A. reserve of offrs., 23rd March 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 268, dated 19th March 1915, 378 ; date of apptt. of E. H. Keeling, as a 2nd-lt. in I. A. reserve of offrs., 2nd Dec. 1914, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 13, dated 2nd June 1915, 396 ; date of apptt. of J. R. D. Rogers as a 2nd-lt. in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., 25th March 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 292, dated 26th March 1915, 397 ; notfn. dated 27th Nov. 1914, published in *Gazette of I.* of 28th Nov. 1914, under column " date of decease " against Capt. R. F. Clothier, 2nd-Lt. M. C. Day, Capt. R. H. Waller, Capt. B. E. A. Manson, Capt. L. G. Hart, for " 4th Nov. 1914 " as notfd. in army dept. notfn. dated 8th Jan. 1915, read " 3rd Nov. 1914 " ; notfn. dated 26th March 1915 published in *Gazette of I.* of 27th March 1915, " date of decease " against Capt. A. M. Brown, for " 12th March 1915 " read " 13th March 1915 " ; notfn. dated 23rd April 1915, " date of decease against Lt.-Col. T. X. Britten, for " 14th April 1915" read " 15th April 1915 ", 419 ; notfn. dated 20th Nov. 1914, " date of decease " against Lt. J. MacA. Craig, for " 2nd Nov. 1914" read " 1st Nov. 1914 ", 465 ; date of apptt. of J. P. Doyle as a 2nd-lt. in I. A. reserve of offrs., and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 395, dated 30th April 1915, 472 ; promn. of Havldr.-Maj. Santu Singh, 22nd Derajat Mountain Batty., to rank of jemdr., effect from 18th Feb. 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 482, dated 21st May 1915 ; promn. of Havldr. Fazaldad Khan, 31st Punjabis, to rank of jemdr., effect from 17th March 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 383, dated 23rd April 1915 ; promn. of Havldr. Karam Khan, 31st Punjabis, to rank of jemdr., effect from 7th April 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 437, dated 7th May 1915, 544 ; date of apptt. of F. W. Girrard as 2nd-lt. in I. A. reserve of offrs., 14th April 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 355, dated 16th April 1915, 561 ; notfn. dated 23rd April 1915, published in *Gazette of I.* of 24th April 1915, under column " remarks " against Capt. C. P. Browne for " killed in action " read " died of wounds " ; notfn. dated 28th May 1915, published in *Gazette of I.* of 29th May 1915, " date of decease " against Capt. J. I. C. Wilcox, for " 13th May 1915 " read " 12th May 1915 ", 572 ; date of apptt. of H. M. Haslehurst and J. W. Rowland as 2nd-Lts. in I. A. reserve of offrs., 14th April 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 355, dated 16th April 1915, 581 ; promn. of Colour-Havldr. Pakhar Singh, 67th Punjabis, to rank of jemdr., effect from 30th Nov. 1914, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 189, dated 19th Feb. 1915, 585.

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Forteath, Maj. F. W. H., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	565
Fowler, Col. F. J., D.S.O., I.A., Comdg. Derajat, Bde., granted *tempy.* rank of bridgr.-genl., whilst holding *tempy.* apptt. in I.	111
Fox, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Lt. C. J., supy., and *seconded*, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of capt. supy., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	540
Fox, Capt. H. B., Surma Valley Light Horse, Voltr. offrs. decoration confd. upon—	465
France, Mr. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
Franklin, Sub.-Condr. C., S. and T. Corps, (late) Ben.-Pun. list, to be condr., on Amalgamated list	505
Fraser, 4th class Asst. Surgn. A. G. L., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279
Fraser, 2nd-Lt. C. J. S., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	534
Fraser, Capt. D'Arcy MacK., I.A., 6th Battn., Lincolnshire regt., *tempy.* apptt. in service battn., at war office, to be *tempy.* maj.	15
Fraser, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Capt. E. W., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., retained in service after age of 55 years	533
Fraser, Lt. T., G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be Capt.	153
Fraser, W. F. M. I. (late Capt. I. A.), apptd. to genl. list, to be capt.	135
Frazer, 2nd-Lt. D. S., 39th Garhwal Rifles, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Fremantle, Mr. A. I., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Frost, Lt. F. D., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be Capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	17
Fuller, Surgn.-Maj. C. A., V.D., U. P. Horse, to be surgn.-lt.-col.	509
Fullerton, 2nd-Lt. J. P., 41st Dogras, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Fulton, 2nd-Lt. E. J., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Furnivall, Mr. J. S., apptd. to Moulmein Voltr. Rifles Corps, to be 2nd-lt.	515

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	G. G. O. Nos.
Gabbett, Lt.-Col. P. C., retired list, re-employed to I. Medl. Service	559
Gabriel, E. V., C.V.O., C.S.I., I. Civil Service, to be *tempy.* maj., 473; B., B. and C. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj.	583
Gaby, Mr. C. O., apptd. to S. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	516
Gagliardi, Mr. L. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
Gai, Mr. N. J., *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. Medl. pvd.	563
Gamder [illegible] Colour.-havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to com[illegible] estabt.	437
Gajandhar Singh, Ha[illegible] 67th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	333
Gajjan, Havldr., 29th Punja[illegible] to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	117
Gajraj Rai, Colour.-havldr., 1st [illegible] 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to comp[illegible]	280
Galvin, Mr. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to appl.	44
Gamer Singh Gurung, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 232; to be subdr, to complete estabt.	585
Ganda Singh, Dufadar, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be jemdr.	169
Ganda Singh, Resdr., 39th King George's Own C. I. Horse, to be risldr.	404
Ganda Singh, Risldr., 23nd Sam Browne's Cavy. (Frontr. Force), apptt. to 2nd class of Order of British I., in recognition of good and loyal services rendered by him	522
Ganda Singh, Dafadar, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Ganesh, Havldr., 120th Rajputana Infy., I. D. S. medal awarded to—	285
Ganesh Das, 2nd class sub.-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D. Ben. estabt., completed 5 years in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub.-asst. surgn.	431
Ganesh Singh Sajwan, Rifleman, 2nd battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111

	G. G. O. Nos.
Ganesh Singh, Havldr., 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati regt.) to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	383
Ganga Bishan, Kot.-Dafadar, 20th Deccan Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Gangadhar Singh, Havldr., 113th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Ganga Ram, Havldr., 102nd King Edward's Own Granadiers, I. D. S. medal awarded to —, 285 ; to be subdr., to complete estabt.	317
Ganga Ram, Havldr., 41st Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Ganga Singh, Hony. Col. H. H. Sir. *Bahadur*, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Bikaner, 2nd Lancers (Gardiner's Horse), I. A., apptd. to comds. and staff, hony. a.-d.-c.	85
Ganj Singh Curung, Havldr., 2nd battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to be complete estabt.	544
Garbha Singh, Colour.-Havldr., 32nd Sikh Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Garden, Lt.-Col. A. R. H. (retired pay, I. A.), 15th Battn., Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex regt.), apptd. to Service Battn., New Army	46
Gardiner, 2nd-Lt. A. A., G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	153
Gardiner, Mr. A. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Gardiner, Mr. F. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Gardiner, Mr. R. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Gardiner, Lt. W. A., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be capt. subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Gardner, Compy. Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. A., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Gareh, Mr. A. E., apptd. to 1st Batt. Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	152
Garrett, Mr. E. C. McN., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Garrett, M[illegible], apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Garrett, 2nd-Lt. H. L. O., 1st Pun. Voltr. Rifles, to be *tempy.* lt.	473
Garrett, 2nd-Lt. K. A., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Gastrell, Col. E. T., I.A., spl. apptt. (graded for purposes of pay as a genl. staff offr., 3rd grade)	206
Gatacre, Capt. J. K. (since killed in action), from 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), apptd. to 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, to be maj.	64
Gately, Mr. J. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Gates, Staff-Sergt. T., amalgamated list, to be sub-condr., on amalgamated list	250
Gauri Shankar Dube, Subdr., I.A., S. and M., awarded mily. cross	313
Gearing, Mr. H. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Geoghegan, Maj. F. E., I.A., S. and T., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	295
Geraghty, Sub-Condr. P., Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be condr.	479
Gernan, 3rd class Asst. Sergt. L. P., I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	339
Gerrard, Mr. F. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	355
Gethine, Mr. P. E. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Ghani Khan, Havldr., 107th Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Ghantu Rawat, Rifleman, 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, apptt. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, appvd.	313
Ghaus Muhammad Khan, Risldr.-Maj., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse), awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*	521
Ghosh, Pramatha Nath, I. Medl. Service, to be *tempy.* lt. subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Ghosh, Mr. Sourendra Mohan, granted *tempy.* rank of lt., in I. Medl. Service	276
Ghulam Ali, Colour.-Havldr., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Ghulam Bhik Khan, Jemdr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Ghulam Haidar, Jemdr., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be subdr.	585
Ghulam Hasan, Havldr., 67th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	437
Ghulam Husain, Havldr.-Maj., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Ghulam Hussain, 2nd grade Transport Vety. asst., on retirement, hony. rank of jemdr. confd. on —	484
Ghula[illegible]hamed, Colour-Havldr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Ghulam Mohammad, Kot.-dafadar, 31st Mule Corps, S. and T. Corps, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. on expansion of Mule Cadres	300
Ghulam Muhammad, Colour-havldr., 19th Punjabis, to be jemdr.	207
Ghulam Muhammad, Jemdr., 46th Punjabis, to be subdr.	280
Ghulam Muhammad, Havldr., 24th Hazara Mountain Batty. (Frontr. Force) to be jemdr.	566
Ghulam Muhammad, Havldr., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be jemdr. to complete estabt.	585
Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Resdr., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be risldr.	67
Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Kot.-dafadar, 27th Light Cavy., to be jemdr.	142
Ghulam Muhiyuddin, Jemdr., 82nd Punjabis, to be subdr.	232
Ghulam Mohyuddin, 3rd grade transport vety. asst., S. and T. corps, to be 2nd grade transport vety. asst.	587
Ghulam Rasul Khan, Jemdr., 27th Light Cavy., to be resdr., to complete estabt.	142
Ghulam Rasul Khan, Jemdr., 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), to be resdr.	364
Ghunna Singh, Havldr.-Maj., 29th Mountain Batty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Gibb, Mr. J. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Jufy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Gibbs, Maj. A. A., I.M.S., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	185
Gibson, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Lt. J. F., *seconded*, I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn. with hony. rank of capt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	605

	G. G. O. Nos.
Gibson, Mr. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs. to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Gibson, 3rd Class Asst. Surgn. T. J., L.M.S. (Lond.), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.), L.M. (Dub.), I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	329
Giffin, 2nd-Lt. R. A., Mad. voltr. guards, to be lt.	617
Gifford, Lt.-Col. G. G., C.S.I., I.M.S., Mad. voltr. guards, resigns his commsn.	30
Gilbert, Mr. W. G. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Gildea, Mr. R. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450
Gill, Capt. C. A., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	360
Gill, Mr. E. H. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450
Gill, Mr. G. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Gillan, 2nd-Lt. G. V. B., 9th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., with rank as lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Gillson, 1st Class Asst. Surgn. W. J., *seconded*, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of lt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	539
Gimson, Mr. W. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Girbhan Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Girdhari Lal Batra, M.B., apptd. to I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Girdhari Singh, Havldr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Giri, Devarayadrary Venkatia, apptd. to I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Gittings, Batty. Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. I. A., apptd. to Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	558
Gladstone, Mr. A. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	13
Gladstone, Mr. S. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	471
Glanville, Mr. E. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450
Glaysher, Compy. Sergt.-Maj. W. E., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Glegg, 2nd-Lt. J. A., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Glover, Mr. W. M., apptd. to Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps (Arty. comps.), to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	262
Gobind Singh, Havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	280
Gobind Singh, Jemdr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	404
Godbole, 2nd Class Sub-Asst. Surgn. Binden Pandharinath, I.S.M.D., Bom. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exams, to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	456
Godfrey, Col. G. C., 1st Battn., B.-N. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, voltr. offrs. decoration, confd. upon —	493
Godfrey, Gunner J. D., apptt. to D. S. Order, to receive D. S. cross (late conspicuous service cross)	313
Godwin, Mr. P. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Goepel, Mr. J. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	560
Goff, Mr. G. H., apptd. to N.-W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	444
Gokhale, V. B., I. M. S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Goldsmith, Lt.-comdr. M. L., to be promtd. to comdr. in H. M.'s Fleet	313
Gompertz, Mr. A. V. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Gonsalvez, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Lt. D. R., F.R.C.S.E., *seconded*, I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn. with hony. rank of capt. and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	605
Gopal, Dafadar, 16th Cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	280
Gopal Singh, Colour-havldr., 67th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	333
Gopi Sing Rawat, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 39th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Gordon, Lt. D., Mussoorie Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn.	450
Gordon, 2nd-Lt. D. H., 34th Sikh Pioneers, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Gordon, Mr. E. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	201
Gordon, 2nd-Lt. [illegible] M., I.A., army reserves, permtd. to resign his commsn., subject to H. M.'s appl.	439
Gordon, 2nd-Lt. H. S., 8th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Gordon, Mr. J. W. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Gore, Lt. A. C. E. St. G., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Gore, 2nd-Lt. C. H. C., 39th Garhwal Rifles, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Gosney, Mr. R. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Goss, Lt. E. S., I.M.S., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	401
Gough, 2nd-Lt. W. G. H., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles) from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	534
Goulding, Mr. C. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Govind Rao Sawant, Risdr., 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be risldr.	67
Govinda Jadhaw, Havldr., 108th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Gow, Lt. P. F., M.B., I.M.S., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	401
Goyder, Mr. G. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321

	G. G. O. Nos.
Gracey, 2nd-Lt. H. M. K., 101st Grenadiers, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., with rank as lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Graham, Capt. C. P., to be companion of D. S. Order	313
Graham, Mr. E. C., *tempy.* apptt. to I. A., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	532
Graham, Mr. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Graham, Capt. H. J., G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn.	153
Grant, Mr. A. G., apptd. to N.-W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	444
Grant, Mr. C. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Grant, Mr. C. F., apptd. to Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	349
Grant, Mr. C. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Grant, Hony. Col. E. J., retired list, spl. apptt. to comds. and staff (graded for purposes of pay as staff lt.)	111
Grant, Capt. E. P., 25th Cavy. I. A., apptd. bde. maj.	222
Grant, I. D., M.B., apptd. to I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Grant, Maj. W. O., 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy., I. A., to be *tempy.* lt.-col.	601
Grantham, Bt. Col. C. F., retired pay, I. A., apptd. Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex regt.), 17th Battn.	248
Graveston, Mr. H. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Gray, Lt.-Col. F. W. B., D.S.O., I. A., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be companion of order of St. Michael and St. [illegible]ge, 313; to be addl. member of 3rd class, most distinguished order	381
Gray, Mr. J. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	201
Gray, Mr. R. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	13
Greany, Mr. M. P. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Green, Mr. C. W. I., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Green, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt. J., *seconded*, Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be depy. comsy., *seconded*, and to have hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 115; retained in service after age of 55 years	118
Green, Batty. Sergt.-Maj. P. J., apptd. to Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	558
Greene, 2nd-Lt. H., 92nd Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., with rank as lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Greenfield, Mr. A. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	108
Greenham, Capt. L., 1st Battn., B. N. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, voltr. offrs. decoration confd. upon —	465
Greenhouse, 2nd-Lt. R. E., 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Gregory, Mr. J. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Gregory, Mr. M. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	244
Gregory, 2nd-Lt. M. S., N.-W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	444
Gregory, Mr. W. G., apptd. to 1st Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	552
Greig, Mr. J. W. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., 2nd Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Greson, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Lt. E. J., *seconded*, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of capt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	540
Grey, Squd.-Comdr., S. D. A., apptt. to D. S. Order, to be companion	313
Griffin, Sub-condr. G. J., supvr., 2nd grade, mily. works services, on reversion to regtl. duty, permtd. to resign his rank as sub-condr.	92
Griffin, Mr. R. G., apptd. to Assam Valley Light Horse, to be surgn.-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	288
Griffin, Mr. S. F. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	13
Griffiths-Buchanan, Mr. D. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Gudalu Gusain, Havldr.-Maj., 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., 404	505
Gueizelar, 3rd class Asst. Surgn. J. A., I.S.M.D., Bom[illegible]abt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	336
Gugan, Subdr.-Maj., *Bahadur*, 6th Jat Light Infy., promtd. to 1st class, with title of *Sardar Bahadur*, Order of British I.	3
Guise, Mr. H. R. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	355
Guise, 2nd-Lt. J. W., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Gul Din, Havldr., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Gulab Khan, Havldr.-Maj., 92nd Punjabis, to be jemdr.	232
Gulab Khan, Havldr.-Maj., 89th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	483
Gulab Singh, Havldr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be jemdr.	317
Gulaba, Jemdr., 41st Dogras, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	544
Gulabi Neyi, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Gul Muaz, Havldr.-Maj., 22nd Mountain Batty., to be jemdr.	142
Gulzara Singh, Colour-havldr., 66th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	207
Gul Zir, Jemdr., Khyber Rifles, I. D. S. medal awarded to —	339
Guman Sing Gurang, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Guman Sing Negi, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Gungaman, Havldr., 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299

Gunning, Capt. H. H., I.A., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse), to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. 86

Gupta, Phanindra Krishna, I. M. S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 576

Gupta, Mr. Syam Prosanna, granted *tempy.* rank of lt. in I.M.S. 276

Guranditta, Dafadar, 2nd Lancers (Gardiner's Horse) to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 67

Gurcharan, Havldr., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr. 67

Gurdit Singh, Risldr.-Maj., *Bahadur*, 6th King Edward's Own Cavy., promtd. to 1st class with title of '*Sardar Bahadur*,' Order of British I. 3

Gurdit Singh, Havldr.-Maj., 90th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 253

Gurmukh Singh, Jemdr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be subdr. 317

Guy, Capt. and Hony. Maj. G. F., 2nd Battn., B., B. and C. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, voltr. offr.'s decoration confd. upon — 446

Gwatkin, Mr. W. L. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 180

Gwynne, Mr. O. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 180

Gyan Sing Rawat, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 232

Gyan Singh, Havldr., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 333

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Hadden, Mr. A., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs. to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 180

Hadden, Mr. A. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 133

Hadow, Mr. D. S., apptd. to Pun. Light Horse, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy 27

Hafiz Abdul Ghani Khan, Resdr., 20th Deccan Horse, to be risldr. 253

Haggett, Batty. Sergt.-Maj. H. G., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 178

Haidar Khan, Colour-havldr., 82nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 232

Haig, Mr. H. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 424

Haigh, Mr. F. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 321

Hakim Khan, Colour-havldr. 87th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 544

Hakim Singh, Havldr., 37th Dogras, to be jemdr., 189; promn. to rank of jemdr., effect from 30th November 1914 404

Hako, Havldr., 38th Dogras, to be jemdr. 142

Hales, Mr. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s [illegible] 220

Mr. W. P., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 580

Haley, Mr. E. C., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final examn., to be 4th class asst. surgn. 311

Hall, Lt.-Col. E. A. W., M.B., I.M.S., Eastern Bengal Voltr. Rifles, medl. offr., resigns his commn. 559

Hall, Mr. E. J., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn. 311

Hall, Surgn.-Capt. G. C., retired list, re-employed to I. medl. service 559

Hall, 2nd-Lt. I. F. G., I.A., 25th Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 382

Hallifax, Maj. H. F., Nagpur Voltr. Rifles, voltr. offrs.' decoration confd. upon — 199

Halliley, Mr. W. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 221

Ham, 2nd-Lt. D. M., 75th Carnatic Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl. 598

Halpin, 2nd-Lt. J. E., I. A. reserves, permtd. to resign his commsn., subject to H. M.'s appl. 545

Hamesh Gul, Havldr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 585

Hamid Khan, Jemdr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt. 232

Hamidullah, Dafadar, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 507

Hamilton, 2nd-Lt. H. M., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl. 80

Hamilton, Sub-Lt. N., Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps (Naval divn.), to be lt. 96

Hamilton, Mr. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 395

Hamilton-Smyth, Mr. R., apptd. to 1st Battn., Calcutta Voltr Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy 368

Hampton, [illegible] apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 44

Hancock, Mr. C. P., from Royal Mily. Coll. with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 64; 114th Mahrattas, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl. 534

Handley, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt. F., Ord. dept., Northern army, retained in service after age of 55 years, will be borne as supy. in his rank and grade 470

Hanley, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt. J., Mis. list, Mad., to be depy. comsy. with hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 315

Hannur, Maj. L. A. G., I.A., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force), (Daly's Horse) to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl. 295

Hannen, 2nd-Lt. F. B., Assam Valley Light Horse, to be lt. 94

Hannyngton, Maj. J. A., C.M.G., I.A., Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl. 565

Hansard, Mr. A. J. St. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 244

Hanson, 2nd-Lt. R. W., 2nd (Presdy.) Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy 518

Hanwell, 2nd-Lt. J. O., 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl. 107

Harak Bahadur Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles, apptt. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, appvd. 313

Harakbir Limboo, Subdr., Burma and Assam mily. police, apptd. to I. A., to be *tempy.* subdr., in 1st Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.) 384

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Harakhar Thapa, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.			Harnam Singh, sub-asst. surgn. (actd.), 84th Sikh Pioneers, admn. to 2nd class to mily.	
Harbhaj, Dafadar, 18th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.		299	divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Harchand Singh, Havldr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.			Harnam Singh, Q.-Ms.-havldr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Harchand Singh, Jemdr., 87th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.		544	Harnam Singh, Jemdr., 31st Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	393
Hardaker, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt C B., Ord. dept., Northern army, to be depy comsy. and to have hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.		90	Harnam Singh, Colour-havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	385
Harding, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt. G., Ord. dept., Northern army, to be depy. comsy., and to have hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 115, to be comsy.			Harnand, Jemdr., 82nd Punjabis, to be subdr.	383
Hardinge, *Hon'ble* A. H L, apptd to I A reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infv. branch subject to H. M.'s appl., 180, to be a-d c on H. Ey.'s persnl. staff		585	Harnett, Maj. W. F., v.d., E. B. S. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.-col.	213
Hardit Singh, Havldr., 55th Coke s Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr.		504	Har-parshad, Rai Sahib, 1st class sub-asst. surgn., Ben. estabt., to be 2nd class senr. sub asst surgn., ranking as jemdr.	331
Harditt Singh, Dafadar, 25th cavy (Frontr Force), to be jemdr.			Harper, Mr. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Hardwicke, Mr. C. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.		504	Harper, Mr. K. B., apptd. to Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt	622
Hardy, Col. T. H., I.A., Comdg 2nd Quetta Infy. Bde., granted *tempy.* rank of brigdr genl., whilst holding *tempy* apptt. in I		242	Harper, Mr. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Hari Sing Burathoki, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.		67	Harphul, Resdr, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be Risldr, to complete estabt.	482
Hari Singh, Jemdr., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, to be subdr.		117	Harphul, Havldr.-Maj., 87th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Hari Singh, Havldr., 16th Rajputs (Lucknow regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt		321	Harpul, Havldr.-Maj., 1st King George's Own, S. and M., to be jemdr, to complete estabt.	253
Hari Singh, Jemdr., 107th Pioneers, to be subdr to complete estabt.		111	Harris, Mr. D. G., apptd. to Allahabad Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	348
Hari Chand, Jemdr., 38th Mule Corps, S and T. Corps, to be resdr., to complete estabt on expansion of mule cadres		544	Harris, Surgn.-Genl G. T. A., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., K.H.S., I.M.S Ben., permtd. to retire from service, subject to H M.'s appl.	386
Hari Chand, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr to complete estabt.		90	Harris, Mr. G W., apptd to I. A reserve of offrs., Infy branch, to be 2nd lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	292
Haridhoj Khattri, Subdr., 9th Gurkha Rifles, awarded mily. cross		544	Harris, Lt. H. J. F., transfd. from infv. to cavy. branch of I. A reserve of offrs. 322, granted *tempy.* rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., whilst employed as censor, Port Blair	451
Hari Persad Thapa, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, admn. to 2nd class to mily divn. of I. Order of Merit, 111, to be jemdr.		585	Harris, Mr. J. L., apptd. to I. A reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	471
Hari Sawant, Subdr., 110th Mahratta Light Infy., I. D. S. medal awarded to —		300	Harrison, Mr. A. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	201
Harischandra Govindrao Shirki, 3rd class sub asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Bom. estabt., completed 5 years in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class sub-asst. surgn.		544	Harrison, Maj. C B., M.B., I.M.S., transfd. to *tempy.* half-pay list, subject to H. M.'s appl	567
Harji, Jemdr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.		313	Harrison, Sergt.-Maj. C. W., from Queen's Own (Royal West Kent regt.), apptd. to Royal Sussex regt., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	41
Harkabir Limbu, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.		232	Harrison, Capt. R. S. M., I.A., apptd. Royal Dublin Fusrs., 7th Battn., to be *tempy.* maj.	209
Harland, Lt. G. B., M.D., I.M.S., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.		285	Harrold, Mr. J. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	123
Harman, Mr. O. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.		434	Harrap, Mr. H. R., apptd. I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	580
Harman, Mr. S. H., apptd. to I. A., reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.		299	Hart, Colour-Sergt. A. C., Queen's Own (Royal West Kent regt.) to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	156
Harnam Singh, Dafadar, 22nd Sam Browne's Frontr. Force, to be jemdr.		404	Hart, Mr. J. H. B. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
		401	Hart, Mr. N. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
		580	Hartigan, Bt.-Col. E. R. (retired pay), I. A., 8th Battn., Northamptonshire regt., apptd. service battn., new army	
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	G. G. O. Nos.
Hartwell, Lt. A. R., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Harvey, 2nd-Lt. G. R., I.A., 5th Cavy., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Harvey, 1st Class Asst. Surgn. J. A. F., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., *seconded*, to be senr. asst. surgn. with hony. rank of lt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	225
Harvey, Mr. J. F. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Harvey, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Lt. N. S., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., *seconded*, to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of Capt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	226
Harvey, Depy. Comsy. and Hony. Capt. W., barrack mr., mily. works services, to be comsy.	89
Harvey-Hurst, Mr. A. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
Hasan Khan, Havldr., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Hashan, Driver, 13th Mule Corps, S. and T. Corps, for his conspicuous bravery, admn. to mily. divn. 2nd class, I. order of merit	20
Hasluck, Mr. S. V., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Haslehust, Mr. H. M., asst. supdt. of police, Bom. presdy., employed as asst. postal censor, Bom., granted priv. leave	312
Haslehust, Mr. H. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	355
Hastings, Capt. G. T., I.A., 3rd County of London (Sharpshooters), to be adjt.	248
Hathorell, Lt.-Col. W. G. (I.A.), 11th Battn., Duke of Wellington's (West Riding regt.), apptd. to Service Battn., New Army	46
Hathorn, Mr. N. McD., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Haughton, 2nd-Lt. W. B., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	491
Haverfield, Mr. J. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Hawes, Maj. J. W. M., V.D., Bom. Voltr. arty., to be lt.-col.	569
Hawinda, Havldr. (now jemdr.), 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force), awarded I.D. S. medal, 426; to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Hawkes, Gentleman Cadet M. H., from Royal Mily. Coll. with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 65; 12th Pioneers (Kelat-i-Ghilzai regt.) admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Hawkins, Col. F. (retired pay, I. A.), 9th Battn., Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infy., apptd. to Service Battn., New Army	46
Hawkins, Mr. F. H., apptd. to Assam Valley Light Horse, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	614
Hayat Khan, Havldr., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force) to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Hayat Mir Khan, Jemdr., 20th Deccan Horse, to be risdr.	253
Hayat Muhammad Khan, Risldr., 52nd Camel corps, promtd. to 2nd class, with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	3
Hayes, Mr. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Hayne, Mr. A. R. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	497
Hayne, Surgn.-Lt. P. A., Burma ry. Voltr. Corps, to be surgn.-capt.	217
Hazara Singh, I. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., passed his final exmn., admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	469
Hazur Ahmed, Sowar (actg. Lance-dafadar), 5th cavy., to be jemdr.	142
Heaney-Reeves, Mr. J. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Hearn, Mr. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Hearsey, Mr. N. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Heasman, Mr. F. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Heaven, Mr. L. G. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Heinemann, 2nd-Lt. S. O., supy. list., 2nd Battn., B., B. and C. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn.	389
Hem Singh, Havldr.-maj., 7th Indian Mountain Arty. Bde., to be jemdr. and apptd. to 7th (Meerut) divnl. ammunition column	585
Henderson, Capt. J. H., retired, I.A., from 15th Battn., Northumberland Fusrs., apptd. to Durham Light Infy., 17th Battn., to be *tempy.* maj.	248
Henniker-Baness, Mr. F. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Hen[redacted] Lt. J. R. A., 10th Jats, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
Henry, Lt.-Col. W. D., C.I.E., V.D., Comdt., Simla Voltr. Rifles, apptd. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be hony. a.-d.-c.	573
Henstock, Mr. P., apptd. to Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	349
Herbert, 2nd-Lt. D. M. A., 82nd Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	534
Herbert, Mr. V. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	471
Heron-Jones, Mr. C. V., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Hervey, 2nd-Lt. N. L., Bihar Light Horse, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	549
Heures, Condr. F. E., Ord. dept., Southern army, to be asst. comsy., and to have hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 435	481
Hewett, Mr. H. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Hewlett, Mr. K., apptd. to Bom. Light Horse, to be voty. lt., supy. to estabt., 26; granted *tempy.* rank of voty. capt., whilst employed on mily. duty	172
Heyland, Capt. J. R. L., 9th Gurkha Rifles, confd. mily. cross upon —	111
Hickey, Lt. B. S., Bihar Light Horse, to be capt.	549
Hickey, Mr. P. F. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	599

	G. G. O. Nos.
Hickie, Mr. A. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	580
Hickie, Mr. J. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Hicks, Mr. L. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450
Higgett, 2nd-Lt. H. A. Duc., Mad. arty. voltrs. — "Duke's Own," to be lt.	412
Higgs, Mr. P. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Hill, Batty. Qr. Mr.-Sergt. B., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Hill, Mr. C. P., apptd. to Rangoon voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	349
Hill, 2nd-Lt. C. R., Nilgiri Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy, 155; to be capt.	621
Hill, Lt.-Col. J. R. (I.A.), 10th Battn., East Lancashire regt., apptd. to Service Battn., New Army	46
Hill, Mr. L. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	13
Hills, Mr. G. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Hilton, Condr. F. L., Barrack mr., mily. works services, to be asst. comsy. and to have hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	89
Hind, Lt. A. C. S., 110th Mahratta Light Infy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Hingston, Lt. H., M.B., I.M.S., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	401
Hira, Havldr., 12th Pioneers (Kelat-i-Ghilzai regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Hira Singh, Havldr., 82nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Hira Singh, Havldr., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr.	482
Hira Singh Anand, *tempy.* rank as lt. in I. medl. service, granted	323
Hira Sing Thapa, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	19
Hiramani Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Hislop, Lt. J. H., M.B., I.M.S., to be Capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	400
Hitchins, Bt.-Col. C. H. M. (retired pay, I. A.), 10th Battn., Border regt., apptd. to Service Battn., New Army	46
Hoare, Mr. J. H. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Hobab Gul, Lt. Naik, 129th Baluchis, apptt. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, appvd.	313
Hobbs, Mr. C. C. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Hocken, Maj. C. A. F., 35th Scinde Horse, I. A., to be *tempy.* lt.-col.	601
Hockey, Mr. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs. Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Hodges, Mr. H. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	12
Hodgson, Mr. E. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt, Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Hodgson, Capt. G. C., D.S.O., I.A., 82nd Sikh Pioneers, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	96
Hodson, Mr. J. S. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Hodson, 2nd-Lt. R. C., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	491
Hogan, 4th Class Asst. Surgn. H. F., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279
Hogg, 2nd-Lt. R. W. T., retired pay, late I. A., apptd. to Hampshire regt., 10th Battn., to be *tempy.* lt.	111
Hogg, Lt.-Col. T. C., M. T., retired pay, I. A., apptd. to 2nd regt., King Edward's Horse, to be maj.	222
Hogge, Bt.-Col. G. S. (retired pay, I. A.), 11th Battn., South Staffordshire regt., apptd. to Service Battn., New Army	46
Hoghton, Col. F. A., I.A., Comdg. Delhi Bde., granted *tempy.* rank of brigdr.-genl., whilst holding *tempy.* apptt. in I.	111
Holehouse, 2nd Class Asst. Surgn. A., I.S.M.D., complete 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn.	297
Holland, Lt.-Col. G. L., M.V.O., King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infy.), 9th Battn., apptt. to Comd. Battn., antedated	[illegible]
Holland, Bt.-Col. P., C.B., retired pay, apptd. to admve. staff, as bde. comdr. (granted *tempy.* rank as brigdr.-genl.)	64
Holland, Capt. R. E., Simla Voltr. Rifles, to be [illegible]	72
Hollands, Mr. E. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Holloway, Col. E., I. A., secy., army dept., govt. of I., granted *tempy.* rank of brigdr.-genl., whilst holding *tempy.* apptt. in I.	111
Holman, Bt. Lt.-Col. H. C., D.S.O., 16th cavy., I. A., spl. apptd. (graded for purposes of pay as genl. staff offrs., 2nd grade), 64; to be addl. member of 3rd class, Most Distinguished Order	381
Holms, Mr. H. B., apptd. to Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy, 57; to be lt.	572
Holmes, Mr. A. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	497
Holmes, 3rd Class Asst. Surgn. J. W., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. examn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	327
Holmes, 1st Class Asst. Surgn. J. A. H., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	538
Holmes, Maj. J. D. E., M.B.C.V.S., C.I.E., I. civil vety. dept., to be lt.-col. (supy.), subject to H. M.'s appl.	137
Holt, Capt. P., Mad. arty. voltrs. — "Duke's Own" to be maj.	412
Honey, 4th Class Asst. Surgn. B. A. C., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	477
Hope, Mr. J. C., apptd. to Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	349
Horan, Lt. H. E., apptt. to D. S. Order, to receive D. S. [illegible] (late meritorious service cross)	212

	G. G. O. Nos.
Hornby, Maj. M. L., D.S.O., retired pay, I. A., apptd. to Comd. and Staff, to be bde-maj.	46
Hornsby, Mr. G. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Hornsby, Mr. N., apptd. to be lt. in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., subject to H. M.'s appl.	14
Horsfall, Mr. C. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Horton, Lt.-comdr. M. K., apptd. to D. S. order, to be companion, to be promtd. to lt. in H. M.'s Fleet	313
Hotson, Mr. J. E. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be lt., subject to, H. M.'s appl.	268
Hough, A. G. (late Lt., Calcutta Port Defence Voltrs.), apptd. to genl. list, to be capt.	135
Houseman, Surgn.-Capt. E. A., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be surgn.-maj.	414
Houston, 2nd-Lt. A. L., Mad. Voltr. Guards, to be lt.	441
Howell, Mr. G. C. L., apptd. to Punjab Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	147
Howsin, Capt. C. G. (supy. list), 1st Battn., B., B. and C. I. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, resigns his comman.	239
Hubback, 2nd-Lt. J. A., Bihar Light Horse, to be lt.	25
Hudson, Col. (*tempy.* bridgr.-genl.) H., C.B., C.I.E., and to retain his *tempy.* rank, apptd. to genl. staff offr., brigdr.-genl., 64, promn. to rank of maj.-genl. for distinguished service in field, appvd.	473
Huffton, 3rd class Asst. Surgn. J. H. S., promn. to 1st class asst. surgn., 205; to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	329
Hughes, Maj. E. M., Comdt., 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, I. A., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
Hughes, 2nd-Lt. I. J., I.A., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Hughes, Maj. J. E. M., I.A. (retired), to be comdt. of remount training depôt I.	466
Hughes, Capt. (Hony. Maj.) R. M., 1st Battn., B.-N. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, to be maj., 74; Voltr. offrs.' decoration confd. upon —	465
Hukam Dad, Jemdr., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be subdr.	253
Hukam Singh, Colour-havldr., 19th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	207
Hukam Singh, Jemdr., 12th Pioneers (Kelat-i-Ghilzai regt.) to be subdr.	299
Hukam Singh, Havldr., 113th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Humfress, Mr. H. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	124
Humphrey, Mr. D. A. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Humphrey, Mr. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	292
Humphris, Batty. Sergt.-maj. T. H., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78.	449
Humphries, 2nd-Lt. H. J., 1st Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, resigns his comman.	126
Humphreys, Mr. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Hunt, Mr. J. M., from Royal Mily. Coll. with a view to his apptn. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 64; 87th Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	534
Hunter, 2nd-Lt. A. G., I.A., 32nd Lancers, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Hunter, Capt. J. B. D., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	360
Hunter, 2nd Lt. J. C., N.-W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be *tempy.* lt.	473
Hunter, Bt. Col. J. G., C.B., I.A., apptd. to bde. comdr. (granted *tempy.* rank of brigdr.-genl.), 135; to be col., subject to H. M.'s appl., 324, appvd.	601
Hunter, Condr. T. J., S. and T. Corps, transfd. to pension estabt.	144
Hurlbatt, Mr. D. G., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. Arty. (elec. engr. compy.), to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy, 173, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	615
Husain Ali Khan, Havldr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Husain Bakhsh Khan, Risldr., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be risldr.-maj., to complete estabt.	482
Hussain Khan, Jemdr., 30th Punjabis, to be subdr.	232
Hussey, Mr. M. E. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Hutchinson, 2nd-Lt. J. W. H., Eastern Ben. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	289
Hutchison, Capt. G., I.A., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Hutchison, Capt. W., Assam Valley Light Horse, resigns his comman.	589
Huxford, Lt. H. J., I.A., 125th Napier Rifles, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	399
Hyde, Sub-Condr. C. B., Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be condr.	480
Hyphen, Mr. P. P., *offg.* supdt., 2nd grade, apptd. sub. *pro. tem.* in that grade	574

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	G. G. O. Nos.
Ibbotson, Mr. A. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Ibrahim Beg, Havldr., 75th Carnatic Infy., to be jemdr.	232
Ibrahim Khan, Colour-havldr., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force) to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Idris Khan, Dafadar, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr.	50
Iggulden, Col. H. A., Comdg. Ambala Bde., granted *tempy.* rank of brigdr.-genl., whilst holding *tempy.* apptt. in I.	111
Ilahi-baksh, 2nd class senr. sub-asst. surgn., ranking as jemdr., Ben. estabt., to be 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., ranking as subdr.	331
Ilam Din, Colour-havldr., 67th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	333
Ilam Din, Colour-havldr., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Ilis, Mr. A. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs. Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
Illington, Maj. E. M., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	185
Imam Din, Jemdr., 90th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt., 117	253

	G. G. O. Nos.
Imam Shah, Havldr., 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Inayatullah, 2nd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, and passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	606
Inchha Ram, Jemdr., 6th Jat Light Infy., confd. mily. cross upon —, 111, to be subdr.	117
Indar Singh, Havldr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 90; awarded mily. cross, 313, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Indar Singh, Havldr., 29th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	117
Indar Singh, Havldr., 128th Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Indar Singh, Havldr., 120th Rajputana Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Inglis, Mr. H. N. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	471
Inglis, Mr. A. L., apptd. to Bihar Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt.	194
Inglis, Mr. C. N. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Inglis, Mr. H. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Inglis, Mr. T. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	580
Ingram, Capt. A. C., M.D., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	360
Ingram, Vety.-Lt. C., Assam Valley Light Horse, to be vety.-capt.	350
Innes-Lillingston, Capt. F. F., I.A., S. and T. corps, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Iremonger, Lt.-Col. R. G., retired pay, I. A., apptd. to Comd. battn., Prince of Wales' Voltrs. (South Lancashire regt.), 7th Battn	85
Irshad Ali, Havldr.-Maj., No. 4 Mountain Batty., Royal Garrison Arty., on retirement, hony rank of jemdr., confd. on ——	230
Irwin, Gentleman Cadet A. H., from Royal Mily. Coll. with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 85; 8th Rajputs (since killed in action) admtd. to I. A. subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Isa Khan, Jemdr., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be risdr, to complete estabt.	482
Isar Singh, Havldr., 21st Punjabis, to be jemdr	67
Ishar Singh, 3rd grade transport vety. asst. S. and T. Corps, to be 2nd grade transport vety. asst.	610
Ismail Khan, Jemdr., 3rd S. and M., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	253
Ismail Sharif, Kot.-Dafadar, 28th Light Cavy, to be jemdr.	333
Ives, Mr. C. St. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160

J

Jackson, Mr. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Jackson, Lt.-Col. J., retired pay, I. A., *temppy.* apptt. Royal Irish Rifles, 14th Battn., (Young Soldiers), as maj. — 2nd in Comd.	64
Jacob, Mr. C. H., apptd to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	368
Jacob, Mr. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	153
Jacob, 4th Class Asst. Surgn. L. A., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279
Jacob, R., I mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., passed his final exmn., admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	577
Jacob, Lt. R. M., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles) to be capt. subject to H. M.'s appl	114
Jacob, Lt. F. B. W., 108th Infy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl	114
Jaenesh, 3rd Class Asst. Surgn L. V., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn	327
Jafar Ali, Colour havldr. 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	207
Jafar Ali, Subdr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers for conspicuous gallantry for admn to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	284
Jagat Sing Rawat, Subdr., I.O.M., 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, promn. to 2nd class, with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I., apptt. to be supy. to ordy. estabt.	111
Jagbir Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Simoor Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	299
Jagdeo Singh, Havldr., 11th Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt	317
Jaggat Singh, Dafadar, 23rd Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt	117
Jahan Khan, Colour-havldr., 87th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	609
Jahans, Mr. L. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	580
Jai Singh, Jemdr., 38th Dogras, to be subdr.	290
Jairam Singh, Jemdr., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	67
Jaisa, Jemdr., 41st Dogras, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	282
Jalal Khan, Jemdr., 92nd Punjabis, to be subdr.	282
Jalal Khan, Subdr., 19th Punjabis, awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*	521
Jalal Singh, Jemdr., 43rd Erinpura regt., to be subdr.	566
Jalim, Havldr., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be jemdr.	333
Jam, H. H. Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, Jam of Nawanagar, as an hony. maj. in army, apptt. appvd.	64
Jamal Din, Colour-havldr., 109th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	566
Jamal Khan, Dafadar, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	607
Jaman Sing Khattri, Lance-Naik, 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Jaman Sing Rana, Lance-Naik, 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
James, Capt. C. A., I.A., 124th Baluchistan Infy., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	194

	G. G. O. Nos.
James, 2nd-Lt. D. H., Rangoon Port Defence Voltrs., to be lt.	568
James, Mr. E. R., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
James, Mr. F. S. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	355
James, Col. H., C.B., retired pay, I.A., *tempy.* apptt. at war office, in Comds. and Staff, asst. dir.	15
Jamit Singh, Havldr, 30th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Janak Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 8th Cavy., to be jemdr.	189
Jannison, Mr. J. W. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Jangraj Limbu, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	609
Jan Mahammad Khan, Kot.-dafadar, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	609
Jasbir Gurung, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Jaswant Rikh, Raj Kumar of Tajpur, grant of *tempy.* and hony. rank of 2nd-lt., in I. A., appvd.	135
Jawahir Sing Birwan, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Jawand Singh, Colour-havldr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be jemdr.	317
Jafferis, Mr. C. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Jehangir Kaikhusro Nariman, apptd. to I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Jehangir Khan, Havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	280
Jerram, Mr. M. R. K., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Jervis, Mr. T. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Jethu Singh, Jemdr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	317
Jhanda Singh, Jemdr., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be subdr.	67
Jhanda Singh, Havldr., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Jindyada Khan, Dafadar, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Ji-Sukh, Colour-havldr., 119th Infy. (Mooltan regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Jitsing Bohra, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Jit Sing Negi, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Jitbahadur Gurung, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr., 19; to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 232; to be subdr., to complete estabt., 299	585
Jitman Ali, Jemdr., Burma and Assam mily. police, apptd. in I. A., to be *tempy.* jemdr. in 1st Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles	384
Jiwan, Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	117
Jiwan Singh, Havldr., 38th Dogras, to be jemdr.	142
Jiwan Singh, Jemdr., 128th Pioneers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Jiwan Singh, Havldr., 67th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	383
Jog, Shridhar Chintaman, I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Johanson, 2nd-Lt. J. L., 7th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., with rank as lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
John, Mr. A. W., apptd. to Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	344
John, Maj. A. W. U., Agra Voltr. Rifles, voltr. offrs.' decoration confd. upon —	101
John, Mr. A. W. U., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be capt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Johnson, Mr. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Johnson, 2nd-Lt. G. S., 61st King George's Own Pioneers, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., with rank as lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Johnson, Qr. Mr.-Sergt. H. E., R.E., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	106
Johnson, Mr. M. R. W., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. Arty., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	343
Johnson, Mr. R. B., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final examn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Johnstone, Mr. W. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M's appl.	44
Jolley, Sub-Condr. H. J., S. and T. Corps (late) Ben[illegible]dn. list, to be condr.	138
Jonas, 2nd-Lt. R. M., transfd. from Cavy. to Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs.	163
Jones, Mr. H. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Jones, Lt. J. M., 2nd (Presdy.) Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	157
Jones, Mr. J. M., *tempy.* apptt. in I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 177; to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	200
Jones, Lt. J. W., M.B., I.M.S., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	401
Jones, Mr. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Jones, Mr. R. P., apptd. to N.-W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	444
Jones, Mr. R. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	471
Jones, 2nd-Lt. V., Malabar Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	464
Jordan, Mr. H. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Joshi, Mr. M. S., *tempy.* rank of lt. in medl. service, appvd.	398
Joy, Surgn.-Capt. H. R. L., Rangoon Port Defence Voltrs., to be surgn.-maj.	590
Joynson, Capt. K. B., I.A., 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), transfd. to *tempy.* half-pay list, subject to H. M.'s appl.	318
Judhbir Thapa, Havldr., 1st Battn., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	609
Jug Lal, Jemdr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	482

	G. G. O. Nos.
Jwala Singh, Subdr.-Maj., *Bahadur*, 34th Sikh Pioneers, promtd. to 1st class, with title of *Sardar Bahadur*, Order of British I.	
Kabiraj Burathaki, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Kadar Khan, Colour-havldr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be jemdr.	207
Kahan Singh, Jemdr., 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be Resdr.	50
Kaikhosru Kirsaspji, Dadachanji, apptd. to I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Kaikushru Bezonji Kanga, F.R.C.S.E., apptd. to I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Kala Khan, Bugler, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, I. D. S. medal awarded to —	285
Kalab Hussain, 3rd grade (supy. 2nd grade) transport vety. asst., S. and T. Corps., to be absorbed in 2nd grade	610
Kalamu Bisht, Rifleman, 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Kalka Singh, Subdr.-maj., 97th Deccan Infy., awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*	521
Kalu, Colour-havldr., 67th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	333
Kanan Singh, Havldr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Karuli Rawat, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Kane, Lt.-Col. F. R. P., retired pay, apptd. to Comds. and staff, asst. adjt. and Qr.-Mr.-Genl.	85
Kanhaiya, Havldr., 38th Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	142
Kanshi Ram, Havldr., 38th Dogras, to be jemdr.	299
Kanta Prasad, Lt.-Col., M.B., retired list, re-employed to I. medal service	559
Kanwar Indarjit Singh, Capt., M.B., I.M.S. (deceased), confd. mily. cross upon —	111
Kappey, Gentleman Cadet R. A. H., unattd. list, from Royal mily. coll., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt.	499
Kapur, Kanhaya Lal, granted *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service	276
Kapur Singh, Jemdr., 38th Dogras, to be subdr.	142
Kapur Singh, Havldr., 41st Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Kapura, Jemdr., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	317
Kara, Havldr.-Maj., 38th Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	142
Karakh Bahadur Singh, Pay-havldr., 11th Rajputs, to be jemdr.	206
Karam Bakhsh, Havldr., 87th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Karam Dad, Colour-havldr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be jemdr.	317
Karam Dad, Havldr., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Karamdad Khan, Sepoy, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, I. D. S. medal awarded	
Karam Din, Havldr., 46th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	280
Karam Khan, Jemdr., 39th Mule Corps, S. and T. Corps, to be resdr., to complete estabt. on expansion of mule cadres	300
Karam Khan, Havldr., 31st Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	437
Karam Singh, Havldr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit, 111; to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Karam Singh, Dafadar, 4th cavy., awarded I. D. S. medal	426
Karam Singh, Havldr.-Maj., No. 8 Mountain Batty., Royal Garrison Arty., No. 12 ammn. column, Royal Field Arty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Karam Ilahi Khan, Resdr., 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), to be risldr.	169
Karam Sher-Khan, Subdr.-Maj., 18th Infy., awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*	521
Karm Singh, Risldr.-Maj., 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), apptt. on H. Ey.'s persnl. staff, to be I. a.-d.-c.	595
Karan Bahadur Thapa, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Karan Singh, Havldr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, I. D. S. medal awarded to —	285
Karim Baksh Khan, Resdr., 34th Poona Horse, to be risldr., to complete estabt.	169
Karim Khan, Havldr., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	473
Karim [illegible]az Khan, Jemdr., 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), to be resdr.	364
Karm Singh, Havldr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	90
Karmdad Khan, *Khan Bahadur*, Subdr.-Maj., *Bahadur*, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., promtd. to 1st class, with title of *Sardar Bahadur*	3
Karam Dad Khan, Jemdr., 129th Duke of Connaght's Own Baluchis (84th Punjabis), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Karmu, Jemdr., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Kartar Bakhsh, Havldr., 87th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Kartar Singh, Dafadar, 4th cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Karumbayram, T. B., I. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., passed his final exmn., admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	577
Kashmir Singh, Colour-havldr., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Katha Singh, Dafadar, 23rd Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Katha Singh, Havldr., 35th Sikhs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Kaulesar Singh, Havldr., 97th Deccan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	253
Kaye, Maj. C., C.I.E., I.A., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	223
Kaye, Condr. F. W., Ord. dept., Southern army supy., on reversion to arsenal duty, absorbed	46
Keating, Batty. Sergt.-Maj. J. W., Royal Horse and Royal Field Artys., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Keatinge, Mr. F. W. G., apptd. to I. A., reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	106

	G. G. O. Nos.
Keatinge, Mr. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Keddie, Mr. C. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	497
Keelan, 2nd-Lt. C. J., G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifles corps, to be lt.	553
Keelan, Mr. P. S., apptd. to Chota Nagpur Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	149
Keeling, Mr. E. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	13
Keely, Mr. I. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Keene, Maj. C. J., C.I.E., late M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, spl. apptt. to genl. staff offrs. (graded for purposes of pay as staff lts., 1st class)	248
Keene, 2nd-Lt. M. R., 97th Deccan Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
Kehar Singh, Havldr., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Kehar Singh, Subdr., 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*	521
Kehr Singh, Qr.-Mr.-Dafadar, 22nd Mule Corps, S. and T. corps, to be jemdr., to complete estabt., on expansion of mule cadres	300
Kehr Singh, Havldr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force), (Lumsden's), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Kehr Singh, Havldr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Kellie, Gentleman Cadet C. C. J., from Royal mily. coll. to be 2nd-lt., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., 85; 1st Brahmans, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Kelly, Capt. E. H. (R.E.), I.A., S. and M., awarded mily. cross	313
Kelly, Sub-Condr. T., S. and T. corps (late) Bom. list, to be condr.	250
Kelly, Mr. T. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	355
Kelsall, Capt. R., M.B., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	360
Kemball, Lt.-Col. C. A., C.I.E., I.A., supy. list, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	256
Kemp, Mr. K. McI., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M. appl.	450
Kendle, Mr. W. E. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Kennard, Lt. V. G., Dorset (Queen's Own) Yeomanry, Territorial Force, apptt. on persnl. staff, a.-d.-c.	248
Kennedy, Mr. D. S., apptd. to 1st Battn., M. and S. M. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	175
Kennedy, 2nd-Lt. E. R., 18th Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
Kennedy, Col. H., I.A., to be *tempy.* col.-on-the-staff and granted *tempy.* rank of brigdr.-genl. whilst so employed, subject to H. M.'s appl.	179
Kerr, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Lt. C. W. E., *seconded*, I.S.M.D. Ben. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of capt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	539
Ker, 2nd-Lt. E. C., E. L ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	491
Kerwick, Condr. F. J., sub-engr., 2nd grade, Burma p. w. d., on apptt. to provl. engr. estabt. of p. w. d., permtd. to resign his rank and retire from army	236
Kesar Singh, Havldr., 29th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	117
Kesar Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 22nd Sam Browne's cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Kesar Singh, Havldr., 32nd Sikh Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Kesar Singh, jemdr., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr.	482
Keshbir Gurung, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	333
Key, 2nd-Lt. B. W., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
Keyes, Capt. T. H., I.A., supy. list, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Khajai, Naick, Northern Waziristan Militia, I. D. S. medal awarded to —	302
Khaliqdad Khan, Kot.-dafadar, 37th Lancers (Baluchis Horse), to be jemdr.	169
Khan Alam Khan, Jemdr., 37th Lancers (Baluchis Horse), to be resdr.	169
Khan Dais, Naick, Northern Waziristan Militia, I. D. S. medal awarded to —	339
Khan Mahomed Musa, granted *tempy.* rank of lt., in I. medl. service	276
Khan Mohammad Khan, 3rd grade transport vety. asst., S. and T. Corps, to be 2nd grade transport vety. asst.	587
Muhammad Akbar Khan, Lt., Native I. and Forces, to be Capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	18
Khanzada, Havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	189
Khan Zaman, Havldr., 92nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Khani Zaman, Colour-havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Kharak Bahadur Gurung, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr.	19
Kharakhir Thapa, Colour-Havldr., 1st Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Kharak Sing Gurung, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Kharak Sing Rana, Subdr., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), awarded mily. cross	313
Khan, Mr. I. J., Ookek, *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service, appvd.	563
Khawas Shah, Colour-havldr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's) Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	404
Khawja Muhammad Khan, Risldr., *Bahadur*, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), I. A., apptd. to persnl. staff as a.-d.-c., 64; promn. to 1st class, with title of *Sardar Bahadur*, Order of British I.	111
Khazana, Jemdr., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	482
Khem Singh, Havldr., 67th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	335

	G. G. O. Nos.
Khet Singh, Jemdr., 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati regt.), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Khial Din, Colour-havldr., Northern Waziristan [illegible] Militia, I. D. S. medal awarded to —	339
Khin, H. A., M.B., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Khita Ram, Jemdr., 121st Pioneers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	280
Khiyal Gul, Jemdr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Khubi Ram, Colour-havldr., 10th Jats, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Khuda Dad, Havldr., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Khushal, Colour-havldr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's Infy.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	169
Khushal Sing Takuli, Colour.-havldr., 1st Battn. 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Khushiram Singh, Colour-havldr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infy., to be jemdr.	482
Khusial Singh, *Bahadur*, Subdr.-maj., 72nd Punjabis, awarded to 1st class with title of *Sardar Bahadur*	521
Khwaja Muhammad, Havldr., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	253
Khyali Ram, Jemdr., 82nd Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	544
Kidd, Mr. G. R., University candidate, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., as 2nd-lt., apptt. antedated	46
Kiernander, Mr. O. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	244
Kilkelly, Lt.-col. P. P., M.B., retired list, re-employed to I. medl. service	[illegible]59
Kilner, Surgn.-Lt. J. N., 2nd Battn., B.-N. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, to be surgn. capt.	373
King, Maj. A. F. W., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	185
King, Staff-sergt. G., Amalgamated list, to be sub-condr.	251
King, 3rd class Msr. Gunner, C. T. W., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Kinlock, Capt. G., Cossipore Arty. Voltr., to be maj., supy. to estabt., 98; to be *tempy.* maj.	473
Kinnear, 2nd-Lt. N. B., Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	571
Kirk, Mr. J. E. G., *offg.* supdt., 3rd grade, apptd. sub. *pro. tem.* in that grade	574
Kirk, 2nd-Lt. L., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	572
Kirkman, Capt. W. G., Nagpur Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commn.	618
Kirkwood, Maj. A. I., I. A., services of — placed at displ. of govt. of Burma, for employment as a cantt. magte., 421; granted increased staff pay at rate of Rs. 500 per mensem	427
Kirpal Singh, Dafadar, 4th Cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	19
Kirpal Singh, Colour-havldr., 82nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Kirpal Sing Negi, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Kirta Sing Pun, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Kirtane, S. V., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Kishan Chand, 3rd class Sub-asst. Surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class sub-asst. surgn.	543
Kishena Ram, Havldr., 82nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Kiyali Gusain, Lance-Naik, 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, apptt. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, appvd.	313
Knight, Gentleman Cadet A. B., from Royal Mily. Coll. with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 381; 39th King George's Own C. I. Horse, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Knight, Col. W. C., D.S.O., I.A., a.-d.-c. to the King, granted *tempy.* rank as brigdr.-genl.	536
Knock, Batty, Qr.-Mr.-sergt. J., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	178
Knowland, Mr. G. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	497
Knowles, Mr. A. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Knowles, Mr. C. J., chief clerk in office of adjt.-genl.'s branch, army head-qrs., apptd. persnl. asst. to adjt.-genl. in I.	494
Knowles, Mr. G. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Knyvatt, Mr. W. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s [illegible]	395
Konsal [illegible]ngh, Jemdr., 20th Deccan Horse, to be risldr.	169
Krishanajirao Ghorpade, Colour-havldr., 110th Mahratta Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	253
Kulman Rai, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Kumbh Singh Gurung, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	404
Kunhi Raman, T., 2nd class Sub-asst. Surgn., I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class and passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	432
Kurshid Muhammad Khan, Jemdr., 5th Cavy., to be resdr., to complete estabt.	317

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Labh Singh, Naik, 69th Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal	208
Labh Singh, Havldr., 30th Punjabis, to be jemdr.	50
Labh Singh, Havldr., 12th Pioneers (Kelat-i-Ghilzai regt.) to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Labh Singh, Havldr., 41st Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Labh Singh, Colour-havldr., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Labh Singh, Subdr., 107th Pioneers, to be subdr.-maj., to complete estabt.	585
Lace, Mr. E. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	471
Lacey, 2nd-Lt. O. B., N.-W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	444

	G. G. O. Nos.
Lachham Singh Rawat, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 39th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	584
Lachhman Gurung, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	333
Lachman Gurung, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Lachman Limbu, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Lachman Singh, Jemdr., 30th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Lachman Singh, Subdr., 32nd Sikh Pioneers, awarded 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*	521
Lachman Singh, Jemdr. (38th Dogras), 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Lachman-das Dawesar, 3rd class sub-asst. surgn., I. S. M. D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class and passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class sub-asst. surgn.	607
Lahang Limbu, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	567
Lahr Khan, Havldr., 87th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	609
Lajje Ram, Kot.-dafadar, 7th Hariana Lancers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	566
Lakeland, 2nd-Lt. W. J., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	572
Lakhi Ram, Jemdr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt., 299; awarded mily. cross, 313; to be subdr.	364
Lakhpat Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Lakin, Mr. C. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Lal Bahadur Singh, Jemdr. 11th Rajputs, to be subdr.	207
Lal Bahadur Singh, Havldr., 90th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	253
Lal Khan, Havldr., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr.	67
Lal Khan, Jemdr., 19th Punjabis, to be subdr.	207
Lal Khan, Kot.-dafadar, 25th Mountain Batty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	4 0
Lal Sing Gurung, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Lal Sing Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Lal Singh, Havldr.-maj., 30th Punjabis, to be jemdr.	50
Lal Singh, Havldr., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be jemdr.	67
Lala Rawat, Havldr., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	609
Lalak, Lance-Naik, 57th Wilde's Rifles, apptt. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, appvd.	313
Lamb, Capt. W., Mad. Voltr. Guards, to be maj.	441
Lambert, Capt. E. T., Bom. Voltr. Arty., to be maj.	569
Lambert, Mr. E. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	355
Lambert, 2nd-Lt. W. R., 97th Deccan Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Lamont, Lt.-col. J. C., M.B., retired list, re-employed to I. medl. service.	559
Landale, Mr. H. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Lane, Maj. F. M., I.A., 128th Pioneers, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	385
Lane, 2nd-Lt. G. H., 103rd Mahratta Light Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Lane, Capt. J. T. H., I.A., 39th Garhwal Rifles, awarded mily. cross	313
Lane-Ryan, Mr. P. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Lang, Maj. E. M., retired list, I.A., apptd. to comd. and staff, as genl. staff offr., 2nd grade	46
Lang, Mr. W. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Langton, Lt. P. S. B., M.B., I.M.S., permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	286
Lattey, Mr. H. P. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	595
Lauder, T. E., late Capt., 1st Pun. Voltr. Rifles, I.A., to be *tempy.* capt. attd. to genl. staff (graded as bde.-maj.)	64
Laurie, Mr. W. J. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Laville, Mr. F. A. J., from Royal Mily. Coll., with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., 182; 16th Rajputs (Lucknow regt.), from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Law, 2nd-Lt. R. O., Calcutta Light Horse, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	146
Lawrence, Mr. C. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Laximan Jankar, Colour-havldr., 107th Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Lazaro, Mr. T., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Leake, Surgn.-Capt. A. M., V.C., F.R.C.S., 1st Battn., B. N. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, to be surgn.-maj.	308
Leake, Lt. A. M., Royal Army Medl. Corps, granted clasp	313
Learmond, Mr. A. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Lechlen, Mr. F. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs. to be lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Leeky, Mr. R. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	108
Ledger, Mr. H. M. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Lee, Maj. A. W. H., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Lee, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Lt. J. (supy. senr. asst. surgn. with hony. rank of capt.), I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., absorbed in rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	539
Leedham, Mr. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs. to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Leeds, Maj. T. L., I.A., to be *tempy.* lt.-col., whilst comdg. 59th Scinde Rifles	601
Lees, 2nd-Lt. C. G., Bihar Light Horse, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	549
Lees, Maj. C. H. B., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), apptd. to comds. and staff, to be *tempy.* lt.-col.	85
Lehna Singh, Jemdr., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be subdr.	67
Leigh-Bennett, Mr. P. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450

	G. G. O. Nos.
Leigh-Clare, Mr. H. J. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Leir, Lt.-Comdr. E. W., to be promtd. to comdr. in H. M.'s Fleet	313
Leman, Lt. J. D., I.A., 27th Punjabis, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	122
Lemarchand, 2nd-Lt. F. E., I.A., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
LeMesurier, Mr. A. E., from Royal Mily. Coll., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 182; 6th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Lemon, 2nd-Lt. G. J., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	491
Lennox, 2nd-Lt. G., I.A., 37th Dogras, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Leonard, Batty. Sergt.-maj. F., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Lescher, Mr. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Leslie, Maj. P. N., I.A., Cantt. Magte.'s dept., granted increased staff pay at rate of Rs. 400 per mensem	16
Leslie, Mr. S., apptd. to Bihar Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt.	341
Leslie-Moore, Mr. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Lesmond, Mr. C. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	62
Leventon, Maj. A., F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	185
Levett-Yeats, 2nd-Lt. J. C., I.A., permtd. to resign his commsn., subject to H. M.'s appl.	211
Lewis, Bt.-col. D. S., retired list, I.A., relinquishes comd., on acct. of ill-health, apptd., South Wales Borderers, 8th Battn.	[illegible]
Lewis, 2nd-Lt. T. G., 10th Jats, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Liakat Ali, Havldr., 3rd S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Light, 2nd-Lt. H., 84th Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
Lilambar Thapa, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Lilbir Thapa, Havldr.-maj., 1st Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Lilly, Lt.-col. G. W. (retired pay, I.A.), 12th Battn., Royal Welsh Fusrs., apptd. to service battn., New Army	46
Lindsay-Young, 2nd-Lt. E., unattd. list, I.A., 8th Battn., Gordon Highlanders, apptd. to Service Battn., to be *tempy* lt.	46
Lindsay-Young, Mr. E., University candidate, apptt. to 2nd-lt., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., antedated	46
Lindsaye, Lt. C. N., Mad. Voltr. Guards, resigns his commsn.	460
Little, Lt.-col. J. A., late Ben. Staff Corps (unemployed supy. list), admtd. to Col.'s alloc.	502
Little, Capt. I. M., I.A., 26th Punjabis, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	223
Llewhellin, Mr. G. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl., 180; to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	496
Llewhellin, Capt. and Paymr. G. E., Bihar Light Horse, to be maj.	367
Llewhellin, 2nd-Lt. N. G. R., I. A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Lloyd, Mr. A. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	534
Lloyd, 2nd-Lt. J. S., 46th Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	583
Lloyd, Maj. R. A., M.D., I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt.-col., whilst in chge. of No. 12, I. Genl. hosptl. at Brockenhurst, 182; relinquishes *tempy.* rank of lt.-col.	395
Lloyd-Williams, Mr. J. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Lockhart, 2nd-Lt. R. McG. M., I.A., 51st Sikhs, (Frontr. Force), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Lockie, Mr. H. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be capt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	583
Lodwick, Capt. J. T., 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be Companion of Distinguished Service Order	129
Long, Capt. G. R., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn.	563
Longridge, Maj. J. A., 43rd Erinpura regt., I.A., apptd. to genl. staff offr., brigdr.-genl., 3rd grade, 64; to be reverted to lt.-col.	41
Looney, Serjt.-maj. D., Duke of Wellington's (West Riding regt.), to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	21
Lord, Capt. H. P. M., civil employ, transfd. to supy. list	114
Lorimer, Lt. J. M., 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	232
Lorinda, Colour-Havldr., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	81
Lorrayne-Wadley, Mr. G. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Lovat-Fraser, Mr. W. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	557
Lowe, Capt. F. E., Naini Tal Voltr. Rifles, Voltr. offr.'s decoration confd. upon —	180
Lowry, Mr. W. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	499
Lucas, Gentleman Cadet A. G., unattd. list, from Royal Mily. Coll., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt.	131
Lukis, *Hon'ble* Surgn.-genl. *Sir* C. P., K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S., K.H.S., I.M.S., 1st Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, Voltr. offr.'s decoration confd. upon —	313
Lumb, Capt. F. G. E., I.A., 39th Garhwal Rifles, awarded mily. cross	206
Lushington, Mr. A. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	491
Lushington, Lt.-col. E. C. M., retired list, I.A., apptd. Suffolk regt., 9th Battn.	64
Luthbury, Lt. G. C., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	334
Lutter, Mr. W. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Lye, Lt.-col. R. C., D.A.Q., I.A., spl. apptt. to comdt. on lines of communication (graded for purposes of pay as depy. asst. adjt.-genl. at war office)	64
Lynch, Comdr. T., Ord. dept., Northern Army, transfd. to pension estabt.	334

	G. G. O. Nos.
Lynch, T. B. (late Condr., I. Ord. Dept.), 2nd Hall Battn., East Yorkshire regt., to be *tempy.* qr.-mr., with hony. rank of lt.	15
Lynde, Lt. W. A. G., Mad. Voltr. Guards, to be capt.	441
Lyon, Maj. J. W. H., Cantt. Magte.'s dept., having been absent from mily. duty, transfd. to supy. list	612
Lyons, Surgn.-genl. R. W. S., M.D., I. medl. service, apptd. an hony. physician to the King	499
Lyster, Mr. A. St. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	244
Mabbett, Mr. P. W., tempy. apptt. to I. A., to be capt, subject to H. M.'s appl.	393
MacAlister, 2nd-Lt. A. S., Northern Ben. Mounted Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	71
Macaulay, 2nd-Lt. F. G. A., Mad. Arty. Voltrs., "Duke's Own," to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	412
Macgregor, Sub-lt. A., Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps, Naval divns., to be lt.	261
Macgregor, Mr. E. G. L. L., apptd. to Calcutta Scottish Voltrs., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	419
Macdonald, Lt.-col. C. E. W., retired pay, I.A., apptd. to Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), 14th Battn.	
Macdonald, Capt. C. R., Bihar Light Horse, resigned his commsn.	258
Macdonald, Mr. I. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450
Macdonald, Mr. L. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Macdonald, Capt. R. W., civil employ, transfd. to supy. list	21
Macdonald, Capt. W. R., Mad. Voltr. Guards, to be surgn.-capt.	441
MacDonald, 2nd-Lt. S., Rangoon Port Defence Voltrs., to be lt.	568
Macdougall, 2nd-Lt. D., I.A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	428
Macfadyen, Mr. M., apptd. to Calcutta Scottish Voltrs., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	419
Macfarlane, Mr. J. M., apptd. to Calcutta Scottish Voltrs., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	419
MacIver, 2nd-Lt. R. S. P., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Mackay, Mr. D. M., mily. pupil., I.S.M.D., passed his final exam., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Mackean, Lt. R. A., I.A., 10th Jats, transfd. to *tempy.* half-pay list, subject to H. M.'s appl.	121
Mackenzie, Staff-sergt. A., *seconded*, Ord. dept., genl. list, to be sub-condr.	361
Mackenzie, Lt.-col. (Hony. Col.) C. A., a.-d.-c., Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, resigns his commsn.	511
Mackenzie, Capt. C. F., poll. employ, having been absent from mily. duty for 10 years, transfd. to supy. list	548
Mackenzie, Capt. J. M. H., I.A., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), transfd. to *tempy.* half-pay list, subject to H. M.'s appl.	120
Mackenzie, Mr. W., apptd. to St. Michael's School Cadet Corps, to be 2nd-lt.	624
Mackinnon, 2nd-Lt. V. W. K., I.A., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Maclachlan, Maj. T. R., I.A., 33rd Punjabis, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	295
Maclean, 2nd-Lt. E. V., B. and N.-W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn.	417
Macléar, Mr. G. D'O., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	599
Macmillan, Capt. J. McC. A., M.B., F.R.C.S., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	360
Macnab, Lt. A. M., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	572
MacNair, Mr. R. H., apptd. to Nagpur Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	31
Maconchy, 2nd-Lt. G. A., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	534
Mactaggart, Lt.-col. C., C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., to be col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	400
Mactavish, Capt. A., I.A., 3rd Brahmans, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Madan Sing Rawat, Rifleman, 2nd Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, apptt. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, appvd.	313
Madan Singh, Hony. Maj. H. H. *Sir*, *Bahadur*, K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E., Maharaja Dhirajra of Kishengarh, apptd. to comds. and staff, hony. a.-d.-c.	85
Madat Khan, Havldr.-maj., 89th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	280
Maddox, Lt. C. R., 63rd Palamcottah Light Infy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Madeley, Lt. J. W., Mad. Voltr. Guards, to be capt.	441
Madho Singh, Risldr., of Hissar dist., S. and T. Corps reserve, permtd. to resign his commsn.	23
Madho Singh Rawat, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Madhu, W. O., 34th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Poona Horse, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Maduraimuttu Padaiyachi, Havldr., 81st Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	280
Maghar Singh, Havldr., 30th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Magnus, Mr. B. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	108
Mahadavrao Deokar, Colour-havldr., 110th Mahratta Light Infy., to be jemdr.	253
Mahadbir Thapa, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Mahadeo Chowdry, Colour-havldr., 128th Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Mahadeorao Sondkar, Subdr., 116th Mahrattas, awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*	521
Mahdi Hasan, 2nd class sub-asst. surgn. I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	431
Madho Singh, Havldr., 66th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	207
Mahoney, Mr. C. C., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst surgn.	311
Mahoram Singh, Havldr., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	169

	G. G. O. Nos.
Mahtab Khan, Colour-havldr., 121st Pioneers, to be jemdr.	280
Main Sing Jaintwal, Havldr., 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Maine, 2nd Class Asst. Surgn. C. W., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., discharged from service	209
Maitland, Mr. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	244
Majhi Khan, Colour-havldr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 189	317
Makhan Khan, Colour-havldr., 90th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 117	253
Makhmad Azam, Subdr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	473
Makunda Rawat, Jemdr., Burma and Assam mily. police, apptd. in I. A., to be *tempy.* jemdr. in 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles	384
Mal Singh, Dafadar, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be jemdr.	19
Mal Singh, Colour-havldr., 128th Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Mala Khan, Subdr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be subdr.-maj.	169
Mala Singh, Havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Malasin, Colour-havldr. (124th Baluchistan Infy.), 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Malcomson, Capt. G. E., M.D. (resigned), re-instated in service, I. medl. service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	319
Malhotra, Ram Chandra, M.B., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Malik Khan Muhammad Khan, Kot.-dafadar, 39th King George's Own C. I. Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	404
Malik Muhammad Bahadur Khan, Jemdr., 39th King George's Own C. I. Horse, to be resdr., to complete estabt.	404
Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, *Bahadur*, risldr.-maj., 26th King George's Own Light Cavy., awarded 1st class with title of *Sardar Bahadur*	521
Malik Sikandar Khan, Kot.-dafadar M[illegible], 28th Light cavy., to be jemdr.	280
Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, Dafadar, 36th Jacob's Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	566
Malir, 1st Class Asst. Surgn. J., *seconded*, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of lt. and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	528
Malla Singh, Havldr., 12th Pioneers (Kilat-i-Ghilzai regt.), to be jemdr.	299
Malla Singh, Subdr., I.A., S. and M., awarded mily. cross	313
Mulla Singh, Subdr., 20th Compy., 3rd S. and M., I.A., apptt. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, appvd.	313
Malooka Ram, Colour-havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	67
Maltby, 2nd-lt. F. N., 125th Napier's Rifles, from the unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Maltby, Mr. G., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Maluk Singh, Sepoy, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	426
Manbahadur Gurung, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	19
Manbahadur Rai, Havldr.-maj., 1st Battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Manbir Chettri, Jemdr., Burma and Assam mily. police, apptd. in I.A., to be *tempy.* jemdr., in 1st battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles	384
Manbir Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Mandana, Mr. K. K., granted *tempy.* rank of lt., in I. medl. service	276
Manera, Lt.-col. J. S. G., retired list, I. A., apptd. Prince of Wales's Voltrs. (South Lancashire regt.), 9th Battn.	206
Mangal Singh, Jemdr., 20th Deccan Horse, to be resdr.	253
Mangal Singh, Sowar, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavy., I. D. S. medal awarded to —	285
Mangal Singh, Havldr., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Mangapati Raju, Colour-havldr., 81st Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Mangin, Mr. P. C., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Mangin, Mr. P. H., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 108	395
Mankalow, Lt. A. H., 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, mily. cross confd. on —	583
Manley, M[illegible]. H., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Mann, 1st Class Asst. Surgn. H. V., *seconded*, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of lt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	225
Manrup Limbu, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	404
Mansaram, Dafadar, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavy., awarded I. D. S. medal	285
Mansing Thapa, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	609
Manyon, J. A. (late Maj., Rangoon Voltr. Rifles), to be lt.	85
Mapp, Mr. C. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
Mardan Ali, Havldr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	90
Marix, Flight-Lt. R. L. G., apptt. to D. S. Order, to be companion	313
Marks, Mr. E. B. M. Fitz H., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Maroti Ferando, Jemdr., 110th Mahratta Light Infy., to be subdr.	253
Marr, Mr. A., apptd. to Calcutta Scottish Voltrs., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	419
Marr, Surgn.-maj. J., M.B., V.D., G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, to be surgn.-lt.-col.	306
Marriot, Mr. B. M., apptd. to East Coast Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	353
Marriott, Capt. A. S., I. A., mily. farms dept., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	184
Marriott, Mr. E. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44

	G. G. O. Nos.
Marriott, 2nd-lt. N. E., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Marriott, Mr. R. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Marsden, 2nd-lt. A. P., apptd. to Nilgiri Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	621
Marsh, Mr. N. O. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs. to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Marshall, Mr. D. E., apptd. to Calcutta Scottish Voltrs., to be lt.	419
Martin, Mr. E. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Martin, 2nd-lt. F. R., Cossipore Arty. Voltrs., to be lt., supy. to estabt., 98; to be *tempy.* lt.	473
Martin, Capt. G. D., I. A., 9th Bhopal Infy., awarded mily. cross	313
Martin, Lt. J. S. S., M.B., I.M.S., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	401
Martin, Staff-sergt. M., amalgamated list, S. and T. Corps (late) Ben.-Pun. list, to be sub-condr. on amalgamated list	138
Martyn, Mr. J. K., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Martyn, Mr. W. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Masand Khan, Havldr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be jemdr.	207
Masnad Ali, Havldr., 95th Russell's Infy., I. D. S. medal awarded to —	285
Mason, Mr. N., apptd. to 1st Pun. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	197
Massy, Capt. S. D., 29th Punjabis, I.A., from Flight comdr., and to be *tempy.* maj., *tempy.* apptt. as squad. comdr.	601
Mastan Singh, Colour-havldr., 1st King George's Own S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Master, Lt. A., Bom. Voltr. Arty., to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	413
Master, Framji Sorábji, I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Masterson, 1st class asst. surgn. W. J., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	226
Matayi Govindan, I. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., passed his final exmn., admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	577
Mathew, Maj. C. M., I.M.S., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	185
Matthews, Lt. F. M., I.A., 22nd Punjabis, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	503
Mauladad, Havldr., 82nd Punjabis, to be jemdr.	544
Maung Ba Yin, M.B., apptd. to I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Manuk, Mr. T. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Maunsell, Capt. E. B., 35th Scinde Horse, I. A., apptd. to attd. to head-qrs. units, depy. asst. adjt.-genl.	64
Mawaz Khan, Jemdr., 26th Punjabis, to the subdr., to complete estabt.	507
Mawdsley, 2nd Lt. B. J. P., I.A., 17th Cavy., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Maxwell, Mr. J. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Maxwell, Maj. L. L., I.A., 2nd Lancers (Gardner's), to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	295
Maxwell, Mr. R. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
McCann, 2nd-lt. J. S., Bom. Voltr. Arty., apptd. to Royal Garrison Arty., to be *tempy.* 2nd-lt.	135
McCarron, Mr. P. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
McCarthy, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Lt. P., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., *seconded*, to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of capt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	226
McCaully-Hayes, Capt. H. W., (Combatant offr.), S. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be medl. offr., with rank of surgn.-maj., to fill an existing vacancy	372
McCloughin, Capt. K. R., I.A., apptd. to Royal Scots (Lothian regt.), 11th Battn., to be *tempy.* maj.	64
McClumpha, Mr. C. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
McCombe, Mr. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	580
McCombie, Mr. F. C., apptd. to Assam Valley Light Horse, to be surgn-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	94
McConaghey, Capt. J. G., 25th Cavy., I.A., apptd. to comds. and staff, Camp comdt. (graded for purposes of pay as depy. asst. adjt.-genl.)	85
McConkey, Mr. A. I. G., University candidate, apptt. to 2nd-lt., with a view to his apptt. to I. I., antedated	46
McConville, Sergt. (Compy. sergt.-maj., Indian unattd. list) J., from Prince of Wales's Leinster regt. (Royal Canadians), apptd. to King's Liverpool regt., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	354
McCurtis, 3rd Class Asst. Surgn. A., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	327
McCurtis, 2nd Class Asst. Surgn. L., I.S.M.D., completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn.	297
McDermott, Mr. J. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	244
McGowan, Mr. N. S., apptd. to I. A reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
McIntosh, Lt. A., S. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	516
McIntyre, Bt.-col. H. D., retired pay, apptd. to Administrative staff, as bde. comdr., (granted *tempy.* rank as brigdr genl.)	64
McKean, 2nd-Lt. H., Mad. Arty. Voltrs.— "Duke's Own," to be lt.	412
McKeand, 2nd-Lt. A., Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	349
McLeavy, 4th Class Asst. Surgn. H. E. B., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279
McLellan, Mr. A. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
McMahon, Lt.-col. *Sir* A. H., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., supy. list, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	257
McMichael, 2nd-lt. J. F., N.-W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	444

	G. G. O. Nos.
McNeil, 2nd-Lt. R., Bihar Light Horse, to be lt.	194
McPherson, Lt. A. B., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
McPherson, Mr. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	580
McPherson, Capt. J., Cossipore Arty. Voltrs., resigns his commsn.	125
McSwiney, Lt. H. F. C., I.A., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, awarded mily. cross	313
McSwiny, Mr. P. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
Mead, Mr. G. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Mead, Compy. Qr.-mr. sergt. P., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.,78	449
Meade, Comdr. H. H., apptt. to D. S. Order, to be companion	313
Mears, Maj. A., supy. list. to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Mehar Singh Khattri, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Mehar Singh, Havldr., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be jemdr.. to complete estabt.	457
Meharwan Sing Butola, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 39th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr.. to complete estabt.	585
Mehdi Khan, Colour-havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Mehgu Singh, Jemdr., 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati regt.), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	67
Mehr Ali, Havldr., 29th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 117	585
Mehr Khan, Dafadar, Govr.'s bodyguard, Ben., to be jemdr.	404
Mehr Khan, Sepoy, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), attd. 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	473
Mehr Singh, Jemdr., 87th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Mehta, K. K., M.B., I. medl. service, to be *temp.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Mellor, Lt. R. W., Mad. Arty. Voltrs., —"Duke's Own", to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	412
Mercer, Mr. A. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Merk, Mr. J. W. A., from Royal Mily. Coll. with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 182 ; 6th Gurkha Rifles, from the unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Mersh, 1st class Senr. Asst. Surgn. W. G., I. S. M. D., Ben. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., to complete estabt.	540
Merrett, Compy. Sergt.-Maj. A. B., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Merritt, Lt. B. T. B., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Messervy, 2nd-Lt. F. W., I.A., 9th Hodson's Horse, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Meston, Hony. Col., *Hon'ble Sir* J. S., K.C.S.I., Lt.-govr. of U. P., Naini Tal Voltr. Rifles and Lucknow Voltr. Rifles, Voltr. offr.'s decoration confd. upon —	446
Mewa Singh, Havldr., 90th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	253
Mewa Singh, Havldr., 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	333
Meynell, Capt. H., I.A., 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	475
Meynell, Sub-condr. R., S. and T. Corps (late) Mad. list, Amalgamated list, to be condr., on amalgamated list	506
Mhadu Wagmode, Havldr.-maj., 110th Mahratta Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	253
Mickie, Senr. Asst. Surgn. with hony. rank of Lt. R., I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn. with hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	605
Middlemass, Capt. R. W. H., I. A., S. and T. Corps, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Middleton, 2nd-Lt. L. W., Assam Valley Light Horse, resigns his commsn.	94
Midgley, Mr. E. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Mihan Singh, Colour-Havldr., 31st Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Millar, Mr. A. J. F., apptd. to S. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy, 463 ; apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	580
Miller, Depy. Comsy. and Hony. Capt. F. E., Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be comsy.	115
Miller, Mr. J., apptd. to Chota Nagpur Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	140
Miller, Maj. W., B. and N.-W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, Voltr. offr.'s decoration confd. upon —	593
Miller-Stirling, Mr. E. G. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Mills, Mr. A. W. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Milne, 2nd-lt. W. J., Northern Ben. Mounted Rifles, to be lt. to fill an existing vacancy	—
Milner, Mr. C. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450
Milward, Capt. C. A., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), I.A., apptd. genl. staff. offr., 3rd grade	248
Milward, Mr. R. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	497
Minchin, 2nd-lt. H. C. S., I.A., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Minty, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Capt. T. W., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	409
Mir Alam Khan, Dafadar, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	169
Mir Alam Khan, Qr. mr.-dafadar, 62nd Grantee Camel Corps, S. and T. Cops, apptd. risldr. on probn., confirmed in that rank	333
Mir Alam Khan, Risldr., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be risldr., to complete estabt.	482
Mir Badshah, Jemdr., 8th Cavy., to be resdr.	189
Mir Badshah, Jemdr., 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Mir Badshah, Jemdr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be subdr.	333
Mirchi Singh, Jemdr., 112th Infy., to be subdr.	299
Mir Mast, Jemdr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	426
Mir Sadik Ali, Jemdr., 20th Deccan Horse, to be resdr.	253

	G. G. O. Nos.
Mir Shah Jan, Sepoy, Northern Waziristan Militia, I. D. S. medal awarded to —	339
Mirza Karam Ali Beg, *Bahadur*, Subdr.-maj., 17th Infy., (Loyal regt.), awarded 1st class with title of *Sardar Bahadur*	521
Mirza Khan, Colour-havldr., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.) to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	609
Mirzada Gholam Ali Khan of Khairpur, grant of tempy. and hony. rank of 2nd-lt. in I. A. appvd.	135
Mir Zaman, Havldr., 66th Punjabis, to be jemdr. to complete estabt.	207
Miskin, Lt. W. L., 120th Rajputana Infy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Misra, Prem Narain, I. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., passed his final exmn., admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	469
Mit Singh, jemdr., 67th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estbt.	487
Mit Singh, Subdr.-maj., *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., late 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), apptt. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be hony. I. a.-d.-c.	595
Mitchell, Mr. C. G. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Mitchell, Mr. F. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Mitra, Samarendra Lal, M.B., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Mitra, Sarat Chandra, M.B., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Modget, Mr. L. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Modi, Mr. Lovji Shapurji, granted *tempy.* rank of lt., in I. medl. service	[illegible]
Modi, Shapurji Hormasji, F.R.C.S., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Mahammad Kasim Khan, 3rd grade transport vety. asst., S. and T. Corps, to be 2nd grade transport vety. asst.	587
Mohammad Shah, Jemdr., 5th Mule Corps, S. and T. Corps, to be resdr., to complete estabt. on expansion of mule cadres	309
Mohan Singh, Colour-havldr., 16th Rajputs (Lucknow regt.) to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Mohi Khan, Sepoy, Northern Waziristan Militia, I. D. S. medal awarded to —	339
Mohan Ram, Havldr., 104th Wellesley Rifles, I. D. S. medal awarded to —	285
Moir, Mr. E. T, apptd. to Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	349
Moir, Capt. J. E., I.A., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, (Hodson's Horse), to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Molesworth, Col. (Hony. Brigdr.-Genl.) E. H., C.B., I.A., retired list, to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl.	536
Moll, 2nd-Lt. W. R., 9th Bhopal Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Moloney, J. B. deW., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., apptd. to I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Molony, Mr. J. C., apptd. to Mad. Voltr. guards, to be 2nd-lt., to fill existing vacancy	196
Molony, Capt. O. H. C., 94th Russell's Infy., *offg.* asst. cantt. magte., to be asst. cantt. magte., sub. *pro. tem.*, 6; to be asst. cantt. magte., substantive	501
Money, Capt. N. C. K., I.A., apptd. to Connaught's Rangers, 5th Battn., to be *tempy.* maj.	248
Monisse, Mr. W. T. J., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Monro, Mr. I. A. S. H., from Royal Mily. Coll., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 182; 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, (Sirmoor Rifles), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Montagu, Mr. A. M. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	292
Moody, Mr. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Moore, Capt. F. G., I.A., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Moore, 3rd class Msr. Gunner H. W., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	78
Morbey, Mr. E. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Morgan, Mr. C. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Morgan, Mr. H. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	13
Morgan, Lt. J. F. H., I. medl. service, apptt. antedated	468
Moriarty, Mr. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Moone, Mr. A. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	580
Moore, Lt.-col. F. L., I.A., apptd. to comd. and staff, ry. transport offr. (graded for purposes of pay as staff capt.)	64
Moore, Lt.-col. H. A. (I.A.), 9th Battn., East Yorkshire regt., apptd. to Service Battn., New Army	46
Moore, 2nd Class Msr. Gunner H. W., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	449
Moorehead, Lt.-col. A. H., M.B., I.M.S., medl. service, to be lt.-col.	313
Morgan, Mr. C. C., apptd. to Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps (Naval divn.), to be sub-lt.	96
Morgan, Gunner H., apptt. to D. S. order, to receive D. S. Cross (late) conspicuous service cross	313
Morgan, Mr. J. F. H., *tempy.* apptt. to I.M.S., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	219
Morgan, Capt. J. H. W., I.A., *tempy.* half-pay list, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	70
Morris, Mr. C. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Morris, Capt. C. T., I.A., 82nd Punjabis, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	475
Morris, Staff-sergt. G., S. and T. Corps, amalgamated list, to be sub-condr.	186
Morris, Mr. H. S., apptd to Nilgiri Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	621
Morris, Mr. W. G., apptd. to Allahadad Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	619
Morrison, Lt. R. V., M.D., I.M.S., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	401
Mossop, Mr. J. C. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160

	G. G. O. Nos.
Mota Singh, Naik, 47th Sikhs, awarded I. D. S. medal	473
Moti Ram, 2nd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	431
Moul, Mr. S. W. A., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Moylan, Mr. W. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	292
Mubaric Ali Khan, 2nd grade transport vety. asst., S. and T. corps., to be 1st grade transport vety. asst.	587
Mucklow, Capt. J., Assam Valley Light Horse, voltr. offrs.' decoration confd. upon —	519
Mudali, C. V. Ekambaram, 3rd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., completed years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class sub-asst. surgn.	433
Muhammad Abbas, 2nd grade transport vety. asst., S. and T. corps, to be 1st grade transport vety. asst.	610
Muhammad Abdul Munaf, Havldr., 81st Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Muhammad Afzal, Colour-havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	437
Muhammad Afzal Khan, Resdr., 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), to be risldr.	609
Muhammad Akbar, Colour-havldr., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Muhammad Akbar Ali Khan, Risldr.-maj., 7th Hariana Lancers, promtd. to 2nd class, with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	
Muhammad Ali, Jemdr., 87th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	544
Muhammad Ali Khan II, jemdr., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be resdr.	67
Muhammad Ali Khan, Jemdr., 84th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	189
Muhammad Amir Khan, Dafadar, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be jemdr.	67
Muhammad Arabi, Havldr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Muhammad Ayub Ali Khan, Jemdr., 97th Deccan Infy., to be subdr.	50
Muhammad Ayub Khan, Jemdr., 35th Scinde Horse, to be resdr., to complete estabt.	457
Muhammad Bakhsh, Havldr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchistan, to be jemdr.	207
Muhammad Bakhsh, Havldr., 46th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	280
Muhammad Din, Jemdr., 67th Punjabis, to be subdr.	333
Muhammad Din, Jemdr., 130th King George's Own Baluchistan (Jacob's Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Muhammad Hanif, Risldr., 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*	521
Muhammad Hasan I, Jemdr., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	457
Muhammad Hasan II, Jemdr., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	457
Muhammad Hasan Khan, Havldr., 18th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	207
Muhammad Husain, Jemdr., 82nd Punjabis, to be subdr.	544
Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Jemdr., 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse) to be resdr.	457
Muhammad Juma, 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	69
Muhammad Khan, Dafadar, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Muhammad Khan, Colour-havldr., 19th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Muhammad Khan, Subdr., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be subdr.-maj.	585
Muhammad Khan, Havldr., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be jemdr.	609
Muhammad Nowan Khan, Jemdr., 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), to be resdr., to complete estabt.	280
Muhammad Roshan, Havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Muhammad Sarwar Khan, Resdr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), to be risldr. to complete estabt.	610
Muhammad Sher, Havldr., No. 2 Ammunition column, Royal Field Arty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Muhammad Taqi Khan, Dafadar, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be jemdr.	333
Muhammad Umar Faruk Khan, Dafadar, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Muhammad Umar Khan, Dafadar, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Muhammad Waizullah, apptd. to 83rd Wallajahabad Light Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	364
Muhammad Yakub Khan, Havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Muhammad Yasin, Dafadar, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Muhammad Yusuf Khan, Jemdr., 4th cavy., to be resdr., to complete estabt.	585
Muhammad Zaman, Lance-dafadar, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be jemdr.	90
Muhammad Zaman, Jemdr., 66th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	317
Muhammad Zaman Khan, Resdr., 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), to be risldr.	304
Muhi-ud-din Khan, Risldr.-maj., *Bahadur*, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, awarded 1st class with title of *Sardar Bahadur*	521
Muir, Mr. J. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Muir, Mr. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Muirhead, 2nd-Lt. C. A., I. A. army reserves, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	611
Muizzullah Khan, Havldr., 72nd Punjabis, to be jemdr.	207
Mukarrab Khan, Havldr., 121st Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	280
Mukatram Singh, Jemdr., 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be resdr., to complete estabt.	482
Mukerji, Satyendra Nath, apptd. to I.M.S., to be *temp.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Mukhmad Jan, *Bahadur*, Subdr., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded 1st class with title of *Sardar Bahadur*	521

	G. G. O. Nos.
Mul Singh, Jemdr., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	457
Mula, Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 299	364
Mula Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 35th Scinde Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Mulgree, Mr. J. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Mumford, Mr. A. G., apptd. to Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy, 340; apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	497
Mungavin, Mr. H. St. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Munn, Maj. R. G., I.A., 36th Sikhs, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	295
Munshi, Havldr., 37th Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	609
Munshi Singh, Havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr., 232; promn. effect from 28th Feb. 1915	282
Murphy, Capt. (Hony.-maj.) G. W., V.D., Allahabad Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn., and permtd., on retirement, to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps	514
Murray, Mr. C. R. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	355
Murray, Lt. E. M., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), I.A., *tempy.* apptt., flying offr.	85
Murray, Capt. F. S. J., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Murray, Mr. G. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Murray, Lt.-col. J. H., V.D., E. B. S. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be comdt.	213
Murray, Lt. R. G. H., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, mily. cross confd. on —	583
Murray, Mr. V. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	599
Murtaza Khan, Dafadar, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Muzaffaruddin Ahmad, Jemdr., 4th cavy., to be resdr., 232	585
Muzhar Husain, I. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., passed his final exmn., admtd. into service, as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	577
Myers, J. W., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Myers, Mr. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	292
Myles, Lt. A. V., I.A., 9th Bhopal infy., permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	235
Nabi Bakhsh, Havldr., 18th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	207
Nabi Yar Khan, Kot.-dafadar, 20th Deccan Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	253
Nadhan Singh, Colour-havldr., 87th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	383
Nadir Khan, Lance-Dafadar, 12th cavy., to be jemdr., supy. to estabt.	457
Nani Singh Chinwork, Subdr., 39th Garhwal Rifles, confd. mily. cross upon ——	111
Nain Sing Gusain, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Nairne, Lt. R. G., I.A., 61st King George's Own Pioneers, to be capt. subject to H. M.'s appl.	584
Nanak Singh, Subdr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*	521
Nand Ram, Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Nand Ram, Subdr.-maj., 10th Jats, apptt. to 2nd class, with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	523
Nandu Gurung, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	507
Napier, 3rd Class Mar. Gunner G., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Narain Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 8th cavy., to be jemdr.	67
Narain Singh, Jemdr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's Infy.), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	169
Narasingasami, Havldr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	90
Narayan, Naik, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	473
Narayan Singh, Subdr.-maj., *Sardar Bahadur*, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), hony. rank of capt., confd. on retirement, subject to H. M.'s appl., 116; granted	381
Narayan Singh, Havldr., 31st Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	437
Narayan Singh, Havldr., 38th Dogras, to be jemdr.	437
Narayan Singh, Havldr., 121st Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Narayanasami, Havldr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	90
Narbahadur Gurung, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	117
Narbahadur Gurung, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt., 142; to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Narbir Khattri, Havldr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Narbir Thapa, Havldr.-maj., 1st Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Narsinghu, Jemdr., 38th Dogras, to be subdr.	142
Narotan Jaisi, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	142
Narpatti Bura, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Nasir Khan, Subdr., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr.-maj., to complete estabt.	299
Natha Singh, Risldr.-maj., 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*	521
Nathu Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Nawab Khan, Jemdr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be subdr.	333
Nayar, Mr. T. M., M.D., apptd. to I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt. of his hony. service on hospl.-ship "Mad." subject to H. M.'s appl.	320

	G. G. O. Nos.
Nayudu, P. C. Etherajulu, I. mily. pupil. I.S. M.D., Mad. estabt., passed his final exmn., admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	577
Neave, 2nd-Lt. A. L. W., 110th Mahratta Light Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Neild, Mr. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Nek Amal, Lance-Naik, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	473
Nelson, Mr. E. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Nepean, 2nd-Lt. H. D. H. Y., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Nethersole, Maj. F. R., supy. list, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Nevill, T., unattd. list, from Royal Mily. Coll., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt.	583
Newal Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Newbury, Mr. F. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Newing, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony Lt. F. J. E. L'E., Ben. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	225
Newington, Mr. M. T. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Newman, Mr. H., *tempy.* apptt. to I. A., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	267
Newnham, Maj. C. C., 6th King Edward's Own Cavy., I. A., apptt. to attd. genl. staff, d[illegible] asst. adjt. and qr.-mr.-genl., 135; to be *tempy.* lt.-col.	206
Newnham, W. F. (late maj., 34th Poona Horse), Suffolk (Duke of York's Own Loyal Suffolk Hussars), to be maj. (*tempy*).	222
Niamat Khan, Jemdr., 96th Berar infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	333
Niamat Khan, 2nd grade transport vety. asst., S. and T. Corps, to be 1st grade transport vety. asst.	587
Niamatullah Khan, Havldr., 18th Infy., to be jemdr.	189
Nicholas, Mr. J. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Nicholson, Mr. A. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	497
Nicholson, Capt. E. H., Royal Fusrs. (city of London regt.), *seconded* for service as an adjt. of I. voltrs.	206
Nicholson, Mr. E. M. F., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	555
Nicolas, Capt. C. P., I.A., 94th Russell's Infy., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	184
Nidhan Singh, Colour-havldr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's infy.), to be jemdr.	169
Nigahai Ram, Risldr., 20th Deccan Horse, to be risldr.-maj., to complete estabt.	364
Nightingale, 2nd-Lt. A. W., East Coast Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	353
Nightingale, Mr. A. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Nihal Khan, Resdr., 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), to be risldr.	364
Nihal Singh, Havldr., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr.	67
Nikka Singh, Havldr., 34th Sikh Pioneers, admn. to 2nd class to mily divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Nisbet, Capt. T., 28th Light cavy., I.A., apptd. to 13th reserve regt., to be adjt.	85
Nissen, Mr. T. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Nixon, Lt. B. G. M. F., I.A., 41st Dogras, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	503
Norie, Lt.-Col. C. E. deM., D.S.O., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), apptd. genl. staff offr., 1st grade, 248; to be lt.-col.	313
Norie, Maj. F. H. (attd.), I. A., 2nd King Edward' Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be companion of D. S. Order, 313	398
Norman, C. E. R., I. Medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Norman, 3rd Class Mar. Gunner P. W., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Norman, Bt. Col. W. W., retired pay, I. A., Comd. Battn., apptd. 6th City Battn., Manchester regt.	46
Normand, Mr. C. W. B., apptd. to Simla Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	151
Norris, 2nd-Lt. R. J. N., I.A., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Northcote, Mr. H. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
[illegible]sworthy, Capt. F. P., Royal Engrs. (20th compy., 3rd S. and M.), mily. cross confd. on —	583
Nunan, Condr. M. J., S. and T. corps, transfd. to pension estabt.	508
Nur Alam, Colour-havldr., 3rd S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Nurdhan, Jemdr., 38th Dogras, to be subdr.	437
Nur Khan, Colour-havldr., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), to be jemdr.	117
Nurul Hasan, 1st class sub-asst. surgn., (supy. senr. sub-asst. surgn., 1st class, ranking as subdr.), I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., absorbed in grade of senr. sub-asst. surgn., 2nd class, ranking as jemdr.	455
Nutling, Capt. H. B., 5th cavy., I.A., apptd. to comds. and staff, as a.-d.-c.	64
Oakley, Mr. C. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	560
Obee, Batty. Sergt-maj. J., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
O'Brine, 2nd-Lt. M. C., E. I. Ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	491
O'Callaghan, Mr. T. P. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
O'Connor, Mr. A. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
O'Connor, Sub-condr. C. E. B., sub-engr., 3rd grade, mily. works services, to be condr.	227

	G. G. O. Nos.
O'Connor, Mr. G. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
O'Connor, Mr. J. C. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 321; transfd. from Infy. branch to Cavy. branch	498
O'Connor, Lt. M. S. S., Army reserves, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	603
O'Connor, Mr. R. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
O'Donnell, Comsy. and Hony. Capt. C., Ord. dept., Northern Army, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	124
O'Donoghue, Bt.-Col. M. E. (retired pay, I. A.), 11th Battn., Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire regt.), apptd. to service battn., now army	46
Ogg, Mr. L. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Ogilvie, Capt. G. D., I.A., 2nd asst. to resdt., Hyderabad, apptd. an asst. secy. to govt. of I., army dept., sub. *pro tem.*	77
Ogilvie, Mr. G. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Ogilvie, Mr. P. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Ogley, Mr. E. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs. to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Oldfield, Capt. G. E. R., I. A., 74th Punjabis, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	223
Oldfield, 2nd-Lt. M. H., 1st Battn., B. [illegible] Voltr. Rifle Corps, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	74
Oldfield, Maj. T. A. F. R., supy. list, to be lt.-col. subject to H. M.'s appl.	111
Oliver, D. P., apptd. to I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Oliver, Lt. L. C., supy. list, 2nd Battn., M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, resigns his commsn.	351
Oliver, Mr. W. B., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Ommanney, Bt.-col. G. S. (retired pay, I. A.), 12th Battn., Welsh regt., apptd. to service battn., now army	46
Onslow, Lt. B. W., 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), I.A., apptd. to Comds. and Staff., on persnl. staff, a.-d.-c.	85
Oonvalla, Mr. Jehangir Hormusji, granted *tempy.* rank of lt., in I. medl. service	276
O'Reilly, Mr. S. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	201
Ormiston, Lt. G. A., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	491
Ormsby, 2nd-Lt. S. F., I. A., *tempy.* half-pay list, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	487
O'Shea, 2nd-Lt. W. B., 8th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
Ouseley, Mr. J. W. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be capt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Ovans, Capt. E. H., I.A., transfer to *tempy.* half-pay list, appvd.	499
Owen, Mr. A. T. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Pacheco, 4th class asst. surgn. J. H. T., (wounded), promn. to 3rd class asst. surgn.	205
Padambahadur Limber, Jemdr., Burma and Assam mily. police, apptd. in I.A., to be *tempy.* jemdr. in 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles	384
Padamdhoj Chettri, Jemdr., Burma and Assam mily. police, apptd. in I.A., to be *tempy.* jemdr. 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles	384
Padamdhoj Gurung, Naik, 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), admn. to 2nd class to mily. admn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Padam Sing, Rawat, Havldr., 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Paddock, Mr. W. G., apptd. to Bangalore Rifle Voltrs., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	33
Paddon, Capt. S. S. W., retired pay, I.A., *tempy.* apptt. at war office, genl. staff offr., 3rd grade, to be 2nd grade	111
Padamdhoj Gurung, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	609
Padma Ram, Jemdr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	67
Pahal Sing Gurung, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Pahal Sing Rana, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	404
Pahlad Singh, Havldr., 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	67
Pahlwan Khan, Havldr., 30th Punjabis, to be jemdr.	232
Painda Khan, Naik, 11th Mule Corps, awarded I. D. S. Medal	426
Pakenham, Capt. G. de la P. B., to be companion of D. S. order	313
Pakhar Singh, Colour-havldr., 87th Punjabis, to be jemdr.	189
Pala Singh, Jemdr., 12th Pioneers (Kelat-i-Ghilzai regt.), to be subdr.	299
Pala Singh, Havldr., 34th Sikh Pioneers, apptt. 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, appvd.	313
Palaeologus, *tempy.* Capt. W. C., army service corps, relinquishes his commsn.	182
Palin, Mr. C. E. E., from Royal Mily. Coll. apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., 182; 43rd Erinpura regt., from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Palin, 2nd-Lt. C. W., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Palin, Maj. R. H., cantt. magte's. dept., having been absent from mily. duty, transfd. to supy. list	612
Palk, Maj. C. H. L., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., retired list, re-employed to I. medl. service	550
Palmer, Lt. A. C., 94th Russell's infy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Palmer, 2nd-Lt. S. V., 84th Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Pancham Singh Mahar, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, mily. cross confd. on —	583
Panchbir Mal, Rifleman, 2nd Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, apptt. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, appvd.	313

	G. G. O. Nos.
Pandit Shanker Dass, Senr. Sub-asst. Surgn., (attd.), 47th Sikhs, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Pandit, V. U. R., 1st class Sub-asst. Surgn., 104th Rifles, promn. to 2nd class senr. sub-asst. surgn.	205
Panna Lal, 2nd class Sub-asst. Surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	431
Panny Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	90
Parbalsing Thapa, Jemdr., Burma and Assam mily. police, apptd. in I. A., to be *tempy.* jemdr. in 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles	384
Parbat Chand, Subdr., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), mily. cross, in recognition of his gallantry and devotion to duty, confd. on —	473
Parbir Pun, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Parbir Thapa, Havldr., 1st Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	142
Parker, Lt. A. H., 1st Pun. Voltr. Rifles, to be *tempy.* lt.	135
Parker, Lt.-col. N. T., I.A., supy. list, *offg.* 2nd grade cantt. magte., to be 3rd grade cantt. magte.	10
Parkinson, 4th class Asst. Surgn. R. H. F., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279
Parmer, Mr. S. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt. Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Parmod Singh, Resdr., 12th cavy., to be risldr.	19
Parmod Singh, Subdr., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), apptt. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	523
Parratt, Sergt. A., from King's (Liverpool regt.), apptd. to Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infy.), to be 2nd-lt. subject to H. M.'s appl.	41
Parry, Mr. J. H., *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service, appvd.	398
Parry, Mr. N. E., apptd. to Assam Valley Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	148
Parsons, Lt. A. E. B., I.A., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	324
Parsons, Capt. F. C., Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, voltr. offrs.' decoration confd. upon — 241; resigns his commsn.	344
Parsons, Mr. V. C., asst. supdt. of police, services of—replaced at displ. of Ben. govt.	290
Partab Rana, Rifleman, 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, apptt. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, appvd.	313
Partab Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 12th cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	142
Partab Singh, Havldr., 11th Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	207
Partab Singh, Colour-havldr, 93rd Burma Infy., to be jemdr.	317
Partab Singh, Havldr., 31st Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	333
Partab Singh, Jemdr., 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be resdr., to complete estabt.	544
Partab Singh, Colour-havldr., 82nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Pascoe, Mr. E. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	150
Passanha, 2nd class Asst. Surgn. W. H., I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn.	328
Passy, 2nd-Lt. C. H. D., I.A., 24th Punjabis, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Passy, Capt. DeL. W., I. A., Northumberland Fusrs., 8th Battn., to be *tempy.* maj.	222
Pat Khan, Jemdr., Northern Waziristan Militia, I. D. S. Medal awarded to —	339
Pateman, Mr. E. A. T., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Paterson, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Capt. A. R., I.S.M.D., retained in service	22
Paterson, Mr. G. S. V., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450
Paterson, Mr. L. M., from Royal mily. coll., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 182; 32nd Sikh Pioneers, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Patiram Pun, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 299	585
Patram, Havldr., 99th Deccan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	437
Patridge, Mr. B. G. N. B. (since deceased), apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Patterson, Mr. C. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Paul, Bt.-Col. E. T., retired pay, I.A., *tempy.* apptt. asst. adjt.-genl.	206
Paul, Maj. R. S., 126th Baluchistan Infy., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Paymaster, Mr. S. A., granted *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service	276
Payne, Capt. [illegible] A. W., Mad. Arty. Voltrs. — Duke [illegible]n," to be maj.	412
Payne, C. H. (late Lt., Mad. Voltr. Guards), to be lt.	85
Payne, 2nd-Lt. G. D., I.A., 98th Infy., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Payne, Batty, Qr.-mr.-sergt. P., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Peacock, Mr. P. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Peake, Mr. A. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
Pearce, Lt.-Col. C. M., V.D., E. I. Ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be col. comdt. of corps.	414
Pearce, Staff-sergt. E., Ord. dept., genl. list, to be sub.-condr.	140
Pearce, Mr. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Pears, Lt.-Col. T. C., unemployed supy. list, I.A., spl. apptt. to comds. and staff (graded for purposes of pay as staff lt.)	135
Pearse, Mr. G. G., *tempy.* apptt. to I. A., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	218
Pearson, Mr. H. L., apptd. to Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	349
Peck, Maj. A. W., 25th cavy. (Frontr. Force), I.A., and to be *tempy.* lt.-col., apptd. to attd. to headqr. units, asst. qr.-mr.-genl., 64; to be bt.-lt.-col.	313
Peck, Maj. J. H., I.A., cantt. magte's. dept., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	399
Peckham, Mr. A. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	201
Pegg, 2nd-Lt. A. C., I.A., 93rd Burma Infy., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382

	G. G. O. Nos.
Penfold, 2nd-Lt. H. deL., 9th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Penn-Simkins, Mr. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Peploe, Lt. C. R., apptt. to D. S. O.der, to receive D. S. Cross (late conspicuous service cross)	313
Peploe, Lt. J. R., 6th Gurkha Rifles, I.A., *tempy.* apptt., staff capt.	248
Pepper, Depy. Comsy. and Hony. Capt. H., I. mis. list, to be comsy.	188
Pepper, Mr. O. W. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
Perch, Mr. H. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Percy-Jones, 2nd-Lt. C. M., 21st Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
Percy-Smith, V., late capt. I.A., apptd. to Royal Scots (Lothian regt.), 14th Battn., to be *tempy.* capt., and to be attd. to this battn.	182
Pereira, Senr. Asst. Surgn. with hony. rank of Lt., E. J. C., I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	605
Pereira, 4th class Asst. Surgn. F., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279
Pereira, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and hony. Lt. R. B., *seconded*, I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn. with hony. rank of capt. and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	605
Peto, Mr. V. F. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Petri, Condr. A. T., *seconded*, Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be asst. comsy., and to have hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., and to be absorbed on effective list	115
Petrie, W. W., late Lt.-Col., Sind Voltr. Rifles, apptd. to Royal Scots (Lothian regt.), 14th Battn., to be *tempy.* lt.-col.	182
Petters, Mr. H. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	150
Phatak, Vinayak Mahadeo, I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	11
Phandasing Limbu, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Phelps, Mr. A. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Philbrick, Mr. J. H., apptd. to B.-N. Ry. Voltr. Rifles Corps, to be surgn.-lt.	418
Philipps, Lt.-Col. (Hony. Col.) L., D.S.O., retired pay, I.A., from genl. staff offr., 2nd grade, at War Office, apptd. to Comd. and Staff and to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl., 46; from bde.-comdr., apptd. to divn. comdr., and to be *tempy.* maj.-genl.	248
Phillips, Mr. A. A., apptd. to N.-W. Ry. Voltr. Rifles to be 2nd-lt.	444
Phillips, Mr. C. H. K., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Phillips, Mr. H. T., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	108
Phillips, Mr. H. J. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	201
Phillips, Mr. W. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Philps, Sub-condr. P. C., I. mis. list, transfd. to pension estabt.	69
Phiron Framji Laskari, *tempy.* rank of lt., in I. medl. service, appvd.	356
Phirozeshaw Jamshedji Kolaporewalla, apptd. to I.M.S., to be *tempy.* l., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Phula Singh, Jemdr., 23rd cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be resdr., to complete estabt.	457
Phuman Singh, Subdr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. Medal	426
Phuman Singh, Jemdr., 82nd Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	544
Piercy, T. E., late Lt.-Col., Kolar Gold Fields Rifles Voltrs., apptd. to Royal Scots (Lothian regt.), 14th Battn., to be *tempy.* lt.-col., 182; apptd. to genl. list, to be maj.	248
Piers, Lt.-Col. W. B. (I.A.), 10th Battn., Bedfordshire regt., apptd. to service battn., New Army	46
Pigot, 2nd-Lt. G., 19th Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	534
Pigott, Mr. T. F., apptd. to Nilgiri Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	621
Pike, Capt. G. D., I.A., 9th Gurkha Rifles, awarded mily. cross	313
Pilcher, Mr. A. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	13
Pile, Capt. J., V.D., Hyderabad Voltr. Rifles, granted hony. rank of maj.	34
Pilgrim, Mr. H. G. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	497
Pim, 2nd-Lt. H. M., 24th Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., with rank as lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Pirbhu Singh, Havldr., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	67
Piric, 2nd Class Msr. Gunner J. P., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Pir Muhammad, Daffadar, 35th Scinde Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Pitcher, Capt. D. le G., 39th King George's Own C. I. Horse, I. A., from offr. in chge. of transport (graded as Flight comdr.), apptt. to central Flying School, to be instr., 135; to be *tempy.* maj.	206
Pitkeathly, Mr. J. S., apptd. to Punjab Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	488
Plank, Mr. C. D., apptd. to 1st Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	152
Plowden, Maj. T. C., I.A., supy. list, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	295
Plowden, Lt.-Col. W. F. C. C., retired pay, I.A., spl. apptt. (graded for purposes of pay as staff lt.)	64
Pocock, Regtl. Qr.-mr.-Sergt. (I. unattd. lists) J. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	448
Pogson, Lt. C. A., 117th Mahrattas, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Pohu Singh, Jemdr., 92nd Punjabis, to be subdr.	333
Pollaco, Mr. R. H., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160

	G. G. O. Nos.
Pollard, Mr. A. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Pope, Lt. H. L., I. A. reserve, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	324
Popham, Capt. E. L., I.A., 26th King George's Own Light Cavy., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Porrett, Mr. C. R., apptd. to Mad. Voltr. guards, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	196
Porter, Maj. H. E., retired pay, I.A., 11th Battn. (2nd Monmouth), apptd. to comd. battn., and to be *tempy.* lt.-col., 135; apptd. South Wales Borderers	206
Postance, Mr. J. F. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Postwalla, Mr. Rustom Mancherji, granted *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service	276
Pott, Capt. H. P., 5th Light Infy., *offg.* asst. cantt. magte., to be asst. cantt. magte., sub *pro tempore*	9
Potter, Mr. L. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	471
Potts, Staff-sergt. T., Ord. dept., Southern Army, to be sub-condr. on genl. list	481
Powell (actg.), B. C., apptt. to D. S. Order, to receive D. S. Cross (late conspicuous service cross)	313
Powell, 2nd-Lt. D., 30th Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	534
Powell, Staff-sergt. H. D., I. mis. list, to be sub-condr.	66
Powell, Mr. L. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	292
Powell, Mr. L. K. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	599
Powell, Surgn.-capt. S. A., M.D., Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be surgn.-maj.	571
Pratt, Mr. M. P., University Candidate, apptt. to 2nd-lt., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., antedated, 46; to be *tempy.* lt., Royal Irish regt., 5th battn.	206
Prem Singh, Resdr., 20th Deccan Horse, to be risdlr.	253
Prem Singh, Jemdr., 31st Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Prem Sing Negi, Jemdr., 1st Battn. [illegible] Garhwal Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Prem Sukh, Resdr., 16th cavy., to be risldr., to complete estabt.	585
Prendergast, Capt. H. H. L., 1st Battn., M. and S. M. Ry. Rifles, resigns his commsn.	36
Prendergast, Lt. N. H., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Preston, Mr. K. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Price, Mr. A. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Price, Mr. A. R. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Price, Mr. E. W. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	580
Prideaux, Mr. C. W. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Prince, Lt.-Col. W. C. S., I. A., supy. list, 3rd grade cantt. magte., to be *offg.* 2nd grade cantt. magte., 6; to be 3rd grade cantt. magte.	8
Prinsep, 2nd-Lt. D. W. McL., 116th Mahrattas, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Pritchard, Maj. A. G., 2nd Lancers, I.A., City of London (Rough Riders) relinquishes his commsn.	86
Prunty, Mr. R. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Pryor, Mr. O. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Pryor, Mr. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Pucch, Mr. A. G., *tempy.* apptt. to I. A., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	422
Puckle, Mr. F. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Puckle, Mr. G. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	355
Pughe, Lt. O. L., 72nd Punjabis, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Puran Bahadur Pun, Havldr.-maj., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Puran Singh Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	544
Puran Singh, Havldr., 16th Rajputs (Lucknow regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Puran Singh, Lance-dafadar, 4th Cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Puran Singh Gurung, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	299
Purves, Vety. Lt. J., Surma Valley Light Horse, voltr. offrs.' decoration confd. upon —	199
Puttick, 2nd-Lt. A. W., Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	571
Puzey, Capt. E. D., V.D., Hyderabad Voltr. Rifles, granted hony. rank of maj.	34

Q

Qadir Baksh Khan, Comdt., Maler Kotla Sappers, to be hony. lt.	248
Qasim Ali Shah, Jemdr., 113th infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	317
Quayle, 2nd-Lt. M., Mad. Voltr. Guards, to be lt.	617
Quick, 4th Class Asst. Surgn. C. F. H., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279

R

Rackstraw, Mr. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M's. appl.	376
Radha, Havldr., 41st Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Radha Singh, Colour-havldr., 12th Pioneers, (Kalat-i-Ghilzai regt.), to be jemdr.	299
Rae, Lt. G. R., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114

	G. G. O. Nos.
Rafi-ud-din, Lance-Nk, 11th Mule Corps, awarded I. D. S. Medal	426
Ragha, Havldr., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr.	482
Ragha Ram, Havldr., 41st Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Raghunath Singh, Jemdr., 43rd Erinpura regt., to be subdr.	566
Rahim Ali, Havldr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	404
Rahim Baksh, Jemdr., 104th Wellesley's Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	437
Rahim Dad Khan, Havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Rahim Khan, Colour.-havldr., 101st Grenadiers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Rahmat Ali, Havldr., 67th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	333
Rahmat Khan, Colour-havldr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Raitt, 2nd-Lt. W. C., Malabar Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy, 100; resigns his commsn.	464
Rajbir Gurung, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	544
Raja Ram, Kot.-dafadar, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Raj Talup, Jemdr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	90
Rajwali Khan, 3rd grade transport vety. asst., S. and T. corps, to be 2nd grade transport vety. asst.	587
Rakhmat Khan, Havldr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Rala Ram, 1st class Sub.-asst. Surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., was permtd. to resign service, re-admtd. into subordinate medl. dept.	375
Ralph, 2nd-Lt. S. A., Infy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	296
Ram Singh, Havldr.-maj., 11th Rajputs, to be jemdr.	207
Ram Singh, Havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr.	232
Ram Singh Bhandari, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr. to complete estabt.	585
Ram Sing Sahi, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Rambaksh Singh, Subdr.-maj., 16th Rajputs (Lucknow regt.), promtd. to 2nd class, with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	3
Rambali Singh, Havldr., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Rambharos Singh, Colour-Havldr., 99th Deccan Infy., to be jemdr.	90
Ramchandar More, Colour-Havldr., 116th Mahrattas, to be jemdr.	169
Ramcharakh Misr, Colour-Havldr., 1st Brahman, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Ramcharan Pande, Havldr., 1st Brahman, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Ram Ditta, Qr.-Mr.-Dafadar, 14th Mule Corps, S. and T. Corps., to be jemdr., to complete estabt. on expansion of mule cadres	300
Ram Lal, Havldr., 10th Jats, to be jemdr.	142
Ram Nath, Kot.-Dafadar, 8th cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	609
Ramprashad Singh, Colour.- Havldr., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	67
Ram Parshad Singh, Colour-Havldr., 95th Russell's Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Ram Rup Singh, Jemdr., 1st King George's Own S. and M., No. 3 company, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Ram Saran, Sepoy, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	473
Ram Sarup Singh, Jemdr., 97th Deccan Infy., to be subdr.	437
Ramsay, 2nd-Lt. A. H. W., 37th Dogras, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
Ramsay, G. C., M.B., apptd. to I.M.S., to be *temp.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Ramsay, Condr. W. J., *seconded*, ord. dept., Northern Army, to be asst. comsy., *seconded*, and to have hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	504
Ramsbotham, 2nd-Lt. R. B., Eastern Ben. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an exixting vacancy	374
Ram Singh, Havldr., 43rd Erinpoora regt., to be jemdr.	566
Ranbahadur Thapa, Havldr., 1st Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Ran Singh, Jemdr., 37th Dogras, to be subdr.	404
Ran Singh, Kot.-Dafadar., 16th cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Ran Sing, Havldr.-Maj., No. 7 Indian Mountain Arty. Bde., 26th Jacob's Mountain Batty., to be Jemdr., to complete estabt.	609
Rana Ranjit Singh, H. H., of Barwani, appvd. apptt. of — as hony. capt. in army, whilst serving with I. expdnry. force	276
Ranaday, Shripat Govind, apptd. to I.M.S., to be *temp.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Ran Bahadur Rawal, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Ranger, Staff-Sergt. W. J., from army gymnastic staff, apptd. to (Prince Albert's) Somerset Light Infy., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	594
Ranjit Singh, Havldr.-Maj., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Ranjitsinghji Mansinghji, Maharawal Sri, Raja of Bariya, to be hony. lt.	206
Ranpati Gurung, Colour-Havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Ransford, Mr. W. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Ransom, Bt.-Col. J. M. (I.A.), King's (Shropshire Light Infy.), 9th battn., apptd. to comd. battn.	64
Rao, Stephen Ramchander, granted *temp.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service	276
Raschen, Mr. G. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	108
Ratanbir Khattri, Havldr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Ratan Chand, Jemdr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force), (Lumsden's), to be resdr., to complete estabt.	544
Rati Ram, Kot.-dafadar, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Ratna, Jemdr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt., 299	364

	G. G. O. Nos.
Rawat Singh, Jemdr., 34th Poona Horse, to be risldr., to complete estabt.	169
Rawat Singh II, Jemdr., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be resdr., to complete estabt.	482
Rawat Singh, Resdr., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be risldr., to complete estabt.	482
Rayman, Mr. J. R., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Raynor, Staff.-Sergt. A., *seconded*, ord. dept., Southern Army, to be sub.-cond., *seconded*, on genl. list	139
Raynor, 2nd-Lt. V. H., 87th Punjabis, from unattd list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
Raza Din, Havldr., 46th Punjabis, to be Jemdr., to complete estabt.	280
Readman, 2nd-Lt. W. G., I.A. reserve of offrs., permtd. to resign his commsn., subject to H. M.'s appl., 63	365
Reboiro, 2nd Class Asst. Surgn. E. F., I.S.M.D., completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn.	297
Redi Gal, Sepoy, 129th Baluchis, apptt. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, appvd.	313
Reed, Mr. M. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Reese, D. W. (late capt., Northern Bcn. Mounted Rifles), apptd. to Welsh Border Mounted Bde. Field Ambulance, to be capt.	411
Reeves, Mr. A. J. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Reiche, 2nd-Lt. A. D. E., 38th Dogras, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
Reid, Lt. A. D., retired pay, late I. A., apptd. to Royal Inniskilling Fusrs., 7th Battn., to be *tempy.* capt.	135
Reid, Mr. D. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	108
Reid, Mr. J. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	292
Reid, Mr. W. D., 81st Pioneers, asst. cantt. magte., to be 3rd grade cantt. magte., sub *pro. tempore*, 6 ; reverted to asst. cantt. magte.	7
Reid, Mr. W. P., apptd. to Assam Valley Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	260
Reilly, Capt. H. L., 82nd Punjabis, I. A., *tempy.* apptt., Flying offr., 248 ; to be *tempy.* maj.	601
Reith, Mr. C. E. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Rennick, Capt. R. W. deC., I. A., 95th Russell's Infy., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Rennie, Mr. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Rennison, Mr. H. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Renny, Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. A. MacW., retired list, I. A., apptd. to 15th (County of London) Battn., London regt. (Prince of Wales's Own Civil Service Rifles), to be lt.-col.	46
Reuben, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt. W., Barrack mr., 1st class, mily. works services, Barrack dept., Mad., to be depy. comsy., and to have hony. rank of capt., subject to H M's, appl.	316

	G. G. O. Nos.
Retallack, Lt. P. H., Bom. Voltr. Arty., to be capt.	569
Rowat Singh, Jemdr., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be *resdr.*, to complete estabt.	585
Reyburn, Mr. D. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Reynolds, Mr. B. O., apptd. to Bangalore Rifle Voltrs., to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	33
Rhodes, Mr. C. K., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lts, subject to H. M.'s appl.	471
Rhodes, Lt. H. S., Moulmein Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	554
Rice, Mr. P. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Rice, Staff.-Sergt. T., ord. dept., Southern Army, to be sub.-condr. on genl. list	139
Richards, Mr. B. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
Richards, Mr. S. H., apptd. to 2nd (Presdy.) Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	58
Richards, Capt. W. V., I.A., mily. accts. dept., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	184
Richardson, 4th class Asst. Surgn. E., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279
Richardson, 2nd-Lt. R., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	534
Richardson, Mr. R. J. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	471
Ricketts, Capt. H. W. F., I. A., to be *tempy.* maj., apptd. to Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire regt.)—5th Battn.	64
Ricketts, Mr. R. R., apptd. to Malabar Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	100
Ridge, K. J. T., Unattd. list, from Royal Mily. Coll., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt.	583
Rigby, 2nd-Lt. R. C., Bom. Voltr. Arty. (elec. engr. compy.) to be lt., to complete estabt.	173
Rijha Singh, Havldr., 41st Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Riley, Capt. C. B., I. A., 25th Punjabis, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	47
Riley, Mr. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Riley, Mr. R. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Rivett, Mr. H. H., apptd. to 2nd (Presdy.) Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	623
Rix, Mr. H. V. apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Roberts, 2nd-Lt. B. T., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	265
Roberts, Col. H. L., M.V.O., I.A., Comdg. Meerut (Cavy.) Bde., granted *tempy.* rank of brigdr.-genl., whilst holding *tempy.* apptt. in I.	111
Robertson, Mr. A. MacL., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450
Robertson, 2nd-Lt. E. H., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	491
Robertson, 2nd-Lt. F. A. deV., I. A., to be lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	136

	G. G. O. Nos.
Robertson, Mr. G. G., apptd. to 2nd (Presdy.) Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	37
Robertson, 2nd-Lt. G. S., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	491
Robertson, 2nd-Lt. H. E., 107th Pioneers, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl	80
Robertson, 2nd-Lt. H. S., Mad. Arty. Voltrs. — "Duke's Own," to be lt.	412
Robertson, Mr. J. A. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Robertson, Mr. R. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.,	133
Robinson, Sub.-Lt. C. A., to be promtd. to lt. in H. M.'s fleet	313
Robinson, 2nd-Lt. G. St. J., I.A., 88th Carnatic Infy., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Robinson, Mr. R. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Robson, Mr. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	497
Robyns, 2nd-Lt. T. T., I. A., army reserves, permtd. to resign his commsn., subject to H. M.'s appl.	406
Roche, Lt.-Col. H. J., I. A., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be companion of Order of Bath.	313
Rodgers, Mr. J. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	535
Rodgers, 1st Class Asst. Surgn. R. T., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., *seconded*, to be senr. asst. surgn. with hony. rank of lt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	225
Rodriguez, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Lt. L. K., F.R.C.S.E., *seconded*, I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn. with hony rank of capt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	605
Rodwell, Col. E. H., C.B., apptd. to admve. staff as bde. comdr. (granted *tempy.* rank as brigdr.-genl.)	64
Roe, Col. C. H., depy. qr.-mr.-genl., army headqrs., granted *tempy.* rank of brigdr.-genl., whilst holding *tempy.* apptt. in I.	111
Roger, Mr. G. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Roger, Mr. K. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	355
Rogers, Lt. A. S. C., I.A., apptd. to East Yorkshire regt., 6th Battn., to be *tempy.* capt.	135
Rogers, Mr. G. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Rogers, Mr. J. R. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	292
Rogers, 2nd-Lt. L. A. G., Nilgiri Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	621
Rogers, Lt. L. C. C., late 1st Battn., 7th Gurkha Rifles, mily. cross confd. on —	313
Rogers, 2nd-Lt. N. H., I. A., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Rogers, Lt. P. G., 2nd (Presdy.) Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn.	352
Rogerson, Mr. J. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
Rolland, Capt. C. S., East Coast Voltr. Rifles, to be maj.	353
Rolt, Mr. P. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Rolu, Havldr.-maj., No. 6 Mountain Batty., Royal Garrison Arty., No. 4 Amn. column, Royal Field Arty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Rooke, Lt.-Col. A. S., retired pay, I. A., spl. apptt. to genl. staff offrs. (graded for purposes of pay as staff lts., 1st class)	248
Roper, Chief Gunner E., apptt. to D. S. order, to receive D. S. cross (late conspicuous service cross).	313
Rose, Comdr. F. F., apptt. to D. S. order, to be companion	313
Rose, Mr. G. W. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Rose, Mr. G. X. A., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Rose-Smith, Mr. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Roshan Khan, Jemdr., 29th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	142
Ross, Capt. A. C., 20th Deccan Horse, to be companion of D. S. order	313
Ross, 2nd class Msr. Gunner, A. D., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Ross, 2nd-Lt. A. J. H., 12th Pioneers (Kelat-i-Ghilzai regt.), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	534
Ross, Mr. G. F., apptd. to Calcutta Scottish Voltrs., to be lt.	19
Ross, Maj. W. C., M.B., I.M.S., promn. to present rank antedated	429
Rossiter-Hill, Mr. H. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Rothera, 2nd-Lt. P., S. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	516
Rouch, Mr. E. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
Rouilland, Mr. C. L. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Routh, Capt. G. M., Royal Arty., I. ord. dept., to be *tempy.* maj.	135
Rowe, Mr. J. B., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst surgn.	311
Rowcroft, Col. G. F., D.S.O., F.A., retired, to be maj., *tempy.* rank in I. medl. service, appvd.	323
Rowland, Mr. J. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	355
Roy, 2nd Lt. R. M., 73rd Carnatic Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Roy, Satyendranath, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., apptd. to I.M.S., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Ruku-uddin, Kot.-dafadr., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be jemdr.	67
Rup Chand, Risldr.-Maj., 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavy., promtd. to 2nd class, with title of *Bahadur*, order of British I.	3
Rupa Singh, Havldr., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr.	189
Rur Singh, Havldr., 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	67

	G. G. O. Nos.
Rur Singh, Kot.-dafdr., 23rd Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr.	117
Rur Singh, Havldr.-Maj., 67th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	383
Rushforth, Mr. F. V., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Rustam Khan, Havldr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Russell, 2nd-Lt. E. W., G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, to be lt.	55
Rust, Mr. L. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Rutherford, Capt. T. C., M.D., I.M.S., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	168

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	G. G. O. Nos.
Saadat Husain, Dafadar, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Sadar Din, Havldr., 1st King George's Own S. and M., to be jemdr.	50
Sadiq Singh, Colour-Havldr., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Saddha Singh, Resdr., 4th cavy., to be risldr., to complete estabt.	585
Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Jemdr., 36th Jacob's Horse, to be resdr., to complete estabt.	566
Sadhir, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Lt. A. W. W., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., *seconded*, to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of capt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	226
Safdar Hussain Khan, Jemdr., 23rd Cavy., (Frontr. Force), to be resdr.	117
Sahara Abdulla, Driver, 31st Mule Corps, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	426
Sahib Dad, Dafadar, 23rd Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	117
Sahib Sher, Naik, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	473
Saida Khan, Colour-Havldr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's Infy.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Said Ahmed, Havldr.-Maj., Royal Arty. Depôt, Kirkee, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Said Akbar, Lance-Naik, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Said Azghar, Lance-Naik, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	426
Said Ghulam Khan, Havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr., 253 ; promn. effect from 12th April 1915	457
Said Muhammad, Havldr.-Maj., 66th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	207
Saidan Shah, Colour-Havldr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be jemdr.	207
Saiday Khan, Sepoy, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	473
Saifullah Khan, Kot.-Dafdr., 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	*457
Saiyed Mohi-ud-din, Colour-Havldr., 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	364
Saiyid Abdul Jalil, Dafadar, 26th King George's Own Light Cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Saiyid Abdullah, Havldr., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be jemdr.	585
Saiyid Ahmad, Colour-Havldr., 121st Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Saiyid Ali Naki, *Khan Sahib*, 1st class Senr. Sub.-asst. Surgn., I.S.M.D., awarded 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*	521
Salberg, Mr. F. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Sale, Mr. J. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Salig Ram, 1st class Sub.-asst. Surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., to be senr. sub.-asst. surgn., 2nd class, ranking as jemdr.	541
Salik Singh, Havldr.-Maj., 119th Infy. (Mooltan regt.), to be jemdr.	317
Salmon, Asst. comsy. and Hony. Lt. T. F., I. mis. list, to be depy. comsy. with hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	188
Salt, Mr. J. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Salt, 2nd class Asst. Surgn. J. S., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	327
Salt, 2nd class Asst. Surgn. W. D., I.S.M.D., completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn.	297
Salusbury-Trehawny, Mr. J. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Salveson, H. K., unattd. list, from Royal Mily. Coll., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt.	583
Samand Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 20th Deccan Horse, to be jemdr.	169
Samson, Comdr. C. R., apptt. to D. S. order, to be companion	313
Samways, Staff.-Sergt. J., S. and T. Corps (late) Mad. list, Amalgamated list, to be sub.-condr. on Amalgamated list	506
Sanders, Mr. R. G., from Royal Mily. Coll. with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd lt., 182 ; 38th Dogras, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Sanderson, Mr. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Sangram Sing Negi, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	544
Sankaru Gusain, Lance-Naik, 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Sankhaman Limbu, Colour-Havldr., 1st Battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	404
Sanman Sing Gurung, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Sansar Chand, Jemdr., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be subdr.	232
Sansom, Sub.-condr. A., Ord. dept., Southern Army, to be condr.	139
Sant Singh, Subdr., 34th Sikh Pioneers, confd. mily. cross upon —	111
Sant Singh, Colour-Havldr., 32nd Sikh Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482

	G. G. O. Nos.
Santa Singh, Havldr.-Maj., 22nd Derajat Mountain Batty. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Sant Singh, Havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	566
Santa Singh, Dafadar, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Sanbbir Gurung, Colour-Havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Santbir Rana, Jemdr., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	507
Santbir Rana, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	544
Santbir Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	544
Sar Amir Naik, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Sarab Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse), to be jemdr.	90
Sarbajit Gurung, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Sarbuland Khan, Kot.-dafadar, 26th Mule Corps, S. and T. Corps, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. on expansion of mule cadres	300
Sarfaraz Ali Khan, Dafadar, I. ovr., mily. farms dept., hony. rank of jemdr. confd. on retirement	458
Sargisson, Mr. W. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	560
Sargon, Mr. A. I., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Sarju Singh, Colour-Havldr., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Sartorius, Lt. G., 6th King Edward's Own Cavy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Sasidhar Thapa, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	299
Sattar Shah, Jemdr., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be resdr., 299	585
Savage, 2nd-lt. E. G., 112th Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
Savage, Compy. Sergt.-Maj. T. A., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Savory, 2nd-Lt. R. A., 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Sawai Jey Singh, H. H. Maharaja *Sir, Bahadur*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Alwar, to be hony. lt.-col., 1 ; appvd. hony. rank in Army	111
Sawan Singh, Havldr., 3rd S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	253
Saxby, Mr. C. F. A., apptd. to Nilgiri Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., 240 ; to be lt.	621
Sayad Umar, Colour.-Havldr., 110th Mahratta Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	253
Sayyid Husain Shah, Qr.-Mr.-Havldr., Frontr. Garrison Arty., to be jemdr. in Royal Arty. Depôt, Ambala, to complete estabt.	507
Scarth, Mr. A. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Scholefield, Mr. M. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Scott, Lt.-Col. B., I.A., to be col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	65
Scott, Lt. E. L., N.-W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	444
Scott, Mr. C. W. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Scott, Mr. G. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Scott, Mr. G. E., apptd. to Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	57
Scott, Capt. R., I.A., Cantt. magte's. dept., granted increased staff pay at rate of Rs. 400 per mensem	183
Scott, Mr. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	244
Scott-Mackenzie, 2nd-lt. F., Mad. Voltr. Guard, to be lt.	441
Scott-Moncrieff, Lt.-Col. W. E., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., retired list, re-employed to I. medl. service, during the period of war	559
Scott-Ruffle, Mr. C. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Scroggie, Maj. W. R. J., M.B., I.M.S., promn. to his present rank antedated	224
Scruby, Mr. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	244
Semon, Mr. H. C., M.D., *tempy.* rank as lt. in I. medl. service, granted	323
Seole, Colour.-Havldr., 120th Rajputana Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Seton, Lt. and Adjt. W. H., I. A., *tempy.* apptd. to Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusrs.) 9th Battn. (County Armagh) as capt., 222 ; to be *tempy.* capt.	248
Sewell, Mr. S. E., apptd. to Mad. Arty. Voltrs., "Duke's Own", to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	97
Sexton, Capt. E. G., I.A., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl	
Seymour, Capt. C. G., I.M.S., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	168
Shad Muhammad, Colour-Havldr., 21st Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Shadi, Colour-Havldr., 12th Pioneers (Kelat-i-Ghilzai regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Shadi Khan, Havldr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482
Shafa, Colour-Havldr., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be jemdr.	457
Shah, Lt. Aga Cassim, Native I. Land Forces, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	18
Shah Nawaz, Havldr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Shah Niaz Husain, Havldr., 126th Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Shah Sowar, Jemdr., 22nd Sam Browne's Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be resdr., to complete estabt.	142
Shahu Chhatrapati, H. H. *Sir Maharaj*, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Maharaja of Kolhapur, to be hony. col., 1 ; to be hony. col. of 103rd Mahratta Light Infy., 2 ; granted hony. rank in Army, appvd., to be col. ; to be hony. col. of 103rd Mahratta Light Infy., apptt. appvd.	111

	G. G. O. Nos.
Shahwali Khan, Kot.-Dafadar, 23rd Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Shahzad Khan, Dafdr., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 482	585
Shaikh Abdul Hamid, granted *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service	276
Shaikh Abdul Karim, Colour-Havldr., 94th Russell's Infy., to be jemdr.	299
Shaikh Azimud-din-Shaik Ismail, 2nd class sub.-asst. surgn., promn. to 2nd class senr. sub.-asst. surgn.	205
Shaikh Bade Sahib, Colour-Havldr., 110th Mahratta Light Infy, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Shaikh Daud, Colour.-Havldr., 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	364
Shaikh Fayazuddin, Havldr., 97th Deccan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	364
Shaikh Ismail, Qr.-Mr.-Havldr., 121st Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Shaikh Jalal, Dafdr. (Orderly room clerk), 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, hony. rank of jemdr. confd., on retirement	49
Shaikh Jamal, Havldr., 110th Mahratta Light Infy., to be jemdr.	253
Shaikh Muhammad Usman, Jemdr., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be subdr.	585
Shakar Khan, Colour-Havldr., 67th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	333
Shakespear, Lt.-Col. J., C.I.E., D.S.O., retired pay, I. A., apptd. to Northumberland Fusrs. 18th Battn. (1st Tyneside)	182
Shakespear, Lt. W. A., 1st Battn., B. N. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, to be capt.	74
Sham Sher Ali Khan, Dafadar, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Sham Singh, Kot.-Dafdr., 36th Jacob's Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	566
Sham Singh, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 67th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Shanan, 2nd-Lt. C. H., I.A. reserve of offrs., permtd. to resign his commsn., subject to H. M.'s appl.	304
Sharaf Ali Khan, 2nd grade transport vety. asst., S. and T. Corps, to be 1st grade transport vety. asst.	587
Sharbar Khan, Havldr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be jemdr.	333
Shaw, Capt. H. P. J., Royal Arty., admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	578
Shea, Lt.-Col. J. S. M., D.S.O., 35th Scinde Horse, I.A., apptd. genl. staff-offr., 1st grade, 206; to be Companion of Order of Bath.	313
Shee, Mr. J. R. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Sheikh Abdulla, Salutri, 7th Hariana Lancers, hony. rank of jemdr. confd. on retirement	141
Sheik Abdul Rahman, No. 2192 Sapper, No. 3 compy., 1st King George's Own S. and M., apptt. 2nd class, I. Order of Merit, appvd.	563
Sheikh Wilayat Ali, Colour-Havldr., 18th Infy., to be jemdr.	67
Sheldrick, Mr. A. H. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Sheorey, Narayan Lakshman, granted *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service	276
Shephard, 4th class Asst. Surgn. C. W., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279
Shepherd, Mr. W. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	497
Sheppard, Lt.-Col. G. S., I.A., to be *tempy.* col. apptd. to corps of royal engrs.	64
Sher Ali, Havldr.-maj., 28th Mountain Batty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	609
Sher Baz, Driver, 13th Mule Corps, S. and T. Corps, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn., for his conspicuous bravery, I. Order of Merit	20
Sher Baz, Havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	566
Sher Dil Khan, Havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr.	299
Sher Khan, Havldr., No. 6 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Arty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Sher Muhammad Khan, Havldr.-maj., 25th Punjabis, to be jemdr.	232
Sher Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 20th Deccan Horse, to be jemdr. to complete estabt.	189
Sher Sing Khettri, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Sher Singh, Jemdr., 16th Cavy., to be risdr., to complete estabt.	585
Sheridan, Mr. F. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Sherlock, Capt. G. W. S., I. A., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Sherlock, Mr. W. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Sherrard, [illegible] J. W., I. A., S. and T. Corps, to be [illegible]aj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Sherston, Lt. J. R. V. (11th King Edward's Own Lancers, I. A.) attd. 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, awarded mily. cross	313
Shewell, Br.-maj. P. G., I. A., retired, apptd. to be staff capt., mily. dept., I. office (unpaid)	276
Shibdayal, Havldr., 41st Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Shibdeo Singh, Jemdr., 22nd Sam Browne's Cavy. (Frontr. Force)	142
Shibdhoj Mal, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585
Shilstone, Mr. W. C. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s ppl.	395
Shipp, Capt. W. E., 2nd Battn., B., B. and C. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, granted hony. rank of maj.	370
Shiubalak Singh, Havldr.-maj., 94th Russell's Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Shiuchand, Jemdr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	482
Shiudan, Havldr., 82nd Punjabis, to be jemdr.	383
Shiujait Ali, 3rd grade transport vety. asst., S. and T. Corps, to be 2nd grade transport vety. asst.	587
Shiu-Lal, Colour-havldr., 119th Infy. (Mooltan regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Shiulal II, Jemdr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be subdr.	482
Shiunath Singh, Havldr., 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	67
Shiu Ram, Havldr., 82nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Shiuram Singh, Havldr., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, to be jemdr.	90
Shiurakhan Lal, Senr. Sub-asst. Surgn., 2nd class, ranking as jemdr., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., to be senr. sub-asst. surgn., 1st class, ranking as subdr.	541

G. G. O. Nos.

Shore, Lt.-col. R., M.D., retired list, re-employed to I. medl. service 559
Short, Mr. C. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 44
Shortt, Mr. N. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl. 160
Shove, 2nd-Lt. N. A., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt. 491
Showak Ali, 2nd grade transport vety. asst., S. and T. corps, to be 1st grade transport vety. asst. 610
Shrosbree, 2nd-Lt. A. de Bois, 2nd (Presdy.) Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy 391
Shubrati, Driver, 11th Mule Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal 426
Shute, 2nd-Lt. G. E. Fitz-G., 19th Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl. 107
Shuttleworth, Capt. B. W., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, I.A., apptd. to comds. and staff, as bde. maj. 64
Shuttleworth, Capt. R. G., I. A., to be *tempy.* maj., apptd. to Royal Warwickshire regt., 9th battn. 64
Sib Lal, Colour-havldr., 87th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 232
Sibu Rana, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 544
Sihel Singh, Jemdr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles, apptt. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, appvd. 313
Silvester, C. E., M.O. (late surgn.-capt., Surma Valley Light Horse), apptd. to South E[illegible] Mounted Bde. Field Ambulance, to be [illegible] 248
Simmons, Mr. A. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M's. appl. 180
Simpson, Mr. C. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s ppl. 133
Sing Bahadur Limbu, Havldr.-maj., 1st Battn., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 280
Sinha, Maj. Narendra Prasanna, retired list, re-employed to I. medl. service 559
Sirdar Autar Singh, Risdr., 22nd Sam Browne's Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be risldr. . . . 142
Sirdar Khan, Colour-havldr., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 585
Sirdar Muhammad Janan, Resdr., 4th Cavy., to be risldr., 232 585
Sirdar Piar Singh, Jemdr., 29th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt. 117
Siri Lal, Jemdr., 5th Cavy., to be r sdr. . . . 142
Sirilal Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles) to be subdr., to complete estabt. . . . 232
Sita Ram, Colour-havldr., 121st Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 253
Sitaramrao Vichare, Havldr., 3rd S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 253
Skeen, Bt.-Lt.-Col A., 24th Punjabis, I.A., apptd. to comds. and staff, genl. staff offr., 1st grade 85
Sloan, Maj. J. M., D.S.O., M.B., medl. service, to be bt.-lt.-col. 313
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Stuart, 2nd-Lt. L. A., I. A., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Stuart, Mr. P. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
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Such, Mr. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Sucha Singh, I. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt, passed his final exmn., admtd. into service, as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	469
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Sulley, Mr. J. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	560
Sullivan, Lt.-col. E. L., I.A., 36th Sikhs, to be Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George, 313; to be addl. member of 3rd class Most Distinguished Order	381
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Sultan Asghar Ali Khan, Jemdr., 67th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	437
Sultan Muhammad, Dafadar, 23rd Cavy (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	117
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Sundar, Havldr., 37th Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	404
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Sundar Singh, Subdr., 89th Punjabis, to be subdr.-maj., to complete estabt.	437
Sundar Singh, Havldr., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
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Sundar Singh, Subdr., 29th Mountain Batty., apptt. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	523
Sunder Singh, I. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., passed his final exmn., admtd. into service, as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	469
Suraj Mal, Risldr., 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*	521
Surajpal Singh, Havldr., 11th Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
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Sutton, Bt.-Col. H. G., retired pay, I.A., 8th Bengn., Royal Sussex regt., apptd. to service battn.	46
Swayne, Bt.-Col. *Sir* E. J. E., K.C.M.G., C.B., retired pay, I. A., apptd. to comds. and staff. asst. inspr. of recruiting (graded for purposes of pay as a depy. asst. adjt. genl.)	64
Swayne, Mr. R. P. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
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Tara Chand, Havldr.-maj., 41st Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Tara Singh, Kot.-dafadar, 7th Hariana Lancers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
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Tate, Mr. J., apptd. to East Coast Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy, 353; apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	497
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Tayler, Mr. A. C., apptd. to Calcutta Light Horse, to be vety. lt., to fill existing vacancy.	195
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Taylor, Mr. A. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Taylor, Mr. B. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Taylor, Capt. E. C., M.B., I.M.S., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	168
Taylor, Maj. E. M., 22nd Sam Browne's Cavy. (Frontr. Force), I.A., to be *tempy.* lt-col.	601
Taylor, Qr.-mr.-sergt. F., O. and R. ry. Voltr. Rifles, apptd. hony.-lt. and qr.-mr.	445
Taylor, 3rd class Msr. Gunner J., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Taylor, 2nd-Lt. J. H., 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Taylor, Mr. J. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Taylor, Gunner R. M., apptt. to D. S. Order, to receive D. S. Cross (late conspicuous service cross)	313
Taylor, Capt. (Hony. Maj.) T. E. A., V.D., Naini Tal Voltr. Rifles, to be maj., to fill an existing vacancy	591
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Teg Singh, Havldr., 38th Dogras, to be jemdr.	437
Tej Singh, Havldr., 119th Infy. (Mooltan regt.) to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Tejbir Thapa, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Tek Singh, Havldr., 3rd S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	253
Templeton, Mr. W. H. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	201
Templer, Maj. C. F., army remount dept., I.A., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	184
Tennant, Maj. E., 20th Deccan Horse, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Tennant, Mr. J. B. H., apptd. to Moulmein Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	554
Terrell, Mr. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
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Thackwell, Col. O. M. R., comdg. Meerut Divnl. Area, granted *tempy.* rank of brigdr.-genl., whilst holding *tempy.* apptt. in I.	111
Thakur Singh, Jemdr., 30th Punjabis, to be subdr.	50
Thakur Singh, Subdr., 47th Sikhs, confd. mily. cross upon —	111
Thane, Capt. C. S., Moulmein Voltr. Rifles, to be maj., to fill an existing vacancy	214
Thane, Mr. E. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Tharle-Hughes, Mr. R., supdt., 3rd grade (now registrar sub. *pro tem.*), to be supdt., 2nd grade	574
Thipthorp, 2nd class Asst. Surgn. E. E., I.S.M.D., Bom. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn.	430
Thomas, 2nd-Lt. E. M., Mad. Voltr. Guards, to be lt.	441
Thomas, Maj. F. W., I.A., comdt., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	537
Thompson, Lt.-col. H. A. H. (retired pay, I.A.), 13th Battn., Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire regt.), apptd. to Service Battn., New Army	46
Thompson, Mr. R. D., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Thomson, Maj. C., M.B., retired list, re-employed to I. medl. service	559
Thomson, Lt.-col. H., M.B., retired list, re-employed to I. medl. service	559
Thomson, Mr. H. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Thomson, Mr. J. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Thorburn, Mr. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Thorne, Capt. A. C. D., 103rd Mahratta Light Infy., *offg.* asst. cantt. magte., to be asst. cantt. magte., sub. *pro. tempore*, 5; reverted to regtl. duty, 9; to be sub-asst. cantt. magte.	500
Thorne, Comsy. and Hony. Maj. T., Ord. dept., Northern Army, retained in service after age of 55 years, will be borne as supy. in his rank and grade	495
Thornhill, Lt. C. M., I. A., to be *tempy.* capt., to 7th battn., Royal Dublin Fusrs.	64
Thornhill, Maj. C. (late I.A.), to be maj. on genl. list	64
Thornton, Mr. R. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Thorp, Mr. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Thuillier, Capt. L. C., I.A., supy. list, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Thuillier, Col. W., retired pay, apptd. bde. comdr. (granted *tempy.* rank of bridgr.-genl.)	135
Thurston, Lt. J. W., 1st Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	490

	G. G. O. Nos.
Thwaites, Mr. W. St. C., *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service, appvd.	563
Thwaytes, 2nd-Lt. L. L., 88th Carnatic Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Tice, Mr. C. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450
Tidswell, Col. E. C., D.S.O., comdg. Jubbulpore Bde., granted *tempy.* rank of brigdr.-genl., whilst holding *tempy.* apptt. in I.	111
Tighe, Lt.-col. M. A. (late Mad. Army), *tempy.* apptt. to genl. list, to be maj.	64
Tilok Singh Sauntiyal, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 39th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Tindall, 2nd-lt. J. W. B., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl., 80; to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Tipper, Mr. G. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Tirka Singh, Colour-havldr., 121st Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Tirthe Gurung, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr.	19
Tisdall, 2nd-Lt. A. J., I.A., 74th Punjabis, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Tobin, Sub-condr. A. E., asst. barrack mr., mily. works services, to be condr.	89
Todd, Mr. A. S., apptd. to Mad. Arty. Voltrs., 'Duke's Own," to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	
Todd, Mr. N. C., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., pass[illegible] his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Toller, Mr. H. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Tomkins, Maj. H. L., D.S.O., 28th Punjabis, I.A., apptd. to persnl. staff, asst. mily. secy.	64
Tonkinson, Mr. H., apptd. to Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	57
Torrie, Capt. C. J., 30th Punjabis, Comdg. No. 35 Signal Compy., to be companion of Distinguished Service Order	583
Toussaint, 4th class Asst. Surgn. H. W., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279
Tor Khan, Sepoy, Northern Waziristan Militia, I. D. S. medal awarded to —	302
Torkildsen, Staff-sergt. W., S. and T. Corps, (late) Ben.-Pun. list, amalgamated list, to be sub-condr., on amalgamated list	505
Tota Singh, Lance-Naik, 34th Sikh Pioneers, apptt. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, appvd.	313
Towers, Mr. J., apptd. to Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	349
Townsend, Mr. F. O., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Townend, Mr. H. D., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	416
Trafford, Capt. E. A., I.A., asst. cantt. magte. to be cantt. magte., 3rd grade, substantive	501
Traill, 2nd-Lt. H. R., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
Trench, 2nd-Lt. R. H., Rangoon Port Defence Voltrs., electrical engr. compy., to be lt.	568
Treshan, Mr. B. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	580
Trevelyan, 2nd-Lt. W. R. T., 93rd Burma Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Tritton, Mr. J. S., apptd. to 1st Battn., B., B. and C. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., supy. to estabt.	348
Trotter, Mr. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450
Tronsdell, Mr. J. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	497
Trutwein, 2nd class Asst. Surgn. P. St. C., I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn.	328
Tucker, Mr. N. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Tuker, 2nd-Lt. F. I. S., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Tularam Gurung, Jemdr., Burma and Assam mily. police, apptd. in I. A., to be *tempy.* jemdr. in 1st Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles	384
Tulbir Gurung, Havldr.-maj., 1st Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Tulbir Thapa, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Tulsa, Jemdr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt., 299	364
Tulsi Ram, Havldr.-maj., 31st Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Tunda Singh, Havldr.-maj., 112th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299
Turnbull, Capt. G. O., I.A., Royal Scots Fusrs., 6th Battn., to be *tempy.* maj.	248
Turner, Col. G. H. (retired pay, I. A.), 13th (County of London), Princess Louise's Kensington Battn., London regt., to be maj. (*tempy.*), 64; apptd. to genl. staff offr. (granted as asst. adjt.-genl.)	248
Turner, Lt.-col. H. H. F., 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), I.A., apptd. to attd. to headqr. units, asst. adjt. and qr.-mr.-genl.	64
Turner, 1st class Asst. Surgn. J. N., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., *seconded*, to be senr. asst. surgn. with hony. rank of lt., and to remain *seconded*, subject to H. M.'s appl.	225
Turner, 2nd-Lt. J. R., Moulmein Voltr. Rifles Corps, to be lt.	515
Turner, Mr. J. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Turner, Mr. N. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Turner, Mr. R. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	560
Turner, Mr. T. N. L., appt. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Tweedie, 2nd-Lt. T. C., Eastern Ben. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	289
Tutwiler, Mr. T. W., apptd. to Chota Nagpur Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	149
Twigg, Col. R. H., C.B., I.A., and to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl., apptd. bde.-comdr.	182
Twiss, Capt. W. L. O., 9th Gurkha Rifles, I. A., apptd. to genl. staff offr., briger.-genl., 2nd grade	64

	G. G. O. Nos.
Twynam, Mr. H. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Tyndale-Biscoe, Mr. E. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	108
Tyrwhitt, Capt. R. Y. (Commodore, 2nd class), Royal Navy, to be an ordy. member of mily. divn. of 3rd	313
Udham Singh, Havldr., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Udho Singh, Havldr., 23rd Peshawar Mountain Batty. (Frontr. Force). to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Udmi Ram, Subdr., 12th Pioneers (Kelat-i-Ghilzai regt.), to be subdr.-maj.	299
Udmi Singh, Havldr., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	169
Uloth, 2nd-Lt. G., I. A., 28th Light Cavy., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Umed Khan, Kot.-dafadar, 32nd Lancers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Umed Singh, Hony. Maj. H. H. Maharao *Sir, Bahadur*, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., of Kotah, to be hony. lt.-col., 1 ; appvd., hony. rank in Army	111
Umrao Singh, Jemdr., 10th Jats, to be subdr.	142
Umrao Singh, Jemdr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infy., to be subdr.	482
Umad Singh, Jemdr., 119th Infy. (Mooltan regt.), to be subdr.	317
Underhill, Mr. H. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Underwood, Mr. R. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Unger, Mr. M. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Upshon, Mr. C. O., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Urmston, Lt. H. N., I. A., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	503
Urquhart, Condr. C., Barrack dept., Pun.-Ben., reduced to sub-condr., by sentence of a dist. court martial as commuted by H. E. the c.-in-c in I.	93
Ushnaki, Jemdr., 38th Dogras, to be subdr.	142
Usman Khan, Sepoy, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), attd. to 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Usman Khan, Dafadar, 23rd Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Vajifhar, F. M., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Vaman, Bhat Sadashiv, granted *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service	276
Vaman Raghunath Mirajkar, granted *tempy.* rank of lt. in I.M.S., appvd.	46
Vansittart, 2nd-Lt. G. N., 39th King George's Own C. I. Horse, from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl., 80 ; to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Varadaraju II, Jemdr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own S. and M., to be subdr.	90
Vaughan, Mr. A. E. J., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Vaughan, 2nd-Lt. E. W. D., I.A., 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Vaughan, Maj. L. R., I. A., apptd. to comd. and staff, as genl. staff offr., 2nd grade	46
Vaughan-Sheehan, 2nd-Lt. G. M. R., Army Reserves, Infy. branch, to be lt.	278
Veale, Lt. P. J., M.B., I.M.S., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	401
Vellinayakam, Colour-havldr., 86th Carnatic Infy., to be jemdr.	457
Venis, Mr. A. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	13
Venkat Raman Singh, H. H. Maharaja *Sir, Bahadur*, G.C.S.I., of Rewa, to be *hony.* lt.-col., 1 ; appvd. *hony.* rank in Army	111
Venkatasami, Havldr.-maj., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	90
Venn, Mr. T. W., apptd. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	267
Vicary, Capt. E. S., 16th Cavy., I. A., apptd. to persnl. staff, a.-d.-c.	64
Vickers, Mr. H. G. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	580
Vigors, Lt. [illegible], 9th Hodson's Horse, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Villiers, Sub-Condr. A., Ord. dept., Southern Army, to be condr., 435	481
Villiers, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt. A., *seconded*, Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be depy. comsy., *seconded*, and to have hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	504
Villiers-Stuart, Maj. C. H., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), I. A., apptd. to comds. and staff, genl. staff offr., 2nd grade	85
Viney, Mr. J. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Vishnu Ghone, Jemdr., 110th Mahratta Light Infy., I. D. S. medal awarded to —, 285 ; to be subor., to complete estabt.	507
Vishwa Nath Sukhla, I. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Bon. estabt., passed his final exmn., admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	469
Vivian, Maj. C. A., I. A., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, to be lt.-col.	318
Vivian, Bt.-col. F. G., retired pay, I. A., spl. apptt. to comds. and staff, (graded for purposes of pay as genl. staff offr., 2nd grade)	135
Voelcker, 2nd-Lt. G. G., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list to be admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
W	
Wace, Mr. E. W. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Wadhawa Singh, Colour-havldr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's Infy.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	169

	G. G. O. Nos.
Wahl, Mr. B. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	471
Wainwright, Mr. V. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	580
Wajid Ali Khan, Resdr., 32nd Lancers, to be risldr.	67
Wake, Lt.-col. E. St. A., I. A., supy. list, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	336
Wali Dad, Havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Wali Muhammad Khan, Dafadar, 4th Cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Wali Muhammad, Havldr.-maj., Royal Arty. Depôt, Jubbulpore, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	609
Walker, Mr. A. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Walker, 2nd-Lt. B. W. G., 23rd Cavy. (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Walker, Mr. F. K., apptd. to Malabar Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	156
Walker, Maj. F. S., I. A., supy. list, *offg.* 2nd grade cantt. magte., to be 2nd grade cantt. magte., sub. *pro tem.*, 6; to be cantt. magte., 2nd grade, substantive	501
Walker, Batty, Qr.-mr.-sergt. H. B., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	558
Walker, Mr. J. R. H., M.D., appointment and grant of *tempy.* rank of lt. in I.M.S.	111
Wall, Maj. F., I.M.S., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl., 185; appvd.	323
Wallace, Mr. E. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Wallace, 2nd-Lt. H. C., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	491
Waller, 2nd-Lt. R. H., Bihar Light Horse, resigns his commsn.	613
Walmesley, Mr. H. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450
Walsh, Mr. G. J. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Walter, Mr. G. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Walters, Mr. T. J. G. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	108
Walters, 2nd-Lt. T. J. G. S., Malabar Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	464
Walton, Mr. J. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	424
Walton, 2nd-Lt. L. C. J. B., 4th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl	107
Wannell, G. E., late 2nd-Lt., I. A., to be *tempy.* lt., apptd. to Duke of Wellington's (West Riding regt.), 9th Battn., to be *tempy.* capt.	64
Wapshare, Lt. J. H., Nilgiri Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	155
Wapshare, Col. (*tempy.* Brigdr.-genl.) R., I.A., to be *tempy.* maj.-genl.	135
Ward, Mr C. A. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Ward, Mr. F. K., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Ward, Lt.-col. G. A. (I. A.), 13th Battn., Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire regt.), apptd. to service battn., New Army	46
Ward, Mr. H. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	471
Ward, Mr. W. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 321; to be lt.	349
Warden, Mr. Sorabji Byramji, granted *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service	276
Waris Khan, Havldr., 113th Infy., to be jemdr.	507
Warliker, Lt.-Col. D. P., retired list, re-employed to I. medl. service	559
Warmington, Mr. K. P., apptd. to Mad. Voltr. Guards, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	196
Warren-Codrington, Maj. H. O., I.A., Cantt. Magte.'s dept., granted increased staff pay at rate of Rs. 500	474
Warwick, Mr. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Warwick, Sub-condr. T., Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be condr.	504
Waryam Singh, Subdr., 21st Punjabis, promtd. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*. Order of British I.	3
Waryam Singh, Sepoy, 47th Sikhs, awarded I. D. S. medal	473
Waterfield, Maj. B. C., retired pay, I. A., apptd. to comds. and staff, ry. transport offr., (graded for purposes of pay as staff capts.), 64, 111	222
Waters, Maj. E. E., M.D., I.M.S., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	185
Watkin, Mr. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Watkis, Mr. G. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	244
Watkis, Lt.-genl. H. B. B., C.B., I.A., good service pension of £100 per annum confd. on —	338
Watling, Maj. F. H., M.B., I.M.S., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	185
Watling, Mr. M. C. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Watson, Mr. H. R. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Watson, 2nd-Lt. N. A., 113th Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Watson, Mr. O., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Watson, Compy. Sergt.-maj. P., apptd. to Highland Light Infy., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	594
Watson, Maj. T. E., M.B., I.M.S., retired list, re-employed during the period of war	559
Watt, Capt. A., retired list, I.A., apptd. to Corps of Royal engrs., to be *tempy.* capt.	64
Watt, Maj. D. M., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be companion of Distinguished Service Order	583
Watts, Comsy. and Hony. Capt. H., I. mis. list, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	193

	G. G. O. Nos.
Waugh, Staff-sergt. C. R., S. and T. Corps, amalgamated list, to be sub-condr.	604
Waymouth, N., late Capt. I. A., apptd. to 9th Battn., Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire regt.), to be *tempy.* capt.	15
Wazir Singh, Havldr., 30th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Wealleans, Gentleman Cadet W. R. W., from Royal Mily. Coll., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 85 ; 4th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Weatherall, Mr. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Weatherall, Mr. C. H. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl., 13 ; to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	61
Weatherall, Mr. I. A. MacD., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Webb, Mr. A. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	108
Webb, Lt. A. B. H., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
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No. 788.—Directs that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to William Hessing of Poona 768

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No. 473.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Foreigners' Act, 1864 (III of 1864), and in continuation of this department notification No. 577, dated the 8th August 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of section 5 and of all sub-sequent sections of the said Act shall remain in force in British India, including British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the District of Angul, during the continuance of the present war . . 220

No. 550.—Whereas it appears to the Governor-General in Council that a notice in Urdu headed "Ana Leila" contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor-General in Council, No. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act of 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare all copies of the said notice to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they contain words which may have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India 262

No. 917.—Appears to the Governor-General in Council that the leaflet entitled "Musulman ko kis ka sath dena chahiye"—("with whom should Muhammadans side") contains

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words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor-General in Council, No. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), declares all copies of the said leaflet to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they have a tendency to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India 431

No. 1095.—Directs that sections 3 to 11 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915, shall come into force with effect from the date of this notification in the districts of the Punjab specified in the schedule . 473

No. 1107.—Appears that the pamphlet entitled "The New Era.—New Ideals of the New Era," by L. Har Dyal, published in Urdu and Gurmukhi by the Ghadr Press, San Francisco, contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor-General in Council, No. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), declares all copies of the said pamphlet to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they contain words [illegible] may have a tendency to bring into hatred and to excite disaffection towards the Gov[illegible] established by law in Britis[illegible] India 473

No. 1196.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, makes certain rules 489

No. 1223.—Appears to the Governor-General in Council that the book entitled "Tarikh-i-Hind" contains words of the nature described in section 1, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor-General in Council No 108, dated 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), declares all copies of the said book to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they have tendency to bring into hatred and contempt, and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India . . . 558

No. 1286-1299.—Publishes a Resolution directing the substitution shall be made for the first sub-paragraph of paragraph 2 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2951-2964, dated the 18th December 1914 585

No. 1282.—Makes certain amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912 585

No. 1379.—Directs that sections 3 to 11 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), shall come into force, with effect from the 23rd April 1915, in the districts of the Presidency of Bengal specified in a schedule 605

No. 1789.—Directs that sections 3 to 11 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), shall come into force, with effect from the 10th June 1915, in the Nadia district of the Presidency of Bengal 768

No. 1881.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the Defence of India Rules, 1915, published with this department Notification, Political, No. 1196, dated the 2nd of April 1915 786

No. 1969.—Publishes certain Order in Council . 806

Public.

No. 232-*C*.—Publishes certain warrant, in modification of this department notification No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899 . . . 67

No. 846-*C*.—Directs that certain corrections and additions shall be made in the Schedule published with this department notification No. 3580, dated the 6th September 1911 . . 292

No. 405.—Directs that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab . 491

Port Blair.

No. 86.—Declares that certain Regulations shall be the conditions upon which licenses to reside in the Nicobar Islands may be granted . 490

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1640-*M*.—Extends the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), to the Municipality of Nowgong in the district of Nowgong 582

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

No. 312.—Approves of certain elections of Ordinary Fellows by the Faculty of Medicine and by registered graduates of the University with effect from the 31st March 1915 . . . 294

Archæology and Epygraphy.

No. 209.—Cancels this department notification No. 67, dated the 18th February 1915 . . 774

Ecclesiastical.

No. 27.—Publishes certain programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon 68

No. 131.—Publishes certain programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon 293

No. 195.—Directs that certain addition shall be made to Note (2) to rule 10, Part V of the Ecclesiastical rules, published with this department notification No. 212, dated the 10th May 1913 451

No. 231.—Publishes a programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon 564

No. 238.—Notifies that the services of the Reverend H. C. Carden, M.A., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab as Assistant Chaplain of Delhi . . . 564

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No. 253.—Directs that certain words should be inserted as rule 37-A. in Part V of the Ecclesiastical rules published with the Department of Education notification No. 212, dated the 10th May 1913 613

Examinations.

No. 37.—Makes certain amendment in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, published with this department notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914 . 262

No. 58.—Certain amendments are made in the rules for the High Proficiency and Degree of Honour examinations in the Tibetan language, published with this department notification No. 203, dated the 20th November 1914 . 345

General.

No. 981.—Cancels this department notification No. 517, dated the 24th March 1915 . . 774

Books.

No. 132.—Republishes certain order of His Majesty in Council of the 3rd February 1915 which was published in the *London Gazette* of the 5th February 1915 563

No. 163.—Republishes certain order of His Majesty in Council for giving effect to ratification by Italy of Berlin Copyright Convention, 1908, published in the *London Gazette* of the 23rd March 1915 637

Sanitary.

No. 14.—Makes certain addition to the rules published with the Home Department Notification No. 1902, dated the 14th October 1910 37

No. 321.—Directs that no tickets to travel by railway to the station of Singareni Collieries on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway shall be sold from 16th to 31st March 1915 (both days inclusive) within the Hyderabad State to any person intending, or believed to be intending, to proceed to the Sriramanavami festival at Bhadrachalam 451

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2788-*G.*—Notifies that the Consulate for Ecuador at Calcutta has been abolished . . 21

No. 17-*G.*—Declares that the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 3102-Public, dated the 16th August 1909, shall be the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, for the aforesaid notified area of Kalaw 37

No. 90-*W.*—Publishes certain papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty for general information 69

No. 91-*W.*—Publishes certain papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty 75

No. 128-*W.*—Publishes certain notice which appeared in the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Friday, the 18th of December 1914 . 188

No. 599-*D.*—Applies the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914 (V of 1914), in so far as it may be applicable to Berar 209

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No. 126-*G.*—Republishes certain Order of His Majesty in Council, which was published in the *London Gazette* of the 18th August 1913 231

No. 679-*D.*—Directs that certain footnote shall be added to Schedule A and to Schedule C of the rules for the guidance of the Registrars of Births and Deaths in the Native States in direct political relations with the Government of Madras, which were published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1013-I.B., dated the 20th April 1914 . . 246

No. 831-*D.*—Sanctions the raising of the status of the appointment of Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to a Residency of the 1st class, with effect from the 10th February 1915 275

No. 835-*D.*—Declares that the provisions of section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), shall apply to the Courts specified in the Schedule, and further declares that service by the said Courts of any summons issued by a court in British India under the said Code shall be deemed to be valid service 275

No. 180-*G.*—Publishes certain Order of His Majesty in Council 295

No. 949-*D.*—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I.B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended, which applied certain enactments to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State 321

No. 999-*D.*—Applies certain Ordinances, in so far as they may be applicable, to Berar, and directs that certain notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry shall, so far as they may be applicable, and subject to the same provisos, apply to Berar 346

No. 1069-*D.*—Directs that certain addition shall be made to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3510-I. B., dated 3rd November 1913, as subsequently amended, applying certain enactments to Berar 347

No. 1085-D.—Appoints certain gentlemen being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace in Berar 347

No. 1103-*D.*—Orders that the provisions of section 5 and of all the subsequent sections of Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), shall, during the continuance of the present war, remain in force in the areas specified in the first column of the schedule to the like notification No. 1442-I. B., dated the 14th August 1914 . 347

No. 1104-*D.*—In supersession of the notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 330-I. B., dated the 4th March 1914, declares that the provisions of section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), shall apply to the Courts specified in the Schedule hereto; and further declares that service by the said Courts of any summons issued by a Court in British India under the said code shall be deemed to be valid service . 347

No. 1220-*D.*—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 732-D., dated the 19th March 1913, as subsequently amended, applying certain enactments to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore 404

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No. 571-*W.*—Publishes certain papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty . . . 475

No. 1699-*D.*—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the Berar Rural Boards Law, ... 477

No. 1699-*D.*—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the Berar Municipal Law, 1886 477

No. 366-*I. B.*—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the Foreign Department notification No. 582 I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended, which applied certain enactments to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State . . 558

No. 393-*I. B.*—Applies the provisions of the Foreigners (Amendment) Act, 1915 (III of 1915), so far as they may be applicable to certain areas 559

No. 394-*I. B.*—Applies the provisions of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), so far as they may be applicable to certain areas 559

No. 430-*I. B.*—Directs that certain addition shall be made to the list of Courts published with Foreign Department Notification No. 2877-I. A., dated the 13th July 1906, the decrees of which may be executed by Courts in British India 586

No. 734-*Est. A.*—Publishes an addendum in notification No. 3104-Est. A., dated the 6th October 1910 586

No. 504-*I. B.*—Declares that the provisions of section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), shall apply to certain Courts specified in a schedule; also declares that the service of the said Courts of any summons issued by a Court in British India under the said Code shall be deemed to be valid service . 606

No. 621-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I.B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended, and in supersession of clauses (1) and (2) of the first paragraph of the like notification No. 1236-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1901, so far as it relates to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, declares certain information regarding the Picric Acid 628

No. 622-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 736—49, dated the 30th January 1915, declares certain information regarding Acetylene 629

No. 623-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to Berar by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3510-I. B., dated the 3rd November 1913, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 729-39, dated the 30th January 1915, declares certain information regarding Acetylene 630

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No. 965-*Est. B.*—Publishes certain amendment in the rules for the examination of officers in the Pashtu language in the North-West Frontier Province and Chilas, published with the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1476-G., dated the 25th June 1909 651

No. 700-*I. B.*—Appoints the officers for the time being exercising the powers of District Magistrates within the railway lands in Central India over which jurisdiction is exercised by the Governor-General in Council, to be Registrars of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (1), clause (*b*) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), for the areas in which they exercise those powers; and appoints the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Central Provinces to be Registrar General for the said areas 651

No. 701-*I. B.*—Appoints the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Central Provinces to be the officer to whom Marriage Registrars in Native States in Central India shall send the certificates mentioned in section 54 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872) 652

No. 744-*I. B.*—Directs that certain modifications shall be made in the first schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 261-I. B., dated the 10th February 1913, as subsequently amended, providing for the administration of justice within the railway lands in Rajputana and Central India 670

No. 852-*I. B.*—Applies the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Ordinance, 1915 (Ordinance No. II of 1915) in so far as it may be applicable to certain areas 689

No. 908-*I. B.*—Notifies that certain amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2053-I. B., dated the 22nd September 1911, which published a list of the Courts of Native States to which decrees passed by Civil Courts in British India may be sent for execution 719

No. 913-*I. B.*—Directs that in section 10 (1) of the Berar Small Cause Courts Law, 1905, published in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 922, dated the 16th June 1905, after the figures "1887" the words "as in force for the time being in the Central Provinces" shall be added 719

No. 916-*I. B.*—Directs that certain further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I. B., dated the 14th November 1912, which applied certain enactments to the Administered Areas in Central India 719

No. 939-*I. B.*—Publishes corrigendum in the first line of the schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 621 I. B., dated the 29th April 1915, the words "or" shall be *substituted* for the word "of" before the words "metallic oxides" . . 751

No. 963-*I. B.*—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I.B., dated the 22nd March 1913, which applied certain enactments to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State . 751

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No. 964-*I. B.*—Makes certain amendments in the Indian Electricity Rules, 1911, as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1577-I. B., dated the 1st July 1913 751

No. 1047-*I. B.*—Directs under the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), that the rules issued under the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1196-Political, dated the 2nd April 1915, shall apply to Berar, subject to certain modifications . . . 768

No. 1050-*I. B.*—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 517-I. B., dated the 17th March 1913, as subsequently amended, applying enactments to certain railway lands in Native States in the Punjab 768

No. 1055-*I. B.*—Applies to the Administered Areas and the railway lands in Central India specified in the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I.B., dated the 14th November 1912, and No. 262-I. B., dated the 10th February 1913, respectively, the enactments specified in a schedule, in so far as the same may be applicable thereto and subject to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being subject in British India 769

No. 1056-*I. B.*—Appoints the Central India Agency Jail at Indore to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent 770

No. 905-*G.*—Directs that certain addition shall be made to clause (ii) of schedule VI of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909; and cancels the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1182-G., dated the 19th June 1913 770

No. 1077-*I. B.*—Directs that certain addition shall be made under the head "Rewa Kantha" to the list of Courts published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2877-I.A., dated the 13th July 1906, the decrees of which may be executed by Courts in British India . . . 770

No. 1078-*I. B.*—Directs that certain additions shall be made, under the head "Rewa Kantha" to the list annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2053-I. B., dated the 22nd September 1911, of Courts in Native States by which the decrees passed by Civil Courts in British India may be executed 770

No. 1099-*I. C.*—Publishes corrigendum in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 985-(A)-I. C., dated the 3rd June 1915, announcing the award of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the second class for Public Service in India to certain persons, for the entry "Bai Sundrabai, wife of Mr. V. R. Sirur, Vakil of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay," *substitute* "Bai Sundrabai, wife of Mr. Dattatraya Narayan Sirur of Messrs. N. Sirur and Company, Bombay 771

No. 1178-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as applied to or as in force in the areas specified in the schedule, makes in the said areas the remissions hereinafter set forth in the fees leviable under Articles 11, 12 and 12-A of the first schedule of the said Act, so as applied or as in force, on

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the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict. c. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed, or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within 12 months before death, while on active service in the present war. Remits in the said areas the fees chargeable under Article 1 (*a*) and (*b*) of the second schedule of the said Act, on applications for mutation of names in respect of the property of any such person 788

No. 1022-*G.*—Appoints Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Kennion, His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Arabistan, and Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Province of Arabistan; and is also directs that within these limits he shall exercise all the additional powers specified in schedule IV of the aforesaid Code with which a Magistrate of the First Class can be invested 808

No. 1023-*G.*—Appoints Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Kennion, His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Arabistan, and Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be a Subordinate Judge of the First Class, within the limits of the Province of Arabistan; and to invest him within the said limits with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such Courts up to the amount of five hundred rupees 808

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture.

No. 302-*C.*—Publishes certain Colonial Office Circular despatch communicating the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to authorise the Imperial Institute to undertake in future for an appropriate fee researches, investigations, analysis, etc., required by private individuals and firms . . . 262

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Commerce and Trade.

No. 2192-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to restrict the taking by sea of wheat and wheat flour of British India in certain manner 479

N. 3195-*W.*—Prohibits on and from 1st April 1915, up to and including the 31st of March 1916, the taking by sea or wheat out of British India 479

No. 3196-*W.*—Directs that on and from the 1st April 1915, up to and including the 31st of March 1916, no wheat flour shall be taken out of British India unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such wheat flour and such wheat flour is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit 479

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No. 708-W.—In supersession of the notification in this department, No. 1183-W., dated the 28th November 1914, a Royal Proclamation is published for general information, revising the List of Articles to be treated as Contraband of War 190

No. 1631-W.—Whereas by paragraph 4, clause 1 of the Hostile Foreigners Trading Order, dated the 14th November 1914, hostile foreigners are prohibited from carrying on or engaging in any trade or business in British India except under a general or special license issued by or under the authority of the Governor General in Council, and it is desirable that a general license under paragraph 4 of the said order should be granted to a class of persons who fall within the definition of "hostile foreigner" in the said order. Now, therefore, authorises the carrying on of trade or business in British India by Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire 280

No. 2263-W.—Directs that, the licenses specified in the schedules annexed to this notification shall remain in force for the certain periods, *viz.*, in the case of the licenses specified in Schedule I, until the 4th August 1915, and in the case of the licenses specified in Schedule II, so long as the Trading Order aforesaid shall remain in force 405

No. 2987-W.—Publishes Royal Proclamation relating to trading with the Enemy (occupied territory) 479

No. 3734-W.—Publishing a Royal Proclamation adding certain articles to the list of articles to be treated as Contraband of War . . . 562

No. 4676-W.—Publishes [illegible] in Council 612

No. 8414-W.—Notification announcing that the Admiralty have established a blockade on the Asia Minor Coast from noon of the 3rd June 1915 772

No. 9847-W.—Publishes certain Royal Proclamation by the King 814

Companies.

No. 2551-3.—Exempts the Baptist Missionary Society Corporation, Calcutta, from the requirements of sub-section (3) of the section 277 433

No. 5660-5.—Makes certain amendment in the Indian Companies Rules, 1914, published with the notification of the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1271-23-C., dated the 28th March 1914 654

Customs.

No. 491-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council for general information . . . 161

No. 492-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council 162

No. 709-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council for general information . . . 191

No. 1210-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council 247

No. 1336-W.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the notification in this department, No. 1669-W., dated the 9th December 1914 247

No. 1769-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council 280

No. 1486-16.—Directs that in entry No. 8 in the Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in this department, No. 11590-120, dated the 19th December 1914, after the item "Sugar, crystallised, soft, refined in China," certain insertions shall be made . 322

No. 1919-W.—Directs that the words "and exports of Cinchona Bark and Senna to the United Kingdom" shall be added to the entry in column 11 of exceptions to the prohibition on the export of "Medical and Surgical stores and equipment of every description, other than Nux Vomica, Castor seed and Mustard seed," in the Schedule appended to the Notification in this department No. 25-W.-Customs, dated the 17th October 1914, as amended by Notification No. 1717-W., dated the 12th December 1914 322

No. 2051-20.—Prohibits the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "The New Era, New ideals of the New Era." by L. Har Dyal, published in Urdu and Gurmukhi by the Ghadr Press, San Francisco 349

No. 2089-79.—Exempts springs used for air-guns from the duty leviable thereon the importation into British India, under head 5 of the second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896) 406

No. 2204-W.—Directs that certain amendment to be made in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1670-W., dated the 9th December 1914 . . . 407

No. 2221-W.—Directs that certain amendments to be made in the Notification in this Department, No. 1669-W., dated the 9th December 1914 407

No. 2528-W.—Directs that certain entry shall be inserted in the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914 . . . 434

No. 2561-W.—Prohibits the export of the certain classes of goods to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal . . . 434

No. 2607-W.—Directs that certain entry shall be inserted in the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department, No. 25-W., dated 17th October 1914 435

No. 2645-W.—In supersession of Notification No. 1717-W., dated 12th December 1914, directs that the words "other than (1) Nux Vomica, (2) Castor seed, Mustard seed, Linseed and oils extracted therefrom," shall be added after the entry "Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description," in column 1 of the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department, No. 25-W. (Customs), dated the 17th October 1914 . 435

No. 2699-N.—Directs that proviso (*d*) in the Notification in this Department, No. 1669-W. (Customs), dated the 9th December 1914, shall be deleted 435

No. 2894-W.—Publishes Royal Proclamation, prohibiting under section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," and section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," and section one of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," the exportation from the United Kingdom of warlike stores 453

No. 3358-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council 496

No. 3554-59.—Directs that for the item "Sugar, crystallised and soft, refined in China" of entry No. 8 in the Notification No. 11590-120, dated the 19th December 1914, shall be substituted 561

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No. 3957-*W.*—Republishes certain Order in Council by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council . . . .

No. 4384-*W.*—Prohibits the export of guts and bladders to Scandinavian countries, Holland, Italy and Switzerland . . . . .

No. 5453-*W.*—Prohibits the export of lacs of all kinds including shellac, gun lac, stick lac, but not lac dye to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal . . . .

No. 5863-*W.*—Prohibits the export of raw cotton to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal . . . . .

No. 6101-*W.*—Prohibits the export of Rice to Egypt and all neutral ports on the Mediterranean and the Red Seas . . . . .

No. 6314-*W.*—Republishes certain Order in Council by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council . . . . .

No. 6405-*W.*—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1669-*W.*, dated the 9th December 1914 . . .

No. 6566-*W.*—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 1670-*W.*, dated the 9th December 1914 .

No. 6600-*W.*—Directs that certain amendments shall be made to the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department, No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914 . . .

No. 7050-*W.*—Directs that no goods shall be taken either by sea or by land out of British India to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or the Black Seas, with the exception of the United Kingdom, Russia and France, unless declarations of ultimate destination, in the form prescribed in the Schedule and signed by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter (or in the case of a limited Company by a Director, Secretary, Manager or other responsible officer) having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the enquiries, made and of the fact stated in the Declaration, are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such goods, wares or merchandise . . . . . .

No. 7051-*W.*—Prohibits the export of lacs of all kinds including shellac, gum lac, stick lac, but not lac dye, to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal .

No. 7052-*W.*—Prohibits the export of raw cotton to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal .

No. 7073-*W.*—Publishes certain Order in Council by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council . . . . . .

No. 7113-*W.*—Prohibits the export of Rice to Denmark, Norway and Sweden . . . .

No. 7616-*W.*—Publishes certain Order in Council by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council . . . . . .

No. 8256-*W.*—Publishes certain Order in Council by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council . . . .

No. 8395-*W.*—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914 . . . . . .

No. 9149-*W.*—Publishes certain Order in Council for general information . . . .

No. 9175-*W.*—Prohibits the bringing by sea or by land into British India of all goods, from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, unless certificates of origin in the form prescribed in the annexed schedule are presented to Customs Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods, wares or Merchandise . . . . . .

No. 9195-*W.*—Directs that the words " or the Black Seas " shall be deleted in the Notification in this Department, No. 7050-W., dated 22nd May 1915 . . . . . .

No. 9911-*W.*—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department, No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914, as amended by Notification No. 8395-W., dated the 12th June 1915 . . . . . .

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Emigration.

675 No. 452-157-*C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 81 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886 . 163

675 No. 4315-4331—68—.—Publishes Resolution regarding the date of ex[redacted] the prohibition against the l[redacted]sans and skilled or unskill[redacted]ourers at Ports of entry in Briti[redacted]olumbia. 609

No. 5109.—Appoints Major W. M. Kennedy to be the Chairman of the Assam Labour Board, and further approves the elections of certain gentlemen to be members of the Board as representatives of certain bodies . . . 635

No. 9086.—Directs that section 7 of the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915 (No. VIII of 1915) shall come into force with effect from 1st July 1915 . . . 790

Excise.

691 No. 911-71.—Directs that duty at the rate of Rs. 15 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1915, upon all opium imported into the North-West Frontier Province 248

692 No. 2383-71.—Directs that duty at the rate of Rs. 15 per seer shall be levied, with effect from 1st April 1915, upon all opium imported into the Punjab 460

692 No. 2384-71.—Directs that duty at the rate of Rs. 7 per seer shall be levied, with effect from 1st April 1915, upon all opium, except poppy-heads, produced in any State subject to the political control of the Punjab Government and imported into the Punjab . . . 460

Explosives.

693 No. 706-39.—Declares that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above

722 that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in

772 admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever

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pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), subject to certain exception that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by the Notification No. 390-39, when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor-General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act . . 210

No. 729-39.—Declares that acetylene when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 211

No. 736-39.—In modification of the Foreign Department Notification No. 1236-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1901, so far as it relates to acetylene in the Cantonment of Secunderabad and in supersession of this department Notification No. 1195 dated the 10th February 1912, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 6 of the Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to the Cantonments of Secunderabad by the Foreign Department Notification No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, declares that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act . . 212

No. 2484-13.—Corrigendum in the Notification in this department, No. 729-39, dated the 30th January 1915, published at pages 211 and 212, Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the same date, for the words and figures " No. 4742-I., dated the 4th November 1887," in the fourth line of the preamble read " No. 3510-I.B., dated the 3rd November 1913 " . . . 461

Geology and Minerals.

No. 2455-*C*.—For the purposes of rules 32 and 33 of the rules framed under section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and published with Notification No. 2968-82-Geology and Minerals, dated the 21st April 1906, the Governor General in Council has approved of the Columbia University in New York in respect of the degree of Engineer of Mines 435

Industries.

No. 9393-*W*.—Directs that the words " Egypt and " shall be deleted in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6101-W., dated 15th May 1915 . . 793

Insurance.

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No. 1326-132-*C*.—Exempts the Mutual Educational Association of Simla from all the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912) . . . 248

No. 2298.—Makes certain amendments in the Indian Life Assurance Companies Rules, 1913, published with the Notification of this department, No. 5555-97, dated the 19th July 1913, and amended by Notification No. 2184-6, dated the 1st April 1914 407

No. 3886-8.—Declares that the Royal London Auxiliary Insurance Company, Limited, carries on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (9 Ed. VII, Cap. 49) 591

Merchant Shipping.

No. 2841-*W*.—Publishes certain notice to Mariners, No. 137 of 1915, issued by the Admiralty 460

No. 3346-*W*.—Publishes the Admiralty request that Port officers may be directed to acquaint British shipping of certain arrangements regarding light vessels in English Channel off Folkestone which have effect from about 1st April 495

No. 5851-20,—Publishes a Resolution, with reference to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 156-67, dated the 9th January 1914 672

Patent and Designs.

No. 149.— By paragraph 5 (1) of Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 11 of 9th September 1914, as amended and extended by Proclamation, dated the 5th of November 1914, payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of persons or a body of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey other than any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its colonies, in this license and in the said Proclamations referred to as " enemy country " is prohibited ; by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by license whether such license be granted to individuals or to be announced as applying to person; by paragraph 3 of Proclamation, dated 8th October 1914, power to grant such licenses on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor General . 39

Now therefore Viceroy and Governor General authorises all persons residing, being or carrying on business in British India to pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal of patents, or for obtaining the registration of trade marks or designs or the renewal of such registration in an " enemy country " and also to pay on behalf of an " enemy " any fees payable in British India on application for, or renewal of, the grant of a patent, or on application for the registration of designs or the renewal of such registration 39

No. 5073-9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Indian Patents and

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Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, makes certain rules 634

Post Office.

No. 36-3.—Certain days will be observed as Post Office holidays in the several postal circles during the year 1915, in addition to the holidays on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King-Emperor's Birthday and Christmas Day 40

No. 773-14.—Directs that certain shall be omitted from the list of places specified in clause (1) of the Note to Rule 1 of the rules published with this Department Notification No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913 213

No. 5095.—Directs that certain revised rule shall be substituted for rule 152 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913 635

No. 5517-72.—Declares that Samoa, New Guinea (except Dutch New Guinea), the Bismark Archipelago (comprising New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, Admiralty Islands, etc.), the island of Nauru in the Marshall Islands, the islands of Bongainville and Buka in the Solomon Islands, and the Districts of Lomeland, Misahöhe, Kette-Krachi as well as the part of the Mangu-Yendi District forming the Dagomba Country in Togo shall be added to the list of British Possessions for which the latter rate of postage from India is one anna per ounce, which was published under rule 3 of the rules published with the Notification in this Department, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, and which was subsequently amended by the Notification in this Department No. 9107-115, dated the 12th September 1914 654

No. 9016-90.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2883-45, dated 26th April 1913 789

No. 9536-105.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913 813

Salt.

No. 4631.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 1892, dated the 27th June 1884, as subsequently amended 610

No. 4632.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 547-Excise, dated the 25th January 1905 . . 611

No. 4633.—Directs that in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 549-Exc., dated the 25th January 1905, the words " or any subsequent Notification " shall be inserted after the words and figures " Notification No. 541-Exc. of this date " . . . 611

No. 4634.—Directs that the words " at the rate in force on the date of removal " shall be added after the word " thereon " at the end of rule 16 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3207, dated the 29th June 1889 612

No. 4635.—Directs that the words " at the rate in force on the date of removal " shall be added after the word " thereon " at the end of rule 16 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1908-S. R., dated the 10th April 1901 612

No. 9222.—Prohibits the taking of Manurial mixtures containing saltpetre by sea or by land out of British India 792

Telegrams.

No. 6265-62.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137, dated the 16th September 1909, as subsequently amended 675

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 120-*F*.—Makes in the whole of British India the remissions hereinafter set forth in the fees leviable under Articles 11, 12 and 12-A of the first schedule of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), on the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., C. 58), or the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII [illegible] who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within twelve months before death, while on active service in the present war 160

No. 371-*F*.—Remits, in the whole of British India, the fees chargeable under Articles (*a*) and (*b*) of Schedule II of Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), on applications for mutation of names in respect of the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., C. 58), or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within twelve months before death, while on active service in the present war 350

Accounts and Finance.

No. 84-*A*.—Prescribes the stock or debentures of or shares in Sialkot-Narowal Railway company as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under section 36 (*a*) of the Act . . 209

No. 133-*A*.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, certain list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate security, or for the issue of such duplicate security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these securities should communicate immediately with the Comptroller of Currency, the Treasury, Calcutta . . 264

No. 280-*A*.—Prescribes the stock or debentures of, or shares in, Pachora-Jamner Railway Company as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits

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under section 36 (*a*) of the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876) 477

No. 442-*A*.—Prescribes the stock or debentures of, or shares in, the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar Railways Company, Limited, as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under section 36(*a*) of the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876) 690

No. 1115-*F*.—Publishes certain notice of the terms of issue of the new War Loan . . 811

Leave and Appointments.

No. 257-*F. E.*—In this Department Notification No. 212-F. E., dated the 16th February 1915, relating to Mr. W. J. Davids, for the words 'has been appointed as Chief Superintendent' substitute the words 'has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Superintendent' . . 350

No. 664-*F. E.*—Notifies that the designation of the Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, has been altered to Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and those of his Deputy and Assistant Accountants General to Deputy and Assistant Accountants General, Posts and Telegraphs 752

Pay, Allowances and Finance Officers.

No. 307-P.-Camp.—Directs the publication, in continuation of Finance Department Notification No. 771-P., dated the 17th July 1914, of the certain Regulations regarding the "Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund," they come into force with effect from 1st January 1915 352

Separate Revenue—Stamps.

No. 676-*F*.—Remits the fees chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), on applications presented to officers of Land Revenue for the suspension or remission of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883) or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884) . . . 588

No. 1002-*F*.—Remits the duty chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), on receipts or bills of lading issued by the Gauhati-Shillong Motor Transport Company, Limited, for the fare for the conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or on receipts given to the said Company for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare . 720

No. 1083-*F*.—Directs that certain shall be added after entry No. 37 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3616-Exe., dated the 16th July 1909 789

No. 1098-*F*.—Directs that for the words "Collector of Calcutta" in entry No. 3 of Appendix 1 to the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1140-F., dated the 14th August 1914, the words "Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta," shall be substituted . 809

No. 1112-*F*.—Remits the duty chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), on the instruments of release referred to in section 46 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859 (I of 1859) 809

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 4.—Makes certain amendment in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 107, dated the 23rd December 1910 . . . 246

No. 9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (Act III of 1903), the Governor General in Council was pleased, by Notification of the Government of India, No. 150, dated the 1st October 1908, to confer upon Messrs. D. G. Tata and R. J. Tata, of Bombay, the original licensees under the Bombay Hydro-Electric License, 1907, for the purposes in the said Notification mentioned, the powers possessed by the Telegraph Authority under sections 10 to 19 inclusive of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Act XIII of 1885); the benefit of the said license is now vested in the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. (hereinafter called "The Company"); since the date of the above Notification the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, has been amended by the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1914 (Act VII of 1914), and the Company has petitioned the Government of India to extend the powers conferred by the said Notification; now notifies that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 51 of the Indian Electricity Act (Act IX of 1910), confers, subject to the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, upon the company, for the placing of appliances and apparatus for the transmission of energy for the purpose of its undertaking between the terminal points 432

No. 13.—Declares, in partial supersession of Punjab Government Notification No. 1360, dated the 5th April 1881, that the certain ferries shall be deemed to be "Public ferries" and to be situated within the district of Dera Ismail Khan in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the date of this Notification 492

No. 14.—Defines the limits of the public ferries mentioned in Notification No. 13, dated the 1st April 1915, and situated in the Dera Ismail Khan district to be as shown in the statement. 493

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Railway Board.

No. 367.—Publishes certain rules for general information, made under sub-section 1, clause (*f*), of the section 47, for and to be applicable to the Bombay Port Trust Railway, situate in British India, for regulating the terms and conditions on which the Railway Administration will warehouse or retain goods at any station or depôt on behalf of the consignee or owner 33

No. 1.—Publishes Resolution No. 1934-T., adoption on the Assam-Bengal, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Dibru-Sadiya, Hoshiarpur-Doab, Jacobabad-Kashmere, Jessore-Jhenidah, Nadia-Kapadvanj, Ferozpore-Balipara Railways and on such portions of the Barsi Light, Bavanagar, and Godhra-Lunavada Railway systems as are situate in British territory of amendments in Rules 1 (26), 37 (1), 73(1) and (2) and 91 of the General Rules for working Railways under construction . . . 50

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No. 5.—Publishes Resolution No. 36-T., adoption on Bengal Provincial, Calcutta Port Commissioners, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Dehri-Rohtas Nadiad-Kapadvanj, and Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railways, and on such portions of the Bengal Dooars, Bhavnagar, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and Ghodhra-Lunavada Railway systems, as are situate in British territory, of certain amendments in Part II of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway . . 204

No. 16.—Declares that the Administration of the East Indian Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule, the additional tax specified in the second column thereof . . . 226

No. 17.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for a line of railway on the 2′ 6″ gauge from Baramati, the terminus of the Dhond-Baramati Railway to Baura, a distance of about 32 miles ; the survey will be known as the Baramati-Baura Railway Survey . . 226

No. 18.—Publishes Resolution No. $\frac{1894}{86}$ P. of 1915, dated the 7th January 1915. Grant of special concessions to branch line companies formed for the construction of Railways in Assam 226

No. 19.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the North-Western Railway on behalf of the Sialkot-Narowal Railway Company of a line of railway on 5′ 6″ gauge from Sialkot, a station on the North-Western Railway, to Narowal, a distance of about 38 miles. The line will be known as the Sialkot-Narowal Railway . 227

No. 24.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the metre-gauge from Shamsi or some other point on the Katihar-Godagari section of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Bonarpara. The survey will be known as the Shamsi-Bonarpara Railway reconnaissance survey 227

No. 25.—Notifies that the Government of India have sanctioned the construction by the agency of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, on behalf of the Baroda and Chhota Udaipur Durbars, of a line of railway on the 2′ 6″ gauge, from Bodeli, a station on the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway, to Chhota Udaipur, a distance of 22·65 miles. The line will be known as the Bodeli-Chhota Udaipur Railway 259

No. 27.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the South Indian Railway Administration for a line of railway on 2′ 6″ gauge from Krishnagiri on the Tirrupathur-Krishnagiri Railway to Rayakota on the Morappur-Hosur Railway, a distance of about 14 miles. This survey will be known as the Krishnagiri-Royakata Railway Survey 289

No. 31.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction, by the agency of the South Indian Railway on behalf of the District Board of Tanjore, of a branch line of railway on the metre gauge from Tirutturaipundi, a station on the South Indian Railway, to Vedaraniem, a distance of about 23 miles. The line will be known as the Tirutturaipundi-Vedaraniem Railway 333

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No. 33.—Declares that the administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof 334

No. 34.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 230, dated 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, for the present entry against Masulipatam Municipality substitute the entry " House and Water taxes" . 334

No. 35.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 235, dated the 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the Administration of the South Indian Railway for the present entry against Dindigul Municipality substitute the entry " House, land and Water taxes " 334

No. 36.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 235, dated the 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the administration of the South Indian Railway, for the present entry against Nagapatam Municipality substitute the entry " House, land, [illegible] and drainage taxes numbering [illegible] refreshment room license fee[illegible] 334

No. 37. Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Extensions Company, for a line of railway from Thakurgunge to Sikti, a distance of about 44 miles. The survey will be known as the Thakurgunge-Sikti railway survey . 334

No. 38.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by Bengal Provincial Railway Company of a line of railway on 2′ 6″ gauge from Dashgara, a station on the Bengal Provincial Railway, to Jamalpurganj, a distance of about 8 miles. The line will be known as the Dashgara-Jamalpurganj branch of Bengal Provincial Railway . . 334

No. 39.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being carried out by the Assam-Bengal Railway Administration for the certain lines of railway on metre gauge. This survey will be known as the Assam Feeder Railways Survey 399

No. 47.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Administration for a line of railway on the 2′6″ gauge for an extension of the Murtajapur-Ellichpur Railway from Ellichpur to Chandur Bazar *vid* Karajgaon and Shirajgaon, a distance of about 18 miles. This survey will be known as the Murtajapur-Ellichpur Railway Extension Survey 408

No. 48.—In the second column of the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 225, dated the 24th August 1911, as amended by Notification No. 16, dated the 20th January 1915, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the Administration of the East Indian Railway, for the present entry against the Gaya Muni-

cipality substitute the entry " House and water rates " . . . . . Page 408

No. 53.—Publishes Resolution No. 253-T., adoption on the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway of the amendments in Rules 1 (26), 37(1), 73(1) and (2), and 91 of the General Rules for working Railways under construction 445

No. 61.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned detailed surveys being carried out by the North Western Railway for certain lines of railways on 2'6" gauge 447

No. 62.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a re-survey being carried out by the agency of the South Indian Railway Administration for a line of Railway on the metre gauge from Pallachi to Palghat, a distance of 36·47 miles, in connection with the proposed Dindigul-Palghat Railway. This survey will be known as the Pallachi-Palaghat Railway Re-survey. . . . 469

No. 64.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on behalf of the Pachora-Jamner Railway Company of a branch line of railway on the 2'6" gauge, from Pachora, a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Jamner, a distance of 34·62 miles. The line will be known as the Pachora-Jamner Railway 469

No. 66.—Notifies that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Jaipur Durbar of an extension of the Jaipur-Reengus Railway, on the metre gauge, from Reengus to [illegible] a distance of about 33 miles 470

No. 67.—In the second column of the Schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 225, dated the 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the administration of the East Indian Railway for the present entry against the Serampore Municipality substitute the entry " House and water rates and latrine fees " 470

No. 72.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the South Indian Railway Company, on behalf of the district Board of Salem, of a branch line of railway on the broad gauge from Suramangalam, a station on the South Indian Railway to Salem, a distance of about 4 miles. The line will be known as the Suramangalam-Salem Railway 486

No. 83.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for a line of railway on the 5'6" gauge from Contai Road Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Contai, a distance of about 35 miles. This survey will be known as the Contai Road-Contai Railway Survey 581

No. 84.—Notifies that the Government of India have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Baroda Durbar for a line of railway on the metre gauge between Dewusana, the terminus of their Kadi-Bhoyani line and Beehraji, the terminus of Chanasma-Beehraji Railway, a distance of about 19 miles. The survey will be known as the Dewusana-Beehraji Railway Survey 582

No. 86.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the 5'6" gauge from Krishnagar to Jellinghee, a distance of about 56 miles. The survey will be known as the Krishnagar-Jellinghee Railway Survey 598

No. 92.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Administration for a line of railway on the 2'6" gauge from Mumbra, a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, or some other suitable point to Panvel, with a branch from Taloja to Shahaba, a distance of about 22¼ miles. This survey will be known as the Mumbra-Bolapur-Panvel Railway Survey . 598

No. 95.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Administration for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Cocanada to Kotipalle with a branch to Yadide *viâ* Ramchandrapuram, a distance of about 42 miles. This survey will be known as the Cocanada-Yadide-Kotipalle Railway Survey 622

No. 114.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by Messrs. McLeod & Co. of Calcutta of a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Kalighat near Calcutta to Falta, a distance of 25·91 miles. The line will be known as the Kalighat-Falta Railway. 664

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offices, the power of excise offrs. of various classes in certain local areas, 1070; declares that Thursday, the 3rd June 1915, shall be observed as a public holiday in honour of the birthday of H. M. the King-Emperor; notifies that Mr. A. Howard, M.A., C.I.E., impl. economic botanist, Agril. Research Institute, Pusa, and Mrs. Howard, M.A., 2nd impl. economic botainist of the same Institute, took over chge. of their duties under the — administration 1113

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holding the office of the reve. and judl. comr. in — to be excise comr. under the Excise Regn., 1915 (I of 1915); appoints certain offrs. to be, in virtue of their offices, offrs. of the excise dept. of certain classes in certain areas, 1067; orders that certain offrs., in virtue of their offices, shall exercise the powers of excise offrs. of certain classes within the limits of their respective chges.; prescribes the powers of the various classes of excise offrs., 1068; cancels the notfns. No. 465-S., dated 21st Feb. 1908, and Nos. 4581-R. and 4582-R., dated 19th Sept. 1912; publishes declrn. of land required for public purpose, 1069; in exercise of the powers confd. by sec. 3 of the Excise Regns., 1915 (1 of 1915), declares that certain arts. shall be deemed to be ganja, bhang and charas . . . . . Page 1481

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April 1915; publishes certain revised by-laws made under the provs. of secs. 188(1) (*l*) and 199(1) of Munpl. Act, III of 1911, for the regn. and colln. of house-tax within the munpl. limits of —, and are appvd. by C. C., 920; declares that certain area entered in column 4 of the sch. annexed to notfn. No. 8693, dated 7th Dec. 1914, makes certain addns. owing to further acquisition in certain villages; makes certain addns. to the schs. annexed to notfns. Nos. 8693 and 8695, dated 7th Dec. 1914, 957; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 24th April 1915; cancels notfn. No. 2468-Home, dated 15th April 1915; publishes classified list of dist. jails in the — province for the year 1915-16, 958; publishes retn. of deaths regstd. in the province of — during the half-month ending 30th April 1915; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for the week ending 1st May 1915, 1006; declares forfeited to H. M. all copies of the lithographed leaflet in Urdu headed "Jahidu fi sabil-il-lah" (Do Jihad in the path of God), the contents of which appear to the C. C. to be of the nature described in sec. 4, sub-sec. (1), of the Indian Press Act, I of 1910, inasmuch as they have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the govt. established by law in British I.; declares the portion of the reve. estate published in a sch., to be an estate within the meaning of the definition of — 3 of the Act XVII of 1887; and directs, under sec. 32 of the said Act, that a record of rights be made for the above area; and also directs, under sec. 32(2) of the said Act, that the record of rights of certain estates shall be splly. revised, 1007; publishes certain revised by-laws made under the provs. of secs. 188 (1) (*d*) (*i*) (*ii*) (*iii*) (*iv*) (*v*) and 199 of Act III of 1911 (The Pun. Munpl. Act), regdg. the regn. of lodging houses within the munpl. limits of —, 1008; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food grains, etc., at the hd.-qrs. of the — province at the close of the half month ending 30th April 1915, 1009; appts. Lala Bala Parshad, a magte. of the 1st class, and confers upon him the powers of a magte. of the 1st class in regard to cases genlly. to be exercised within the limits of the — munplty.; appts. Lala Ram Chand "Lohiya," a magte. of the 2nd class, and confers upon him the powers of a magte. of the 2nd class in regard to cases genlly. to be exercised within the limits of the — munplty., and also directs that the aforesaid magte. shall sit with and exercise the powers as a member of the bench of *hony.* magtes. constituted for the — munplty. by notfn. No. 34, dated 1st Oct. 1912; publishes erratum in lines 1 and 2 of notfn. No. 2372-Home, dated the 10th of April 1915, for "27th of March 1915" read "27th of Feb. 1915," 1010; confirms notfn. No. 1995-Edn., dated 26th March 1915, which declared that certain monuments to be protected monuments; declares the area within the boundaries described in a sch. to be a cantt. for the purpose of the Cantts. Act, 1910 (XV of 1910) and of all other enactments for the time being in force, 1045; publishes a sch. defining the boundaries of the "New Cantt., —," 1046; appts. Capt. H. W. F. Paterson, cantt. magte., to be a magte. of 1st class within the limits of the new cantt., —; and invests him with powers under sec. 565 of the

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*Bom. Pillars 5-6		for 41° 51″	read	41° 51′
,,	,, 66-67	,, 1533	,,	1535
,,	,, 85-86	,, 339	,,	393
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1426; declares that the clerk of the court of the dist. judge's court, —, shall cease to hold the apptt. of notary public under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881) and that the clerk of the court of the addl. dist. judge's court, —, be apptd. a notary public under the said Act and exercise his function as such as within the — dist.; removes certain persons from the office of notary public apptd. under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881); appts. certain persons to be notaries public and to exercise their functions as such within the — dist.; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the hd.-qrs. of the — province at the close of the half month ending 31st May 1915, 1427; publishes retns. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 5th June 1915, 142[illegible] publishes certain revised rules made [illegible] C. as required by sec. 5 of the [illegible]struction of Records Act III of 18[illegible] in exercise of the powers confd. by sec. 4 of the said Act, 1429; publishes for criticism certain draft amendment which it is proposed to make in the rules made under sec. 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, which were published in Pun. Govt. notfn. No. 90, dated 15th Feb. 1909; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 12th June 1915; publishes a scheme for the management of the Sanwal Das Trust, 1479; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the hd.-qrs. of the — province at the close of the half month ending 15th June 1915 1480

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Shannon, Mr. J. F., depy. supdt., 1st class, engng. I. tel. dept., granted priv. leave, combined with leave on m. c., 130; reverted to 2nd class 1523

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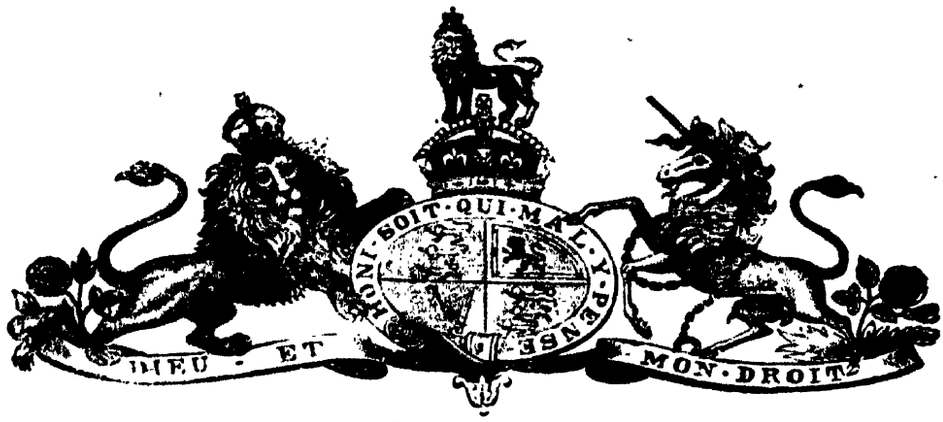
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FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to grant a personal salute of 9 guns to Shri HAMIRSINHJI JASWATSINHJI Maharana of Danta.

J. B. WOOD,
Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the 2nd Class or Knight Commander of the said Most Honourable Order.

Major-General ARTHUR PHAYRE, C.B., Commanding Secunderabad Division.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the 3rd Class or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) FRANCIS JOHN FOW[redacted], D.S.O.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) ALEXANDER HENRY EUSTACE, D.S.O.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) WYNDHAM CHARLES KNIGHT, D.S.O., A.-D.-C.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier General) FREDERICK HOPEWELL PETERSON, D.S.O.

Colonel FRANCIS HERBERT SULLIVAN THOMAS.

Colonel ARTHUR WILLIAM CRIPPS.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) CHARLES EDWARD HENDLEY.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) EDWARD HEARLE COLE.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) WILLIAM WESTROPP WHITE, Indian Medical Service.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the 3rd Class or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order.

MONTAGU SHERARD DAWES BUTLER, Esquire, C.V.O., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, lately Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Public Services in India.

J. B. WOOD,
Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Excellency General Sir BEAUCHAMP DUFF, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. C.I.E., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India.

To be Knights Commanders.

Sir STEYNING WILLIAM EDGERLEY, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

The Honourable Mr. HARRINGTON VERNEY LOVETT, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, United Provinces and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. ROBERT WOODBURN GILLAN, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, President of the Railway Board, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

Maharaj Sri BHAIRON SINGH, Bahadur, C.S.I., Vice-President and Political Member of the State Council, Bikaner, Rajputana.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. HENRY SHARP, C.I.E., Indian Educational Service, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

LUDOVIC CHARLES PORTER, Esquire, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service (on leave), lately Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department.

ROBERT RUSSELL SCOTT, Esquire, lately Secretary to the Royal Commission on Public Services in India.

And for meritorious service in connection with the war :—

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN WALTER EDWARD DOUGLAS-SCOTT-MONTAG[illegible]

By Order of the Grand Mast[illegible]

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Exalted [illegible] of the Star of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Highness FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-RAJAGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of Jind, Punjab.

To be a Knight Commander.

The Honourable Mr. EDWARD VERE LEVINGE, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

To be Companions.

Major CECIL JOHN LYONS ALLANSON, Indian Army, lately Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Rao Bahadur CHUNILAL HARI LAL SETALVAD, Barrister-at-Law, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Dr. JOHN ANDREW TURNER, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

Dr. SURESH PROSAD SARBADHIKARY, M.D, Medical Practitioner, Calcutta.

JOHN NORMAN TAYLOR, Esquire, Public Works Department, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Upper Jhelum Circle, Punjab.

Khan Bahadur SARDAR DIN MUHAMMAD KHAN, Laghari, late Acting Tumandar of the Laghari tribe in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.

LIONEL LINTON TOMKINS, Esquire, Indian Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.

The Honourable Mr. DOUGLAS MARSHALL STRAIGHT, Indian Police, Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Babu MOTI CHAND, Rais and Land-owner of Benares, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

MATTHEW HUNTER, Esquire, M.A., F.C.S., Indian Educational Service, Principal, Government College, Rangoon.

JOHN TARLTON WHITTY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of Gaya, Bihar and Orissa.

MOSES MORDECAI SIMEON GUBBAY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, and lately Wheat Commissioner for India.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES AUGUSTUS MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS, Royal Artillery, Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India.

Raja BHAGWAT RAJ BAHADUR SINGH, of Sohawal, Central India.

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT CHARLES MACWATT, M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, and Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.

GEORGE PARIS DICK, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Central Provinces.

HORATIO NORMAN BOLTON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District, North-West Frontier Province.

Major WILLIAM JOHN KEEN, Indian Army, Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral, North-West Frontier Province.

Major WILLIAM MAGILL KENNEDY, Indian Army, President of the Assam Labour Board.

Khan Bahadur SHEIKH MAQBUL HUSAIN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, United Provinces, Provincial Service, Revenue Minister in the Kashmir State.

And for meritorious service in connection with the war :—

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) CYRIL HARCOURT ROE, Director of Movements and Quarterings, Quartermaster General's Branch, Army Headquarters.

Colonel (Brigadier-General) OFFLEY BOHUN STOVIN FAIRLESS SHORE, C.B., D.S.O., Director of Staff Duties and Military Training, Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE SIM OGG, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore.

Major CHARLES HUGH HODGES NUGENT, Royal Engineers, Inspector of Machinery, Military Works Services.

Commander MICHAEL WARREN FAREWELL, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer and Marine Transport Officer, Karachi.

Major JOHN BERTRAM CUNLIFFE, Madras Artillery Volunteers.

EVELYN BERKELEY HOWELL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Censor of Indian Mails, Indian Expeditionary Force, France.

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KNIGHTHOOD.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on :—

The Honourable Mr. Justice HERBERT HOLMWOOD, Indian Civil Service, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Rai DR. KAILASH CHANDRA BASU BAHADUR, C.I.E., Medical Practitioner, Calcutta, and a member of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta.

MARSHALL FREDERICK REID, Esquire, C.I.E., Managing Director, Bombay Company, Limited, Bombay.

BABA GURBAKHSH SINGH, Bedi, C.I.E., of Kallar, Rawalpindi District, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

WILLIAM BARNES HUNTER, Esquire, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.

The Honourable Mr. Justice EDWARD MAYNARD DES CHAMPS CHAMIER, Barrister-at-Law, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.

HENRY JAMES WAKELY FRY, Esquire, C.I.E., lately Director-General of Stores, India Office.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to :—

The RANI SAHIB SITA BAI of Wadhwan, Proprietrix of Nakkapalli, Munagapaka and Anakapalli Estates, Vizagapatam District, Madras Presidency.

The Honourable Mr. RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM PARANJPYE, B.Sc., Principal of the Fergusson College, Poona, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Reverend JOHN SHILLIDY, M.A., D.D., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Surat, Bombay Presidency.

Mrs. IDA MARGARET FERARD, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Ferard, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of Allahabad, United Provinces.

The Reverend Dr. CHARLES ALVORD NICHOLS, D.D., of the American Baptist Mission, in charge of the Sgaw-Karen Mission of Bassein and Myaungmya Districts, Burma.

THEODORE BENFEY COPELAND, Esquire, M.A., Indian Civil Service, Political Agent, Wana, North-West Frontier Province.

RANI ABHAYESWARI DEBI of Bijni, Goalpara District, Assam.

Her Highness The RANI SHIV KUNWAR SAHIBA of Narsinghgarh in Central India.

WALTER SAMUEL SHARPE, Esquire, Indian Telegraph Department, Superintendent of Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division.

FREDRICK REGINALD VANDYKE, Esquire, Manager, Litho Office, Survey Department, Calcutta.

HENRY JAMES HEAMEY GLENN, Esquire, Executive Engineer, Project Division, No. 4, Delhi Province.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award th Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

Mrs. MOTIRAM S. ADVANI, wife of Mr. Motiram S. Advani, Distric and Sessions Judge, Surat, Bombay Presidency.

The Reverend ALEXANDER MACRAE, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H Medical Missionary, Keith Falconer Mission, Sheikh Othman Aden.

Mr. LAKSHMAN KASHINATH KIRLOSKAR, head of the firm of Kirloska Brothers, Kirloskarwadi, Aundh State, Bombay Presidency.

Miss EMILY CONSTANCE SWISS, Lady Superintendent of Nursing, Medica College Hospital, Calcutta.

HENRY FRANCIS HILL, Esquire, Senior Jailor, Presidency Jai Calcutta.

MOULVI MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM, Muktear, Bogra, Bengal.

Mr. MUKHTAR AHMAD, Barrister-at-Law, Honorary Manager of th Central Co-operative Bank, Gurdaspur, Punjab.

Miss KIROTH BOSE, of the Church Missionary Society, Asrapur, Amritsar District, Punjab.

Senior Assistant Surgeon LALA UDHAI BHAN, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Gujranwala, Punjab.

(Doctor) Miss ALICE LEARMOUTH MCKENZIE, M.D., Medical Officer in charge of the Lady Elgin Zanana Hospital, Gaya, Bihar and Orissa.

Khan Bahadur SHER JUNG, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, lately of the Turco-Persian Frontier Boundary Commission.

Mrs. MABEL FOX THOMAS, wife of the Reverend S. S. Thomas, Baptist Mission, Delhi.

EDWARD PHILIP REUBEN GILMAN, Esquire, J.P., V.D., Tea-planter, Kamrup District, Vice-Chairman of the Gauhati Local Board, Assam.

Mr. PESTONJI JAMSETJI GANDHY, Extra Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf at Bushire.

Mrs. MARY DWANE, wife of Mr. E. H. Dwane, Chief Accountant Auditor of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Hyderabad, Deccan.

Mrs. HLA AUNG (MA MYA MAY) of Rangoon, Burma, widow of Mr. Hla Aung, late Comptroller of India Treasuries.

WILLIAM SHIRCORE, Esquire, Land-valuer and Agent, Rangoon, Burma.

Captain CYRIL EDMUND ALAN SPENCER ROCKE, Indian Army, Supply and Transport Corps.

HERBERT GEORGE CLARK, Esquire, District Superintendent, No. 3 District, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas, Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

(Doctor) Miss LOUISA HART, M.D., of the American Mission Gosha Hospital, Madanapalle, Madras Presidency.

ROBERT STEWART KING, Esquire, Assistant Manager to the Hon'ble the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameshwara Singh, G.C.I.E., of Darbhanga.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Sardar Ravisher Singh, Chief of Kalsia, in the Punjab, the title of Raja, as a hereditary distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Raja, as a personal distinction, upon—

Rai Bahadur Maniloll Singh Roy, of Chakdighi, Burdwan District, in Bengal.

Rai Bahadur Ragho Prasad Narayan Singh, of Baraon, Allahabad District, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

---

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Nawab, as a personal distinction, upon—

Khan Bahadur Malik Ata Muhammad Khan, of Kalabagh, Mianwali District, in the Punjab.

n Bahadur Sahibzada Abdul Qayum, C.I.E., Assistant Political Agent, Khyber, in the North-West Frontier Province.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, as a personal distinction, upon—

Brahmasri Pazhamarneri Vembaiyer Panchapagesa Sastrigal Avargal, Principal of the Raja's Sanskrit College at Tirupunithora, Cochin, in the Madras Presidency.

Pandit Ajit Nath Navaratna, Nadia, in Bengal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Shams-ul-Ulama, as a personal distinction, upon—

Moulvi Syed Shah Abdul Latif Sahib Kadiri, High Priest of the Hazarath Makhan, Vellore, in the Madras Presidency.

Maulvi Mir Muhammad, Professor, Hooghly Madrassa, in Bengal.

Moulana Saiyid Nasir Husain, of Lucknow, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur George Thomas Vurgese Avargal, Vice-President, District Board, Malabar, in the Madras Presidency.

Rai Bahadur Lala Moti Lal, Member of the State Council, Tonk, in Rajputana.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Bhai Arjan Singh, of Bagrian, Ludhiana District, in the Punjab.

Subedar-Major Mohan Lal, Malwa Bhil Corps, Central India.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Ovinagathu Mammi Kunhi Haji, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cannanore, Malabar District, in the Madras Presidency.

Khaja Akbar Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Dewan of the Banganapalle State, Kurnool District, in the Madras Presidency.

Haji Badruddin Sahib, landlord and merchant of Vaniyambadi, North Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

Jamshedji Bomanji Vakil, President, Alibag Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mahomed Ibrahim Sheikh Ismail, Deputy Collector and Vazir of the Khairpur State, in the Bombay Presidency.

Temuras Navroji Sanjana, B.A., LL.B., late Judge, Small Causes Court, Surat, in the Bombay Presidency

Hormasji Limjibhai Batlivala, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, in Bombay.

Haji Khundkar Fazl-ul-Haq, Deputy Magistrate, in Bengal

Maulvi Muhammad Azhur, Mymensingh, retired Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Munshi Muhammad Husain, Deputy Magistrate, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Dr. Masha Allah Khan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Cantab), Civil Surgeon, Unao, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Maulvi Bashir-ud-din, manager of the Islamia School, Eta[illegible], in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Saiyid Qasim Ali, Honorary Magistrate, Meerut, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Khan Sahib Bahram Khan, ex-Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Paindeh Khan, of Darapur, Jhelum District, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid Khan, Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, in the Punjab

Raja Muhammad Akbar Khan, of Jhelum, in the Punjab.

Sardar Murid Hussain Khan, Drishak of Asni, Dera Ghazi Khan District, in the Punjab

Khan Sahib Munshi Imam-ud-din, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in the Punjab.

Mir Muhammad Khan, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Simla, in the Punjab.

Saiyid Abdul Majid, late Vice-Chairman of the Barh Municipality, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Syed Azmat Hussain, Khatib of Ellichpur, in Berar.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Yar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Indian Assistant, Dir, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Mir Alam Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Arbab Abdul Khaliq Khan, of Gulbela, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Inayatullah Khan, Khan Khel of Thana, Swat, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Mr. Cassum Rahimtoola, contractor, Supply and Transport Corps, of Poona, in the Bombay Presidency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Doddi Venkoba Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., 1st Grade Subordinate Judge and sub. *pro tem.* 4th Grade District and Sessions Judge, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Arni Raghunatha Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Subordinate Judge, in the Madras Presidency.

Babu Nistaran Banarji, late Small Cause Court Judge, Sealdah, in Bengal.

Babu Kamala Nath Das, late Small Cause Court Judge, Dacca and Munshiganj, in Bengal.

Babu Jogendra Kumar Ghosh, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Babu Ambica Prasad Sen, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Babu Soshi Bhusan Mozumdar, Executive Engineer, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Babu Lal Behari Ganguli, Assistant Surgeon, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Rai Sahib Tarak Nath Sadhu, Pleader, Police Court, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Babu Sri Nath Ray, manager of the Estates of the Hon'ble Raja Shashi Kanta Acharji Chaudhuri Bahadur, Muktagacha, Mymensingh, in Bengal.

Lala Banke Bahari Lal, B.A., District and Sessions Judge, Meerut, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

[redacted]u Baleshwar Prasad, retired Deputy Collector, Allahabad, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pandit Chakra Dhar Jayal, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Chaudhri Param Singh, of Seohara, Bijnor, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Rai Sahib Behari Lal, contractor, Lucknow, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Srish Chandra Chakrabatti, B.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Radha Charan Das, Balasore, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Shyama Charan Ghosh, Chapra, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

The Hon'ble Babu Gopi Krishna, Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, Hazaribagh

Subadar-Major Hans Ram, Northern Shan States Battalion, Burma Military Police

Nrit Gopal Bose, Pleader, Narsinghpur, in the Central Provinces.

Srijut Kanak Lal Barua, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Province of Assam.

Srijut Surendra Narain Singh Chowdhuri, zamindar of Bagribari, Goalpara District, in the Province of Assam.

Srijut Chandra Kanta Sen, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Province of Assam.

Kanwar Chhagan Mal, Government Treasurer, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Rai Sahib Pandit Raj Kishen Kaul, Diwan of the Sailana State, in Central India.

Rai Sahib Pandit Sham Behari Misra, Revenue Member of the Jodhpur State Council, in Rajputana.

Pandit Shri Ram Dikshit, Diwan of Banswara, in Rajputana.

Babu Abinash Chander Sen, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, in Rajputana.

Pandit Hari Shanker, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Delhi.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Periakottai Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal, B.A., President of the Madura Taluk Board, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Markada Covilagath Krishna Varma Raja Avargal, Vice-President, Malappuram Taluk Board, Malabar District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Rebala Lakshminarasa Reddi Garu, landholder and merchant, Nellore, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Duggirala Ramalingaswami Pantulu Garu, retired Inspector of Police and now non-official President of the Vizianagram Taluk Board, in the Madras Presidency.

Goutam Motichand Shah, High Court pleader and President of the Sholapur Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganesh Krishna Chitale, B.A., LL.B., President of the Ahmednagar Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.

Sakarlal Nabhulal Desai, retired Deputy Collector and Honorary Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency.

Shivram Kashinath Bhagwat, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Bombay Presidency.

Rao Sahib Ganesh Keshav Kelkar, Assistant Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganesh Narayan Khare, B.A., Acting Educational Inspector, Central Division, in the Bombay Presidency.

Krishnaji Balavant Moghe Karbhari of the Jamkhandi State, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganpat Mahadeo Kenjale, contractor for the Public Works Department, in the Bombay Presidency.

Rao Balbir Singh, of Rewari, Gurgaon District, in the Punjab.

Raghunath Balwant Sheore, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Raipur, in the Central Provinces.

Ramanujapuram Anandanpille Narasimhachar, in charge of the Mysore Archæological Department.

Rao Sahib Babu Bholanath Chatterjee, Home Member of the State Council, Karauli, in Rajputana

Ramkrishna Hanumant Page, Deputy Superintendent of Police, employed under the Director, Criminal Intelligence.

Mr. Perumbulipakam Anantha Krishnama Charlu, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices and Officiating Assistant Director-General of the Post Office

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Valiya Jarathaigal Saiyid Muhammad Bin Mustafa Hydross Atta Koya Tangal, Union Chairman, Ponnani, Malabar District, in the Madras Presidency.

Khaja Khan Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly District, in the Madras Presidency

Ghulam Hussain Yusuf Ali Bohori, Municipal Commissioner, of Yeola, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mahbubmian Imambaksh Kadri, Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ali Jafar Abdul Rahim, head clerk and head interpreter of the Arabic Branch of the Aden Residency.

Wadero Sayad Khan *walad* Jaffar Khan Rind, landholder, in Upper Sind Frontier, in the Bombay Presidency.

Wadero Bahadur Khan *walad* Dil Murad Khan Khoso, landholder, in Upper Sind Frontier, in the Bombay Presidency.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Gaibandha, Rangpur, in Bengal.

Maulvi Abdul Aziz, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, in Bengal.

Maulvi Abdul Khair Kabiruddin Ahmad, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Maulvi Qamar-ud-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Munshi Fazl Rabb, Deputy Collector, Bahraich, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

Saiyid Razi, Honorary Magistrate, Sitapur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Munshi Faiz Bakhsh, Tahsildar, in the Punjab.

Malik Buland Khan, of Kufri, Khushab Tahsil, Shahpur District, in the Punjab.

Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Hassan, of Sitapur, Muzaffargarh District, in the Punjab.

Khan Ahmad Khan, Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Maulvi Qazi Nazir Muhammad, Cuttack, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Sayidullah, Kanungo, North Bihar Settlement, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Muhammad Yasin, Professor of Persian, Patna College, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Saiyid Muin-ud-din Ahmad, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Patna City, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maung Po Mya *alias* Abdul Shakur, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Bassein, in Burma.

Tafazzul Hussain, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Central Provinces.

Nadirshah Cursetjee, Deputy Superintendent of Manufactures, Central Jail, Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces

Subadar-Major Muqaddar Khan, Frontier Constabulary, Peshawar, in the North-West Frontier Province

Wazirzada Ataullah Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Haji Sohbat Khan, of Charsadda tahsil, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province

Malik Khushal Khan of Mardan, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Bahram Khan, Khan Khel of Thana, Swat, in the North-West Frontier Province

Khudadad Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Muhammad Afzal Khan, of Tangi, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Mahammad Akbar Khan, of Katlang, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Ressaidar Shahzad Mir, Bahadur, 11th K. E.O. Lancers, retired, of Pirpai, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Mr. Ramiar Ardeshir Ichapuria, member of the Secunderabad Cantonment Committee, in the Hyderabad State.

Seth Ahmad Ala-ud-din Mauji, merchant, of Secunderabad, in the Hyderabad State.

Munshi Enayat Husain, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Munshi Abdul Samad Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmer.

Maulvi Abdul Ahad, late Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Delhi

Munshi Ghulam Mohammad, Jailor, District Jail, Delhi.

Mirza Muhammad bin Ahmad, head munshi of the British Residency, in the Persian Gulf.

Mirza Muhammad Rahim Dehdashti, head munshi of the British Vice-Consulate, Ahwaz, in the Persian Gulf.

Fazl Ilahi, 3rd grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, I S M.D., lately in medical charge of the British Vice-Consulate, Ahwaz, in the Persian Gulf.

Munshi Tasaduq Hussain, Inspector of Police, Criminal Intelligence Department, United Provinces.

Muhammad Mihr Din, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, of Bhogiwal, Lahore District, in the Punjab.

Mian Nabbi Bux, Landing and Shipping Inspector, Kiamari, North-Western Railway.

Mr. Fateh Din, Officiating Superintendent, Department of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India

Saifoo, Sub-Inspector, 1st grade, Telegraph Engineering, Lahore Telegraph Division, Jhelum, in the Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Senior Assistant Surgeon Bhai Dalip Singh, Officiating Civil Surgeon in the Punjab.

Sardar Harkishen Singh, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in the Punjab.

Sardar Jhanda Singh, Gyani, Pleader, Ambala, in the Punjab.

Chaudhri Bachittar Singh, of Shahabad, Karnal District, in the Punjab.

Bhai Chattar Singh, Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Punjab.

Ishar Singh, Zaildar of Sainsia, Amritsar District, in the Punjab.

Bhai Hari Singh, M.A, of the Provincial Educational Service, in the Punjab.

Chaudhri Sundar Singh, Rais of Gujar Khan, Rawalpindi District, in the Punjab.

Subadar Niranjan Singh, Head Indian Passenger Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Perla Ramamurti Chetti Garu, landholder and merchant, Vizagapatam District, in the Madras Presidency.

Lalla Atmaram Gopal, son of Lala Bhupchand, Nurmahal, Jullundur District, in the Punjab.

Babu Sripati Charan Sarkar, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in Bengal.

Babu Harihar Mukharji, Inspector of Police, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Babu Kumud Mohan Das Gupta, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, in Bengal.

Babu Promatha Nath Ghosh, Munshiganj, Dacca, in Bengal.

Babu Surendra Nath Sinha, Subordinate Educational Service, in Bengal.

Babu Benoy Krishna Basu, Howrah, in Bengal.

Babu Peary Mohan Talukdar, Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Darjeeling, in Bengal.

Lala Banke Lal, late Munsarim, District Judge's Court, Bareilly, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lala Parbhu Lal, Chairman, Jahangirabad Central Bank, Bulandshahr, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Munshi Jwala Prasad, Tahsildar, Budaun, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pandit Mathura Datta Pande, B.A., LL.B., Naini Tal, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Hari Das, Municipal Commissioner, Benares, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Mahadeo Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Azamgarh, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lala Panna Lal, Honorary Magistrate and mill owner of Ambala, in the Punjab.

Diwan Khilanda Ram, Public Prosecutor, Multan, in the Punjab.

Lala Khushal Rai, Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Mr. Amar Nath Nanda, B.A., temporary Engineer, Personal Assistant to the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of the Punjab.

Lala Ganga Ram, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Ambala, in the Punjab.

Lala Diwan Chand, M.A., LL.B., Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Rana Upendra Chand, Rajput, of Hoshiarpur District, in the Punjab.

Doctor Hira Lal, medical practitioner, Lahore, in the Punjab.

Babu Girish Chandra Datta, special Excise Deputy Collector, Santal Parganas, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Ashutosh Mukharji, B.L., Pleader of Madhepura, Bhagalpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Kedar Nath Das Gupta, B.A., Headmaster of the Zilla School, Purulia, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Law Lecturer, Patna Law College, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Ramji Prasad, District Sub-Registrar, Muzaffarpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Bihari Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Police Training College, Hazaribagh, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Jogendra Nath Sen, Government Pleader, Sambalpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Jharkandu Lal, of Nawadah, District Gaya, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Dr. Santiram Chakrabatti, Medical Officer in charge of the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Sakchi, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Monomohan Lahiri, Vice-Chairman, Tezpur Municipality, in the Province of Assam.

Babu Raghupati Bhattacharjya, Overseer, Public Works Department, in the Province of Assam.

Srijut Bhabani Charan Sarma, Honorary Magistrate, in the Province of Assam.

Lala Devi Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Land Acquisition Officer, Upper Swat River Canal, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Lala Mohan Lal, retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon, of Quetta, in Baluchistan.

Lala Har Prasad, head clerk, Gwalior Residency Office, in Central India.

Lala Ram Swarup, manager, Edward Mills at Beawar, in Ajmer-Merwara.

Lala Raj Narain, Bar.-at-Law, Delhi.

Sonam Wangyal, Tibetan clerk in the office of the Political Officer in Sikkim.

Lala Reejumal Hardasmal, late head clerk, Supply and Transport Corps, of Shikarpur, Sukkur District, Sind, in the Bombay Presidency.

Babu Trailokya Nath Dey, Superintendent, Office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Babu Srish Chandra Sinha, Superintendent, Military Accounts Department, Rawal Pindi, in the Punjab.

Babu Hari Nath Das, B.A., Assistant, Grade I, in the Public Works Department of the Government of India.

Babu Krishna Chandra Ghatak, clerk, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Kanchrapara, Eastern Bengal Railway.

Pandit Dwarkanath Mubayi, Chief Accountant, Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office, Khargpur, Bengal Nagpur Railway.

Seth Ajodhiapershad, banker and railway contractor, of Lahore, in the Punjab.

Mr. Mangal Sain, Postmaster, Srinagar, in Kashmir.

Pandit Daya Ram Sahni, M.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, at present Superintendent of Archæology, Kashmir State.

Babu Amal Chandra Pal, Superintendent of the Park, Barrackpore, in Bengal.

Babu Mon Mohan Bose, senior Indian Assistant in the office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Naraiana Swaminadha Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B. E. (M.C.E.), Executive Engineer of the Godavari Western Delta, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Udipi Rama Rao Avargal, private medical practitioner, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Vedantam Ramanadham Pantulu Garu, special Tahsildar on palm duty, Kistna District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Seshagiri Raghavendra Rao Avargal, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Neelum Ramaswami Nayudu Garu, retired Senior Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Manjakuppam Ganapathi Mudaliar Avargal, manager of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s Agency in Cuddalore, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

Babajirao Narayanrao Rane, Sub-Inspector of Police, Belgaum District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Lakshman Vishnu Parulekar, President, Ratnagiri Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganesh Balwant Jagade, B.A., Mamlatdar of Pandharpur, in the Bombay Presidency.

Shivlal Parbhudas Desai, Sub-Overseer, 1st grade, and Sub-divisional Officer, Hathmati Canal, in the Bombay Presidency.

Narayanprasad Ranchhodji Mehta, Native Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue, in Bombay.

Marutee Babaji Oorankar, retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ramchandra Ganasham Sabnis, Educational Inspector, Savantvadi State, in the Bombay Presidency.

Munjunath Timappa Sirsikar, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st grade, in the Bombay Presidency.

Krishnaji Vinayak Vaze, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ramchandra Raghunath Abhyankar, Divisional Local Fund Engineer, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

Ramchandra Vishnu Mahajani, Pleader, Akola, in Berar.

D. Lakshmanswami, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Hkun Num, *Sawbwa* of Möng Pan, Southern Shan States, in Burma.

Maung San Ko, T. D. M., Inspector of Police, in Burma.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Maung Aung Gyaw, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in Burma, the title of Thuyè gaung ngwe Da ya Min, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Hkam Hsaü, Myoôk of Möng Tun, Southern Shan States, in Burma.

Maung Ba Shin, Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon, in Burma.

Maung Pein, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Burma.

Maung Po Saing, Supervisor, Public Works Department, in Burma.

Maung Po U, Superintendent of Land Records, in Burma.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Aggamahāpandita, as a personal distinction, upon—

U Wilatha, Ashe Kinmagan *Sayadaw*, Burma.

U Nyana, Atumashi Taik Ôk *Sayadaw*, Burma.

U Pyin Nya, Pazundaung Kyaunggyi *Sayadaw*, Burma.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

(POLICE.)

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

No. 1-C.—His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal on the following officers and men of the Indian Police establishments :—

MADRAS.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
1. Richard Howard Hitchcock, Superintendent of Police.	A serious outbreak of crime began in the South Malabar District in December 1914, and culminated in a fanatical outbreak on the part of a gang of Mappillas. Mr. Hitchcock made careful and continuous enquiries, established signalling parties to disseminate information, and kept close watch on dangerous and suspected criminals. When the final outburst came he had his forces ready to meet it, and by his promptness and resource put a speedy end to it. Mr. Innes, the Collector of the District, was ambushed on the 27th February between Pandikad and Karuvarakundu; Mr. Hitchcock was on the spot at once, searched for the gang of fanatics, obtained information of their movements the next day, encircled them with his forces on the 1st March, planned the attack on the temple in which they had taken up their stand, and stormed it, killing three of the fanatics and wounding two. His measures stopped the outbreak and prevented any dangerous developments of the situation. This is believed to be the first outbreak of this nature which has been quelled by the police unaided by the military.
2. Leslie Withinshaw, Officiating Superintendent of Police.	During the Mohurrum of 1914 at Gudur in the Kurnool District, trouble being anticipatel between the Muhammadans and the Katris, owing to long-standing enmity, Mr. Withinshaw was on the spot during the dangerous days of the festival. On the 30th November three Muhammadans approached him saying that the Katris were going to do *puja* in their temple and there might be trouble. Mr. Withinshaw went to the spot, and finding some 70 Muhammadans round the temple, tried to induce them to disperse. They refused and when the bell in the Katri temple rang, began an attack upon the temple and endeavoured to beat the Katris in it. Mr. Withinshaw interposed himself between the parties, and while pulling two Muhammadans out of the temple, was assaulted from behind, receiving injuries on his head and shoulder. He seized a *lathi* from a Muhammadan and drove away the rioters to the end of the street. There they stopped and were re-inforced and began to hurl large stones and make rushes at Mr. Withinshaw, but recoiled on coming within striking distance of his *lathi*. Mr. Withinshaw thus kept the mob at bay till the arrival of a party of the Reserve which, after firing on the mob and wounding several of its members, forced it to disperse. That there was not serious injury to life and property was due entirely to Mr. Withinshaw interposing himself and keeping the mob at bay, despite the injuries he had received, until assistance arrived.

MADRAS—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
3. Lakshmana Rao, probationary sub-inspector of police.	During the riot at Gudur in the Kurnool District in 1914, when the Superintendent of Police was facing an infuriated mob alone, this sub-inspector, then a head constable, went to the assistance of his superior officer and supported him in keeping the mob at bay until the arrival of reinforcements. Despite showers of stones and the rushes of the mob the sub-inspector refused to take shelter until specifically ordered to do so by his Superintendent and though severely injured displayed great bravery.
4. Ellati Valiagatti Amu, sub-inspector of police.	During the recent fanatical outbreak amongst the Mappillas of the South Malabar District, sub-inspector Amu, himself a Mappilla, rendered valuable assistance to his Superintendent and displayed great bravery. He was the first person to obtain definite information of the movements of the gang of fanatics; he followed them up and actually got into conversation with them, and discovered the place where they intended making their stand. With the aid of a small party of constables he watched their stronghold during the night of the 28th February till reinforcements arrived the next day. He then approached the temple in which they had barricaded themselves and endeavoured to persuade the fanatics to surrender. He warned them that they would be shot, but the men who had taken possession of the upper room of the temple gate-house replied defiantly and invited Amu to send for his force. Amu then posted guards and sent an urgent message to the Superintendent of Police, who was in search of the fanatics. Amu was present throughout the action which resulted in the destruction of the fanatics. It was largely owing to the courage and presence of mind of the sub-inspector that the law-breakers were so quickly traced and the outbreak ended.
5. John Moore, Superintendent of Police.	On the outbreak of the war there was a movement among certain Christian "Gurus" and leading Naiks of the Koraput Agency to oust the British, the belief obtaining that Germany would win the war and that there was no need to obey the British Government any longer. Mr. Moore had early information of the movement and kept the Agent to the Governor fully informed about it. The first overt sign came with an attack on two constables and this was followed by an assault on a sub-inspector; but the effective steps taken by Mr. Moore to meet the outbreak and the promptitude with which he brought the state of affairs to notice prevented the affair from assuming serious proportions.
6. Jack Elliott, Assistant Superintendent of Police.	Mr. Elliott did excellent work during the recent Mappilla outbreak in the South Malabar District. On hearing of the outbreak he at once proceeded to the disturbed area alone. With a party of special police he took part in the search for the fanatics on the 27th and 28th February in the neighbourhood of Karuvarakundu, and on the 1st March, having received news of the movements of the gang, he marched to Alanallur where the gang was located and surrounded. On the morning of the 2nd March, Mr. Elliott moved out with a party of picked shots before daylight and in the rain took up a well-chosen position under cover on the north side of the temple in which the fanatics had decided to make their stand. Thence the fire of the party was brought to bear on the temple, and two of the gang who ventured outside the temple were killed by it. Mr. Elliott worked with great energy and the speedy termination of the outbreak was due in some part to his getting the men of the special police under him speedily to the scene of action.

MADRAS—*concld.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
7. Tharmapuram Venkatarama Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar, inspector of police.	This inspector has a record of consistently meritorious work and has shown marked ability in the conduct of special investigations and in the control of difficult police circles, in which he has exhibited high qualities of tact in dealing with the people.
8. Abhiramapuram K. Rajah Ayyar, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police.	In the Cuddapah District a gang of persons who were associated together for the purpose of committing murder for mercenary considerations sprang into existence about 11 years ago and came prominently to notice in 1909. Their services were utilized in faction fights and at first they enjoyed immunity as there were no grounds for suspecting them and the factions implicated members of hostile factions. As they grew bolder they raised the price of their services which varied according to the rank and position of the victim. Their crimes were carefully organized and skilfully carried out so that detection was most difficult. In the absence of evidence sufficient to secure convictions under the Penal Code, it was necessary to institute proceedings against the gang under the Criminal Procedure Code, and Deputy Superintendent M. R Ry. A. K. Rajah Ayyar worked up and brought to a successful issue the security cases against the leaders and also rendered great assistance in the preparation of the case against them under the Criminal Tribes Act. Although his life was in danger he did his duty unflinchingly, and was largely instrumental in ridding the [redacted] Districts of this menace to the lives and security of their inhabitants
9. Govindan Nayar, head constable	Head constable Govindan Nayar joined the department in 1885 and is now the senior head constable in the Mallapuram Special Force. He has taken part in the suppression of six Mappilla outbreaks, and has received the thanks of Government in connection with three of them. During the outbreak of the present year he was in charge of the signallers and rendered valuable services both prior to the actual outbreak and during its continuance. During his long and valuable service in the police Govindan Nayar has maintained an unblemished record of good conduct.
10. Edmond Harvey Sullivan, Officiating Superintendent of Police	On receipt of news of the rebellion in the Daspalla State within the jurisdiction of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Mr. Sullivan marched the Chatrapur Reserve from Berhampur to Daspalla. Great difficulties were encountered as regards transport and finally Mr. Sullivan decided to proceed, each man carrying his own supplies and ammunition. Though the capital of Daspalla was reached only after the outbreak had been crushed by other forces, the Chatrapur police deserved great credit for the promptness of the assistance rendered by them, which was largely due to Mr Sullivan's initiative and energy. Subsequently, owing to his admirable arrangements, two of the leading rebels who absconded to British territory were arrested by the Ganjam Police. Mr. Sullivan has received the thanks of the Government of Bihar and Orissa for the services rendered by him in connection with this outbreak.

BOMBAY.

11. Wilfrid Henry Luck, Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	Mr. Luck is a very sound and capable officer with 28 years' service who did exceptionally good work in suppressing serious and widespread crime and disorder by the Bhils in Khandesh and in effecting the capture on the 31st July 1901 of the notorious Rumalya and some of his followers. His work in Káthiáwar also, where he kept the Agency Police Force in a high state of efficiency, was exceptionally good and his personal services were invaluable.

BOMBAY—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
12. F. C. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner of Police.	As Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department in Bombay the bulk of the work in connection with enemy subjects and of the enquiries necessitated by war conditions has fallen on Mr. Griffith's shoulders, and the fact that the orders of Government have been carried out without a hitch is largely due to his care and control. At the same time he has in no way relaxed his personal supervision over the ordinary business of the Criminal Investigation Department and has kept the regular work of the Department running, while at the same time dealing with a mass of special work in novel circumstances and conditions.
13. Simon Favel, inspector of police.	Inspector Favel joined the Bombay City Police Force in 1894, and is now senior inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department in charge of the Foreign Branch. He has had no bad entry or punishment throughout his service, and has earned 17 special entries for good work. Since the outbreak of the war in August 1914 he has done hard and capable work in dealing with enemy subjects, meeting and boarding every ship that has entered the port, and carrying out all the detailed work in connection with the internment, surveillance, maintenance, etc., of foreign subjects for which he is specially fitted by his complete knowledge of the foreign European population. His services since the outbreak of war have been invaluable.
14. Abdul Wahab *walad* Shaik Fajee, head constable, G. I. P. Railway Police.	During a period of 19 years' service in which he has risen from constable to first grade head constable this officer has obtained no less than 106 certificates and rewards in connection with the detection of crime. In the majority of the above cases he had worked entirely on his own initiative although he is illiterate. With the exception of one warning of an insignificant nature this officer's record is without a punishment, censure or adverse remark
15. Khán Sáheb Muhammad Faizullah, Muhammad Taki, inspector of police.	This officer holds the personal title of "Khán Sáheb" and the Medal of the Royal Victorian Order. Since the grant of the title in the year 1913, he has in addition to his ordinary duties in the Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department worked very hard amongst the Muhammadan public, and has been largely instrumental in bringing about the excellent relations which now exist between the Mussalmans of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police. His work in the city and among the non-combatant subjects of Turkey has been of the greatest merit and value since the outbreak of war.
16. J. Acton, inspector of police, Ahmedabad.	On the 18th April 1913, a fire broke out at a house in Ahmedabad, and on receipt of information Mr. Acton at once proceeded to the scene. On arrival he learnt that all the inmates of the house had escaped except a young girl aged 12 years, who, he was informed, was in the top room. Mr. Acton at once obtained a ladder and mounted to a barred window outside the room pointed out to him. He had to wrench out the bars before he could enter the room, and on his first attempt to search for the girl was forced back by the dense volumes of smoke; but he resumed his efforts after drenching his clothes and covering his face with a wet cloth. He discovered the body of the girl and carried it out but unfortunately too late to save the girl's life. Mr. Acton ran considerable risk as the floor of the room collapsed a few minutes later.

BOMBAY—*concld.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
17. Dhondu Narayan, constable.	Early on the morning of July 12th, 1915, a burglary took place in Bombay and on the alarm being given Dhondu Narayan ran forward to arrest one of the burglars who was armed with a long knife and had already stabbed a coolie. Dhondu Narayan seized and wrestled with the burglar, who stabbed him so severely in the back that he had to loose his hold. The burglar then made off, but Dhondu Narayan, though badly wounded, followed him up and seized him again. Although stabbed again twice, he still clung to the man, and eventually let go only on receiving a fourth stab over the left eye. The burglar then made his escape, stabbing on the road two townsmen who were running up to the constable's assistance. The manner in which this young constable though unarmed and badly wounded, followed the man up and continued his attempt to arrest him evidences courage and a devotion to duty of a high order.
18. Oswald Allen Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police.	As Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Harker from the outbreak of the war was placed in charge of all the special police arrangements required by the Military authorities in connection with the movement to Bombay and embarkation of the expeditionary forces. He has been in direct control of the police arrangements in the Alexandra Dock, which have been carried out without any hitch and has also dealt direct with the Brigade Office in all matters concerning the presence of large bodies of troops in Bombay. He has also had extra work in connection with sudden demands for assistance from both the Military and Naval authorities. He has shown well-directed energy in these matters, while simultaneously carrying on his ordinary duties, which are by no means light, and his work merits special recognition.
19. John Joseph Stenson, inspector of police.	This officer joined the Bombay City Police Force in 1898, and has a perfectly clean record. He has earned twenty-seven special entries for excellent work in connection with various forms of crime, and for the last four years has been in charge of one of the new sub-divisions under the organization scheme, where, by his hard work, experience, and care, he has brought the administration of a troublesome area to a very high level. On the outbreak of war with Turkey he was charged with the extra task of making a complete register of all the Turkish subjects, most of whom live in his sub-division, and he carried out this duty with so much tact and expedition that practically no movement took place among the population of the "E" Division at a time when a panic and exodus might well have been expected. He has never been censured in any way by a court of law, but on the contrary has twice been specially complimented by the Magistracy.

BENGAL.

20. William Thomas Moore, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	This officer, who joined the Bengal Police in 1886 and has held charge of several important and heavy districts, was promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General in Eastern Bengal and Assam in April 1911 and placed in charge of the Eastern Range consisting of the districts of Assam and of the Chittagong Division. On the constitution of the province of Bengal he was appointed to the heaviest police range comprising the 11 districts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. As a Superintendent of Police he was commended for careful and hard work, and as Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Eastern Bengal and Assam he did much to improve the discipline and working of the force. His work in the Presidency

BENGAL—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	Range has been equally satisfactory. Although in charge of a very heavy range he has devoted himself to his work with zeal and the efficient management of the range is due largely to his supervision and control. He is entirely responsible for the initiation and organization in Western Bengal of the village defence scheme which promises to be popular and which has, in several instances, been instrumental in preventing crime. He is a most zealous and conscientious worker, and an officer of sound judgment who has rendered long and meritorious service.
21. Trevor Claude Simpson, Superintendent of Police.	This officer was commended several times for his successful administration of the police in the heavy criminal districts of Bakarganj and Monghyr. He is an enthusiastic and hardworking officer and a strong disciplinarian. He has done excellent work as Assistant to the Deputy-Inspector-General of Police, Crime and Railways, and as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, in which capacity his work during the past two years has been of a very high order. The recent progress in the reform and reorganization of the Police Department is attributed in a great measure to his indefatigable industry and hard work combined with his experience and devotion to duty.
22. Lionel Hewitt Colson, Superintendent of Police.	This officer was specially selected for executive work in the Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Intelligence Department, Bengal, on the reconstitution of the province in April 1912. He has fully justified his selection and has done remarkably good work. He is very careful and sound in his judgment and can be trusted to conduct the most intricate cases.
23. Keramat Husain, head constable.	This officer displayed conspicuous gallantry and presence of mind on the occasion of a Sonthal disturbance in Dinajpur in March last. After Mr. Burton, the Superintendent of Police, had been wounded, Keramat Husain assumed charge and with great presence of mind and by an intelligent use of his men succeeded in keeping the refractory Sonthals within their houses and in arresting them on the arrival of reinforcements from headquarters. The head constable by his gallant example prevented any further breach of the peace.

UNITED PROVINCES.

24. Elliot Kaye, Superintendent of Police.	The village of Bargadwa in the Basti District was the scene of a serious attempt at rioting on the occasion of the Muhammadan festival of the *Id* in October 1914. The Muhammadan inhabitants of the village had determined to sacrifice buffaloes in accordance with their time-honoured practice and the Hindus of the neighbouring villages were equally determined to prevent the sacrifices taking place. On the 31st October a determined effort was made by the Hindus to force their way into Bargadwa and rescue the sacrificial animals. Mr. Kaye, Superintendent of Police, accompanied by the Sub-Divisional Officer, the tahsildar, and a small force of police, was occupied the whole day in stopping the rushes of the crowds which had gathered in considerable numbers and which made repeated attacks to get into the village. First a crowd of 200 was dispersed, and this was followed by simultaneous attacks by two larger bodies, which were only dispersed with great difficulty and after they had actually broken

UNITED PROVINCES—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	through the police cordon and started attacking the Muhammadans. The situation at this stage was critical as the police were outnumbered, and Mr. Kaye was finally forced to fire at the leaders and this resolute action on his part had the desired effect of driving off the crowd. Mr. Kaye's promptitude and masterly handling of the police undoubtedly saved the situation and prevented serious rioting and loss of life.
25. Bashir Husain, sub-inspector of police.	Two notorious dacoits, named Barkau Singh and Gauri Shankar, had given the police of the Hardoi and Farrakhabad districts much anxiety by their criminal activity and immunity from arrest. On the 24th of September 1914 information was received that they were resting in a hut and sub-inspector Bashir Husain with other police at once left for the jungle where the hut was situated and gradually surrounded it. This sub-inspector with two constables crept up to the hut and saw Barkau Singh and Gauri Shankar asleep inside on the ground with loaded firearms beside them. The police crawled into the hut and secured Barkau Singh before he could use his revolver. Gauri Shankar, however, managed to snatch his gun and fire at the police before they could seize him. Sub-inspector Bashir Husain and the constables were all severely injured, but in spite of their wounds they held the two dacoits down till the rest of the police party arrived.

PUNJAB.

26. H. V. B. Scott, Superintendent of Police.	This officer, who entered the Police Department in 1894, has done excellent work wherever he has served. He held the important charge of the Delhi district from August 1907 to April 1912, and on him fell the organization of the preliminary arrangements for His Majesty the King-Emperor's Darbar in the winter of 1911. His services before and during the Darbar were of a most valuable nature. Mr. Scott's work in connection with sedition also entitles him to recognition.
27. A. W. Mercer, Superintendent of Police.	Mr. Mercer rendered valuable services to Government as Assistant Political Officer and Commandant of the Waziristan Levies, from May 1896 to September 1898, during which period he also officiated for three months as Political Officer, Wano. He subsequently proceeded to Kohat, where his services in negotiations with the Adam Khel tribesmen for the construction of a good road through the Kohat Pass were acknowledged by the Government of India. In his capacity as Adjutant of the Samana Rifles he did excellent work in organizing and training this newly raised Military Police Corps. Since February 1911 Mr. Mercer has done splendid work as Principal, Police Training School, Phillaur, in which capacity he has trained both gazetted and non-gazetted officers on sound lines. On the outbreak of war it was realized that certain tracts in the Punjab were likely to get out of hand, and it was therefore decided to bring the Punjab police reserves together at Phillaur and train them to operate in separate bodies over large tracts of country and at the same time to keep in touch with each other and the movements of hostile gangs. All this training devolved upon Mr. Mercer and, in spite of many difficulties, excellent results were obtained, as was evidenced subsequently when reconnaissances in force were carried out under Mr. Mercer's command with valuable results in the Doaba tract. Excellent work was

PUNJAB—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of the services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	also done in other parts of the province by bodies of reserves which had been trained by Mr. Mercer, and it was largely due to the operations of these reserves that the situation was kept well in hand and disorder suppressed.
28. J. F Coatman, Assistant Superintendent of Police.	When the recent trouble in the south-west portion of the Punjab was at its height Mr. Coatman was sent from Phillaur to Muzaffargarh to assist in the suppression of dacoities in that district. Immediately on arrival, Mr. Coatman proceeded with a small body of reserves to Jatoi, the storm centre, where he acted with great vigour, patrolling himself night and day and sending out well organized patrol parties in different directions. Several dacoities were prevented by the energy of Mr. Coatman who sent out patrols to villages likely to be attacked and himself drove off several gangs. In one of these cases he personally captured a dacoit red-handed, and, in another case, one of his patrol parties encountered and after a brief fight dispersed a gang of 500 dacoits. Mr. Coatman's firm, vigorous, and courageous action put an immediate stop to the trouble then prevailing in the Muzaffargarh District. His health subsequently broke down as a result of the strain and exposure entailed in carrying out his arduous duties.
[illegible]dul Aziz, inspector of police.	This officer entered the Police Department on the 1st June 1898 as a constable and has by steady application and honest work raised himself to his present position as inspector with the well deserved reputation of being one of the best detectives and investigating officers in the department. During his service of 16 years he has gained no less than 81 commendatory entries in his character roll for special service and, on many occasions, he has also been rewarded in other ways while, on the other hand, he has never incurred so much as a censure. He has figured with success in many difficult and well known investigations in which his work has been of the greatest value.
30. Sardar Liaqat Hayat Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Sardar Liaqat Hayat Khan has rendered most valuable service in the investigation of important cases in which he has displayed great coolness, courage, and promptitude.
31. Amir Ali, inspector of police.	Inspector Amir Ali has assisted in important investigations in which he has given valuable help and has shown great courage and coolness.
32. Sant Singh, sub-inspector.	Sub-inspector Sant Singh has rendered services of special value in obtaining information connected with the investigation of cases of exceptional importance.
33. Fazil Imam, sub-inspector of police.	This officer joined the Patiala State Police under Mr. J. P. Warburton, C.I.E., in May 1902, subsequently receiving an appointment as sub-inspector in the Punjab Police in August 1912. During his police service he has shown himself to be a detective of the first order and has a fine record of investigation work to his credit. He has shown great acumen and tact in several important cases.
34. Amar Singh, sub-inspector of police.	Amar Singh has rendered services of great value in important investigations and has shown great courage and disregard of danger in the performance of his duties.
35. Sher Muhammad, head constable, Dera Ghazi Khan District.	During the recent trouble in the Muzaffargarh District, head constable Sher Muhammad with a party of police constables was on duty with Mr. Coatman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was engaged in suppressing dacoities in the neighbourhood. On the 14th March last this

PUNJAB—*concld.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	head constable, with six foot constables, was despatched to the town of Khairpur Sadat, on which a raid by dacoits was expected. The head constable and his men reached Khairpur at 8 P.M. and began to patrol. Between 9 and 10 P.M. the sound of persons assembling in the date palms outside was heard, and, shortly afterwards, a large gang of dacoits approached the town uttering wild cries. The head constable doubled his men to the side of the town against which the attack was expected. The dacoits rushed on firing a gun as they advanced. The police fired a volley as a warning and the dacoits drew back for a space. Then, thinking that the resistance of the police was not of a serious nature, the whole raiding party again rushed to attack. The head constable, therefore, gave the order to fire a volley of buck-shot, and, under his directions, independent firing was continued until the dacoits broke and fled, leaving two of their number dead on the ground, another in a dying condition, and a fourth who was severely wounded. The strength of the gang has been variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000 men, but, whatever their actual number may have been, it is certain that the gang was a very large one and that, had it not been for the presence of the police and their cool and determined resistance inspired by the head constable, Khairpur would have been sacked and burnt.
36. Phuman Singh, foot constable.	Phuman Singh, though himself unarmed, chased and seized a desperate criminal armed with a dagger and, though wounded in several places, held on to his prisoner till help arrived.

BURMA.

37. *Edward Cheke Smalley Shuttleworth*, Superintendent of Police.	Mr. Shuttleworth joined the Police in February 1887, and served with success in various districts until 1905. In that year he was employed on special duty in connection with the reforms resulting from the report of the Indian Police Commission, and his work was of much assistance to the Local Government. He was then employed as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police until 1909, when he was appointed to be Assistant Commissioner of Police, Rangoon Town. He still holds this appointment, and has officiated as Commissioner of Police on several occasions. Since the outbreak of war Mr. Shuttleworth's services have been of special value. His career as a police-officer has been throughout exceptionally meritorious and he has shown special ability in administrative work and in organization.
38. Nawab Ali, head constable.	On the 19th February 1915 two Burmans, of whom one was armed with a revolver and clasp-knife and the other with a gun and dagger, committed a highway robbery on Mandalay Hill. They were chased by Nawab Ali, who was unarmed. He brought the robbers to bay and seized one of them single-handed. Although a crowd was collecting, Nawab Ali at this time received no help from the onlookers, and the second robber came to his companion's assistance and attempted to fire his revolver twice at Nawab Ali at very close range but twice the revolver missed fire. Nawab Ali then attempted to seize both the robbers. One of them broke loose and made a third attempt to shoot the head constable at point-blank range, but again the revolver missed fire. The crowd then rushed in, and the two robbers were secured. It was entirely due to Nawab Ali's bravery and endurance that the robbers were captured.

BURMA—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
39. *Daim Khan, head constable.	On the 14th February 1915 three men, of whom one was armed with a revolver, committed a robbery in Mandalay Town. Two of them were traced to a certain house. Head constable Daim Khan, who was awarded the King's Police Medal in 1913 for conspicuous bravery, was ordered to go up on to the roof of the house and see if the men were hiding there. Daim Khan found two men crouching on the roof, and one of them fired a shot at him. Daim Khan thereupon though unarmed closed with this man and seized him by the hair. A struggle ensued, in the course of which both Daim Khan and his assailant fell to the ground, a distance of 20 feet. Although badly hurt by the fall and almost unconscious, Daim Khan held on to the robber until he was taken into custody. The other robber was subsequently secured.
40. Maung Mo Zwe, head constable, and officiating sub-inspector of police.	On the evening of the 28th November 1914, at a pagoda festival in Thayetmyo, one Nga Shwe, who had been drinking, suddenly ran amok, armed with a dagger, and after fatally stabbing one man, ran stabbing right and left at everybody whom he met, including an Indian police constable, an old woman, a blind beggar and several others. He then met head constable Maung Mo Zwe and constable Maung San Baw, who were on duty armed with sticks. Maung Mo Zwe without hestitation attacked Nga Shwe but was stabbed in the hand and wrist and compelled to drop his stick. Maung San Baw went to his assistance and, finding his stick ineffective, dropped it and grappled with Nga Shwe seizing him round the waist and trying to get him down. While doing this he was severely stabbed in the back, but held on while Maung Mo Zwe, with the assistance of a bystander, beat Nga Shwe to the ground, where he lost his dagger and was secured. Nga Shwe killed one person and wounded eleven others, including two women, and there is no doubt that if it had not been for the prompt and gallant behaviour of head constable Maung Mo Zwe and constable Maung San Baw, he would have killed and injured many more, as the place was crowded and he was in a state of frenzy.
41. Maung San Baw, constable.	Maung San Baw showed conspicious bravery in assisting head constable Maung Mo Zwe in arresting Nga Shwe, who had run amok and stabbed several people as described in the previous recommendation (No. 40).
42. Sukraj Limbu, subadar .	Subadar Sukraj Limbu, of the Putao Battalion of the Burma Military Police, who is now serving in Europe with the 3rd (Q.A.O.) Gurkha Rifles, has served for 25 years in the Burma Military Police. He was Jemadar-Adjutant of his Battalion for eight years. He has been awarded the India Medal, 1854, with Burma Clasp, 1889-92, and 1892-93. He served in the operations on the North-East Frontier in connection with Hākmti Lōng in 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13, and received a Sword of Honour from the Lieutenant-Governor in 1911. During the recent operations against the Kachins, Subadar Sukraj Limbu displayed conspicuous gallantry and leading, and was warmly praised by the British officers under whom he served. He has always been distinguished for keenness and efficiency, and by his conduct and example he has helped to keep his battalion of Military Police in good order.

* Recommended for the addition of a Bar to the Medal conferred on him in 1913.

BURMA—*concld.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
43. Maung Aung Ban, A.T.M., Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Maung Aung Ban joined the Police as a head constable, and has worked his way up to his present position of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, by consistent good work and ability. He served in the Yaméthin District as an inspector in the troublous days following the annexation of Upper Burma, and has served subsequently both in charge of important sub-divisions and as assistant at district headquarters. On two occasions he has officiated as District Superintendent of Police during short periods, and he has acquitted himself well in all the charges which he has held. He is now nearing retirement after long and loyal service for the British Government. Maung Aung Ban has always had the reputation of being a most valuable officer, thoroughly upright in all his dealings.

ASSAM.

44. Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Edward Woods, C.S.I., Inspector-General of Police.	Lieutenant-Colonel Woods has been Inspector-General of Police since the reconstitution of the province in April 1912 and has rendered valuable service in reorganizing the Police Department. Having served with them on numerous trans-frontier expeditions he has a very intimate knowledge of the working of the Military Police. His special knowledge of this branch of the service has been of the greatest value to the Administration.
45. Hirarup Sahi, Jemadar, Lushai Hills Military Police Battalion.	Hirarup Sahi is a most capable non-commissioned officer with 28 years' meritorious service, who rendered exceptionally good assistance in connection with the Debong survey escort party, 1912-13.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

46. Muhammad Akbar, officiating sub-inspector of police.	On the 27th February 1915, sub-inspector Muhammad Akbar left Police Station Shankargarh, accompanied by two constables, to investigate a dacoity case. As he approached Piari village he saw, and recognized, a man named Faizulla, who had been expelled from the district under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and was suspected of complicity in two cases of dacoity. Faizulla was armed with a ·303 Martini-Metford carbine and was wearing a bandolier full of cartridges. On seeing the police he started off for the border. The police were unarmed and sub-inspector Muhammad Akbar sent the constables to the village to get assistance while he himself followed Faizulla. The latter threatened to shoot him unless he went away. The sub-inspector managed to get close to Faizulla, threw himself on him, and overpowered him. Faizulla fired his carbine but without effect and, on the arrival of the constables with assistance, he was secured.
47. Khan Sahib Boi Khan, Subadar-Major, Frontier Constabulary.	On the 14th April 1915, a party of 38 rifles of the Frontier Constabulary returning from patrol under the command of Subadar-Major Boi Khan was crossing the river Gomal near the Manjhi post. On reaching an island half way across left by the flood, the river was found to be rapidly rising, and the party endeavoured to return to the Manjhi bank. Sepoy Aslam, with others, was attempting to cross the river, when he was carried away into deep water under a cliff, and disappeared from view. Subadar-Major Boi Khan was at the head of the island mentioned above, and deliberately put his horse into the main stream, in which he was carried down until he managed to reach the further bank. Owing to the force of the stream none of the men carrying rifles

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	were able to follow him. On reaching the further bank the Subadar-Major galloped down stream about a thousand yards to a place where the bed of the river was dotted with boulders, and where the sepoy had last been seen. Dismounting at this point he entered the stream, and by bracing himself against boulders, reached the sepoy about six yards from the bank, where he was caught in some rocks. The sepoy was badly wounded in the head and succumbed to his injuries about four hours later.

HYDERABAD.

48. William Alfred Gayer, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, His Highness the Nizam's Government.	Mr. W. A. Gayer joined the Indian Police Department in December 1887 and in 1894 was appointed Assistant to the General Superintendent of Thagi and Dakaiti. In 1896 he was transferred from Rajputana to Hyderabad as Thagi Assistant. When the Thagi and Dakaiti establishment in the Hyderabad State was made over to His Highness' Government in 1904, Mr. Gayer's services were transferred with it as Assistant to the Inspector General of His Highness the Nizam's District Police, and in 1910 his designation was altered to Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Gayer is a conscientious and hardworking officer. As head of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Hyderabad State he has displayed marked ability, whilst his untiring energy and single-hearted devotion to duty have been of the greatest value to Mr. Hankin in the task of improving the police administration of His Highness' Dominions. His skill in detective work has recently been utilized by the Nizam in the investigation of confidential cases of much importance for which he has been specially rewarded.

AJMER-MERWARA.

49. Subhan Khan, constable .	On the 28th March 1914, Subhan Khan showed great gallantry in defending a cart, containing treasure to the value of R20,000, which was attacked by 8 to 10 dacoits armed with guns, swords, and bludgeons. The party escorting the cart, numbering eight persons (only 2 of whom were constables), fled with the exception of this constable but, though unarmed except for a bludgeon, he resisted the dacoits and seized one of their number and it was not till he was felled to the ground after being wounded in the head and thigh with slugs fired from a gun that he released the dacoit. As a result of his resistance the dacoits dropped the one bag of R6,000 which they had seized and the object of their attack was entirely frustrated. It is doubtful whether the injury which Subhan Khan received will not be permanent.

BALUCHISTAN.

50. Abbas Raza Khan, sub-inspector of police.	Previous to his enrolment in the Baluchistan Police, Abbas Raza Khan served as a Jemadar in the 106th Hazara Pioneers for 8 years and 9 months. On the 8th February 1915, sub-inspector Abbas Raza was at Killa Abdulla, near the Afghan frontier, in charge of a small force of 15 policemen. He got information that the place was going to be raided in a few hours by a powerful and well-armed gang from across the frontier. He made the best dispositions possible and induced the police to hold their fire till

BALUCHISTAN—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	the critical moment. The result was that the raiders did no damage while they lost four killed and two wounded. There is no doubt that others who got away were also wounded. This repulse had the most salutary effect on the border, and the sub-inspector's conduct showed disciplined courage of a high order.
51. Gulab Shah, mounted head constable.	At Fort Sandeman on the 14th August 1914, *ex*-head constable Sher Singh after being dismissed from the police got possession of a Pathan's rifle and a number of rounds of ammunition and attempted to shoot sub-inspector Sundar Singh. He fired at the sub-inspector and missed and then ran to the bazaar where he wounded a local Pathan who died from the effects of the wound. The offender then ran and took cover in a sangar on the hill behind the police rifle butts, and opened fire on the police who were pursuing him. Gulab Shah and seven other policemen ran to cover within 70 yards of where Sher Singh was hiding. Gulab Shah was not content to lie down as soon as he reached cover, but with great gallantry crept up to within 28 yards of the murderer, then stood up, challenged him and took him prisoner. Had Sher Singh's rifle been loaded at the time he was challenged, Gulab Shah would certainly have lost his life. His brave act secured the surrender of Sher Singh without further bloodshed.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 1.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified :—

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar Suhel Singh, *Bahadur*, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), *vice* Pensioned Risaldar-Major and Honorary Captain Lehna Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 2nd Central India Horse, deceased. Dated 31st March 1915.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Risaldar-Major Ibrahim Ap Khan, 28th Light Cavalry, *vice* Subadar Suhel Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted. Dated 31st March 1915.

Subadar Bostan Khan, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), *vice* Ex-Subadar Hayat Khan, late 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), removed from the rolls of the Order. Dated 31st March 1915.

Subadar-Major Gulmir, 28th Punjabis, *vice* Subadar Jahandad Khan, *Bahadur*, 40th Pathans, deceased. Dated 26th April 1915.

Subadar-Major Nain Sing Gurung, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Pensioned Jemadar Gurdit Singh, *Bahadur*, Punjab Garrison Battery, deceased. Dated 10th July 1915.

Subadar-Major Gopi, 30th Punjabis, *vice* Pensioned Ressaidar Shaikh Shabrati, *Bahadur*, 1st Central India Horse, deceased. Dated 6th August 1915

No. 2.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, among Indian officers of the Military Police and Frontier Militia Corps :—

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Saran Singh, *Bahadur*, Burma Military Police, *vice* Subadar Akbar Jan, *Sardar Bahadur*, Kurram Militia, deceased. Dated 14th November 1915.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Pall Singh, *Rai Bahadur*, Burma Military Police, *vice* Subadar-Major Muhammad Sadiq Khan, *Khan Bahadur*, *Bahadur*, Frontier Constabulary, deceased. Dated 21st January 1915.

Subadar-Major Jamaluddin, Assam Military Police, *vice* Subadar-Major Saran Singh, *Bahadur*, Burma Military Police, promoted. Dated 14th November 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 28th December, 1915.

No. 94.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Maung Mye of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 95.—A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor General by reason of the resignation of the Hon'ble Maung Mye, an Additional Member of the said Council, who represented the Non-Official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, the Governor General is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (*b*) of the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, to call upon the Non-Official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma to elect, in accordance with the said Regulations, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 15th day of January, 1916.

H. M. SMITH,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 29th December 1915.

No. 921-C.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. M. DesC. Chamier, Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North Western Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

The 30th December 1915.

No. 946-C.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, cap. 18), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Temporary Additional Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras with effect from the dates noted against each and until further orders :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. H. Bakewell, Barrister-at-Law, with effect from the 23rd January 1916.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. F. Napier, Barrister-at-Law, with effect from the 1st January 1916.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri, with effect from the 1st January 1916.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, with effect from the 1st January 1916.

MEDICAL.

The 28th December 1915.

No. 899-C.—The services of Captain Kunwar Shumshere Singh, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

No. 903-C.—The services of Major H. Ainsworth, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the afternoon of the 31st October 1915.

No. 905-C.—Captain R. H. Bott, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, is appointed to be Professor of Operative Surgery, in addition to his own duties from the afternoon of the 19th August 1915, until further orders.

No. 906-C.—Captain R. H. Bott, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Surgery and of Operative Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, is appointed to be Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, from the afternoon of the 31st October 1915, until further orders.

The 30th December 1915.

No. 948-C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Senior Assistant Surgeon Rai Bahadur Barada Kanta Ray, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Manbhum, to be an Honorary Assistant Surgeon on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 30th September 1915, *vice* Khan Bahadur Daudar Rahman, M.B., deceased.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATION.

Delhi, the 30th December 1915.

No. 1999.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Mr. Debendra Nath Sen, M.A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Delhi, the 29th December 1915.

No. 162-C.—Mr. H. Maxwell-Lefroy, M.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S., is appointed Imperial Silk Specialist with effect from the 12th November 1915, and is placed under the orders of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

F. NOYCE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 27th December 1915.

No. 633-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 27 and 39 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 732-D., dated the 19th March 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Bangalore Life Assurance Companies Rules, 1915.

Definitions. 2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ;

(*b*) "Company" means a Life Assurance Company to which the Act applies ;

(*c*) "dividing society business" means life assurance business under which the amount payable on the policy money becoming due is not fixed but depends either partly or wholly on the results of the division of any portion of the premium income or funds amongst the policies which have become due for payment in proportion to the premiums received under each class in any specified period.

Qualifications of Actuaries under the Act. 3. (*1*) Any person who, as an Actuary, investigates the financial condition of a Company or signs valuation returns of a Company shall be either—

(*i*) a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland ; or

(2) where application is made by a Company and where, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, special circumstances exist,—

(a) an Associate of such Institute of Actuaries or of such Faculty of Actuaries, or

(b) such other person having actuarial knowledge as the Governor General in Council may authorise to be employed to perform the duties of an Actuary.

(2) Every application by a Company for permission to employ as an Actuary any person other than a Fellow of the Institute or Faculty of Actuaries shall state the work or the performance of which such person is required, and the Governor General in Council, if he grants the application, shall cause a certificate to be issued to the Company permitting, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, the employment of the person mentioned in the application.

Accuracy of particulars.

4. An Actuary when investigating the financial condition of a Company shall either satisfy himself as to the accuracy of the particulars extracted from the books or require a certificate of their accuracy from the Manager and one other responsible officer of the Company.

Particulars to be given in report of Actuary.

5. An Actuary, after investigating the financial condition of a Company, shall report—

(a) whether the calculations are correct and made on the principles which are contained in the statement furnished under the Fourth Schedule to the Act;

(b) whether these principles have his approval;

(c) whether he has obtained all the information and explanations that he has required;

(d) what adjustment was used in the valuation to allow for unequal incidence of the premium income, and for premiums payable more often than once a year;

(e) the method by which both the ages at entry and the ages at valuation were arrived at;

(f) the rate at each age of the mortality assumed and of the annuity values used in the valuation where the tables employed are not published;

(g) whether all negative values were eliminated from the valuation; and

(h) the reserve values held against policies effected at ages 20, 30, 40 and 50 and which have been in force for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years, respectively, in respect of—

(i) Whole Life Assurances with premiums payable throughout life;

(ii) Whole Life Assurances with premiums payable for 20 years;

(iii) Endowment Assurances payable at age 60 or previous death.

Further particulars in case of company not in a position to distribute surplus.

6. In the event of the Actuary finding that the financial condition of the Company is such that, in his opinion, no payment should be made either of bonus to policy holders or of dividend to members, he shall state whether or not he finds the Company to be solvent. If he finds it to be insolvent—

(a) he shall state whether he considers that the Company could be made solvent as regards existing contracts by the transfer of its subscribed capital (whether paid or unpaid), to make good the deficiency in the life assurance fund. If so, he shall state what in his opinion is the amount so required, and whether or not any alteration should be made in the rates of premium for future entrants;

(b) If he considers that the Company cannot be made solvent as regards existing contracts by the transfer of the whole of the subscribed capital to the credit of the life assurance fund, he shall state what proportion of the sum assured the Company would, in his opinion, be able to meet under such contracts, if all the premiums thereunder were reduced proportionately with the sum assured, and all subscribed capital were fully paid-up and transferred to such fund.

Paid-up capital not to be treated as assets.

7. Companies transacting life assurance and annuity business only may include in the life assurance revenue account the paid-up capital and all the other funds of the Company, such as Investment Reserve Fund, Dividend Reserve Fund, Sinking Fund, etc., stated separately both at the beginning and at the end of a year, so as to show any increase or diminution in such individual funds during the year; but although paid-up capital may be shown along with the funds in this way, it shall not be treated as part of the Company's assets for the purpose of showing a divisible surplus at the time of any actuarial investigation of the financial condition of the Company.

Dividing society business.

8. Every Company transacting dividing society business shall show in its accounts both the premium income and the claims of each class of such business separately from the premiums and claims of the other classes of business transacted by the Company.

Separate Revenue Account.

9. A Company may submit a separate Revenue Account similar to the Life Assurance Account in addition to forms A, B and C of the First Schedule, for any class of business which it transacts, such, for instance, as dividing society business.

Policies not qualifying for full benefits.

10. If any class of policy is not qualified for full benefits until after the first year or other stated period, the premium income of that class shall be separated accordingly in the accounts. In the case of a Company having more than one qualifying period for any such business the premium income shall be shown separately for each qualifying period.

Audit of accounts of companies not subject to law of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore regarding registration of companies.

11. The accounts of every Company not subject to audit in accordance with the provisions of any law for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore regarding the registration of companies shall be audited in accordance with that law.

Qualifications of Auditors under the Act.

11 A (I) Save as hereinafter provided in this rule, any person who audits the accounts of a Company shall be either—

(1) a member of any of the following Institutes and Societies :—

(*a*) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales.

(*b*) The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.

(*c*) The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh.

(*d*) The Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow.

(*e*) The Society of Accountants in Aberdeen.

(*f*) The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland ; or

(2) The holder of a certificate granted by the Resident in Mysore under section 144 (1) of the Indian Company's Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, or of an unrestricted certificate granted by any other Local Government in British India in exercise of the same statutory power.

(II) In addition to the persons specified in sub-rule (I) the following persons may audit the accounts of Mutual Life Assurance Companies, namely :—

(*a*) A Fellow or an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London ; or a Fellow or an Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland ;

(*b*) the holder of a certificate granted by a Local Government in British India as aforesaid entitling the holder to act as such auditor throughout the province within which the principal place of business in British India of the Mutual Life Assurance Company is situate.

Additional particulars in case of Companies to which Act applies.

12. Every auditor auditing under the Act the accounts of a Company shall state the following additional particulars in his report—

(*a*) Whether or not he has personally verified the whole of the investments with the securities and other vouchers and is satisfied as to their correctness.

(*b*) Any other matters that he considers should be brought to the notice of the members or policy holders of the Company.

Deposit of copies of documents.

13. Copies of the documents mentioned in section 14 of the Act shall be deposited at the head office and the principal branch office in each province in which the Company transacts business for the inspection of any member or policy holder of the Company.

Fees.

14. Copies of all documents deposited with the Governor General in Council under the Act shall be kept by the Registrar of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and shall be open to inspection on payment of a fee of one rupee ; and any person may procure a copy of any such document or any part thereof on payment of a fee of six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

Translation of documents.

15. If any portion of any document required to be deposited under the Act is not in the English language, a translation thereof, certified by a responsible officer of the Company to be correct, shall be furnished along with each copy deposited with the Governor General in Council.

Form of notice under section 19.

16. Notice under section 19 of any alteration in—

(*a*) the charter, statute, or memorandum and articles or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of a Life Assurance Company constituted outside British India, or

(*b*) the list of directors of such Company, or

(*c*) the names and addresses of persons resident in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore authorised to accept on behalf of such Company service of process and any other notices required to be served by the Act,

shall within three months from the date upon which such alteration was effected, be filed with the Registrar, in the Form annexed.

FORM REFERRED TO IN RULE 16.

(FOR COMPANIES CONSTITUTED OUTSIDE BRITISH INDIA.)

Pursuant to section 19 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, notice is hereby given by the _____ Company constituted in _____ and which has established a place of business / has appointed an agent to obtain life assurance business in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, of the following alterations in the

Signature.

(Of the person or persons authorised under section 19 (1) (*c*) of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, or of some other duly authorised agent of the company in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore).

Date

NOTE.

Where an alteration has been made in the charter, statute or memorandum or articles of association of a life assurance company constituted outside British India or in any other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of such company, this notice must be accompanied by a certified copy of the resolution, order, deed or instrument effecting the alteration and, if the same is not in the English language, by a certified translation thereof.

The 29th December 1915.

No. 656-D.—*Corrigendum.* In the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 2192-I.B., dated the 23rd September 1915, the following amendments shall be made namely :—

(1) From clause (1) the following words shall be omitted :—
"the word "or" shall be inserted between the words "fermented liquor" and "intoxicating drugs," and,"

(2) To clause (6) the following words shall be added :—
"and the word "or" shall be inserted after the word "liquor" wherever it occurs."

(3) From clause (11) the following words, brackets and figure shall be omitted :—
"and in sub-section 2)."

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1915.

No. 1378-F. E.—Mr. P. Mohan Rao has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, with effect from the 16th December 1915.

No. 1379-F. E.—Mr. T. R. V. Sarma, Assistant Accountant General and Currency Officer, Rangoon, has been granted privilege leave for 6 weeks, with effect from the 28th November 1915.

Mr. A. J. Currie has been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Currency Officer, Rangoon, with effect from the same date.

No. 1384-F. E.—Mr. K. Jagadisan, Assistant Examiner, Government Press Accounts, has been granted privilege leave for 1 month and 18 days, with effect from the 22nd November 1915.

No. 1385-F. E.—Mr. U. L. Majumdar, Officiating Accountant General, United Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for 1 month and 30 days and in continuation special leave on urgent private affairs for 4 months and 1 day, with effect from the 12th December 1915.

Mr. F. D. Gordon has been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, United Provinces, with effect from the 12th December 1915.

The 30th December 1915.

No. 1394-F. E.—Mr. J. S. Milne has been appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the 15th December 1915.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

No. 1193-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officer to act as Custodian for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act, in respect of the territories specified against him.

Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Bombay.	For the Presidency of Bombay (including Sind and Aden.)

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 31st December 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 1319.—The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Satis Chandra Sen Gupta, M.D., F.R.C.S. Kashibhia Vaghajibhai Amin. Kekhasree Sorabji Master, M.B. Aaron Joseph, M.B.	10th August 1915.
Chandiram Hassonal Yerimalani, M.B. Raj Jagannath Luthera, M.B.	13th August 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1320.—In Army Department Notification No. 706, dated the 30th July 1915, *for* "Richard Malcolm Dawes" *read* "Richard Mallinson Dawes".

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1321.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Third Supplement dated the 25th November 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 23rd November 1915, pages 11733, 11734, 11736 and 11739.

War Office,
25th November 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's Staff.

* * * * *

* * * * *

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals,
and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonels whilst so employed :—

Major Francis D. Russell, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), Indian Army, *vice* temporary Brigadier-General R. E. Vaughan, Indian Army. Dated 31st October 1915.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Military Wing.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Flight Commanders—

Lieutenant E. J. E. Hawkins, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, from a Balloon Officer, and to be temporary Captain whilst so employed. Dated 6th November 1915.

* * * * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * * * *

The South Wales Borderers.

* * * * * *

Major John R. Gaussen, D.S.O., (3rd Skinner's Horse, Indian Army), to command a Battalion, and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* H. E. Porter. Dated 13th November 1915.

* * * *

Supplement dated the 27th November 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 26th November 1915, pages 11875, 11876, 11877 and 11879.

War Office,
27th November 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * * * * *

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S STAFF.

Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General —

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert C. Holman, C.M.G., D.S.O., 16th Cavalry, Indian Army, and to be temporary Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 4th November 1915.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) William G. Walker, V.C., C.B., Indian Army, to be temporary Major-General. Dated 5th November 1915.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

Captain Robert N. Macpherson (40th Pathans, Indian Army), to be temporary Major. Dated 10th August 1915.

Third Supplement dated the 29th November 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 26th November 1915, pages 11891 and 11892.

War Office,
29th November 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and appointments :—

To be Brevet Colonels.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Heard, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Railway Medical Transport Officer, Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) T. E. Scott, C.I.E., D.S.O., Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, India.

To be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels.

* * * * * * * *

Major A. H. P. Harrison, 33rd Punjabis, temporary Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Recruiting Section, India.

* * * * * * * *

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., 18th King George's Own Lancers, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, India.

Major C. L. Norman, M.V.O., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's), General Staff Officer, India.

* * * * * * * *

To be Brevet Majors.

Captain P. H. Keen, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), temporary General Staff Officer, India.

Captain A. W. H. M. Moens, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), temporary General Staff Officer, India.

*

Captain F. E. G. Talbot, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, General Staff Officer, India.

Fourth Supplement dated the 29th November 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 26th November 1915, pages 11905, 11908 and 11909.

War Office,
29th November 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

PERSONAL STAFF.

* * * *

Honorary Aide-de-Camp—

Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Muhammad Ali Beg, Nawab Sir Afsar-i-Jang, Afsar-ud-daula, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., of Hyderabad. Dated 1st November 1915.

* * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Temporary Major William F. R. Webb (Captain, 22nd Punjabis, Indian Army), to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a Battalion. Dated 1st October 1915.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment).

Temporary Major Robert N. S. Gordon (Captain, Half-pay List, Indian Army), to command a Battalion, and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* H. A. Hill. Dated 11th November, 1915.

*

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1322.—The following Indian Officers and Non-commissioned Officer of the Burma, Assam and Port Blair Military Police are appointed to be temporary officers in the Indian Army, with the rank and with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

Jemadar Sukh Lal,—Jemadar in the 6th Jat Light Infantry. Dated the 6th August 1915.

Jemadar Hazara Singh,—Jemadar in the 9th Bhopal Infantry. Dated the 17th April 1915.

Jemadar Nikka Singh,—Jemadar in the 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. Dated the 17th June 1915.

Jemadar Kishan Singh, —Jemadar in the 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. Dated the 10th July 1915.

Jemadars Bur Singh and Kala Singh,—Jemadars in the 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. Dated the 17th August 1915.

Subadar Kishan Singh,—Subadar in the 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated the 17th June 1915.

Subadar Lehna Singh,—Subadar in the 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated the 16th April 1915.

Jemadar Mit Singh,—Jemadar in the 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated the 16th April 1915.

Jemadar Pritam Singh,—Jemadar in the 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated the 21st May 1915.

Jemadars Sapuran Singh and Gurmukh Singh,—Jemadars in the 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated the 17th August 1915.

Jemadar Mangey Khan,—Jemadar in the 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated the 10th July 1915.

Jemadars Barkat Ali Khan and Nathu Khan,—Jemadars in the 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated the 18th June 1915.

Jemadar Ahmad Khan,—Jemadar in the 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated the 24th May 1915.

Jemadar Ghulam Muhammad,—Jemadar in the 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated the 18th June 1915.

Subadar Muzammal Khan,—Subadar in the 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated the 1st May 1915.

Subadar Hublal Singh,—Subadar in the 89th Punjabis. Dated the 14th August 1915.

Jemadar Nishan Ali Khan,—Jemadar in the 89th Punjabis. Dated the 14th August 1915.

Jemadar Mumtaz Khan,—Jemadar in the 120th Rajputana Infantry. Dated the 17th August 1915.

Jemadar Hirarup Sahi,—Jemadar in the 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated the 22nd August 1915.

Havildar Nain Sing Mal,—Jemadar in the 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 12th March 1915.

Jemadar Indraman Gurung,—Jemadar in the 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 22nd November 1914.

No. 1323.—The following promotions are made :—

Governor General's Body-Guard.

Ressaidar Jafar Husain to be Risaldar, *vice* Ibni Ali, transferred to the pension establishment; Jemadar Indar Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Pal Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 24th November 1915.

8th Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Taj Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 13th October 1915.

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Jemadar Shaikh Ahmad Ali to be Ressaidar, *vice* Lakh Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 23rd August 1915.

No. 33 (Divisional Signal) Company, Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Narainsami to be Subadar, *vice* Manikkam, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 31st August 1915.

1st Brahmans.

Jemadar Lachhminarain Tewari to be Subadar, *vice* Bhawanibhik Misr, transferred to the pension establishment, and Havildar Chandikaparshad Tewari to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st September 1915.

9th Bhopal Infantry.

Jemadar Ghulam Bhik Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Husain Ali Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 8th March 1915.

51th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Havildar-Major Rur Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 30th November 1915.

84th Punjabis.

Jemadars Atar Singh, Fazal Dad Khan and Ram Singh to be Subadars and Colour-Havildar Gopal Singh and Havildar Sajawal Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th August 1915.

88th Carnatic Infantry.

Jemadar Muthusami to be Subadar, *vice* Muttusami, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 3rd November 1915.

10th Jats.

No. 1324.—In Army Department Notification No. 1207, dated the 3rd December 1915, so far as it concerns the 10th Jats, *for* "Jairam" *read* "Ji Ram".

67th Punjabis.

No. 1325.—In Army Department Notification No. 1152, dated the 19th November 1915, so far as it concerns the 67th Punjabis, *for* "Muhammad Khan" *read* "Muhammad Alam".

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1326.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Victor Martin, Indian Army, has been permitted by the Right Honble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 31st December 1915.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 1327.—The following draft of a rule, which the Governor General in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), is published as required by Section 25, sub-section (1) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 31st January 1916.

Any objections or suggestions, which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft rule.

In the Cantonment Code, 1912, published under the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 192, dated the 1st March 1912, as subsequently amended, the following modification shall be made, namely:—

In Section 178, after the words "shall sell" the words "or offer or expose for sale" shall be inserted.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

Naval Divisions.

No. 1328.—Sub-Lieutenant William Douglas Braithwaite to be Lieutenant, *vice* N. Hamilton, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 24th November 1915.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 1329.—The Hon'ble Mr. Leonard Frederick Morshead to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* R. H. Waller, resigned. Dated the 25th May 1915.

Second Lieutenant Stephen Leslie to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 27th November 1915.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frank Frederick Lyall, C.I.E., to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* S. Leslie, promoted. Dated the 27th November 1915.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 1330.—Captain Walter Erskine Crum to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd August 1915.

United Provinces Horse.

1st (Southern) Regiment.

No. 1331.—Bernard Henry Bourdillon to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 11th November 1915.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 1332.—Thomas Garner Barker to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th November 1915.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 1333.—Herbert Robinson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th October 1915.

Phillip Furley Fyson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 11th November 1915.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1334.—Horace Octavius Penley to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

Huart Webber to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th November 1915.

William Edgar Andrews to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1915.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 1335.—Lieutenant Henry Hacking resigns his commission. Dated the 9th December 1915.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1336.—Senior Assistant Surgeon (Honorary Captain) Frederick Francis Bedell (Indian Subordinate Medical Department, retired) to be Medical Officer with the rank of Surgeon-Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 28th October 1915.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1337.—Harold Edwin Kinns to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 4th December 1915.

Robert McLintock Moodie to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 4th December 1915.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1338.—Arthur Harry Manliffe Barrington to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 22nd November 1915.

William Gerald Lely to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 27th November 1915.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1339.—Frederick Robert Morgan to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* G. W. N. Rose, promoted. Dated the 1st November 1913.

John Spencer Mahony to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th November 1913.

(*Army Department Notifications Nos. 509 and 546, dated the 29th May 1914 and 12th June 1914, respectively, so far as they refer to these officers, are hereby cancelled.*)

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1340.—Charles Hilton Brown to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th November 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 31st December 1915.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers were received in the Army Department between the 22nd and 28th December 1915 :—

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Remarks.
2nd-Lieutenant Herbert George Head.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 117th Mahrattas.	18th December 1915.	Mesopotamia	Killed in action.
Temporary Lieutenant M. B. Patel.	Indian Medical Service, attached 131st Indian Cavalry Field Ambulance.	20th December 1915.	Do.	Died of wounds.
Assistant Surgeon Joseph Valentine Fernandez.	Indian Subordinate Medical Department, attached Norfolk Regiment.	1st December 1915.	Do.	Killed in action.
Conductor Francis James Ring.	.....	14th June 1915 .	Persian Gulf	Was a clerk in the office of the Director, Medical Services in India.

ERRATUM.

In Army Department Notification dated the 3rd September 1915, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 4th September 1915, under column "date of decease" against Captain (Temporary Major) D'Arcy Mackenzie Fraser, *for* "Between 7th and 11th August 1915," *read* "7th August 1915."

B HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 31st December 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 42.—The services of Commander C. W. Shearme, R.I.M., Port Officer, Bombay, (sub. *pro tem.*), are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment as Presidency Port Officer and Marine Transport Officer, Madras, (sub. *pro tem.*), *vice* Commander W. B. Huddleston, R.I.M.; with effect from 22nd November 1915.

No. 43.—The services of Commander C. S. Hickman, R.I.M., Surveyor-in-Charge, Marine Survey of India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as Port Officer, Bombay, in relief of Commander C. W. Shearme, R.I.M.; with effect from the 21st November 1915.

PROMOTIONS.

No 44.—The following provisional promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the 12th December 1915.

To be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Henry Welch Thomas.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th December 1915

No. 354.—The services of Colonel C. H. Cowie, C.I.E., Agent, North Western Railway, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the 20th April 1916.

No. 355.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 354, dated the 24th December 1915, Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Waghorn, Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (temporarily on Military duty), is appointed Agent, North Western Railway, with effect from the 20th April 1916.

No. 356.—Colonel S. L. Craster, Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Agent, North Western Railway, during the absence of Colonel C. H. Cowie, C.I.E., on privilege leave and until further orders.

With reference to Notification No. 355, dated the 24th December 1915, Colonel Craster will hold the rank of Agent, North Western Railway, sub. *pro tem.* from the 20th April 1916.

The 29th December 1915.

No. 357.—Mr. F. A. Hince, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager in class I of that Establishment during the absence of Mr. N. C. Haldar, Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, on privilege leave.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 25th December 1915.

Burma.—No rain was reported during the week. Reaping of winter rice in Lower Burma is now general and the outturn is promising. In Upper Burma the sowing of miscellaneous and island crops is progressing. Harvesting of cotton, groundnut and millet is proceeding. Standing crops are generally satisfactory. The health of livestock is normal. The market for unhusked rice of the new season's crop has hardly opened yet.

Assam.—During the week the weather was seasonable. Rain is still wanted for spring crops in Goalpara and Sibsagar. Harvesting of winter rice is in full swing with outturn fair to good. Pressing of sugarcane and plucking of cotton commenced. Prospects of mustard, pulses and other standing crops are generally favourable. Ploughing of land for autumn rice and jute is in progress. The price of common rice is almost stationary. Cattle disease is reported from three districts.

Bengal.—The week was rainless. Harvesting of winter rice is in brisk progress and a good outturn is anticipated for the province as a whole. The condition and prospects of standing spring crops are reported to be favourable. So far cattle disease exists in three districts only. The daily average of persons engaged on test works amounted in Bankura to 3,160 and in Tippera to 3,753. Gratuitous relief was given to 15,883 persons in these two districts. The average price of common rice for the province fell by about 21 per cent. as compared with that in the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of paddy continues. Pressing of sugarcane and weeding of spring crops are in progress. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice is still practically stationary. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. Attendance of persons on test works in Manbhum was 2,142 and in Singhbhum 893. Gratuitous relief was given to 286 persons in Manbhum. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week and the need for it is still being felt in the north and west of the province. Irrigation of spring crops, weeding of poppy, pressing of sugarcane and threshing of rice continue. Standing crops are doing well. Agricultural stock is in good condition and little cattle disease is reported. Fodder still continues dear in the Aligarh and Muttra districts. Markets are well supplied. Prices are generally stationary.

Punjab.—The weather was generally dry. Picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane are in progress and the yield is generally normal on irrigated areas and below normal on unirrigated areas. Late sowings of wheat, etc., continue on irrigated areas of some districts. Condition of standing irrigated crops is fair but unirrigated crops are suffering for want of rain which is urgently wanted everywhere. *Toria* is being harvested and the yield is normal. Cattle are generally healthy but are weak owing to scarcity of fodder in parts of the south-east and west. Water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and range between warning and scarcity rates. Prices of wheat—Rawalpindi 8¾, Lahore and Ferozepore 9 and Lyallpur 9½ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Provinces.—No rain fell during the week and it is urgently needed all over the Province. The weather is cold and clear. The condition of standing crops on irrigated areas is average everywhere and on unirrigated lands poor in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan and average in Bannu. Sowings of spring crops are proceeding. Harvesting of autumn crops still continues with outturn average in Peshawar and Bannu and below average in Dera Ismail Khan. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress, the outturn is reported to be average. Condition of cattle good except in unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil, Bannu district. Fodder is procurable but scarce in the Nowshera tahsil, Peshawar district and in unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil. Water is sufficient but scanty in unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil and in some villages of Dera Ismail Khan districts. Public health is good. Prices are high and stationary in Dera Ismail Khan. That of barley in Peshawar and Bannu is rising and of maize in Peshawar and of wheat, gram and maize in Bannu falling slightly.

Jammu.—*Light rain fell.* Prices are fluctuating, wheat sells for from 8 to 11 and maize 11 to 20 seers per rupee. Condition of standing crops fair. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in Jammu, Ramnagar and the Kotli tahsils only. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are in need of rain. Cattle are generally healthy. Water is inadequate. Fodder is insufficient in Baramula. Prices are high

Rajputana.—During the week the weather was cool and with occasional clouds. Slight showers fell in Merwar and parts of Jaipur. Spring sowings have been completed in most places. Irrigation is in progress. Standing crops on wet areas are in good condition. Rain is needed in Bikaner, Dholpur, Dungarpur and Ajmer Merwara. Pasturage and fodder are generally scarce. The condition of cattle is generally fair to good except in Marwar, Kishangarh and Ajmer. Prices are rising in Jaisalmer, Mewar, Tonk and Alwar, falling in Marwar and Ksrauli and steady elsewhere. Numbers on text works Merwara 649.

Central India.—Winter showers fell in Barwari and Manpur in the southern states but no rain was received elsewhere including Gwalior where it is badly needed. The rainfall has been insufficient in Gwalior and in Mehidpur and the Rampura Bhanpura districts of the Indore State. Sowing of spring crops is nearly completed in Gwalior, autumn crops are being harvested everywhere Cotton is being picked in Indore, Malwa and Bhopal and sugarcane being pressed in Gwalior. Standing crops are good. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in the Tarana, Kannod and Manasa perganas of Indore, the Nagode State in Baghelkhand, Diwas in Malwa and parts of Dhar and Jobat in the southern states. Fodder is sufficient throughout. Prices are high in Baghelkhand, normal in Bhopal and steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cool and occasionally cloudy during the week. Akola and Buldana had 1¼ and 2¼ inches of rain respectively. Eleven other districts also received light showers, nowhere exceeding 63 cents. Reaping, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in progress. Spring crops are generally in good condition and prospects are favourable. The supply of fodder and water is adequate everywhere. Cattle are faring well. Variations in prices of food grains are unimportant.

Feudatory States.—Standing crops are in flourshing condition. Prices are almost steady or fluctuating slightly.

Bombay.—No rain fell during week in Dharwar and Kolhapur. Standing crops are generally good but have been damaged by unfavourable winds in parts of Bijapur and are withering in parts of Thar and Parkar and Kaira. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Picking of cotton is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Baroda, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. Spring sowings continue in Sind. The supply of fodder is sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Baroda, Cutch and Kathiawar. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar. Drinking water is generally sufficient. Irrigation water is deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda. Prices are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—Autumn cotton is being generally picked and the early rice crop is being harvested in parts. Spring crop is generally fair to good but has been damaged somewhat either by rats or locusts in parts of the Usmanabad and Nizamabad districts. Late rice lands are being prepared and sown. Cattle disease prevails in seven talukas. Prices of grains are high and steady. The highest price in districts is juar 9¾ seers in Gulbarga and the lowest twenty-four seers in Adilabad.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week. Prices of food grains are generally steady. The markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in fair condition. The outturn of harvested paddy and sugarcane is good and that of *ragi*, horsegram, groundnut and cotton fair. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Thirty-two cents of rain was received. Agricultural prospects are good. Reaping of rice has commenced. Picking of coffee continues. Cardamom picking almost completed. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Fodder for cattle is sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in Tanjore and Pudukkottai, fair in South Arcot, Ramnad and Tinnevelly, light to *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally but withering or require more rain in parts of four districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding or concluding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The supply of water is sufficient except in parts of Anantapur, South Arcot, and the central parts except Coimbatore and Madura. Pasture is generally sufficient Fodder is available except in parts of five districts. Prices are generally stationary.

F. NOYCE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.			Total earnings for week ending			Earnings per mile open for week			Total earnings from 1st April to—			Compared with 1913-14.		Compared with 1914-15.	
	During official year 1914-15.	1913.	1914.	1915.	19th December 1913.	18th December 1914.	18th December 1915.	1913.	1914	1915.	19th December 1913.	18th December 1914	18th December 1915.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	295	2,669	2,676	2 86	9,17 400	8,08.144	8,22,000	344	303	306	2,87,97,392	2,80,58,712	2,89,32,000	1,34,608	...	8,73,288	...
Beswada Extension	414	21	21	21	6,955	8,362	8,800	331	398	419	2,66,938	3,11,093	3,26,000	59,062	...	14,907	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	657	998	1,001	1,0 1	7,19,714	6,33,129	6,93,000	721	632	692	2,45,36,808	2,34,23.114	2,42,20,000	...	3,07,808	8,06,886	...
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	401	1,572	1570	1,587	8 40 954	6,84 391	6,12,000	535	436	386	2,72,15 953	2,28,32,119	2,41,62,000	...	30,53,953	13,29,881	...
East Indian	777	2 549	2,571	2,572	20 17 339	20,43 195	19,75,000	791	795	768	7,33,38,537	7,26,21,479	7,30,48,000	...	2,90,537	4,26,521	...
Great Indian Peninsula	581	2,537	2,552	2,605	19,87 732	15.99,034	20,33,000	784	626	780	5,65 47.591	5,06,83,582	5,66,59,000	1,11 409	...	59,75 618	...
Agra-Delhi Chord	489	126	126	126	48 035	78,443	64,500	382	583	512	15,78,782	21,22,929	18,71,000	2,92,218	...	...	2,51,929
Baran-Kotah	72	40	40	40	3,265	1,721	4,500	81	43	112	1,14,341	97.433	1,53,000	38,659	...	55,567	...
Bhopal-Itarsi	405	57	57	57	26,922	23.645	34,700	474	415	609	11,63,146	8,04,378	9,88,000	...	1,75,146	1,88,622	...
Cawnpore-Banda	54	33	77	76	423	4.724	5,300	13	61	70	43,335	1,25,283	1,92,000	1,48,665	...	66,717	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	281	2,585	2,553	2,551	7.41 778	7,07,756	7,18,000	287	277	281	2,61,86,848	2,60,66,351	2,86,52,000	24,65,152	...	25,85,649	...
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	392	4,012	4,010	4,010	16,89,664	13,20,854	15,20,000	421	329	379	6,21,18,976	6,02,34,302	5,91,30,000	...	29,88,973	...	11,04,302
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Barhwal 3' 3½" link)	248	1,600	1,601	1,603	4,76 432	3,36.733	4,80,000	298	210	262	1,67,31,328	1,39,01,920	1,53,29,000	...	14,02,328	14,27,080	...
Hardwar-Dehra	280	32	32	32	9,039	8,132	8,200	282	254	256	3,41,066	3,34,788	3,58,000	16,934	...	23,212	...
Assam-Bengal	156	812	948	864	1,32 081	1,22,528	1,09,000	164	145	126	48,36,417	47,41,728	47,57,000	...	79,417	15,272	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	302	1,828	1,828	1,828	6,07.180	5,64,300	6,39,000	332	309	350	2 02 65,658	1,96,22,333	2,08,90,000	6,24,342	...	12,67,667	...
Burma	310	1,552	1,342	1 342	4,33,489	3,49 460	3,24,000	279	260	241	1,62,17,831	1,44,23.124	1,32,06,000	...	30,11,831	...	12,17,124
Burma Extensions	169	...	187	187	...	22,345	25,000	...	119	134	...	11,29.781	11,16,000	(11,16,000	...	...	13,781
Southern Shan States	35	...	48	70	...	1,474	5,000	...	30	71	...	33,570	2,10,000	2,10,000	...	1,76,430	...
Dhone-Kurnool	68	...	32	32	..	2.020	2,000	...	63	63	...	75,357	86,100	86,100	...	10,743	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	152	124	124	124	24,753	19,265	13,200	199	155	106	9,68,398	7,02,640	8,78,000	...	90,398	1,75,360	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	119	287	287	293	35,107	36,937	31,500	122	125	107	15,36 451	13,09.718	13,06,000	...	2,30,451	...	3,718
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	171	411	411	411	82,145	59 906	67,700	200	146	165	27,15,395	26.29,785	26,14,000	...	1,01,395	...	15,785
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	360	1,451	1,455	1,455	5,28,609	4,49 373	5,82,000	364	307	400	2,00,86,338	1,97,13,771	2,07,78,000	6,91,662	...	10,64,229	...
Travancore Branch	159	108	108	108	17,977	11 426	14,860	166	106	137	6,60,324	6,60,666	7,08,000	47,676	...	47,344	...
Tirhoot	232	785	788	826	2,36.578	1,74,753	1,87,000	301	222	226	71.18.543	67,08,142	60,55,000	...	10,63,543	...	6,53,142
Broach-Jambusar	...	...	30	30	...	1,337	1,200	...	45	40	...	(a)4,485	51,300	51,300	...	46,815	...
Jorhat Provincial	73	89	80	82	2,480	2,065	2,600	76	69	81	92,188	88,143	1,11,000	18,862	...	22,857	...
TOTAL	392	26,221	26,405	26,569	1,15,86,049	1,00,69,452	1,00,23,000	443	381	411	39,34,78,331	37,34,60,516	38,67,95,400	...	66,83,131	1,33,34,884	...
All other Railways.																	
Amritsar-Patti	241	56	56	56	17,476	11 097	11,000	312	198	196	5,33,555	5,09.033	5,31,000	...	2,555	21,967	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	165	114	114	114	21 401	13,511	19,700	187	118	173	7,41,997	6,61 269	6,26,000	...	15 997		95 269
Bina-Guna[illegible]																	

Southern Punjab (Main line)	240	425	425	425	1,14,790	99,655	1,09,000	270	234	2[illegible]	38,48,834	38,06,657	43,64,000	5,15,166	...	99,884	2,37,698	...	...
Jullundur-Doab	65	99	133	133	9,643	9,310	8,500	97	70	[illegible]	1,72,127	2,84,427	3,16,000	1,43,873	...	...	31,573	...	...
Ludhiana Extension	149	155	155	155	22,165	23,020	27,000	143	149	174	9,50,622	8,42,912	9,72,000	21,478	...	...	1,29,088	...	...
Sutlej Valley	55	208	208	208	14,641	9,449	10,000	70	45	48	4,69,892	4,24,708	4,67,000	...	...	2,892	42,292	...	...
Tapti Valley	164	155	155	155	43,882	25,018	24,300	276	161	157	9,73,184	7,83,586	8,91,000	...	...	82,184	1,07,414	...	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	34	2,331	2,464	2,300	69	73	68	91,472	89,531	89,300	...	...	2,172	...	...	231
Ahmedabad-Parantij	92	89	89	89	8,260	8,911	8,700	93	100	98	2,70,451	2,91,743	2,87,000	16,549	...	...	...	...	4,743
Bengal and North-Western	168	1,239	1,241	1,242	2,07,583	1,87,312	1,95,000	168	151	157	76,46,638	76,49,975	67,85,000	...	...	8,61,638	...	...	7,64,975
Bengal-Dooars	201	153	153	153	36,708	34,364	34,200	240	225	224	12,31,375	11,52,411	11,33,000	...	...	98,375	...	...	19,411
Beruada-Masulipatam	150	52	52	52	6,768	8,248	6,800	131	159	131	2,49,513	2,77,553	2,79,000	29,487	...	...	1,447	...	...
Bhavnagar State	130	227	227	246	28,892	32,179	32,000	127	142	130	10,49,902	11,39,899	11,09,000	59,098	...	...	...	...	30,899
Cooch Behar State	157	33	33	33	6,200	5,429	4,700	187	164	142	2,02,733	1,90,290	1,81,000	...	...	21,733	...	...	9,290
Dibru-Sadiya	289	86	86	86	27,380	25,088	23,900	318	292	275	9,66,084	9,30,497	9,94,000	27,916	...	...	63,503	...	...
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	184	199	15,617	17,038	16,300	85	93	82	5,59,723	5,94,043	5,97,000	37,277	...	...	2,957	...	...
Gondal-Porbandar State	124	211	220	220	29,028	26,015	31,900	138	118	145	9,67,339	9,75,177	10,04,000	36,661	...	...	28,823	...	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	184	442	442	442	1,09,271	73,016	1,16,000	247	165	262	27,30,470	29,59,772	27,67,000	36,530	...	...	...	...	1,92,772
Jaipur State	77	73	73	73	5,656	5,796	5,600	78	80	77	2,12,035	1,96,025	2,07,000	...	...	5,035	10,975	...	...
Jamnagar	107	54	54	54	6,011	5,189	6,200	111	96	114	2,05,915	2,13,294	2,16,000	10,085	...	...	2,706	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	87	1,030	1,074	1,074	1,06,482	90,259	1,07,000	103	83	100	39,20,771	33,00,467	41,22,000	2,01,229	...	...	8,21,533	...	...
Junagad State	105	113	114	121	11,920	11,483	13,300	105	101	110	4,16,837	4,24,345	4,42,000	25,163	...	...	17,655	...	...
Kolhapur State	206	29	29	29	8,440	6,094	5,100	291	208	176	2,20,566	2,11,454	2,23,000	2,434	...	...	11,546	...	...
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	39	100	100	100	5,310	4,268	4,300	53	43	43	1,50,043	1,44,565	1,49,000	...	...	1,043	4,435	...	...
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	159	93	93	93	13,993	13,153	12,900	150	141	139	5,67,467	5,57,935	5,24,000	...	...	43,467	...	...	33,935
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	55	10,544	11,043	11,000	191	200	200	3,54,600	3,38,507	3,86,000	31,493	...	...	47,493	...	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon	124	268	268	268	33,099	27,962	34,100	124	104	127	14,86,395	12,45,014	12,82,000	...	...	2,04,395	36,986	...	...
Sangli State	148	5	5	5	920	685	600	184	137	120	25,811	25,762	28,900	3,089	...	...	3,138	...	...
Shoranur-Cochin	198	65	65	65	12,630	11,972	15,600	194	184	240	4,65,502	4,70,160	4,90,000	24,493	...	...	19,840	...	...
Tanjore District Board	163	103	103	112	15,205	14,322	18,500	148	139	160	7,25,575	7,00,434	7,41,000	15,425	...	...	40,566	...	...
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	76	67	67	67	6,608	4,746	4,300	98	71	64	2,05,806	1,86,692	1,88,000	...	...	17,806	1,808	...	...
Bangalore-Chikballapur (d)	...	...	...	27	...	...	1,000	...	...	37	...	...	31,000	31,000	...	...	31,000	...	...
Barsi	185	116	116	117	28,497	15,222	14,000	245	131	120	8,06,939	7,61,439	6,78,000	...	...	1,28,939	...	...	83,439
Billimora-Kalamba	15	...	13	26	...	343	300	...	26	12	...	(e) 5,567	25,600	25,600	...	...	20,033	...	...
Champaner-Shivrajpur	62	20	20	20	1,267	861	1,400	63	46	70	61,270	45,579	43,500	...	...	17,770	...	...	2,079
Dhond-Baramati	36	...	27	27	...	1,081	1,200	...	40	44	...	(f) 31,867	50,900	50,900	...	...	19,033	...	...
Ellichpur-Yeotmal	82	...	67	117	...	5,549	13,000	...	82	111	...	1,73,223	2,53,000	2,53,000	...	...	79,777	...	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	94	142	142	147	13,560	13,153	12,900	96	93	88	4,48,988	4,80,389	4,41,000	...	...	7,988	...	...	39,889
Godhra-Lunavada	35	...	25	25	...	847	800	...	33	32	...	30,339	35,000	35,000	...	...	4,661	...	...
Jacobabad-Kashmore	...	...	76	76	...	1,152	2,000	...	15	26	...	(g) 2,431	83,000	83,000	...	...	80,569	...	...
Kolar District	29	...	11	11	...	609	600	...	55	54	...	25,969	31,500	31,500	...	...	5,531	...	...
Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	26	455	504	500	17	19	19	18,354	17,779	16,900	...	...	1,454	...	...	879
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	82	28	28	28	2,009	2,051	2,000	72	74	71	71,642	83,746	96,600	24,958	...	...	12,854	...	...
Petlad-Vaso	...	...	15	19	...	260	200	...	12	10	...	(h) 360	35,700	35,700	...	...	35,340	...	...
Rajpipla State	67	37	37	37	1,932	1,967	2,000	52	53	54	86,390	84,771	75,500	...	...	10,890	...	...	9,271
Darjeeling-Himalayan	428	51	51	51	19,565	13,719	14,300	384	269	280	8,99,873	8,79,460	9,11,000	11,127	...	...	31,540	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (i)	...	...	...	100	...	...	5,400	...	...	54	...	...	98,800	98,800	...	...	98,800	...	...
Pipar-Bilara	19	25	25	25	424	787	300	17	31	12	19,301	18,777	19,100	...	...	201	323	...	...
TOTAL	152	7,429	7,753	8,076	13,10,135	10,83,104	12,35,200	176	140	153	4,45,01,419	4,27,45,094	4,47,74,900	2,73,481	...	...	20,29,806	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	337	33,650	34,158	34,645	1,28,96,184	1,11,52,556	1,21,58,200	383	326	351	43,79,79,950	41,62,05,610	43,15,70,300	...	...	64,09,650	1,53,64,690	...	...

(a) From 23rd November 1914. (b) Opened from 10th June 1915. (c) Opened from 10th June 1915. (d) Opened from 1st April 1915. (e) From 23rd July 1914. (f) From 20th May 1914. (g) From 1st December 1914. (h) From 10th December 1914. (i) Opened from 16th June 1914.

A. T. STOWELL,

Simla, the 29th December 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 31st December 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 25th December 1915 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	8	8
		Kaira District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	15	16
		Surat District	7	4
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Thana „	1	1
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Thana District	1	1
	Central	Nasik District	213	148
		Ahmednagar District	15	11
		East Khandesh „	...	...
		West Khandesh „	...	...
		Poona Town	2	1
		Poona District	63	52
		Satara „	81	63
		Sholapur Town	105	72
		Sholapur District	571	427
	Southern	Alibag Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Belgaum „	154	118
		Dharwar „	188	78
		Kanara „	...	...
		Hubli Town	9	5
		Bijapur District	86	68
	Sind	Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	...	...
		Sukkur „	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	13	1
		Bhavnagar Port	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	248	185
		Akalkot State	72	41
		Savanur „	...	...
		Surat Agency	1	...
		Kathiawar Agency	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	26	17
		Satara „	8	9
		TOTAL	1,837	1,326
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	42 (a)	35 (a)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Anantapur District	...	1 (a)
		North Arcot District	47 (c)	31 (b)
		Cuddapah „	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Mangalore Town and Port	9	7
		Chittoor District	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem Town	125	77
		Salem District	91 (d)	61 (d)
		Madura „	1 (a)	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	81 (d)	57 (e)
		Nilgiris District	4	3
		Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		Dhanushkodi „	...	...
		TOTAL	401	278

(a) One imported. (b) Three imported. (c) Five imported. (d) Two imported. (e) Six imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pubna ,,	...	...
			...	...
Behar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	30	42
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	10	6
		Shahabad District	78	45
	Tirhut	Saran District	85	72
		Champaran District	9	10
		Muzaffarpur ,,	5	2
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	22	15
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	289	192
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur District	16	11
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	...	...
	Allahabad	Cawnpore City	5	5
		Cawnpore District	19	18
		Fatehpur ,,	1	...
		Allahabad ,,	13	13
	Benares	Benares District	12	8
		Jaunpur ,,	2	2
		Ghazipur ,,	88	83
		Ballia ,,	65	64
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	112	79
		Basti ,,	25	24
		Azamgarh ,,	52	43
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	...	...
		Unao ,,	36	35
		Rai Bareli ,,	23	19
		Sitapur ,,	3	2
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	51	32
		Gonda ,,	20	18
		Sultanpur ,,	19	10
		Partabgarh ,,	...	...
		Bara Banki ,,	85	28
		TOTAL	597	494

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	15	25
		Karnal „	2	2
		Ambala „	...	...
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur „	...	...
		Ferozepore „	...	...
	Lahore	Sialkot „	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	...	..
		Jhelum „	...	...
		Rawalpindi „	2	2
		Attock „	...	1
	Multan	Montgomery District	...	...
		Lyallpur „	...	...
	Native States.	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	7	7
		Kalsia „	6	4
		Jind „	4	2
		TOTAL	36	43
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	4	4
		Insein District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	8	5
		Hanthawaddy „	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...
		Bassein District	2	2
		Henzada „	5	4
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
	Magwe	Magwe District	18	8
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	112	112
		Bhamo District	3	1
	Sagaing	Sagaing District	6	5
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila „	14	11
		Yamethin „	...	...
		Myingyan „	...	...
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	...	...
		TOTAL	174	162
Assam	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	—
		TOTAL	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	2	1
		Nagpur District	34	19
		Kamptee Cantonment	...	...
		Bhandara District	21	11
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	58	20
		Chanda „	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
		Saugor Town	...	...
		Seoni Town	14	11
		Seoni District	56	41
		Mandla „	...	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	2	...
		Khandwa Town	...	...
		Nimar Town	...	...
		Nimar District	...	...
		Burhanpur Town	...	...
		Narsinghpur District	...	...
		Chindwara District	4	4
			8	3
	Berar	Amraoti Town	13	13
		Amraoti District	194	144
		Yeotmal Town	21	10
		Yeotmal District	2	2
		Akola Town	4	4
		Akola District	178	110
		Buldana „	78	50
		TOTAL	684	443

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	14	13
		Bangalore City	3	2
		Bangalore District	56	40
		Mysore City	1	1
		Mysore District	27	19
		Hassan „	6	3
		Kadur „	6	7
		Kolar „	6	8
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	11	6
		Chitaldroog „	20	18
		TOTAL	150	117
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	...	...
		Gulbarga „	...	...
		Usmanabad „	...	...
		Bidar „	...	...
		Medak „	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas District	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Nizamabad District	...	...
		Nander „	...	...
		Warangal „	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	*	*
Central India.	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	9	7
		Gwalior „	...	...
		Jaora „	1	2
		Indore City	92	74
		Indore State	15	16
		Indore Residency Bazar	2	1
		Ujjain State	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		Mhow	...	...
		TOTAL	119 (a)	100 (a)
Rajputana.	...	Chitor	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur „	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Hazara District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	23	16
		TOTAL	23	16
		GRAND TOTAL	4,258	3,186

(a) For the week ending 18th December 1915.
* Return not received.

In the return for the week ending 18th December 1915, the following corrections should be made :—
Bhopal State read 1 case, 1 death *for nil*.
Indore City „ 145 cases, 90 deaths *for nil*.
Indore State „ 20 „ 20 „ „ „

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 1. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1916.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such offici papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such c may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governc General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by La or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMEN *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21, 1915.

Third COTTON Forecast, 1915-16.

This forecast is based on reports furnished provinces, which comprise the entire cotton area India. It deals with reports on both the early the late crops up to the 1st December, 1915. fourth and final report will, as usual, be publis in the third week of February, 1916.

The total area so far reported this year amount 17,390,000 acres as against 23,977,000 acres (revised figure) on this date last year, or a decrease 27 per cent. As compared with the final estimat last year (24,634,000 acres), the present estimate falls short by 29 per cent.

The total estimated yield is 3,687,000 bales of lbs. each, as against 4,993,000 bales (the revised figu on this date last year, or a decrease of 26 per c As compared with the final estimate of last y (5,233,000 bales), the present estimate falls by 30 per cent.

The present outturn as compared with the actual exports (net) abroad, the mill consumption, and the estimated extra-factory consumption in 1914-15 (4,889,000 bales) * shows a decrease of 25 per cent.

The present figures for the provinces are :

	Acres	Bale 400
Bombay (a)	4,018,000	832,000
Central Provinces and Be	4,061,000	1,106,000
Madras (a)	1,982,000	270,000
Punjab (a)	926,000	203,000
United Provinces (a)	835,000	262,000
Sind	204,000	78,00
Burma	205,000	30,00
Bihar and Orissa	66,000	16,00
Bengal (a)	88,000	30,00
N.-W. Frontier Prov	26,000	6,00
Ajmer-Merwara	23,000	2,00
Assam	32,000	10,00
Hyderabad	2,964,000	450,00
Co	1,071,000	207,00
Baroda	556,000	107,00
Rajput	245,000	68,00
Mysor	90,000	10,00
Total	17,390,000	3,687,00

* Net exports abroad from September, 1914, to August, 1915, were 2,118,000 bales, the mill consumption 1,771,000 bales, and the estimated extra-factory consumption 1,000,000 bales as accepted by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

(a) Including Native States.

(b) An addition of about 1,000 bales may be made to estimate in respect of the crop in the Native States of I and Orissa, which make no returns.

The decrease in the area sown this year is attributed chiefly to the low prices of cotton obtained last year, and also in some provinces to the vagaries of the monsoon. The condition of the crop is reported to be on the whole from fair to good, except in the Western Punjab, Burma, Ajmer-Merwara, and Rajputana. In these tracts the crop suffered severely from drought. On the basis of these figures, the average outturn per acre of the present crop for all India is 85 lbs., as against 83 lbs. last year.

A statement showing the present estimates of area and yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton is, for the first time, given below. Of the total area, Oomras represent 55 per cent, Bengal-Sind 13 per cent, Dholleras 7 per cent, Broach 6 per cent, Coompta-Dharwars 5 per cent, and Westerns and Northerns 5 per cent.

Trade descriptions :

Description of cotton	Area (acres)	Yield (in bales of 400 lbs.)
Oomras—		
Khandesh	1,210,000	316,000
Central India	1,071,000	207,000
Barsi and Nagar (*c*)	3,167,000	483,000
Berar	2,869,000	830,000
Central Provinces	1,192,000	276,000
Total	9,509,000	2,112,000
Dholleras	1,146,000	148,000
Bengal-Sind—		
United Provinces	835,000	262,000
Rajputana	269,000	70,000
Sind-Punjab	1,156,000	287,000
Others	70,000	18,000
Total	2,330,000	637,000
Broach	1,024,000	210,000
Coompta-Dharwars	925,000	219,000
Westerns and Northerns	941,000	101,000
Cocanadas	274,000	43,000
Tinnevellys	506,000	90,000
Salems including Cambodias	276,000	42,000
Comillas, Burmas, and other sorts (*d*)	459,000	85,000
GRAND TOTAL	17,390,000	3,687,000

(*c*) Includes Hyderabad.

(*d*) Includes 13,000 acres and 2,000 bales for tracts in Bombay which furnish no regular statistics, 29,000 acres and 3,000 bales for the Banganapalle State in Madras, and 90,000 acres and 10,000 bales for the Mysore State, information regarding the trade descriptions of cotton not being furnished for these tracts.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Bombay (26·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area under both early and late cotton is estimated up to 1st December at 4,018,000 acres (1,247,000 acres being in Native States excluding Baroda), which is 37 per cent below the area reported at this date last year. The decline is mainly the result of the low prices obtained for the staple last year. Rains for sowing were scanty in North Gujarat and Kathiawar, which account for about 63 per cent of the total decline ; in some other parts of the Presidency the rains were unsuitable for cotton sowing, and part of the area usually devoted to cotton was placed under food and fodder crops. The expected yield is at present estimated at 832,000 bales (including 184,000 bales in the Native States), which is 38 per cent short of the estimate made at this date last year. The Provincial Director of Agriculture is of opinion that this estimate, which is based on district returns, is somewhat low. In North Gujarat and Kathiawar the crop partially withered in places through the absence of rain, but that which survived the prolonged drought was benefited by the rain in October and is in fair condition at present. In South Gujarat the crop has fared well and its outlook is promising. In the Deccan the crop has done very well in Khandesh under favourable seasonal conditions, though some damage through shedding of late bolls is reported from places. Elsewhere in the Deccan the crop suffered to some extent through heavy rains in October, and its condition is only fair. In the Karnatak rains after sowing have been generally favourable and the crop is doing fairly well, except in a few places whence damage from disease is reported. The area and outturn of cotton by trade descriptions in the Bombay Presidency (including Baroda but excluding Sind) are :—

	Acres	Bales
Oomras { Khandesh	1,210,083	316,276
Oomras { Barsi and Nagar	202,933	32,966
Dholleras	1,146,338	148,341
Bengal-Sind (Rajputana)	565	177
Broach	1,023,900	210,433
Coompta-Dharwars	924,961	218,569
Westerns and Northerns	52,290	9,624

Central Provinces and Berar (20·1 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 4,061,000 acres, which is 14 per cent less than the area reported at this date last year. The contraction in area, which is shared by all the districts except Hoshangabad, is due to the comparatively low prices of last year. The yield is estimated at 1,106,000 bales, being 1 per cent above the estimate made at this time last year. Sowings were made under favourable conditions, but continuous and excessive rainfall in the last week of September and the first fortnight of October somewhat damaged the crop in all the important cotton districts except Nimar and Akola. The Director of Land Records is, however, of opinion that it is extremely probable that the damage will be fully compensated for by extra pickings later in the season. The trade description of cotton grown in these provinces is Oomras.

Madras (10·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area on the 1st December is estimated at 1,982,000 acres (20,000 acres being in the Banganapalle State), which is 10 per cent less than the area at the corresponding date of last year. The fall in the price of cotton is generally ascribed for the decreased sowings, but the fact that the price of cotton has been steadily on the up grade from August has undoubtedly restored confidence and stimulated sowings. The general opinion from practically all the districts is optimistic, and the total yield is estimated at 270,000 bales (3,000 bales being in the Native State), which is only 2 per cent less than the estimate at this date last year. The Director of Agriculture remarks that it is really far too early to say how the next three and a half months will fare and that the estimate may easily require revision. In the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, and Chittoor rains have continued exceptionally late, and there has been some shedding of flowers. The local officers contemplate a very fair outturn, but it is certain that the crop will be late in coming to picking. The crop in Coimbatore is also expected to be much better than last year's. The area and outturn of cotton according to trade descriptions in the British districts of the Presidency are as follows :—

	Acres	Bales
Tinnevellys	506,500	89,700
Salems, including Cambodias	275,900	42,300
Northerns and Westerns	885,300	91,000
Cocanadas	274,100	42,700
Others	17,300	1,300

Punjab (7·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 926,000 acres (81,000 acres being in the Native States), which is only about half the area reported at this date last year. The decrease is due partly to unfavourable climatic conditions for sowing, partly to heavy stocks from the previous crop, and partly, though principally, to the heavy fall in the price of cotton. The total yield is estimated at 203,000 bales (32,000 bales being in the Native States), which is 58 per cent below the estimate made at this date last year. The monsoon rainfall was entirely insufficient, the west of the province suffering most from drought, which caused flowers to fall off and encouraged insect pests. Pickings were late in the submontane and south-western tracts.

United Provinces (5·6 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 835,000 acres (including 13,000 acres in the Rampur State), which is 46 per cent short of the area reported at this date last year. The yield is estimated at 262,000 bales (3,000 bales being in the Native State), which also shows a fall of nearly 46 per cent. The season has not been a favourable one for the cotton crop. In parts of the Meerut and Agra divisions the rainfall was scanty in August, though somewhat better in September. In these tracts the irrigated crop did well, but the unirrigated crop suffered from want of rain. In the remaining cotton growing tracts—particularly the lower Doab and South Oudh — the rainfall during August and September was excessive and serious damage was done to the crop, which in places was submerged. As the prospects of cotton in these areas were doubtful, some portion of the land under cotton was ploughed up in September for wheat.

Sind (1·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 204,000 acres (3,000 acres being in the Khairpur State), showing a fall of nearly 36 per cent as compared with the estimate at this date last year. The restricted cultivation everywhere was due to low inundation. The yield is estimated at 78,000 bales (including 1,000 bales in the Khairpur State) being 33 per cent less than the estimate at this date last year. The crop suffered from insufficiency of water-supply, and its condition is only fair.

Burma (0·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 203,000 acres, which is 27 per cent short of the area reported at this date last year. The contraction is due chiefly to unremunerative prices realized last year. The yield is estimated at 30,000 bales, being 41 per cent less than the estimate of last year at the corresponding date. The poor outturn is partly due to the scarcity of rain in some of the districts.

Bihar and Orissa (0·4 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown with cotton crops, both early and late (66,000 acres), falls short by 6 per cent. The estimated yield (16,000 bales) is nearly 7 per cent larger as compared with the estimates at this date last year. The crop in the Native States, for which no statistics are available, is roughly estimated at some 1,000 bales. The weather conditions have been favourable for the early crop, and its prospects are on the whole good. For the late crop conditions were unfavourable in the beginning; but since October prospects have on the whole improved, and the condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair.

Bengal (0·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is estimated at 88,000 acres, being 3 per cent short of the estimate at this date last year, and the total estimated yield (30,000 bales) is 14 per cent less. The weather and general conditions of the early crop are reported to have been favourable in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bankura, and Mymensingh, but they were unfavourable in Midnapare and in the Hill Tippera State on account of drought in the former and excessive rain in the latter. A fair crop is, however, expected for the province. The condition of the late crop is generally reported to be favourable so far. The area and outturn of cotton are according to trade descriptions :—

	Acres	Bales
Bengal-Sind	3,900	1,400
Comillas	83,900	28,300

North-West Frontier Province (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is reported to be 26,000 acres, being nearly 57 per cent less than the area at this date last year. The estimated yield (6,000 bales) is also 57 per cent short as compared with last year. The contraction is generally due to the disturbed state of the market for cotton on account of the war and to the paucity of rain at sowing time.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India) reports 23,000 acres and 2,000 bales as compared with 54,000 acres and 15,000 bales last year.

Assam (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The estimated area is 32,000 acres, which is 6 per cent less than the area reported at this date last year, while the estimated yield (10,000 bales) is 23 per cent less. The season has not on the whole been favourable. Excessive rain at the time of sowing followed by shortage in October and November greatly damaged the crop in the principal cotton growing districts.

Hyderabad (1·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is now reported to be 2,964,000 acres, which is 18 per cent short as compared with last year, the shortage being mainly due to the war. The yield is estimated at 450,000 bales, being 12 per cent more than last year's. According to the estimates of the district authorities, the outturn this year amounts to 617,000 bales as against their estimate of 611,000 bales at this date last year. The Director-General of Revenue to His Highness the Nizam's Government is of opinion that, considering the contraction in the area and also the fact that actual figures have not been received from seven districts, the estimate for the present year may be taken at about 450,000 bales approximately. The crop of last year was estimated by him at 400,000 bales. The detailed district figures are as follows :—

	1915-16		1914-15	
	acres	bales	acres	bales
Aurangabad .	353,772	66,403	513,340	123,125
Bir . . .	253,400	94,300	306,917	112,531
Parbhani . .	690,130	256,223	733,939	107,432
Nander . .	354,071	15,000	330,024	13,745
Gulbargah . .	38,751	10,707	55,244	13,655
Raichur . .	301,189	24,860	438,961	36,395
Usmanabad .	28,642	1,015	40,085	1,402
Bidar . .	114,753	8,039	170,966	6,963
Medak . .	2,805	2,229	3,096	2,463
Mahbubnagar .	5,578	914	6,329	1,057
Nalgundah .	10,458	3,486	11,872	1,665
Nizamabad .	18,646	4,567	19,597	2,035
Warangal . .	26,573	5,566	20,705	2,458
Adilabad . .	119,776	24,000	127,643	25,600
Karimnagar .	34,038	2,378	43,330	5,854
Non-Government Estates.	610,646	96,947	778,083	154,401
Total .	2,963,805	616,634*	3,605,181	610,791*

*As reported by District Officers ; the Director-General's estimate is 450,000 bales for 1915-16 and 400,000 bales for 1914-15.

Central India (5·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total yield is estimated at 207,000 bales on an area of 1,071,000 acres. These figures indicate a decrease of 22 per cent in yield and 24 per cent in area as compared with the estimates at this date last year. The detailed figures are as follows :—

	1915-16		1914-15	
		bales	acres	bales
Gwalior . .	393,875	56,632	509,685	102,429
Indore . .	335,478	61,116	468,491	67,890
Bhopal . .	152,026	51,501	130,646	35,571
Baghelkhand . .	22,596	4,212	24,486	4,015
Bundelkhand . .	21,483	7,548	27,018	8,016
Malwa . .	57,631	7,687	120,882	22,560
Southern States .	87,762	18,640	136,469	23,121
Total .	1,070,851	207,336	1,417,707	263,602

Baroda (3·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India) reports 556,000 acres compared with 832,000 acres reported at this date last year. The yield is estimated at 107,000 bales, which is about 49 per cent less than last year.

Rajputana (1·8 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area and yield are at present estimated at 245,000 acres and 68,000 bales as against 421,000 acres and 176,000 bales at this date last year. The rainfall was scanty and ill-distributed and the crop suffered. The outturn was therefore low. The detailed figures for the States are as follows :—

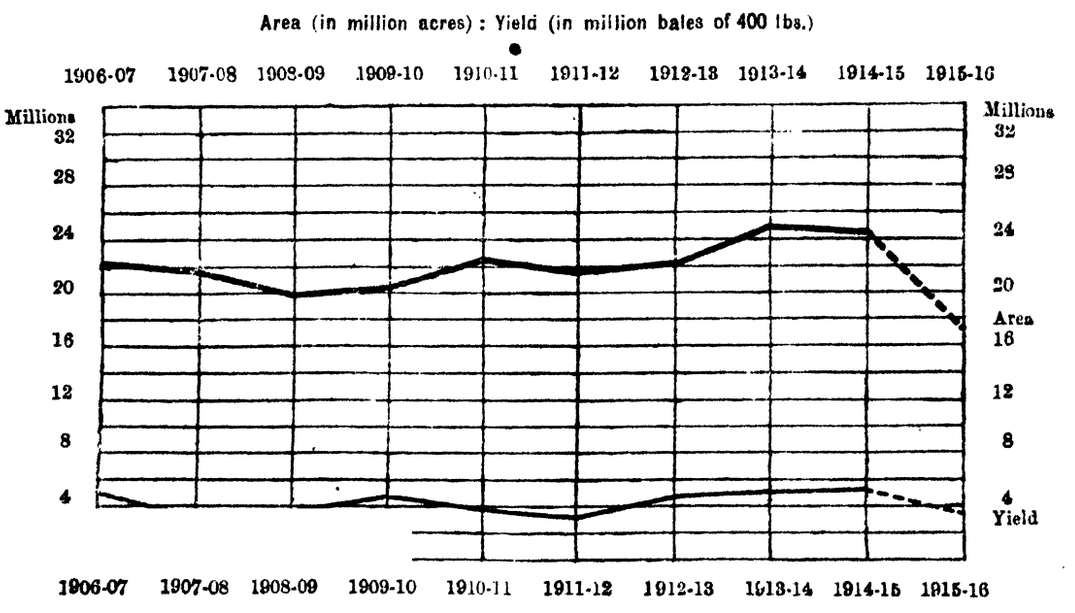
	1915-16		1914-15	
	acres	bales	acres	bales
Bikaner .	21	12	116	69
Marwar .	25,827	1,643	34,158	8,689
Sirohi .	257	104	260	106
Mewar .	60,000	18,000	95,000	40,000
Dungarpur	...	...	3,000	750
Banswara	542	120	1,673	520
Partabgarh	2,962	2,073	7,022	5,617
Kushalgarh	...	...	185	22
Shahpura	7,029	2,413	8,712	2,762
Tonk .	14,323	2,348	24,474	12,630
Bundi .	1,500*	597*	11,955	4,760
Kotah .	12,979	1,821	25,802	6,309
Jhalawar	4,428	1,212	15,149	3,805
Kishangarh	3,249	860	7,609	4,486
Jaipur .	45,200*	20,700*	49,716	22,768
Alwar .	17,538	2,222	37,795	8,500
Karauli	2,714	1,587	3,732	1,714
Bharatpur	30,905	8,543	67,076	43,778
Dholpur	15,336	3,995	27,249	8,621
*Total .	244,810	68,253	420,713	175,856

* Estimates based on the area reported in the second (October) forecast.

Mysore (0·5 per cent of the total area under cotton in India) reports 90,000 acres as compared with 102,000 acres estimated at this date last year—a decrease of about 12 per cent. The yield is estimated at 10,000 bales, being the same as last year.

The chart below shows the present estimates of area and yield for all India as compared with the final figures of the preceding nine years. The curve for area represents millions of acres and that for yield millions of bales.

AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON



Cotton crop in foreign countries.—The latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, regarding the cotton crop of 1915 in foreign countries may be summarised as follows:—In the United States of America the area sown is 31,522,000 acres and the approximate estimate of yield about 10,446,000 bales of 500 lbs. each (or 13,058,000 bales of 400 lbs. each). In Egypt the weather was in general favourable during the first half of September but rather cold during the second half; water supply was sufficient. Boll-worms appeared earlier than last year, but as the crop was also earlier, the effect produced was almost the same. Certain districts have suffered much more than others, and late maturing cotton is in most cases in an unfavourable condition. The total outturn according to the preliminary estimates is 1,730,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

December Estimate of the Cotton crop of India

Provinces and States	1915-16		1914-15		1913-14	
	Area (acres)	Yield (bales)	Area (acres)	Yield (bales)	Area (acres)	Yield (bales)
Bombay (*a*)	4,018,000	832,000	6,382,000	1,338,000	5,977,000	1,406,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,061,000	1,106,000	4,707,000	1,097,000	4,754,000	961,000
Madras (*a*)	1,982,000	270,000	2,203,000	276,000	2,461,000	283,000
Punjab (*a*)	926,000	203,000	(*c*) 1,860,000	(*c*) 482,000	2,036,000	591,000
United Provinces (*a*)	835,000	262,000	1,542,000	482,000	1,586,000	484,000
Sind (*a*)	204,000	78,000	317,000	117,000	292,000	105,000
Burma	203,000	30,000	279,000	51,000	282,000	48,000
Bihar and Orissa (*b*)	66,000	16,000	76,000	15,000	85,000	18,000
Bengal (*a*)	88,000	30,000	91,000	35,000	87,000	24,000
North-West Frontier Province	26,000	6,000	60,000	14,000	59,000	14,000
Ajmer-Merwara	23,000	2,000	54,000	15,000	57,000	15,000
Assam	32,000	10,000	34,000	13,000	33,000	12,000
Hyderabad	2,964,000	450,000	3,605,000	400,000	3,653,000	420,000
Central India	1,071,000	207,000	1,418,000	264,000	1,378,000	248,000
Baroda	556,000	107,000	832,000	208,000	728,000	182,000
Rajputana	(*e*) 245,000	(*e*) 68,000	421,000	176,000	470,000	132,000
Mysore	(*d*) 90,000	(*d*) 10,000	102,000	10,000	84,000	12,000
Total	17,390,000	3,687,000	23,977,000	4,993,000	24,022,000	4,955,000

Note—A bale contains 400 lbs of cleaned cotton

(*a*) Including Native States within provincial boundaries
(*b*) Excluding Native States for which the yield is roughly estimated at 1,000 bales
(*c*) These figures have now been revised as 1,856,000 acres and 481,000 bales
(*d*) Incomplete
(*e*) Returns not being received from two States, estimates have been made on the basis of the area reported by them in the second (October) forecast

Calcutta, the 29th December 1915.

No. 5933-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices during the period 23rd December 1915 to 29th December 1915.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Delhi Darseba	Punjab	31st August 1915	Closed.
Konglu	Burma	6th December ,,	Opened.
Rangpur Bazar	Bengal	1st ,, ,,	,,
Rawalpindi Bhabra Bazar	Punjab	15th ,, ,,	,,
Yenaung	Burma	1st November ,,	,,
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Nagalapalle	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.	2nd July 1915	Opened.
Pendial	Ditto ditto	9th March ,,	,,
Rukmapur	Ditto ditto	1st July ,,	,,

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified:—
"Chittagong Goswaindanga" instead of "Chittagong Jetty."
"Mandi Sadiq Ganj" instead of "Macleodganj Road."

H. S. STYAN,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th December 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,05,57,343 9 7)	2,14,50,136	0	3
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,08,92,792 6 8)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	19,71,46,804	6	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	12,09,265	0	10
Sundries	26,84,372	9	10
Rupees	26,24,90,578	1	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	7,00,44,990	0	0
Other authorised Investments	94,48,360	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,62,46,763	10	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,66,65,081	0	8
Bills discounted and purchased	2,40,09,178	0	9
Balances with other Banks	20,82,186	13	0
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	28,62,641	0	4
Stamps	11,316	11	1
Sundries	3,56,824	9	2
	18,17,27,341	13	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* (Rs. 4,44,27,407 9 3)	8,07,63,236	3	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† (Rs. 3,63,35,828 10 5)			
Rupees	26,24,90,578	1	3

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 2,78,265 0 0
† Do do. do. ,, 8,87,820 8 0
Rs. 11,66,085 0 0

By order of the Directors,
N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal;
Calcutta, 30th December 1915.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent, from 1st January 1916.
Percentage 36·29.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter which ended on the 31st December 1915.

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of era, where other than Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	HINDI BOOKS.			
1/46	**SHRI SHIAM PRAKASH श्रीश्यामप्रकाश.** A religious Hindi book by **Kishna Khakroo** and **Mansukhram Barbar.** Issued on the 9th October 1915 in 31 pages, including title page. Printed in type. First Edition. ¼ Demy. Price Re. 0-2-0 each.	Manager, Job Printing Press, Ajmer.	500	
2/47	**SOTIYA DAH (LAMENTATION OF A CO-WIFE) सौतिया डाह** in Hindi by **Misra Mata Din Gaur,** Beawar. Issued on the 12th October 1915 in 20 pages. Foolscap. 16mo. First Edition. Price Re. 0-1-0 only.	Manager, S. S. Jain Printing Press, Ajmer.	2,000	
3/48	**SAVAYA AND KUNDLIYAN सवैया और कंडलियां** in Hindi verses by **Kaniram Banthiya** of Bhinasar. Issued on the 11th October 1915 in 34 pages. Royal 32vo. Second Edition. Price *nil.*	Ditto . .	500	
4/49	**SATYA MITHYARTH NIRNAYA GRANTH,** Part I and II (To decide what is right and what is wrong) **सत्यमिथ्यार्थ निर्णय ग्रंथ** in Hindi by Members of the Jain Bhandars, Bhinasar, through Kaniram and Bahadur Mall Banthiya. Issued on the 11th October 1915 in 42 pages. Demy 8vo. Second Edition. Price *nil.*	Ditto . .	500	
5/50	**YOG VASISHTHA MAHA RAMAYAN** (Its Hindi Translation in verses) **योग वासिष्ठ महा रामायण** in Hindi by **P. Badri Das Sharma** of Jodhpur relating Rama's history with discussion on religious topics. Issued on 20th October 1915 in 816 pages. First Edition. Royal 8vo. Price Rs. 3-8-0 only.	Ditto . .	2,000	
6/51	**ANATHRAKSHAK, VOLUME XIII, ANK IX+X अनाथ रक्षक.** A religious Hindi monthly paper by **Moti Lal Sharma,** Ajmer. Issued on the 15th October 1915 in 40 pages. First Edition. Royal 8vo. Price Re. 1-0-0 per annum.	Harisha Chandra Trivedi, Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	800	
7/52	**JANGIDA SAMACHAR, VOLUME VIII, ANK X जांगिडा समाचार.** A religious monthly paper by **Dal Chand Sharma,** Ajmer, published by Brij Lal Mistri, Madar gate, Ajmer. Issued on the 23rd October 1915 in 16 pages. Royal 8vo. First Edition. Price Rs. 1-8-0 per annum.	Ditto . .	200	

Catalogue of books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter which ended on 31st December 1915.

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of era, where other than Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	HINDI BOOKS.			
8/53	**ATHA GOKARUNANIDHI, गोकरणानिधि** in Hindi by Late **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**, published by the Manager, Vedic Pustakalaya, Kaisergunj, Ajmer. Issued on the 20th October 1915 in 28 pages. Ninth Edition. Royal 8vo. Price Re. 0-1-0.	Harisha Chandra Trivedi, Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	5,000	
9/54	**GAYATRI VYAKHYA, PART I. गायत्री व्याख्या.** A religious book in Hindi by **Shrimati Gayatri Devi**, Jwalapur, Saharanpur. Issued on the 4th November 1915 in 28 pages. 16 Pages royal. First Edition. Price Re. 0-1-3.	Ditto . .	500	
10/55	**CHAND PRAKASH. चांद प्रकाश.** A book of Hindi verses by **Swami Gyananand Ratangarh.** Issued on the 4th October 1915 in 60 pages. Demy 8vo. First edition. Price Re. 0-4-0 only.	Ditto . .	1,000	
11/56	**VICHITRA VINAYA. विचित्र विनय.** A book in Hindi on Reformation by **Shriyut Ram Ratan Dass Karnani**, published by Girdhari Lal Motha, Secretary, Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Bikaner. Issued on 2nd November 1915 in 28 pages, 12 pages Royal. First Edition. Price *nil*.	Harisha Chandra Triveli, Manager, Vedic Press, Kaisergung, Ajmer.	500	
12/57	**151 questions towards DANDI PITAMBRI ACHARYA MOOLCHANDJI *alias* DHARM VIJAYJI दंडी पीताम्बरी आचार्य मूलचन्द जो उर्फ (कृत्तिम) धर्मविजयजी से १५१ प्रश्न.** A book of religious questions in Hindi by **Hazari Mal Chawan** and **Rup Lal Varshavat** of Udaipur (Mewar). Issued on the 17th November 1915 in 45 pages. Demy 8vo. First Edition. Price *nil*.	Manager, S S. Jain Printing Press, Ajmer.	1,000	
13/58	**DOHAVALLI SAPADA SHATAK viz., DHARMA DEO MURTI दोहावली सपाद शतक: अर्थात धर्मदेव मूर्त्ति:** A book on duties of four ashrams in Hindi by **Brahmachari Satyananda**, Ajmer. Issued on the 20th November 1915 in 30 pages. Demy 8vo. First Edition. Price *nil*.	Do. .	1,000	
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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. B 044882 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 100 (one hundred only), originally standing in the name of The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., and last endorsed to Dinshaw H. Pavry and Navajbai Framji Chaina, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 9th September 1915.

On and after 6th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

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1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. Syed Mazhar-ul Husain . . . . 9, Mohtashim Ganj, Allahabad.
3. M. Shaikh Mohammad Ismail . . . . South Malaka, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan — Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan — The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . — Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey — Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup .. — Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only),

BANNU.

1.	M. Mul Chand Khurana	. Mission Clerk, Bannu.

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2.	M. Chhote Lal	. Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1.	M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni	. Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

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2.	M. Badruddin Ahmed, B	. 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Hossain Mirza	. 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta
4.	M. Mohd. Israil Khan	155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5.	M. Syed Nawab Ali	. 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6.	M. Mohd. Abdul Hami	. 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7.	M. Daliluddin Ahmed	. 1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Abdul Wajid	. 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
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1.	M. Jawala Parshad, II	. Regimental Munshi, Kailana Depôt, Sadar Baza Chakrata.

DELHI.

1.	M. Mithan Lal, B.A..	. Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2.	M. Akbar Khan Haidari	. British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1.	M. Syed Hadi Hussain	. Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

FEROZEPORE.

1.	M. J. Kishori Lall	. Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy. R. G. A. and Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near J Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2.	M. Suraj Narain, B.A.	. Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1.	M. Abdul Karim	. Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Midd sex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1.	M. Ram Charan Lal	. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1.	M. K. R. Mehta	. R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1.	M. Thakur Das Pahwa	. Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

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1.	M. Abdur Rahim	. Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

KAMPTEE.

1.	M. S. Karim Bukhsh	. Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KARACHI.

1.	M. Mukhtar Ahmad	. Bori Bazar Camp, Karachi.

KASAULI.

1.	M. Anand	. Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1.	M. Sham Lal Bhargava	Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1.	M. Abdul Alim	Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2.	M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil)	Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3.	M. S. M. Shahabuddin	Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1.	M. Farzand Ali Khan	C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.
2.	M. Saiyed Amir Ali (of Delhi)	Regimental Munshi, 4th Border Regiment, Alexandra Barracks, Maymyo, Burma.

MULTAN.

1.	M. Mohd. Ishaq	R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

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2.	M. S. C. Bagchi	Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

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NASIRABAD.

1.	M. M. C. Saihgal	Regimental Munshi, 2nd (The Queen's Own) West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

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2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
3.	M. S. Abdul Ghani	Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Safdar Khan	Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1.	M. Sher Mahomed	C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2.	M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz	Islamabad, Quetta.
3.	M. Mohd. Rahim Shah	Regimental Munshi, Cadet College, Quetta.
4.	M. Ahmed Bux	Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

RANIKHET.

1.	M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi)	Regimental Munshi, Standing Camp, Ranikhet.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	Ghulam Rasul	Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh Gyani	Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S..	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman .	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi .	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker, Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola P. O., Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	2A, 2B, Tiljalah 1st Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B. It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

A. H. HARLEY,
Offg. Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1915 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	14-8 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15-8 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 5832-*L. R.*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 29th day of July 1915, while excavating earth from land on Nowroji Hill, formerly belonging to Mr. Jalbhai Ardeshir Sett but now acquired by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in case No. 495 of Scheme III East, 28 coins (11 of gold and 17 of silver) were found by certain coolies named in the margin.

1. Sadashiv Ramchandra.
2. Ooko Chanio.
3. Namlo Hirio.
4. Sakhio Ramo.
5. Bhiklo Chamanio.
6. Simla Kalia.
7. Suku Deolo.
8. Pemli Methli (woman).

The coins bear impressions of Urdu character, the gold ones weighing about 7½ tolas and the silver weighing 16¾ tolas.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay, on Saturday the 1st April 1916, when the Collector will proceed to hold an inquiry in accordance with provisions of the said Act.

A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
10th September 1915.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs. 12-11-0 was found about the 1st November 1915 in the vacant site behind the house of Sanjeevappa in the village of Kaki, Madakasira Taluk, Anantapur district, Madras Presidency :—

Description of articles.	Weight.	Estimated value.
29 small circular pieces of gold with some inscription on both sides	14 and 5/6 annas	Rs. 12-11-0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Anantapur at his office at Anantapur on the 10th July 1916 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

ANANTAPUR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ;
Dated 17th December 1915.

I. MACIVER,
Collector.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

NOTICE.

INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901.

An examination for first and second class coal mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1916.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively. In the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 2968-82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid not less than one month prior to the date of the examination to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad, East Indian Railway, and not to any officer by name. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application is received on or before the 3rd February 1916.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).,

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF NAME.

I WILLIAM ADOLF FRAYMOUTH heretofore called and known by the name of WILLIAM ADOLF FREYMUTH residing at Maihar in Central India hereby give public notice that on the seventh day of December 1915, I formally and absolutely renounced, relinquished and abandoned the use of my said surname of FREYMUTH, and then assumed and adopted and determined thenceforth on all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of FRAYMOUTH instead of the name of FREYMUTH.

Dated at Maihar, Central India, this 7th day of December 1915.

W. A. FRAYMOUTH.

late W. A. FREYMUTH.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 21st December 1915.

No. 8216-*Home*.—The following returns of births and deaths in the Province of Delhi for the month of November 1915, are published for information.

Monthly return of the Vital Statistics of the Delhi Province for the month of November 1915.

Division.	No.	Name of District or Municipal Towns.	Population according to the census of 1911.			Births registered.			Deaths Registered.																						Remarks.
									Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fever.		Dysentery & Diarrhœa.		Respiratory disease.		Injuries including Suicide.		Other causes.		Total all causes. Number.			Total all causes.	Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number.				
			Male.	Female.	Total.	No. registered excluding still births.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Still born. No.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Delhi Province.		District excluding Delhi Municipal Town.	99,470	88,059	187,529	1,065	68.14	6	...	...	2	12	...	...	321	20·59	3	·12	175	11·19	3	·19	14	·89	259	258	517	33·08	231	225	456	32·59	*These figures include population of Shahdara area.
		Total of corresponding month of previous year.	90,537	77,266	167,853	754	53·90	3	...	...	1	·07	..	...	291	20·80	...	...	150	10·72	3	·22	11	·78	231	225	456	32·59	...	...	...	...	
		Increase or Decrease	8,883	10,793	19,676	311	14·24	3	...	...	1	·05	...	...	30	·21	2	·12	25	·47	...	·02	3	·11	28	33	61	·49	...	...	...	...	

Monthly return of Vital Statistics of the Delhi Province for the month of November 1915.

Division.	No.	Name of Municipal Town.	Population according to the census of 1911.			Births registered.			Deaths Registered.																						Remarks.
									Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fever.		Dysentery & Diarrhœa.		Respiratory disease.		Injuries including Suicide.		Other causes.		Total all causes. Number.			Total all causes.	Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number.				
			Male.	Female.	Total.	No. registered excluding still births.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Still born. No.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Delhi. Province.		Delhi Municipality	129,521	95,950	225,471	1,193	63·49	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	23·15	13	·69	239	12·73	5	·27	135	7·45	407	420	827	44·01	323	369	692	36·83	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year	129,521	95,950	225,471	982	52·26	27	..	...	...	...	..	..	369	19·64	29	1·54	201	10·70	6	·32	87	4·63	323	369	692	36·83	...	...	...	...	
		Increase or Decrease	...	...	...	211	11·23	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	68	3·51	16	·85	38	2·02	1	·05	48	2·82	84	51	135	7·18	...	...	...	...	

The 22nd December 1915.

No. 8261.—Under section 24 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, and section 102 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province directs that—

(1) Revenue Courts shall observe the same local and general holidays during the year 1916 as are prescribed for Civil Courts by the Chief Court, Punjab, during the same year.

(2) Revenue Offices shall observe every Sunday as a holiday and, in addition, the following days :—

Day.	Names of holidays.	Number of days.	Remarks.
1st January	Proclamation Day	1	
18th January	Bara Wafat	1	
8th February	Basant Panchmi	1	
2nd March	Sheoratri	1	
18th and 19th March	Holi	1	2 days including Sunday.
12th April	Baisakhi	1	
21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th April	Easter Holidays	3	4 days including Sunday.
	*King Emperor's Birthday	1	
16th June	Shabrat	1	
1st August	Id-ul-Fitar	1	Subject to the appearance of the moon.
13th August	Solono	1	
21st August	Janam Ashtmi	1	
3rd to 6th October	Dussehra	4	
7th October	Id-ul-Zuha	1	Subject to the appearance of the moon.
26th October	Diwali	1	
5th, 6th and 7th November	Muharram	2	3 days including Sunday : subject to the appearance of the moon.
23rd to 31st December	Christmas Vacation	7	9 days including Sunday.

NOTE.—The date fixed for the celebration of the King Emperor's birthday will be notified separately hereafter.

Revenue Offices shall also observe the same local holidays during the year 1916 as are prescribed for Civil Courts by the Chief Court during the same year.

The last Saturday in every month may also be observed as a holiday, provided the state of work in Revenue Offices admits of this.

The $\frac{23rd}{24th}$ December 1915.

No. 8317-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 18th December 1915, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi	225,471	102	120	222	95	74	169	...	...	...	81	4	63	3	18	3	31	18	49	51·20	39·98
	Notified Area	3,673	...	1	1	2	3	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14·16	78·78
	Total	229,144	102	121	223	97	77	174	...	...	...	86	4	63	3	18	3	31	19	50	50·60	39·48

No. 8319-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi for the half month ending 15th December 1915, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Deaths registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	59	56	...	1	...	38	...	17	...	...	...	...	13	3	16
Nangloi	54	57	...	...	...	37	...	19	1	...	...	...	9	12	21
Najafgarh	53	54	...	...	...	27	...	26	...	...	1	...	10	10	20
Subzimundi	11	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Paharganj	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...
Mehrauli	45	57		...	...	35	1	19	...	...	2	1	7	8	15
Raisina	28	5	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	...		...	...	2	2
Shahdara	18	17	...	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
New Cantonment	4	6	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total of the District	273	256	...	1	...	166	1	84	1	...	3	1	44	38	82

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 20th December 1915.

No. 2410—6.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in his Notification No. 330, dated the 22nd August 1914, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For "notification" occurring after "as amended by their" read "notifications" and add "and No. 329-D, dated the 3rd December 1915" after "13th November 1914."

No. 2418—6.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in his Notification No. 338, dated the 22nd August 1914, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For "notification" occurring after "as amended by their" read "notifications" and add "and No. 329-D, dated the 3rd December 1915" after "13th November 1914."

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 20th December 1915.

No. 3753.—It is hereby notified that the holidays to be observed in the public offices in Baluchistan Agency territories and British Baluchistan during 1916, which are specified in the schedule below, are public holidays within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881.

SCHEDULE.

List of holidays for public offices during the year 1916.

Names of holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days.	Remarks.
		General holidays.		
All Sundays	...	...	52	
Proclamation Day	1st January	Saturday	1	
King-Emperor's Birthday *	...	...	1	
		Christian holidays.		
Good Friday	21st April	Friday	1	
Saturday before Easter	22nd April	Saturday	1	
Easter Monday	24th April	Monday	1	
Christmas Vacation	24th to 31st December.	Sunday to Sunday	6	Excluding Sundays.
		Hindu holidays.		
Basant Panchmi	8th February	Tuesday	1	
Sheoratri	2nd March	Thursday	1	
Holi	18th March	Saturday	1	
Baisakhi	12th April	Wednesday	1	
Solono	13th August	Sunday	...	
Janam Ashtmi	21st August	Monday	1	
Dusehra	3rd to 6th October	Tuesday to Friday	4	
Dewali	26th October	Thursday	1	
		Muhammadan holidays.		
Bara Wafat	18th January	Tuesday	1	
Shab-i-Barat	16th June	Friday	1	
Id-ul-Fitar†	1st and 2nd August	Tuesday and Wednesday.	2	
Id-ul-Zuha †	7th and 8th October	Saturday and Sunday.	1	Excluding Sunday.
Muharram †	5th to 7th November.	Sunday to Tuesday	2	Do.

* NOTE.—The day fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately hereafter.

† Subject to the appearance of the moon.

No. 4613-*R.*—Mr. S. D. Turner, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade and Treasury Officer, Quetta, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 3rd January 1916.

No. 4614-*R.*—Mr. H. C. R. Adie, Superintendent of the office of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade and Treasury Officer, Quetta, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. D. Turner or until further orders.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

Quetta, the 21st December 1915.

No. 4622-*R.M.*—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to sanction the renewal of the certificate of approval granted to K. B. Burjorjee D. Patel, C.I.E., of Quetta, for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases throughout Baluchistan.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 24th December 1915.

No. 3477—18-14-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the Cantonment of Nimach, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Beale to be a Magistrate of the third class for that Cantonment during the absence of Major Wimberley on leave.

By order,
P. NAND LAL,
for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

A. G. G.'s Camp, Rajputana, the 25th December 1915.

No. 3498—1283-*C.*—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 133 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower the Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate, 1st class, Ajmer-Merwara, to issue orders under the said section.

By order,
B. J. GLANCY,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
W. D. I. of 15-16 . . .	P B 24 66763 . .	100	Srimati Rakhal Dassi, Debi, c-o Babu Anil Chandra Sanyal, Assistant Rent Collector, Port Commissioners, 73, Sibpore Road, Sibpore, Howrah.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT;
The 29th December 1915.

N. B. DEANE,
Deputy Controller,
In charge, Paper Currency.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd December 1915.

No. 7659—S.—Rai Bahadur Lala Hem Raj, Imperial Meteorologist, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, under articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 10th January 1916, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 7660-S.—Mr. W. A. Bion, Assistant Meteorologist, Simla Meteorological Office, is appointed to act as Imperial Meteorologist during Rai Bahadur Lala Hem Raj's privilege leave with effect from 10th January 1916 or such subsequent date as Rai Bahadur Lala Hem Raj proceeds on leave.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd December 1915.

No. 5138-G.—The following reversion of an Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made in the 5th (Mhow) Division with effect from the 22nd November 1915 :—

Mr. H. H. Leatham, Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to revert to his own grade.

No. 5139-G.—The following officiating appointment of a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made in the 5th (Mhow) Division with effect from the date specified :—

From 24th November 1915, vice *Major R. H. E. Pennell who was granted privilege leave from 24th November 1915 and died on the 10th December 1915.*

Mr. H. H. Leatham, Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

Delhi, the 24th December 1915.

No. 875—*G—Camp.*—Mr. A. E. O'Hara, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave from the 20th December 1915 to the 8th January 1916.

No. 876—*G—Camp.*—Mr. A. Pereyra, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for 45 days with effect from the 20th December 1915.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant-General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 20th December 1915.

No. 19.—Mr. R. Hartree, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted 14 days' furlough on medical certificate by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in extension of the combined leave for 6 months granted to him in this office Notification No. 9, dated 21st June 1915.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th December 1915.

No. 211.—The following reversions of officers in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are ordered with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Mr. Abdul Aziz Beg, B.A.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Reversion	4th November 1915. Consequent on return from leave of Mr. P. T. Watling, Superintendent.
Mr. Abdus Samad	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 1st grade.	Do	

J. F. CONNOLLY,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.
In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

No. of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of public examination.
316—1915	3rd December 1915.	P. W. Chelva Pillu Chetty, residing at No. 1, Chinnathamby Mudelli Street, George Town, Madras.	3rd December 1915 .	11th February 1916.
325—1915	10th December 1915.	Narasinga Doss residing at No. 26, Devaraja Mudelly Street, George Town, Madras.	10th December 1915 .	Do.
330—1915	14th December 1915.	Guduvanjary Appadorai Mudolliar, residing at No. 302, Mint Street, George Town, Madras.	14th December 1915 .	Do.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT, MADRAS ;
The 22nd December 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 69 OF 1914.

Dated the 15th December 1915.

Re Ramchandra Keshow Mirgal of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, Takenadi, a Time-keeper in the Bombay Municipality ; an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 24th day of January 1914 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 563 OF 1913.

Dated the 15th December 1915.

Re Basantram Liraram Multani, Belaram Budridas Multani, Hakumatrai Gangaram Multani, Sadooram Lahoorimal Multani, Mitharam Lokchand Multani, Tulsidas Motichand Multani, Kevalram Tanoomal Multani, Chotumal Hundamal Multani, Chimandas Tulsidas Multani and Thaverdas Tarachand trading as Tarachand Chelaram : Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 23rd day of October 1913 against the said Insolvents has been this day annulled so far as the said Insolvent Chotumal Hundamal is concerned.

No. 693 OF 1913.

Dated the 15th December 1915.

Re Dosabhai Jamsetji Sethna of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Mahaluxmee, a landed proprietor : an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 12th day of November 1913 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

THE HIGH COUR OF MBAY.

SOLVENCY

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
725—1915	Keshrinath Dadabhai Dhume	Hindu	Girgaum Back Road	Formerly clerk in the employ of Messrs. John Dickinson & Co. and now unemployed.	1st	December	1915	1st	December	1915
726—1915	Shunker Shivram Sangamnekar	,,	Doongri	Lately bullock-cart keeper and also sweet-meat seller and now unemployed.	2nd	,,	,,	2nd	,,	,,
727—1915	Akbaralli Tyeballi Dawoodi Vora and Mahomedally Tyeballi Dawoodi Vora.	Mahomedan	Fulgully	Lately doing business in partnership as velvet cap merchants in the name of Tyebbhai and Brothers and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
728—1915	Frederick Edmond Bailey	Anglo-Indian	Frere Road	Guard in the G. I. P. Railway	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
729—1915	Ladkia Mahadoo Ranawlay and Laxmibai, widow of Atmaram Tanoo Mayekar.	Hindu	Delisle Road	Workmen in the Century Mills	3rd	,,	,,	3rd	,,	,,
730—1915	Lakhminarayen Manwal *alias* Manmohan Sha.	,,	Vithalwadi	Lately speculator in cotton, etc., and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
731—1915	Harkisondas Madanji Sha	,,	No. 30, Frere Road	Lately speculator in Government Paper, Shares, and silver and now clerk in the employ of Dorabji Framji.	4th	,,	,,	4th	,,	,,
732—1915	Thomas Edward Lawrent	European	51, Apollo Street, Fort	Building contractor in the name Messrs. Scott Burn & Co., and also Estate broker.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

733—1915	Ramchandra Balaji Shirke and Govind Ramchandra Shirke.	Hindu	Bora's Chawl, Grant Road	1st debtor Jobber in the Bombay United Mill and the 2nd debtor Fitter in the Sorabji Kharsedji Damania's Foundry.	6th	December	1915	6th	December	1915
734—1915	Pandoo Rama Chandolker	,,	Elphinstone Road	Engine Driver in the Bombay Municipality	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
735—1915	Mahomedbhai *alias* Mahomed Hassum Khoja.	Mahomedan	Fulgully	Lately dealer in country soap and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
736—1915	Shamrao Chintaman Gore	Hindu	Lohar Chawl	Clerk in the service of Rustomji Dadabhai's Washing Company.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
737—1915	Hargowan Jugjiwan Durji	,,	Duncan Road	Tailor	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
738—1915	Jethabhai Bhimji Thucker	,,	Baroda Street, Dana Bunder	Insurance Broker	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
739—1915	Manaji Ganpat Kharate	,,	No. 71, Duncan Road	Lately meat vendor and now servant in the employ of Yeshwant Laxumon.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
740—1915	Gajanand Ramchandra Gharat	,,	Dadar	Carpenter in the G. I. P. Railway	7th	,,	,,	7th	,,	,,
741—1915	Archibold Louis Bruce	Anglo-Indian	Byculla Bridge	Telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
742—1915	Gajanan Rajaram Mathure	Hindu	Agar Bazar, Lower Mahim	Lately clerk in the Textile Mills and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
743—1915	Atmaram Visram Desai	,,	Elphinstone Road, No. 14	Lately dealer in country bidees and betel leaves, etc., and now Jobber in the Globe Mills.	8th	,,	,,	8th	,,	,,
744—1915	Cursetji Merwanji Nanpuria	Parsi	Thakurdwar Road	Lately speculator in shares of different companies and now clerk in the employ of Sorabji Pestonji & Co.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
746—1915	Framji *alias* Framroz Dadabhai *alias* Dorabji Tatiwala.	,,	Grant Road	Fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
745—1915	Ramaya Sayana Kamathi *alias* Ally.	Hindu	Parel Bhoiwada	Jobber in the Spring Mills	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
747—1915	Arab Suleman bin Jassim Mansur	Mahomedan	J. J. Hospital Road	Lately dealer in grain and grocery, etc., and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

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Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
748—1915	Vidhu Dewsi Sha . . .	Hindu . .	Bhat Bazar . . .	Lately dealer in grain, seeds, etc., in partnership with Malsi Dewsi and Dewsy Obhaya and now employee in the service of Gunpat Kuverji.	8th	December .	1915	8th	December .	1915
749—1915	Esamudin Allisab Bhaber, Abdulgani *ralad* Esamudin Bhaber, Jamilabai, wife of Esamudin Bhaber, and Oomerkhan Allikhan Pathan.	Mahomedan .	Bhisti Molla . . .	1st and 4th debtors fitters in Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and 2nd and 3rd debtors unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
750—1915	Sitaram Bendoo Bhiwandey .	Hindu . .	Mugbhat Lane . . .	Lately dealer in firewood and now unemployed.	9th	,, .	,,	9th	,, .	,,
751—1915	Aaron Samuel Nowgowkar .	Jewish . .	Oomerkhadi 1st Lane . .	Kaji in the service of the "Gate of Mercy" Synagogue.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
752—1915	Cullian Govind *alias* Jeram Surti.	Hindu . .	Lower Parel . . .	Carpenter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
753—1915	Annaji Narayen *alias* Naran Goorao.	,, . .	Lower Parel . . .	Jobber in the Mahomedbhai Mills . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
755—1915	Hyderalli *bin* Gulam Husein Shirazi.	Mahomedan .	Nos. 36 and 38, Jambli Molla.	Lately hotel-keeper and now unemployed	11th	,, .	,,	11th	,, .	,,
756—1915	Motiram Naran Bhowsar *alias* Mistry.	Hindu .	Fort Maruti lane, Nos. 40 and 42.	Lately doing business as cabinet maker in the name of Motiram N. Mistry and now carpenter the Jairaj Lock and Company.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,

757—1915	Manik Damaji Thakoor, Emnabai, wife, of Manik Damaji Thakoor and Gangaram Balaji Naik.	„	Parbhadevi	1st and 3rd debtors carpenters in the B., B. and C. I. Railway Company and the 2nd debtor unemployed.	13th	„	„	13th	„	„
758—1915	Sayad Esmail Sayad Ebrahim	Mahomedan	Bhisty Molla	Lately coachman in the employ of Gulmahomed Ebrahim and now horse and carriage broker.	„	„	„	„	„	„
759—1915	Bhikoba Chintaman Mahatre	Hindu	Gamdevi	Clerk in the service of Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co., Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.	„	„	„	„	„	„
760—1915	Surajballi Guljer Pardeshi	„	Arthur Road	Formerly doing business in partnership with Ramjan Sukhraj as dealer in old oily cotton waste, etc., in the name of Ramjan Sukhraj and lately dealer in old oily cotton waste, etc., on his own account and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
761—1915	Manekji Merwanji Dalal	„	Fort Pitha, Street No. 41	Lately broker in bamboo and mangoes and speculator in opium, etc., and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
762—1915	Fardunji Edulji Amroliwala *alias* Driver.	Parsi	Khetwadi 10th lane	Lately driver in the G. I. P. Railway and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
763—1915	Girdharlal Dharshi Sha	Hindu	Morarji Goculdas Market	Lately broker and speculator in silver and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
764—1915	Raphael Aaron Talkar *alias* Rupoo Aronji Tulkar.	Beni Israil	No. 11, Belasis Road	Lately petty dealer in coal and now unemployed.	14th	„	„	14th	„	„
765—1915	Bapoo Ganoo Wadekar	Hindu	Lalwadi Parel	Lately goldsmith and now servant in the employ of Nana Mahadeo.	„	„	„	15th	„	„
766—1915	Mahomedally Ebrahim Mohin	Mahomedan	Mastan Talao	Fitter in the Bombay Port Trust	15th	„	„	„	„	„
767—1915	Ghelabhai Jebbaram Kansara	Hindu	Sonapur Lane	Coppersmith in the B., B. & C. I. Railway	„	„	„	„	„	„
768—1915	Tukaram Mahadoo Patel	„	No. 78, Jacob's Circle	Machineman in the employ of the B., B. & C. I. Railway.	„	„	„	„	„	„

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*concluded*.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
769—1915	Keshrinath Sadanand Bhandare .	Hindu . .	Palow Road . . .	Formerly clerk in the employ Messrs. Ralli Brothers and now unemployed.	15th	December .	1915	15th	December .	1915
770—1915	Shamlal Jamnadas Sha . .	„ . .	Louleshwar . . .	Lately speculator in opium, cotton, etc., and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' Petitions that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 16th day of December 1915.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 188 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 9th December 1915.

In the matter of Mylapore Shunmugam Thiruganam Moodaliar, clerk, Government Telegraph Office, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mylapore Shunmugam Thiruganam Moodaliar, clerk, Government Telegraph Office, Rangoon, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 8th day of December 1915.

CASE No. 240 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 8th December 1915.

In the matter of Maung Tsoe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Tsoe, formerly trader, now unemployed, residing at No. 58, 48th Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of December 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Tsoe.

CASE No. 241 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 11th December 1915.

In the matter of Maung Baffpone, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Baffpone, clerk, Messrs. Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd., residing at No. 181, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of December 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Baffpone.

CASE No. 242 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 13th December 1915.

In the matter of Maung Maung Gyi, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Maung Gyi, clerk, residing at No. 57, 31st Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of December 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Maung Gyi.

CASE No. 243 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th December 1915.

In the matter of Henry Port Shepperd, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Henry Port Shepperd, unemployed, of No. 19, Sparks Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of December 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Henry Port Shepperd.

CASE No. 244 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th December 1915.

In the matter of Maung Kin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Kin, Paddy Broker of No. 9, 14th Street, Rangoon, on the 15th day of December 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Kin.

CASE No. 191 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 21st December 1915.

In the matter of Maung Oung Ba, clerk, residing at No. 19, Oliphant Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Oung Ba, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 20th day of December 1915.

CASE No. 195 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 21st December 1915.

In the matter of Ally Nusoo, residing at No. 13, 27th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ally Nusoo an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 20th day of December 1915.

CASE No. 197 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 21st December 1915.

In the matter of Allagappa Salayappah, residing at No. 124, Montgomery Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Allagappa Salayappah, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 20th day of December 1915.

CASE No. 245 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th December 1915.

In the matter of Goolam Moideen, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Goolam Moideen, clerk, Auditor's Office, residing at No. 51, 30th Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of December 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Goolam Moideen.

CASE No. 246 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th December 1915.

In the matter of Bascala Gadayya, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Bascala Gadayya, Maistry, residing at No. 29, 47th Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of December 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Bascala Gadayya.

CASE No. 247 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 21st December 1915.

In the matter of Badhamma Damodar Das, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Badhamma Damodar Das, general clerk, Water and Sewage Department, Rangoon Municipality, residing at Kandawgalay, Rangoon, on the 20th day of December 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Badhamma Damodar Das.

CASE No. 248 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 21st December 1915.

In the matter of Aw Ho Shain, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Aw Ho Shain, broker, of No. 150, Lower Puzundaung, Rangoon, on the 20th day of December 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Aw Ho Shain.

CASE No. 250 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd day of December 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Hman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Hman, headman and rice-seller of No. 190, Mayo Street, Maymyo Quarter, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of December 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Hman.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Mussoorie, the 27th December 1915.

No. 12.—Mr. J. C. C. Lears, Extra Assistant Superintendent Survey of India, is granted Privilege leave for 2 months from 3rd January 1915, under Articles 240 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

C. L. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Colonel, R E.,
Offg. Superintendent, Northern Circle.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 15th December, 1915.

No. 12 of 1915-16.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876 (Regulation III of 1876), the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, directs that the following modification shall be made in condition VIII of the license to trade or carry on business in the Nicobars attached to the rules prescribed in his notification No. 1, dated the 1st April, 1915, *viz*:

For the words "of these transactions" at the end of condition VIII shall be substituted the words "of the local produce exported by him."

M. W. DOUGLAS, Lieut.-Col.,
Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Simla, the 23rd December 1915.

No. 2296-*s-Ap*.—Mr E. M. Graham, Postmaster, Sitapur, pay Rs. 100, on deputation, is appointed Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 1st December 1915.

No. 2313*s-Ap*.—Mr. C. Malone, 4th Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 200-300, and officiating 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 300-400, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 3rd November 1915.

Mr. W. Gillespie, head clerk, Bombay General Post Office, pay Rs. 150-200, and officiating 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 200-300, is appointed to act as 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. Malone, or until further orders.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH BRANCH.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23th December 1915.

No. 5904-T.—Mr. C. F. Burns continues to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, Traffic, Bombay Circle, *vice* Mr. P. N. Biswas on deputation to the East Indian Railway Company.

Calcutta, the 29th December 1915.

No. 5923-T.—The following promotions are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	Rank.		Nature of promotion.	Date.
	From	To		
Mr. A. Leslie . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.	Permanent (on probation).	1st September 1915
„ G. Barton . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.	Ditto .	2nd November 1915.
„ W. J. Comber .	Telegraph Master and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Ditto .	1st September 1915.
„ F. C. Band .	Telegraph Master and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Ditto .	2nd November 1915.

No. 5926-T.—The following officiating promotions are sanctioned for the period specified :—

Name.	Rank.		Date.	
	From	To	From	To
Mr. H. Pitcher . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.	6th August 1915	Until further orders.
„ W. J. Blackwell .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	10th August 1915 15th September 1915.	8th September 1915. Until further orders.
„ J. C. Pereira .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	4th October 1915 .	3rd November 1915.
„ W. A. Eleazar .	Telegraph Master .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	4th October 1915 .	Until further orders.
„ W. E. Hellein .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	15th September 1915.	Ditto.
„ J. J. Toomey .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	5th October 1915 .	Ditto.
„ G. Lawson . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	10th August 1915 .	3rd November 1915.
„ W. Ritchie .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	6th August 1915	5th October 1915.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 2.] DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 8th January, 1915.

No. 1.—The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 6th January, 1915, is hereby published for general information :—

PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of Order XLVI of the Prize Court Rules, 1914, I hereby proclaim the following amendment made by Order of His Majesty in Council in the said Rules :—

In Order XXVII. (Enforcement and Execution of Decrees and Orders) of the said Rules the following shall be added to Rule 1(1) :—

"Provided that on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown the Court shall order delivery of the property to the Crown in lieu of sale, and if at the time of such application

an Order for sale has already been made but no sale has taken place, the Order for sale shall be rescinded for the purpose of giving effect to such application, but the Order for delivery to the Crown may, if the Court thinks fit, be made subject to payment by the Crown of such costs, expenses or other sums, as might have been ordered to be paid out of the proceeds of sale if the property had been sold under Order of the Court."

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 8th January 1915.

No. 123-C.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Dhanpat Rai Varma are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th November 1914.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 7th January 1915.

No. 8.—The Revd. Cecil John Grimes has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

EDUCATION.

The 8th January 1915.

No. 57.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1914 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University :—

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick, K.C., LL.D., Bar.-at-law.	With effect from the 11th December 1914.
W. A. J. Archbold, Esq., M.A., LL.B.	
T. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E.	

No. 61.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section VII of the Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta (Act II of 1857), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment of Mr. R. Nathan, C.S.I., C.I.E., as a Fellow of the Calcutta University.

H. SHARP,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 8th January 1915.

No. 2.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. G. Woodroffe, M.A., B.C.L. (Barrister-at-Law), to be a Member of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. R. Nathan, C.S.I., C.I.E., retired.

SANITARY.

The 7th January 1915.

No. 14.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following addition to the rules published with the Home Department notification no. 1902, dated the 14th October 1910, namely :—

At the end of rule 80(3) the following shall be inserted :—

"the holder of such a degree, license or qualification being also registered in the United Kingdom or in India".

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th January 1915.

No. 17-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 10, 11, 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1431-G., dated the 27th June 1912, so far as it relates to the notified area of Kalaw, as constituted from time to time under chapter X of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 3102-Public, dated the 16th August 1909, shall be the rules framed under the said Act for the aforesaid notified area of Kalaw.

Delhi, the 5th January 1915.

No. 98-D.—Mr. W. E. Jardine, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the 18th December 1914.

No. 99-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Beville, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with effect from the 20th December 1914.

The 7th January 1915.

No. 137-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Pritchard, of the Political Department, is posted as Resident at Jaipur, with effect from the 14th December 1914.

No. 141-D.—Captain E. Lorimer, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), Adjutant (Cavalry), Zhob Militia, is appointed 2nd-in-Command (Cavalry) of the same corps with effect from the 1st December 1914.

No. 157-D.—Mr. J. L. Maffey of the Political Department is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 7th January 1915.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

Delhi, the 7th January 1915.

No. 43-F.—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Standard Reserve are published for general information :—

I.—Statement of receipts, charges and balance of the reserve on the 30th September 1914 :—

	Dr. £		Cr. £
Opening balance	25,629,863		
Interest on investments including discount on Treasury Bills	126,098	Closing balance	25,756,087
Net gain on the redemption of £100,000 New Zealand 3½ per cent. Debentures and sale of £300,000 2½ per cent. consolidated stock	126		
Total	25,756,087	Total	25,756,087

II.—Statement showing the form in which the balance of the reserve was held on the 30th September 1914 :—

		£
1. As a book credit	...	135,110*
2. Gold set aside in the Bank of England	...	3,700,000
3. Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	...	108,169
4. Gold held in India	...	7,809,000
5. Securities :—		

	Nominal value. £		
British Government 2½ per cent. consolidated stock	3,266,392		..
3 per cent. Local Loans Stock	200,000		
3 per cent. Transvaal Government Guaranteed Stock (1923-53)	1,092,023		
2¾ per cent. Irish Land Guaranteed Stock	438,720		
3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds (1916)	4,000,000		
3 „ „ „ (1915)	2,885,600		
2½ per cent. Exchequer Bonds (1914-15)	16,000		
3½ „ Canada Government Bonds	161,000		
3½ „ Corporation of London Debentures	45,000		
Union of South Africa Bills	650,000		
New Zealand 3½ per cent. Debentures	411,400		
New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed stock	117,000		
„ „ „ 4 per cent. Bonds	34,000		
Queensland 4 per cent. Bonds	155,000		
„ „ „ Inscribed stock	55,000		
Southern Nigeria 4 per cent. Bonds	350,000		
New South Wales Treasury Bills	900,000		
Canada Treasury Bills	25,000		
British Treasury Bills	150,000		
Birmingham Corporation Bills	80,000		...
Total	15,028,135	Market price	14,013,808†
		Total	25,756,087

* Of this, £100 000 have since been paid in gold to the Reserve in India.

†This represents the value at the minimum market price on the 1st April 1914 of securities held on that date and the cost price of securities purchased since that date. The stock exchange being closed, the valuation of the securities has not been made on the 30th September.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

The 6th January 1915.

No. 17-F. E.—The combined leave for 15 months granted to Mr. L. B. Ward, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Account, Bihar and Orissa, in the Department notification No. 1064-F. E., dated the 29th August 1913, published on page 82 Part I of the Gazette of India, dated the 30th August 1913, has been extended by 2 days.

The 8th January 1915.

No. 23-F. E.—Mr. A. C. Gupta, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, has granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 4th January 1915.

No. 24-F. E.—Mr. N. B. Deane was posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bu from the 28th September 1914 to the 2nd October 1914.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTR

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Delhi, the 9th January 1915.

No. 199-C.-177.—Mr. C. J. E. David, Inspector of Mines, No. 1 Circle, is grant leave on medical certificate up to the 4th April 1915 in continuation of the privilege lea sanctioned in Notification No. 12206-177, dated the 31st October 1914.

PATENT AND DESIGNS.

The 9th January 1915.

No. 149.—Whereas by paragraph 5 (1) of Trading with the Enemy Proclamatic No. II of 9th September 1914 as amended and extended by Proclamation, dated the 5th November 1914, payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of persons or a bod of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy Au-tria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof or in the territorie of the Sultan of Turkey other than any territory in the occupation of the British Government c its colonies, in this licence and in the said Proclamations referred to as "enemy country" i prohibited; and

Whereas, by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Pro clamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by licence whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons; and

Whereas, by paragraph 3 of Proclamation dated 8th October 1914, power to grant suc licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised i

de marks or designs, or the renewal of such registration, in an "enemy country";

And also to pay on behalf of an "enemy" any fees payable in British India on applica tion for, or renewal of, the grant of a patent, or on application for the registration of design or the renewal of such registration.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 9th January 1915.

No. 91-56.—Mr. G. W. Schöneman, Postmaster-General, 4th grade is granted a further extension of furlough for eight days with effect from the 25th November 1914.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 9th January 1915.

No. 36-3.—The following days will be observed as Post Office holidays in the several postal circles during the year 1915, in addition to the holidays on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King-Emperor's Birthday and Christmas Day :—

	Bengal and Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.	Bombay.	Madras.	Central Provinces.	Burma.
Pongul	...	...	...	...	...	January 14th	...	...
Sri Panchami or Basant Panchami	January 20th	...	January 20th	January 20th	...	...	...	...
Shivratri	...	...	...	...	February 12th	...	February 12th	...
Holi or Doljatra	...	March 1st	March 2nd	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu New Year's Day	...	...	...	...	...	March 16th	...	...
Burmese New Year	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	April 13th
Tamil New Year's Day	...	...	...	...	...	April 13th	...	...
Beginning of Buddhist Lent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 26th
Idul-Fitr or Ramzan (*a*)	August 13th	August 13th	August 12th	August 13th	August 13th	August 13th	August 13th	...
Cocoanut Day	...	...	...	...	August 24th	...	...	...
Janmastami or Gokul Ashtami	September 1st	September 2nd	September 1st	September 1st	September 2nd	...	September 2nd	...
Dasehra, Ayudha Puja or Durga Puja.	October 16th	October 18th	October 16th	October 16th	...	October 16th	October 18th	...
Id-uz-zuha or Bakrid (*b*)	October 20th	October 20th	October 20th	October 19th	October 20th	...	October 20th	...
End of Buddhist Lent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	October 23rd
Dewali, Depavali or Kali Pooja	November 6th	November 6th	...	November 6th	November 8th	November 6th	November 6th	...
Tazaingdaing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	November 22nd

(*a*) If the moon be visible on August 11th the holiday will be observed on August 12th, otherwise on August 13th.
(*b*) If the moon be visible on October 9th the holiday will be observed on October 19th, otherwise on October 20th.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 8th January 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 40.—The services of Major R. J. T. Stewart, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 41.—The undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers to be Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 9th January 1915.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers.

Serjeant-Major Henry Baddeley.

Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).

Serjeant Albert Parrott, from The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

Serjeant-Major Daniel Looney.

The Royal Sussex Regiment.

Serjeant-Major Charles Walter Harrison, from the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Colour-Serjeant Frederick Day, from The Dorsetshire Regiment.

The Dorsetshire Regiment.

Quartermaster-Serjeant Charles Percival Crawley, from the King's (Liverpool Regiment).

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).

Colour-Serjeant Ernest Albert Squirrell, from the Dorsetshire Regiment.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 42.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to gazette the appointment of the undermentioned officer :—

Mr. Alfred William Connolly, Manager, Rifle Factory, Ishapore.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 43.—It having been represented to the Government of India that certain Volunteer Officers are unable for various reasons to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers but are willing to serve with Regular Units for a limited period, temporary commissions in the Indian Army are now offered to Volunteer Officers who are non-officials.

2. Conditions of service :—

(*a*) Indian Army pay of rank *plus* staff pay as for regular officers performing similar duties.

(*b*) Grant of temporary rank in the Army in the rank next below that which they hold in the Volunteer Forces except in the case of Second Lieutenants.

(*c*) Candidates must undertake to serve for at least six months, and, if actually on service when their time expires, may be required to serve till they can conveniently be allowed to relinquish their appointments.

(*d*) Candidates must be efficient Volunteer Officers.

3. Applicants in the first instance should apply in writing, through the Officer Commanding their Corps, to the nearest General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area, stating their age, and the Branch or Department of the Army preferred.

Candidates should forward with their applications :—

(*a*) A Medical Certificate as to physical fitness.

(*b*) A declaration in the following form which should be made before a magistrate :—

"I, the undersigned, hereby promise and declare that I will serve His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, as an Officer of His Majesty's Indian

Forces for a period of————months, and that I will serve in any part of India or in any other place in which any portion of His Majesty's Indian Forces may be serving and in any branch or department of the service to which I may be appointed."

Signed this day of 191

Witness.....

Should the applicant appear to be a desirable candidate for a temporary commission, he will be directed to attend for a personal interview with the General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area (or in special cases by an officer deputed by him) his travelling expenses being defrayed by Government.

The names of approved candidates, if concurred in by the Local Government, will be submitted to Army Headquarters for final sanction.

4. Officers may wear the uniform of their respective corps while holding a temporary commission.

5. Travelling expenses of accepted candidates will be paid from their homes to the station where the regiments to which they are appointed are quartered, and, in the case of officers joining Cavalry Regiments, railway fares for their chargers.

6. If, at any subsequent time, officers joining under these conditions wish to enter the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, they can do so, in which case they will receive Rs. 600 outfit allowance, and an antedate, as regards rank, to the date of their temporary commissions.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 44.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

William Wallace Johnstone, Infantry Branch. Dated 8th January 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Victor Wallace Smith
Garnet Beauchamp Walter
Charles Cecil Morgan
Norman Oswald Cyril Marsh
David Rennie
Albert Edward MacAuley Audsley
William Chubb
Hilary Gilbert Allum
Harry James Leigh Leigh-Clare
Harold Reginald West Watson
Edward Francis Marriott
,—Dated 8th January 1915.

Infantry Branch.

Francis Hinton Edwardes
Charles Cyrus Armitage
Cyril Vincent Heron-Jones
Richard Henry Stevens
Gilbert Noel Rogers
James Norman Taylor
Cuthbert William Short
Arthur Thomas Taylor
Sidney Henry Harman
John Moriarty
Leslie Bradley
Owen Watson
Alfred Galvin
Percy Charles Peacock
Fremlin Stedman
William Charles Spowart
George Ernest Crosby Flynn
Victor Hampton
Ernest Bertram Nelson
Frank James Salberg
Arthur Irons Sargon
Charles Hunnybun
James William Eric Jamieson
Gerald Maltby
Henry Thomas Wishart Bonsfield
Denis Riley
Mathew Laurence Corley-Smith
Jules Robert Rayneau
Roland Weymouth Robinson
,—Dated 3rd January 1915.

Dated 8th January 1915

No. 45.—The appointment of Matthew White Halley as Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, notified in Army Department Notification No. 1055, dated 27th November 1914, is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 46.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 28th November 1914, pages 10112, 10113 and 10117.

War Office,
28th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Service Battalions, New Army.

The undermentioned officers to command battalions of the New Army, and those under the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to be granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur H. Battye (Indian Army), 14th Battalion, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). Dated 7th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest G. R. Wilkins (Indian Army), 9th Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). Dated 9th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Ward (Indian Army), 13th Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment). Dated 5th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry A. Moore (Indian Army), 9th Battalion, The East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 2nd November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Piers (Indian Army), 10th Battalion, The Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 6th November 1914.

Brevet Colonel James W. Cowley (retired pay, Indian Army), 10th Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 5th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry J. Bremner (retired pay, Indian Army), 9th Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers Dated 7th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Lilly (retired pay, Indian Army), 12th Battalion, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated 10th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph R. Hill (Indian Army), 10th Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 24th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. Carnegy, M.V.O. (Indian Army), 11th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment. Dated 19th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel William G. Hatherell (Indian Army), 11th Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment). Dated 12th November 1914.

Brevet Colonel Charles H. M. Hitchins (retired pay, Indian Army), 10th Battalion, The Border Regiment. Dated 12th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur H. Williams (Indian Army), 10th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 21st November 1914

Brevet Colonel George S. Hogge (retired pay, Indian Army), 11th Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 13th November 1914

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Brevet Colonel George S. Ommanney (retired pay, Indian Army), 12th Battalion, The Welsh Regiment. Dated 3rd November 1914.

Colonel Frederick Hawkins (retired pay, Indian Army), 9th Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. Dated 12th November 1914.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Harry A. H. Thompson (retired pay, Indian Army), 13th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). Dated 25th November 1914.

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Brevet Colonel Edward R. Hartigan (retired pay, Indian Army), 8th Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment. Dated 8th November 1914.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald R. H. Garden (retired pay, Indian Army), 15th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). Dated 10th November 1914.

* * * * * * *

Brevet Colonel Montague E. O'Donoghue (retired pay, Indian Army), 11th Battalion, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment). Dated 18th November 1914

* * * * * * *

Brevet Colonel Gordon N. Caulfeild, D.S.O. (retired pay, Indian Army), 17th Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry. Dated 19th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel William G H. Stirling (Indian Army), 13th Battalion, The Highland Light Infantry. Dated 9th November 1914

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TERRITORIAL FORCE

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INFANTRY.

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15th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own Civil Service Rifles); Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander MacWhirter Renny, Retired List, Indian Army, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 29th November 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 30th November 1914, pages 10143, 10144, 10146, 10147, 10148 and 10149.

War Office,
30th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Brigade Commander—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Ivor Philipps, D.S.O., retired pay, Indian Army, from a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, at the War Office, and to be temporary Brigadier General. Dated 20th November 1914.

Brigade Major—

Major M. L. Hornby, D.S.O., retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 23rd September 1914.

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ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery

Temporary Captain Lucius E. Fagan, late Captain, Indian Army, from 11th (Service Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be temporary Captain. Dated 1st December 191

Royal Garrison Artillery.

* * * * * * *

The undermentioned to be temporary Captain :—

George William Hyde Batho, late Captain, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Artillery Dated 1st December 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions

The Cambridgeshire Battalion. The Suffolk Regiment. The appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Somerset, M.V.O., Indian Army, to command the battalion, notified in the Gazette of 19th October 1914, to bear date from 25th September 1914.

8th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment. Brevet Colonel Henry G. Sutton, retired pay, Indian Army, to command the battalion. Dated 20th November 1914.

8th Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders Second Lieutenant E. Lindsay-Young, Unattached List, Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant. Dated 6th November 1914.

War Office,
30th November 1914.

The appointment to Second Lieutenancies of the undermentioned University Candidates, which appeared in the Gazette of 25th August 1914, are antedated as stated, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 26th August 1914 :—

REGULAR FORCES.

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UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

With a view to their appointment to the Indian Army.

Evelyn Lindsay-Young. Dated 2nd September 1915.

Gerald Ralph Kidd
Mervyn Palles Pratt
Alan Ivor Grey McConkey
—Dated 13th January 1914.

* * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated 1st December 1914, pages 10190, 10191, 10194 and 10199.

War Office,
1st December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

* * * * * * *

2nd Grade—

Major Louis R. Vaughan, Indian Army, *vice* Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. J.-B. Percival, D.S.O., The Northumberland Fusiliers (killed in action). Dated 3rd November 1914.

Major E. M. Lang, retired list, Indian Army. Dated 11th November 1914.

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CAVALRY.

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Reserve Regiments.

9th Reserve Regiment. Captain Claude Seymour Foster, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), Indian Army, to be Adjutant. Dated 19th November 1914.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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6th City Battalion, The Manchester Regiment. Brevet Colonel William W. Norman, retired pay, Indian Army, command the Battalion. Dated 24th November 1914.

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India Office,
November 1914.

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentlemen :—

Percy Stanley Blaker
Vaman Raghunath Mirajkar
Alexander John D'Souza
Bager Shah
} —Dated 5th November 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 3rd December 1914, page 10277.

War Office,
3rd December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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Personal Staff.

Aide-de-Camp

Captain Arthur H. M. Wilson, 12th Cavalry, Indian Army. Dated the 8th November 1914.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 47.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain to be Major.

Charles Brook Riley, 25th Punjabis,—2nd January 1915.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

No. 48.—Conductor Frederick William Kaye, supernumerary, on reversion to arsenal duty, is absorbed, *vice* William Edward Hart, deceased ; with effect from the 14th November 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 49.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on Dafadar (Orderly Room Clerk) Shaikh Jalal, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers Dated 4th October 1914.

No. 50.—The following promotions are made :—

11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Jemadar Kahan Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Chattar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ressaidar Kehar Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Dafadar Idris Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Habib Khan, seconded, and Dafadar Harnam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Shibdeo Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Chanda Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sadar Din to be Jemadar, *vice* Partab Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th December 1914.

30th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Lal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Tota Ram, seconded, and Havildar Chhajja Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Diwan Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 17th August 1914.

Jemadar Thakur Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Labh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Warriam Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 17th September 1914.

97th Deccan Infantry.

Jemadar Muhammad Ayub Ali Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Abdul Majid Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 18th July 1914.

5th Cavalry.

No. 51.—The promotion of Jemadar Jot Ram should have effect from the 8th September 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1088, dated the 5th December 1914.

31st Mountain Battery.

No. 52.—The promotion of Jemadar Mihar Khan should have effect from the 16th October 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1088, dated the 5th December 1914.

52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

No. 53.—The promotion of Jemadar Natha Singh should have effect from the 2nd November 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1061, dated the 27th November 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 54.—Edward Joseph Barry to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 7th November 1914.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 55. Captain (Honorary Major) Edward Rushton Dangerfield, V.D., to be Major, *vice* E. H. Hart, V.D., resigned. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Lieutenant Osborne George Edwards to be Captain, *vice* E. R. Dangerfield, V.D., promoted. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Second Lieutenant Edward Wilson Russell to be Lieutenant, *vice* O. G. Edwards promoted. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 56.—George Frederic Arnold to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. T. Power transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 24th October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Julian Allen resigns his commission. Dated the 30th September 1914.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 57.—Hugh Basil Holme to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Harry Tonkinson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

George Edward Scott to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 58.—Samuel Hope Richards to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 14th December 1914.

Calcutta Scottish Volunteers.

No. 59.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of Bengal, to be Honorary Colonel of the Corps. Dated the 10th December 1914.

Cecil Henry Elmes to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th November 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 60.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

1st Battalion, North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster John Clark.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

Delhi, the 8th January 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dat specified, were received in the Army Department between the 30th December 1914 and 5 January 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of	
4th Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).	Major F. B. Carlisle	31st December 1914.	Jubbulpore.	
37th Lancers (Baluch Horse). Attached to 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.	Major Charles Buxton Loring.	21st December 1914.	France	Killed in actio
2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.	Captain Archibald William Robertson-Glasgow.	13th November 1914.	Do.	Ditto
1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Attached 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.	Lieutenant Leonard Castel Campbell Rogers.	25th Decemb 1914.		

ERRATA.

1. In Army Department Notification dated the 20th November 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 21st November 1914, under column "Date of decease" against Major Lionel Stuart Logan, *for* "1st November 1914 (supposed date)" *read* "2nd November 1914".

2. In Army Department Notification dated the 27th November 1914, p[illegible] *Gazette of India* of the 28th November 1914, under column "Date of decease" against Captain Robert Frank Clothier, Captain Richard Hope Waller, and Lieutenant Hubert James Tudor Hamer, *for* "2nd November 1914" *read* "4th November 1914".

3. In Army Department Notification dated the 27th November 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 28th November 1914, under column "Date of decease" against 2nd-Lieutenant Maurice Charles Day, Captain Bruce Edward Alexander Manson, Captain Laurence George Hart, Captain John Henry Middleton Fuller, Captain Burton Howard Hall, Major Harold Tatum, Captain Frederick George Brown, Captain Ivan Daycell Meredith Hogg, Lieutenant Henry Richard Brookes, and Lieutenant Robert Peyton Hughes, *for* "Ditto" *read* "4th November 1914".

4. In Army Department Notification dated the 4th December 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 5th December 1914, under column "Date of decease" against Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Fitzmaurice Kelly and Captain James Fergus Mackain, *for* "Ditto" *read* "23rd November 1914".

5. In Army Department Notification dated the 11th December 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 12th December 1914, under column "Date of decease" against Captain Alexander Masters, *for* "24th November 1914" *read* "23rd November 1914".

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th January 1915.

No. 1.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1934 T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 28th December 1914.

Adoption on the Assam-Bengal, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Dibru-Sadiya, Hoshiarpur-Doab, Jacobabad-Khashmore, Jessore-Jhenidah, Nadiad-Kapadvanj, Tezpore-Balipara Railways and on such portions of the Barsi Light, Bhavnagar, and Godhra-Lunavada Railway systems as are situate in British territory, of amendments in Rules 1 (26), 37 (1), 73 (1) and (2), and 91 of the General Rules for working Railways under construction.

RESOLUTION.—The Agents and Managers of the railways, noted on the margin,* have applied for permission to adopt on such portion or portions of those railways as may be under construction, of the amendments, which were specified in the enclosure to Railway Board's circular No. 1023 T., dated the 23rd June 1914, and published in the *Gazette of India* under their Notification No. 169, dated the 26th June 1914, in the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were sanctioned for adoption on the railways noted on the margin† and on such portions of the Barsi Light, Bhavnagar and Godhra-Lunavada Railway systems as are situate in British territory and may be under construction, in the following Railway Board's Resolutions and Notifications :—

*Assam-Bengal Railway.
Barsi Light Railway.
Bhavnagar Railway.
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway.
Godhra-Lunavada Railway.
Hoshiarpur-Doab Railway.
Jacobabad-Khashmore Railway.
Jessore-Jhenidah Railway.
Nadiad-Kapadvanj Railway.
Tezpore-Balipara Railway.

†Assam-Bengal, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Dibru-Sadiya, Hoshiarpur-Doab, Jacobabad-Khashmore, Jessore-Jhenidah, Nadiad-Kapadvanj and Tezpore-Balipara Railways.

Resolution No. 60 R. T., dated the 9th January 1913, and Notification No. 31, dated the 16th January 1913.

Resolution No. 1988 R. T., dated the 10th October 1912, and Notification No. 192, dated the 17th October 1912.

Resolution No. 995 T., dated the 16th June 1914, and Notification No. 168, dated the 24th June 1914.

Resolution No. 2107 R. T., dated the 22nd October 1912, and Notification No. 205, dated the 24th October 1912.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of

the amendments cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portion or portions of each of the railways noted on the margin* as may be under construction, and on such portions of the Barsi Light, Bhavnagar and Godhra-Lunavada Railway systems as are situate in British territory, and may be under construction.

* Assam-Bengal, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Dibru-Sadiya, Hoshiarpur-Doab, Jacobabad-Khashmore, Jessore-Jhenidah, Nadiad-Kapadvanj and Tezpore-Balipara Railways.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that the amendments, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be further notified to the railway servants concerned, and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of charge, in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief in charge of the construction of the railway; also that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the officers noted on the margin† for information and guidance, and to the Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, and the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, for information.

† The Government of Bengal, Railway Department.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Agents, Assam-Bengal, Barsi Light and Guzerat Railways.
The Manager, Bhavnagar Railway.
The Agent and Chief Engineer, Hoshiarpur-Doab Railway.
The Managing Agents, Jacobabad-Khashmore Railway.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 7th January 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 2nd January 1915 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	2	2
		Kaira District	.	...
		Panch Mahals District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	...	..
		Broach „	2	1
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	...	...
		Surat District	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port	..	...
		Bandra „	...	...
		Bassein „	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	..	...
		Thana District	...	...
	Central	Nasik District	110*	87*
		Ahmednagar District	8*	4*
		East Khandesh District	17	13
		Poona Town	15	13
		Poona District	41	34
		Satara „	56	33
		Sholapur Town	2	2
	Southern	Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri „	2	1
		Belgaum „	33	21
		Dharwar „	30	23
		Hubli Town	..	...
		Bijapur District	18	13
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	..	...
		Sukkur „	...	...
		Larkana „	...	..
		Nawabshah „	..	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	32	29
		Cutch „	...	...
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar Port	..	..
		Kathiawar Agency	48	34
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	107	67
		TOTAL	521	377
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	5	5 (a)
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	28 (a)	18(a)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	7 (b)	4 (b)
		Mangalore Town and Port	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	32	22 (a)
		Nilgiris „	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	21	19 (a)
		Trichinopoly District	12 (b)	11 (b)
		Chittoor District	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	..
		TOTAL	101	80

*For two weeks. (a) One imported. (b) Two imported.

In the return for the week ending 26th December 1914 against the Hyderabad district read 48 cases, 30 deaths *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	..
		Howrah District	...	..
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	..
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	..
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	106	94
		Gaya Town	...	..
		Gaya District	249	222
		Shahabad District	57	32
	Tirhut	Saran District	161	142
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur ,,	11	12
		Palamau ,,	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	..
		Darbhanga District	35	26
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	..	
		Monghyr District	104	80
		Purnea ,,	...	..
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	42	29
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	765	637
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	...	...
		Meerut ,,	14	12
		Bulandshahr ,,	...	...
	Agra	Aligarh District	...	...
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	2	1
	Rohilkhand	Bijnor District	14	13
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	6	5
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	...	...
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur ,,	8	5
		Allahabad ,,	21	18
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Benares	Benares District	...	...
		Jaunpur ,,	15	12
		Ghazipur ,,	104	108
		Ballia ,,	134	106
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	39	31
		Basti ,,	25	19
		Azamgarh ,,	205	184
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	2	2
		Lucknow District	10	10
		Unao ,,	44	36
		Rae Bareli ,,	12	12
		Sitapur ,,	33	29
		Hardoi ,,	5	2
		Kheri ,,	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	8	6
		Fyzabad District	27	25
		Gonda ,,	3	2
		Bahraich ,,	11	11
		Sultanpur ,,	2	3
		Partabgarh District	2	2
		Bara Banki ,,	30	27
		TOTAL	776	684

In the return for the week ending 26th December 1914, against the Saharanpur and Basti districts *read* 22 deaths *for* 10 deaths and 12 cases, 11 deaths *for* 9, respectively.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	40	20
		Gurgaon „	10	10
		Rohtak „	2	4
		Karnal „	61	57
		Ambala „	20	24
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur District	55	55
		Jullundur City	51	29
		Jullundur District	124	92
		Ludhiana „	94	48
		Ferozepore „	26	7
	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	42	17
		Amritsar City	39	39
		Amritsar District	34	34
		Gurdaspur „	58	50
		Sialkot „	126	122
		Gujranwala „	193	188
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	64	69
		Gujrat „	97	97
		Jhelum „	133	94
		Rawalpindi „	313	197
		Attock „	7	15
	Multan	Montgomery District	...	...
		Lyallpur District	31	26
		Jhang „	5	6
	Native States	Nabha State	19	9
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	119	119
		Kapurthala State	167	87
		Jhind State	19	15
		Kalsia State	...	...
		TOTAL	1,949	1,480
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	4	4
		Insein District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	2	2
		Pegu District	5	5
		Prome „	41	36
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...
		Bassein District	1	1
		Henzada „	23	20
		Myaungmya District	...	...
		Maubin „	...	...
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo „	3	3
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	8	8
		Magwe District	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay District	5	5
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	7	7
		Meiktila „	...	...
		Yamethin „	5	3
		Myingan „	26	14
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	...	...
		TOTAL	130	108
Assam	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	69	61
		Nagpur District	7	7
		Bhandara District	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	2	2
		Saugor Town	26	15
		Saugor District	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	1	1
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	15	13
		Narsinghpur „	26	10
	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur Town	...	...
		TOTAL	146	109

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	1
		TOTAL	...	1
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	20	15
		Bangalore City	12	8
		Bangalore District	28	31
		Mysore City	2	2
		Mysore District	31	39
		Hassan "	11	7
		Kadur "	2	2
		Kolar "	25	18
		Kolar Gold Fields	11	10
		Tumkur District	3	2
		Shimoga "	21	18
		Chitaldroog "	25	18
		TOTAL	191	170
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	6	6
		Bidar "	8	8
		Medak "	11	7
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Gulbarga "	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad "	...	...
		TOTAL	25 (a)	21 (a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal City	3	3
		Bhopal State	35	39
		Gwalior "	6	6
		Schore Cantonment	2	1
		TOTAL	46 (b)	49 (b)
Rajputana.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	20	11
		TOTAL	20	11
		GRAND TOTAL	4,670	3,727

(a) From the 21st to the 27th December 1914.
(b) For the week ending 26th December 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the eight days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 7th January 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Weather has been feebly unsettled over northwest India throughout the week and local falls of snow have been reported on most mornings from Kashmir. The weather has been practically dry elsewhere.

2. *Burma and the Bay Islands.*—Rain fell in the Andamans on the 30th December.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Dry weather prevailed.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was a light shower at Bareilly on the 6th.

Northwest India.—Snow fell in various parts of the Kashmir hills on the first six days of the period under review.

The Peninsula.—Weather has been dry.

3. The principal amounts were :—

December 30th—Port Blair 0·97″.

„ 31st—Sonamarg 1·42″ and Dras 0·33″.

January 1st—Sonamarg 2·85″ and Dras 0·35″.

4. The rainfall of the week was more than 20 per cent. in excess in Kashmir and the Bay Islands, and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in all the remaining divisions with the exception of the following, where the absence of rainfall is a normal feature at this time of year :—Burma, Bengal, Sind, Rajputana West, Gujarat and Central India West.

The seasonal rainfall up to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Bengal, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Central Provinces East, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar; it is within 20 per cent. of the normal in Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, Punjab Southwest, Gujrat, Central Provinces West and Madras Southeast, and is 20 per cent. or more in defect elsewhere.

Division.	Rainfall data for 8 days ending on 7th January 1915.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1914 to 7th January 1915.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1·0	0·3	+0·7	11·4	5·7	+ 5·7	+100	+ 93
Lower Burma	0	0	0	2·1	0·3	+ 1·8	+600	+600
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·8	0·4	+ 1·4	+350	+350
Assam	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·5	— 0·3	— 60	— 50
Bengal	0	0	0	0·8	0·1	+ 0·7	+700	+700
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·5	— 0·2	— 40	— 25
Chota Nagpur	0	0·2	—0·2	0·4	0·4	0	0	+100
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	— 0·1	—100	0
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·5	— 0·5	—100	—100
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·7	— 0·7	—100	—100
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	—0·3	0·4	0·9	— 0·5	— 56	— 33
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·4	0	0	+ 33
Kashmir	1·0	0·5	+0·5	3·7	2·0	+ 1·7	+ 85	+ 80
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	—0·1	0·8	0·4	+ 0·4	+100	+167
Baluchistan	0·1	0·3	—0·2	0·7	1·2	— 0·5	— 42	— 33
Sind	0	0	0	0·2	0	+ 0·2	∞	∞
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0·1	— 0·1	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	— 0·3	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0	0·1	— 0·1	—100	—100
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·6	— 0·6	—100	—100
Berar	0	0·2	—0·2	0·4	0·9	— 0·5	— 56	— 43
Central Provinces, West	0	0·2	—0·2	0·7	0·6	+ 0·1	+ 17	+ 75
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·5	0·4	+ 0·1	+ 25	+ 67
Konkan	0	0·1	—0·1	1·1	0·2	+ 0·9	+450	+1000
Bombay Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	0·8	0·5	+ 0·3	+ 60	+100
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·5	0·3	+ 0·2	+ 67	+150
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·2	+ 0·2	+100	+300
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·5	— 0·2	— 40	— 25
Malabar	0	0·2	—0·2	3·0	1·3	+ 1·7	+131	+178
Madras, South-East	0	0·4	—0·4	4·1	4·3	— 0·2	— 5	+ 5
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·5	— 0·3	— 60	— 50
Madras Coast, North	0	0·2	—0·2	0	1·4	— 1·4	—100	—100

G. C. SIMPSON,
for *Director General of Observatories.*

Dated 7th January 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 2nd January 1915.

Burma.—Practically no rain fell during the week. Reaping of winter rice is approaching completion in Upper Burma. Cultivation of pulses and of miscellaneous island crops is progressing. Standing crops are in fair condition. The outturn of the winter rice crop is below normal. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon is slightly below last year's price but is above normal.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice and pulses, plucking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane are in progress with outturn generally fair. Prospects of the mustard crop are not good on account of the want of rain. The tea season has closed. The price of common rice has fallen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from one district. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar.

Bengal.—The week was rainless. Reaping and threshing of winter rice are in progress. Preparation of lands for the next autumn crops has commenced in some districts. The standing spring crops are doing well. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. The average price of common rice shows a slight tendency to fall as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week and the weather was generally cold. Harvesting of winter paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Rain is needed for the standing spring crops in several districts of Bihar and in Balasore and Palamau. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is generally good.

United Provinces.—No rain fell throughout the Provinces. More rain is needed everywhere and the need in several places is urgent, slight damage to crops by white ants, frost and want of rain is reported in a few districts. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops and of poppy have been practically completed. Weeding and irrigation of spring crops and of poppy, picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are generally doing well and their prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Cattle disease is reported in thirteen districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient Prices are practically stationary with a tendency to rise in places.

Punjab.—The weather is dry. Rain is wanted in the south-east of the Province for unirrigated crops. Pressing of sugarcane continues, the yield being average to good. The condition and expected yield of spring crops are generally good at present but the unirrigated crops in the south-east are suffering for want of rain. *Toria* is being harvested with good yield. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of food grains range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. The weather is cold. Standing crops are good on irrigated but average on unirrigated lands. Harvesting of maize and rice is concluding in Bannu with poor outturn. Sowing of spring crops continues. Sugarcane is still being pressed and *gur* is being made in Peshawar with a fairly good outturn. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high and are rising in the case of *bajra* in Dera Ismail Khan but are falling in the case of maize in Peshawar.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8¾ to 14 and maize from 10¾ to 16 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall during the week was insignificant. Cattle disease prevails in Sripartabsinghpura. Prices are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather is partially cloudy and cold. Irrigation of spring crops is progressing. *Barani* crops in the east of Rajputana require rain badly. Prospects are satisfactory except in Tonk where the outturn is not hopeful. Wheat is withering in some *nizamats* of Kotah and some other crops have been damaged by cold in Alwar. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are stationary but are rising in Ajmer, Alwar, Karauli, Bharatpur and Kotah.

Central India.—There was no rain during the week and it is required in the northern districts of Gwalior. Reaping of autumn crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Indore and in the southern States. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Agricultural stock is good but there is cattle disease in the Nagod State of Baghelkhand. Pasturage is sufficient. Prices are rising in Indore, Bhopal and Baghelkhand, steady in Gwalior and stationary elsewhere. Poppy crops are being irrigated in Gwalior and Indore.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and cool. Picking of cotton and harvesting of *juar* continue. Threshing and winnowing of other autumn crops are well advanced. Spring crops are generally in good condition but rain is required particularly in the northern districts where some damage is reported from want of moisture. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. There were no marked variations in prices.

Feudatory States.—Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are approaching completion. Spring crops are in good condition but a little rain is required. Variations in prices were unimportant.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally good except for slight damage by rats in two States of Rewa Kantha and by frost in two talukas of Nawabshah and are withering in one taluka of Ahmednagar, parts of Poona and three talukas of Sholapur. Harvesting and threshing of autumn crops continue Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, the Deccan, Kathiawar and Baroda. Sowing of spring crops continues in Sind, Kanara, Rewa Kantha and Savantvadi. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, three talukas of Thar and Parkar and parts of Poona. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices have risen slightly in Sind and Gujarat.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Autumn cotton is being picked and early rice is being harvested. Spring crops are fair to good but *juar* suffered on account of frost in parts of Aurangabad, Bir, Usmanabad, and Bidar. Late rice lands are being prepared, sown and weeded in parts. Cattle disease prevails in seven talukas. Prices of grains are as follows :— Wheat 5¼, coarse rice 7, *juar* 15¾ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is *juar* 10 seers per rupee in Warangal and the lowest 24 seers in Bir and Adilabad.

Mysore.—Rainfall *nil*. The price of *ragi* has risen in Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested *ragi*, paddy, sugarcane and coffee is good and that of gingelly and cotton is poor. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was light in Cochin and *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or have withered or become diseased in parts of three districts and require rain in parts of two others. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding generally with outturn fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is generally sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly. Pasture is generally sufficient except in parts of five districts and is getting scarce in one district. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of five districts. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Memorandum on Recent Weather and on the Probable Character of that of January and February 1915.

Recent weather in northern India and the region to the west.

In the plains of northwest India weather was very much more disturbed and wet than usual during October and November owing to an abnormally early commencement of winter actions, but a change occurred on December 5th, and since then there has been but little rainfall outside of Kashmir.

2. The scanty information available regarding snowfall in the hills surrounding upper India shows that although snowfall has begun considerably in advance of the average date there have been no abnormally heavy falls.

Discussion of the probable character of the weather of January and February 1915.

3. The depressions which bring rainfall to the north Indian plains and snowfall to the hills travel eastwards or southeastwards and can in the majority of cases be traced back through Persia into south-east Europe. Thus in the present year weather was abnormally disturbed in Afghanistan and Persia in October and November, but in December in Persia, specially in the north-east, the conditions have been milder than usual. The season so far strongly resembles that at the end of 1911.

B

4. An examination of the following table will show that an indication of the character of the approaching winter in northwest India can be derived from its character in December.

Departures from Normal.

Cold weather Season.	Rainfall of December in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.	Rainfall in Persia in December.	Rainfall in Baluchistan in December.	Precipitation in Kashmir in December.	Rainfall of the two succeeding months in North-West India (including the United Provinces, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat).	Snowfall, January to March, + 3=Large excess. 0=Normal. −3=Large defect.
	"	"	"	"	"	
1890-91	+1·41	+4·49	+2·85	+ ·11	+ ·34	+ 3
1891-92	− ·28	+ ·88	− ·20	− ·87*	− ·32	− 3
1892-93	+ ·59	− ·05	+3·11	+ ·36	+1·60	+ 3
1893-94	0	+1·45	− ·19	− ·26	+ ·99	+ 1
1894-95	+1·20	+1·01	+ ·50	+ ·67	+ ·43	− ½
1895-96	− ·34	− ·71	− ·23	− ·14	− ·43	− ½
1896-97	− ·13	− ·97	− ·82	− ·08	− ·18	+ 1
1897-98	+ ·22	− ·25	− ·30	− ·42	+ ·97	− 2
1898-99	+ ·25	− ·56	− ·79	+1·20	− ·60	− 1
1899-1900	− ·38	+ ·64	− ·71	− ·14	+ ·07	− ½
1900-01	+ ·77	+ ·63	+2·23	+ ·74	+ ·92	+ 1
1901-02	− ·40	− ·64	− ·98*	− ·28	− ·93	− 2
1902-03	− ·48	− ·19	− ·69	− ·66*	− ·70	+ ½
1903-04	− ·13	− ·47	− ·86	− ·21	− ·31	+ 1
1904-05	+ ·06	+ ·28	− ·90*	+ ·58	+ ·57	+ 3
1905-06	+ ·56	− ·11	+1·67	+ ·92	+1·17	+ 2
1906-07	+ ·28	− ·05	− ·84	− ·45	+1·31	+ 3
1907-08	− ·48	− ·67	− ·89*	−1·37*	+ ·05	− 2
1908-09	− ·16	− ·56	− ·29	+1·52	− ·39	0
1909-10	+1·42	+1·46	+ ·43	+ ·67	− ·40	0
1910-11	− ·20	+2·26	+ ·40	+ ·31	+ ·61	+ 3
1911-12	− ·36	− ·30	− ·40	+ ·15	+ ·08	− 2
1912-13	− ·39	− ·07	+ ·08	+ ·10	− ·02	− ½
1913-14	+ ·16	+ ·06	− ·14	− ·28	− ·30	+ 1
1914-15	+ ·07	− ·45	− ·25	+1·32		...
Normal amount	·48	1·14	0·87	0·59	1·14	...

Owing to changes in the stations the normal amounts have changed from time to time.

The years in which the character of the season was strongly marked are those of 1890-91, 1892-93, 1894-95, 1895-96, 1896-97, 1900-01, 1901-02, 1902-03, 1903-04, 1905-06, 1907-08, 1909-10, and 1911-12. In ten out of the thirteen years the type of winter in December persisted through the season; in 1896-97 and 1903-04 the rainfall continued in defect but the snowfall was in slight excess; and in 1909-10 the indications of December were definitely misleading.

The years in which the December conditions were on the whole fairly normal may be taken as 1893-94, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1904-05, 1906-07, 1908-09, 1912-13 and 1913-14, and in all except 1893-94 and 1906-07, that is in seven cases out of nine, the succeeding winter was normal, or only in slight excess or defect, or the variations of rain and snow were opposite in character.

When we consider the present season in which December has had more precipitation than usual in Kashmir, and less in Persia and Baluchistan, while in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province rainfall has been normal, we can classify it definitely as belonging to the second type—of fairly normal conditions.

The data accordingly point to the following conclusion:—

It is probable that the amount of rainfall in northwest India and of snowfall on the neighbouring hills will be approximately normal.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

SIMLA;
The 3rd January 1915.

L. J KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

DELHI;
The 6th January 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1913-14.	1913.	1914.	26th December 1913.	26th December 1914.	1913.	1914.	26th December 1913.	26th December 1914.			
	State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,669	2,676	9,50,309	7,90,000	356	295	2,97,47,701	2,88,44,000	...	9,03,701	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	7,159	8,900	341	424	2,74,097	3,21,000	46,903	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	998	1,001	7,22,428	6,24,000	724	623	2,52,59,236	2,31,10,000	...	21,49,236	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,572	1,570	7,32,311	6,80,000	466	[illegible]	2,79,48,264	2,35,58,000	...	43,90,264	
	East Indian	775	2,549	2,549	19,88,451	19,44,000	780	763	7,53,26,988	7,42,45,000	...	10,81,988	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	19,53,469	14,29,000	770	560	5,85,01,060	5,20,09,000	...	64,92,060	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	49,443	55,000	393	437	16,28,225	21,22,000	4,93,775	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	2,716	2,800	67	70	1,17,057	1,06,000	...	11,057	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	25,915	20,300	457	356	11,89,061	7,98,000	...	3,91,061	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	278	2,585	2,585	7,53,456	6,82,000	291	264	2,69,40,304	2,67,70,000	...	1,70,304	
	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,012	16,66,355	14,60,000	415	364	6,37,85,328	6,14,85,000	...	23,00,328	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Barhwal 3' 3½" link)	289	1,600	1,601	4,72,152	6,97,000	295	435	1,72,03,480	1,49,70,000	...	22,33,480	
	Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	77	593	4,200	18	55	(a) 43,928	1,14,000	70,072	...	(a) From 21st April 1914.
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	9,697	7,300	303	228	3,50,763	3,42,000	...	8,763	
3' 3½" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,32,081	1,25,000	164	147	49,68,498	49,02,000	...	66,498	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	6,03,820	5,53,000	330	303	2,08,69,478	2,02,51,000	...	6,18,478	
	Burma	306	1,552	1,593	4,34,159	3,47,000	280	218	1,66,51,990	1,59,76,000	...	6,75,990	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	24,752	20,100	200	162	9,93,150	7,34,000	...	2,59,150	
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	288	305	37,926	36,800	132	121	15,74,377	13,37,000	...	2,37,377	
	Mysore (including Kolar Goldfields 5' 6")	179	411	411	88,448	73,500	203	179	27,98,843	27,34,000	...	64,843	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,451	1,465	5,26,124	5,07,000	363	348	2,06,12,462	2,03,55,000	...	2,57,462	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	17,972	17,400	166	161	6,78,296	6,79,000	704	...	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	2,25,873	1,79,000	287	227	73,43,916	69,57,000	...	3,86,916	
5' 6", 3' 6" gauge.	Broach Jambusar	...	...	30	...	600	...	20	...	2,900	2,900	...	
2' 6" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32	2,460	1,600	76	50	94,598	85,900	...	8,698	
	TOTAL	415	26,232	26,424	1,14,22,569	1,02,65,500	436	388	40,49,01,10[illegible]	38,28,07,800	...	2,20,93,300	

5' 6" gauge.	[illegible]	195	34	34	6,328	5,200	184	153	2,07,244	1,92,000	...	15,244
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,21,000	1,05,000	362	314	44,93,1[illegible]	4[illegible],06,000	...	4,87,134
	Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	5,992	5,200	176	156	2,14,65[illegible]	2,14,000	...	658
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	39,327	29,000	364	269	13,06,21[illegible]	9,48,000	...	3,58,211
	Southern Punjab	262	425	425	1,25,788	98,000	296	231	39,74,622	38,34,000	...	1,40,622
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	24,550	22,000	158	142	9,75,072	8,88,000	...	92,072
	Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	13,711	13,000	66	63	4,83,103	4,33,000	..	50,103
	Tapti Valley	198	155	155	42,382	32,000	276	206	10,16,066	9,09,000	...	1,07,066
	Tarkeswar	312	22	22	4,446	5,000	202	227	2,54,439	2,61,000	6,561	...
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,331	2,200	69	65	93,803	90,500	...	3,303
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Bramakhed Extension)	87	89	89	8,260	7,000	93	79	2,78,711	2,94,000	15,289	...
	Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,240	1,99,021	1,74,000	161	140	78,45,659	77,15,000	...	1,30,659
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	35,957	32,700	235	213	12,67,332	11,91,000	...	76,332
	Beswada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	6,933	7,200	134	138	2,56,446	2,75,000	18,554	...
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	227	27,016	30,700	119	135	10,76,918	11,84,000	1,07,082	...
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	5,749	5,800	174	176	2,08,482	2,02,000	...	6,482
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	24,842	22,600	289	263	9,90,926	9,63,000	...	27,926
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	184	15,617	14,700	85	80	5,75,340	5,95,000	19,660	...
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	28,943	23,800	137	108	9,96,282	10,06,000	9,718	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	1,13,000	77,800	256	176	28,43,470	30,41,000	1,97,530	...
	Jaipur	82	73	73	5,656	5,100	78	70	2,17,691	2,01,000	...	16,691
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	4,997	3,000	92	56	2,10,912	2,17,000	6,088	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,030	1,074	1,06,484	80,600	103	75	40,27,255	33,15,000	...	7,12,255
	Junagad	105	113	114	11,384	10,700	101	94	4,28,221	4,30,000	1,779	...
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	8,457	5,100	292	176	2,29,023	2,12,000	...	17,023
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	5,311	5,300	53	53	1,55,354	1,50,000	...	5,354
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	13,993	13,500	150	145	5,81,460	5,66,000	...	15,460
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	12,532	11,400	227	207	3,67,132	3,52,000	...	15,132
	Rohilkund-Kumaon	149	268	268	37,036	32,300	138	121	15,28,431	12,75,000	...	2,48,431
	[illegible]	153	5	5	933	600	187	12[illegible]	26,744	25,800	...	944
	Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	12,589	12,100	194	186	4,78,091	4,76,000	...	2,091
	Tanjore District Board	183	103	103	15,251	14,600	148	142	7,40,826	7,06,000	...	34,826
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	6,608	5,400	98	81	2,12,414	1,97,000	...	15,414
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	219	116	116	28,497	15,100	246	130	8,35,436	7,67,000	...	68,436
	Bilimora-Kala-Amba (*b*)	...	...	13	...	400	...	31	...	6,500	6,500	...
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*c*)	...	11	11	400	600	36	55		26,300	25,545	...
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	1,267	800	63	40	62,537	48,100	...	14,437
	Dhond-Baramati (*d*)	...	...	27	...	1,100	...	41	...	35,200	35,200	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	142	142	13,580	13,400	96	4	4,62,568	4,92,000	29,432	...
	Godhra-Lunavada (*e*)	...	24	25	651	700	27	28	(*e*)2,046	31,600	29,554	...
	Jacobabad-Kashmore (*f*)	...	...	115	...	1,000	...	9	...	3,700	3[illegible]00	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	455	400	17	15	18,809	17,900	...	909
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur including Karanja sec. (*g*)	...	48	68	1,399	5,900	29	87	(*g*)4,733	1,82,000	1,77,267	...
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	2,009	1,800	72	64	73,651	84,500	10,849	...
	Rajpipla	67	37	37	1,932	1,700	52	46	88,322	83,800	...	4,522
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	19,232	18,000	377	353	9,19,105	9,97,000	...	22,105
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*h*)	...	...	42	...	800	...	19	...	26,800	26,800	...
	Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	424	300	17	12	19,725	17,800	...	1,925
	TOTAL	166	7,534	7,841	13,32,448	10,90,800	177	139	4,60,88,944	4,39,31,700	...	21,57,244
	GRAND TOTAL	359	33,756	34,265	1,27,55,017	1,13,56,300	378	331	45,09,90	42,67,39,500	...	2,42,50,544

(*b*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
(*c*) From 15th December 1913.
(*d*) Opened from 30th May 1914.
(*e*) From 5th December 1913.
(*f*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
(*g*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
(*h*) Opened from 16th June 1914.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 30th December 1914.

The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilati

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, e

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE.

The 18th Sept[illegible]ber 1914.

On and after the 7th November and unti[illegible]rther notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI o the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and [illegible]rop Report will be published in Delhi Parts II and III will continue to be publ[illegible]hed in Calcutta. All notifications an other matter intended for publication in those [illegible]arts should be addressed to the Publishe at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Cir[illegible]lar Memorandum of the Government c India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Dep[illegible]ment that matter for the *Gazette of India* sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenin[illegible]for publication in the next day's *Gazette* an that this involves considerable inconvenience to t[illegible] Press and expense to Government. In th Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777–[illegible], dated 9th February 1870, the Government India directed that all notifications or other matte[illegible]ntended for insertion in the *Gazette of Indi* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M[illegible]n Friday, and that any papers sent thereaft must be certified to be extremely urgent in order [illegible]o ensure their appearance in the next day *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request tha[illegible]these orders may be more strictly observed future, and that Departments will refrain from sendi[illegible]g to the Press as extremely urgent any pape which can without harm or inconvenience be held ove[illegible]for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The last issue of the Notices of the Patent Office appeared in the "Gazette of India," Part II, dated the 26th December 1914.

December 21.

1966. R. D. T. Alexander and H. G. Salmond. *Portable rivet heating furnace.*

1967. S. D. Canjee. *Improvements in bed steads swings and the like.*

December 22.

1968. Mahadeo Ramachandra Parab. *Oil press.*

December 23.

1969. B. H. Peter. *Improvements in and relating to alternating current track signalling.*

1970. B. H. Peter. *Improvements in and relating to alternating current track signalling.*

1971. E. W. Turner. *Improvements in and connected with variable speed-driving mechanism applicable to ring-spinning frames.*

January 2, 1915.

1972. Standard Oil Co. *Process of refilling petroleum.*

1973. J. Groom and W. H. Lewers. *Improvements in systems of and apparatus for washing and refilling locomotive boilers.*

1974. A. Williams and L. D. Williams. *Improved contrivance for automatically detecting the presence of certain gases and vapours.*

1975. Uberoi Limited. *Improvements in tennis and the like rackets.*

1976. E. G. Smith. *Improvements in and relating to rail connections.*

1977. Akbar Razak Farid. *A stove burner.*

1978. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in doors, windows, screens and the like.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1654. Vibrocel Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to the construction of tanks, reservoirs and the like.*

1763. C. Abraham. *Centrifugal tube pump.*

1776. E. S. Luard. *Improvements in and relating to vacuum brake apparatus.*

1805. F. A. C. Devereux. *An improved pull plough attachment.*

1826. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham. *An improved package or holder.*

1838. Mechanical Protess Manufacturing Co. *Cutting and severing mechanism for glass and the like.*

1839. Mechanical Process Manufacturing Co. *Handling and forming machine for vials, bottles and the like.*

1863. L. M. Mullick. *Combined stove and cooker.*

1984. S. C. Aranha. *Indiarubber solution.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Offic 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1826. R. P. Van Calcar, J. Ellerman & H. J. Martijn. *Process of and apparatus f drying and sterilising air.*

1752. S. Ramachandra Aiyer. *Live-weight trolley lift.*

1844. Weldless Couplings, Ld. *Improvements relating to weldless couplings for railw wagons.*

1901. W. R. Degenhardt. *Improvements in apparatus for generating or producing gas.*

1908. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in sanitary appliances.*

1915. A. W. Taff. *Improvements in rail clips.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council Hou Street, Calcut

1574. Eden.
1747. Majhi.
1760. Karani.
1802. Paradesy.
1816. Mather & Platt, Ld.
1818. Simon & Scott.
1830. Thomson.
1831. Foreign Patents Corporatio
1832. Brennan.
1837. Leperre.
1840. Musso.
1841. Rose.
1842. Bignell.
1847. Willison.
1857. Snell.
1859. General Electric C
1860. General Electric C

PATENTS SEALED.

1490. Madurai Pillai
1506. Betulande
1593. Hoynes.
1604. Burke.
1609. Luard.
1619. Saccaggio & Lagrange.
1712. Dunlop Rubber Co., Ld
1714. Watson & Beatty.
1718. E. Cottard & Cie.
1739. Betulande
1745. Rüegge
1765. Wicke
1772. Meares.
1775. Biddlecombe.
1784. Downs.
1785. Thorpe and The Thorpe Mete Syndicate Ld
1808. Belan

RENEWAL FEES PAI

449 of 1901. Hulburd. (To 6 January 19
452 of 1901. Hulburd. (To 6 January 19
330 of 1904. Jackson. (To 12 April 1916.)
497 of 1904. Dieselhorst & anr. (To 4 Jan ary 1916.)
34 of 1905. Jones. (To 17 May 1916.)
69 of 1905. Jackson. (To 8 September 19 6.)
283 of 1905. Phillips. (To 16 January 19 .)
338 of 1905. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph o. (To 14 February 1916.)
341 of 1905. Mudaliar. (To 24 January 19 6.)
362 of 1905. Toledo Glass Co. (To 21 Feb ary 1916.)
493 of 1905. Jost. (To 18 January 1916.)
529 of 1905. Johnson. (To 27 February 19
178 of 1906. Jackson. (To 8 November 19
179 of 1906. Jackson. (To 8 November 19
261 of 1906. Walker. (To 4 January 1916.
262 of 1906. Walker. (To 4 January 1916
586 of 1906. Jackson. (To 9 July 1916.)
272 of 1907. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik (To 28 February 1916.)
46 of 1908. Highfield. (To 5 March 1916
117 of 1908. Cowell. (To 28 April 1916.)
180 of 1908. Dubern. (To 2 January 1916
185 of 1908. Jackson. (To 30 May 1916.)
484 of 1908. Preston & anr. (To 30 April 916.)
521 of 1908. Flower & anr. (To 21 Januar 1916.)

322 of 1909. Murex Magnetic Co. (To 11 February 1916.)
578 of 1909. Jackson. (To 21 December 1916.)
582 of 1909. Consolidated Brake & Eng. Co. (To 3 January 1916.)
598 of 1909. Jackson. (To 11 February 1916.)
667 of 1909. Bandfield. (To 20 January 1916.)
231 of 1910. Jackson. (To 29 July 1916.)
432 of 1910. Anderson & ors. (To 22 March 1916.)
433 of 1910. Anderson & ors. (To 20 March 1916.)
606 of 1910. Eaton. (To 6 January 1916.)
609 of 1910. Prein. (To 6 January 1916.)
625 of 1910. Benson & ors. (To 19 January 1916.)
644 of 1910. Benson & ors. (To 19 January 1916.)
652 of 1910. Mills Equipment Co. (To 26 January 1916.)
1 of 1911. Jackson. (To 8 March 1916.)
43 of 1911. Jackson. (To 11 April 1916.)
652 of 1911. Jackson. (To 13 March 1917.)
557 of 1911. Jackson. (To 13 March 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1909.

403 (Pollak). 543 (Landenberger). 616 (Jardine).

1910.

62 (Douglas). 124 (Arbuckle). 132 (Killen). 133 (Killen). 136 (Porteous & Thompson). 137 (Spence). 146 (Martin). 149 (Firman). 151 (del Espino). 165 (Payne & Staynes). 170 (Watson). 374 (Olsen). 408 (Hodgkinson). 430 (Welsh, Purvis & Forbes).

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

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5. *Trade and property marks and medicines* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.	DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.	HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.	JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
BOMBAY	Record Office.	KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.	LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.	LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.	MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.	"	College of Engineering.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.	NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.	POONA	College of Engineering.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.	RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.	ROORKEE	Thomason College.
		SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

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		Price.	
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(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	.	0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	.	0	1
Annual Subscription with postage	.	3	0
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(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10 June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

R. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R 3	a copy.
(2)	„ „	1903-04	„	„ 3	„
(3)	„ „	1904-05	„	„ 3	„
(4)	„ „	1908-09	„	„ 3	„
(5)	„ „	1909-10	„	„ 3-8	„
(6)	„ „	1910-11	„	„ 3-8	„
(7)	„ „	1912-13	„	„ 2-8	„
(8)	„ „	1913-14	„	„ 2-8	„

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R[illegible] copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the P[illegible]ficiency Standard in Urdu; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the te[illegible]t-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), [illegible] of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiy[illegible]," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the te[illegible]-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price R5 per copy.

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"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one [illegible] the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R5-12 [illegible]er copy.

The following list of Munshis who are [illegible]alified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the inform[illegible]ion of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1.	M. Gulzari Lall	. Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	. Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	. Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	. The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram Mahta	. Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey	. Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Dalilnddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 18, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

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1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . egimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . /o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R.A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux. . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below :—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December 1914.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve.										
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (purchase price).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Calcutta .	1,03,47,500	23,47,27,575	[illegible]	13,09,19,[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible],00,000	...	...	...	(a) 9,99,99,946	(b) 4,00,00,000	35,86,68,571	(a) Nominal value—₹10,20,81,500.
Cawnpore .	...	2,65,75,385	2,65,75,385	1,77,93,175	60,17,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,38,10,282	(b) Nominal value—₹4,60,36,571.
Lahore . .	...	3,29,16,925	3,29,16,925	1,31,06,692	1,21,68,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,52,90,480	
Bombay . .	49,32,050	16,04,31,295	16,53,63,345	2,84,00,253	5,98,06,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,82,06,873	
Karachi . .	...	2,16,03,990	2,16,03,990	54,81,468	31,01,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,83,333	
Madras . .	61,98,425	6,55,68,990	7,17,67,415	3,75,41,655	20,73,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,96,14,715	
Rangoon . .	...	4,50,25,855	4,50,25,855	6,55,73,166	36,75,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,92,48,736	
	2,14,77,975	58,68,50,015	60,83,27,990	29,88,15,796	9,31,02,248	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,84,17,990	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Nil.	Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									90,000	
Total Circulation ₹			60,83,27,990									Total Reserve ₹	60,83,27,990	

£380,000 (Rs. 57,00,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st December 1914. The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 31st December 1914 to 5,83 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1914.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th December 1914 .	29,56,600	1,06,31,600	5,79,28,700	1,60,95,300	80,41,900	19,12,900	9,46,10,400	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,76,17,533
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to .	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to . . .	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between and 191 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29,56,600	1,06,31,600	5,79,28,700	1,60,95,300	80,41,900	19,12,900	9,46,10,400	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,76,17,533
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000
Balance on 31st December 1914 .	29,56,600	1,06,31,600	5,77,78,700	1,60,95,300	80,41,900	19,12,900	9,44,60,400	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,74,67,533

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Oct. 1914 Enfaced from India 12,313 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,682 lakhs.

„ 1st Nov. 1914	„ 15th Nov. „	ditto	...	ditto	...
„ 16th „	„ „ 30th „ „	ditto	...	ditto	1 lakh.
„ 1st Dec.	„ „ 15th Dec. „	ditto	...	ditto	2 lakhs.
„ 16th „	„ „ 31st „ „	ditto	...	ditto	2 „
			12,313 lakhs		12,687 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd January 1915.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 31ST DECEMBER 1914.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.											Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Ceylon Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	9	...	9	4	...	4	...	...	7	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	1	...	10	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 6th January 1915.

G. H. WILLIS, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th January 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	3,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office 1,00,82,592 12 11			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,27,28,170 8 3	2,28,10,763	5	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,99,32,674	12	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,74,378	13	10
Sundries	28,64,525	9	8
RUPEES	28,65,82,342	9	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	5,13,79,070	0	0
Other authorised Investments	1,07,32,270	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,46,11,716	10	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,77,44,720	14	5
Bills discounted and purchased	1,80,70,154	7	1
Balances with other Banks	19,76,938	3	2
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	27,22,351	2	1
Stamps	13,868	13	7
Sundries	8,82,106	2	9
	16,81,33,198	5	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 6,92,02,642 5 4	11,84,49,144	3	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 4,92,46,501 14 3			
RUPEES	28,65,82,342	9	3

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,03,847 8 0

† Do. do. do. do. „ 6,73,612 8 0

Rs. 9,77,460 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, L. G. DUNBAR,

Calcutta, 7th January 1915. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 48·03

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allahabad, the 24th December 1914.

No. 3226—*I*-400.—The Agreement printed below which has been entered into by the Association known as the Young Men's Christian Association, Allahabad, in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, is hereby published for general information under section 42 of the said Act :—

An Agreement entered into this 24th day of December 1914 between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereafter called the Secretary of State) of the one part and the Young Men's Christian Association, Allahabad (hereafter called the Association), registered under Act XXI of 1860 of the other part.

Whereas the aforesaid Association has made an application to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (hereafter called the Local Government) for assistance in acquiring for the purpose of the said Association under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, plots of land situate in Muhalla Chak in the city of Allahabad amounting to about four acres as detailed and described in the schedule annexed hereto and more particularly delineated on the map or plan hereto annexed. And whereas the aforesaid Local Government after making and holding such enquiry as is required and prescribed by law is satisfied that the acquisition of the aforesaid land required by the said Association is needed for the erection of a building including a reading room, four educational class-rooms and a lecture hall, a separate *pavilion* to house movable apparatus for individual exercise, three *pucca* tennis courts to provide for that game during the day, and as an out-door gymnasium floor after dusk, and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

It is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

That the said Association —

(1) will pay to the Local Government or such person or persons as the said Local Government may appoint in this behalf all such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded under the provisions of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as compensation to any person or persons who may be found on enquiry held under the provisions of the said Act to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the said Association ;

(2) that the said Association will pay to the Local Government from its funds all such other charges as may be incidental to the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the said Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894;

(3) that upon the said Association having made all the payments incidental to the acquisition of the aforesaid land as mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Agreement, the Local Government will forthwith, in consideration of the repayment of the compensation money and cost of the acquisition aforesaid, convey and grant to the said Association all of the aforesaid plots of land, containing by admeasurement about four acres and described and shown in the schedule and plan annexed hereto, free from all incumbrances and occupancy or other rights ;

(4) that the said Association will perpetually hold and enjoy the aforesaid plots and use the said land for the purpose hereby agreed upon, subject to the following provisions :—

(5) that the said Association will not build on that portion of land marked as a road upon the map or plan hereto annexed for the term of five years to be computed from the date the land is transferred to the said Association by the said Local Government, without the consent in writing of the Municipal Board, Allahabad ;

(6) that the said Association within one year of the conveyance to it of the aforesaid land, will use it for the purpose mentioned above and they will not divert the aforesaid land to any other use, without the previous permission of Government ;

(7) that the said Association will allow the public to have full right and liberty to utilise the said land subject to rules framed by the Association.

In witness whereof the parties have set their hands the day and year first above written.

R. BURN,
Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

On behalf of the Y. M. C. A.,
ELBERT M. MOFFATT,
General Secretary.

Witness :—

(1) F. A. SAMUELS,
Civil Secretariat, U. P.

(2) SYED HAIDER HUSAIN,
Civil Secretariat, U. P.

Witness :—

J. D. MITTER,
Muir College.

S. L. GHOSE,
10, Katra Road.

SCHEDULE.

A.—Statement showing particulars of cultivated land required by the Young Men's Christian Association, Allahabad, United Provinces.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Name of Mahal.	No. of plot	Area to be acquired.	Names of tenants.	Names of Proprietors.
				Bigah-Bis-Bis.		
1	Allahabad .	Muhalla Chak	25	„ 13 „	Hazari . .	Mustt. Selma Bibi Mustt. Jasiman Bibi, and Akbar Husain. Mortgagee Shah Tahawar Husain.
2	„ .	„	26	„ 2 „	„ . .	
3	„ .	„	30	„ 7 „	Angan .	
4	„ .	„	31	„ 9 „	„ . .	
5	„ .	„	32	„ 9 „	„	
6	„ .	„	27	„ 17 „	Hazari . .	
7	„ .	„	29	„ 6 „	„ . .	
8	„ .	„	33	„ 2 „	„ . .	
9	„ .	„	34	„ 16 „	„ . .	
10	„ .	„	28	1 „ 4 „	Girdhari . .	

B.—Statement showing particulars of house property required.

Serial No.	House No.	Names of owners or occupants.	Serial No.	House No.	Names of owners or occupants.
1	207	Sukru Ahir . .	8	214	Girdhari Lal.
2	(208) torn down.	Khan Bahadur S, Ali Ubbad and others.	9	215	Mustt. Bansia (Babu Lal).
3	209, 209-1	Chedi Lal . . .	10	216	Bachu Ahir.
4	210-A	Hazari . . .	11	217	Angan and brothers.
5	210-B	Mahabir Dutt, Gujrati Bibi.	12	129, 132	Mustt. Khair-un-nisa Bibi.
6	211	Angan . . .	13	131, 138	Mustts. Chameli Bibi, Patan Dei, and Ramji.
7	212	Kashi . . .	...	...	...

NOTE.—In statement B., Serial Nos. 1-11 are of occupants who may also be owners, Nos. 12-13 are of owners who are not occupants.

E. N. MOFFATT,
General Secretary, Allahabad, Y.M.C.A.

R. BURN.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAID P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for first and second class Coal Mine Managers' certificates of competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbaid, on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1915.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates.

Applications and fees will be received up to the 1st March 1915, after which date no application will be considered.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp, the 29th December 1914.

No. 1626-*C*.-5.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify

(*a*) that the following gentlemen were returned as members of the Beawar Municipal Committee at the election held on the 7th November 1914:—

1. Mehta Chiman Singh,
2. Pandit Sohan Lal,
3. Sah Udai Mal,
4. Pandit Naurang Rai,
5. Pandit Binode Lal,
6. Babu Lakshmi Narayan, Vakil,
7. Babu Behari Lal, Vakil,
8. Bias Punam Chand,
9. Pandit Upendra Nath,
10. Munshi Muhammad Jamal,
11. Haji Shamsuddin,
12. Sheikh Allauddin,
13. Munshi Abdul Ghani,
14. Revd. G. Carstairs,
15. Mr. Girdhari,

nd (*b*) that the following gentlemen have been nominated members of the said Committee:—

1. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara,
2. Rai Bahadur Seth Champa Lal,
3. Khan Sahib Munshi Rahman Baksh,
4. The Sub-divisional Officer, Public Works Department, Merwara,
5. The Assistant Surgeon, Beawar.

2. The term of the above mentioned elected and nominated members will commence from the 2nd January 1915.

By order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 26th December 1914.

No. 26-S.—It is hereby notified that the holidays to be observed in the Public Offices in Baluchistan Agency territories and British Baluchistan, during 1915, which are specified in the schedule below, are public holidays within the meaning of Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881.

SCHEDULE.

List of holidays for public offices during the year 1915.

Names of Holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days.	Remarks.
General holidays.				
All Sundays	...	...	52	
Proclamation Day	1st January	Friday	1	
King-Emperor's Birthday.*	...	...	1	
Christian holidays.				
Good Friday	2nd April	Friday	1	
Saturday before Easter	3rd "	Saturday	1	
Easter Monday	5th "	Monday	1	
Christmas vacation	24th to 31st December	Friday to Friday	7	Excluding Sunday.
Hindu holidays.				
Basant Panchmi	20th January	Wednesday	1	
Sheoratri	12th February	Friday	1	
Holi	1st March	Monday	1	
Baisakhi	13th April	Tuesday	1	
Solono	24th August	Ditto	1	
Janam Ashtami	1st September	Wednesday	1	
Dassehra	14th to 17th September.	Thursday to Sunday	3	Excluding Sunday.
Dovali	6th November	Saturday	1	
Muhammadan holidays.				
Fara Wafat	29th January	Friday	1	
Shab-i-Barat	28th June	Monday	1	
Id-ul-Fitr	13th and 14th August	Friday and Saturday	2	
Id-uz-Zuha	20th and 21st October	Wednesday and Thursday.	2	
Muharram	16th to 18th November.	Tuesday to Thursday	3	

*NOTE.—The day fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately hereafter.

Quetta, the 23rd December 1914.

No. 4442-R.—Under the provisions of Article 459 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to sanction the retention in Government service up to the 1st May 1915, of R.S.L. Bhag Mal, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade and Personal Indian Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, who attains the age of 55 years on the 17th January 1915.

The 24th December 1914.

No. 4458-R.—On relief by H. Rattan Chand, K. S. Mohammad Gul Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob, is granted privilege leave for fourteen days.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's Notification No. 3707-R., dated the 29th October 1914, is hereby cancelled.

No. 4464-R.—Under the provisions of Article 459 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to sanction the retention in Government service up to the 4th February 1916, of K. S. Gulzar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, who attains the age of 55 years on the 4th February 1915.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 26th December 1914.

No. 4469-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (*b*) of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to nominate the following persons to be members of the Quetta Municipal Committee during the year 1915.—

1. The Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.
2. The Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.
3. The Civil Surgeon, Quetta.
4. The Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi, Quetta.
5. The Executive Engineer, N. W. Railway, Sind-Pishin Section, Quetta.
6. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.
7. Major A. M. Anscomb, I. S O., V. D.
8. Doctor H. T. Holland, M. D., C M. S.
9. Khan Bahadur Arbab Khudadad Khan, Kasi.
10. Khan Bahadur Malik Wazir Muhammad, Kasi.
11. Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Dossabhoy Marker, Honorary Magistrate, Quetta.
12. Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C. I. E.
13. Rai Bahadur Basant Singh.
14. Lala Narain Dass, Banker, Quetta.
15. Mr. Shiawak Shaw Pheroz Shaw, Merchant, Quetta.
16. Seth Gagla Mal, Merchant, Quetta.
17. Hafiz Syed Ahmad, Imam of the Jumma Masjid, Quetta.
18. Hakim Gopal Dass.
19. Colonel C. F. Peirse.
20. Khan Bahadur Ain-ud-din Khan, General Merchant, Quetta.
21. Khan Sahib Abdulla Asghar Ali, General Merchant, Quetta.
22. Bhagat Choohar Mal.
23. Bhai Gopal Singh.
24. Mr. B. C. Fernandes, Asstt. Rev. Commissioner in Baluchistan.

No. 1471-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 (1) of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint the Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, to be Vice-Chairman of the Quetta Municipal Committee during the year 1915.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 5th January 1915.

No. 68-*Education*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, proposes to declare that the undermentioned monuments are protected under the said Act.

Any objection to the proposal received in writing within one month from the date of posting by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, will be taken into consideration by the Chief Commissioner.

Name of Monuments.	Locality.
1. Tomb of Khan Khanan.	South of Nizam-Uddin.

By order,
G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICES.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that on the 20th July 1914 a treasure consisting of a small metal vessel containing 122 small gold coins of the aggregate value of Rs. 85 was found buried in a field called "Samayankoil chei" in Rajagambiram village, Sivaganga Firka in the Ramnad district. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad either personally or by an agent duly authorised by law on the 7th April 1915 at 11 A.M. at his office at Madura in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

Ramnad Collector's Office,
29th October 1914.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on the 15th of October 1914 the undermentioned treasure was found by one Thailammai while washing her hands in a pit that was dug while laying the foundation walls of Brahmapuriswaraswami temple in S. No. 33A of Esanur village, Negapatam taluk, classed as village site.

Description of treasure.	Weight.	Value.
Sri Paramasivam Sri Subramaniaswami Goddess Parvathi amman all fixed in one pedestal.	1 md. 18½ srs.	Rs. 30-0-0.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 31st May 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

P. C. PANIKAR,
for Collector.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
Dated 20th December 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES—EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Allahabad, the 13th November 1914.

No. 2123—XV-257.—The agreement hereinafter set forth entered into by the Society known as the Devanagri School Association, Meerut, in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, is hereby published for general information.

By order, etc.,
S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

An agreement entered into this day of 11th November 1914 between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereafter called the Secretary of State) on the one part and the Devanagri School Association, a company registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) having its Head Office at Meerut on the other part.

Whereas the aforesaid Devanagri School Association has made an application to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to acquire under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894) land situated in Meerut Kasba, for the purpose of such company amounting to 17 bighas pucca or thereabouts as detailed and described in the schedule annexed hereto and for the sake of greater clearness delineated or shown on the plan thereto annexed and thereon with its boundaries coloured red.

And whereas the aforesaid Local Government is satisfied that the said Devanagri School Association is a company within the meaning of section (3) (*e*) of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (as per certificate of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, dated the 18th April 1913). And whereas the aforesaid Local Government, after making and holding such inquiry as is required and prescribed by law, is satisfied that the acquisition of the aforesaid land required by the Devanagri School Association, is needed for the construction of some work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

And whereas under section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 the Devanagri School Association is required to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council, regarding matters laid down in the aforesaid section 41 of the said Act. It is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

1. That the aforesaid Devanagri School Association will pay to the Local Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or to such person or persons whom the Local Government may appoint on its behalf all such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded under the provisions of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 as compensation to any person or persons who may be found on enquiry held under the provisions of the said Act to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the Devanagri School Association.

2. That the Devanagri School Association will defray and pay to the Local Government from its funds the charges of and incidental to and the cost of the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894.

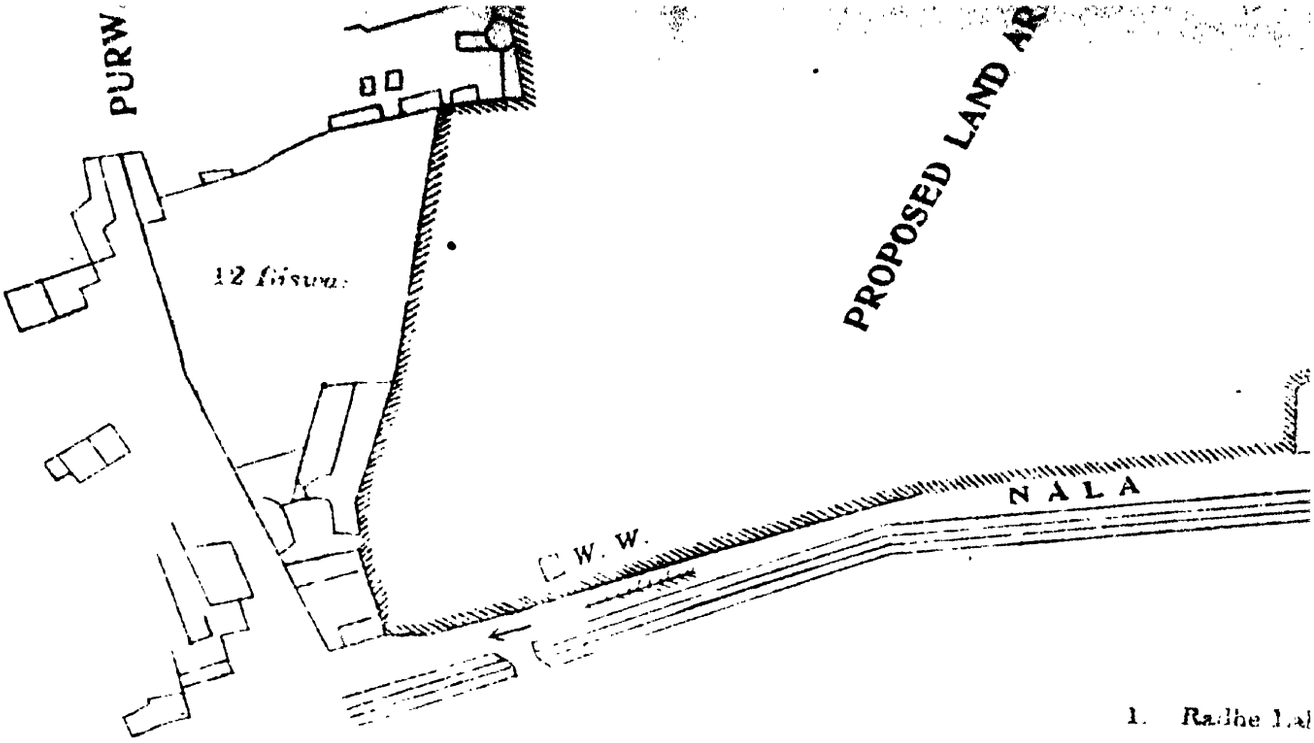
3. That upon the Devanagri School Association having made the payments mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2 of this agreement the Local Government will forthwith in consideration of the repayment of the compensation money and costs of acquisition aforesaid convey and grant to the Devanagri School Association all those afore said pieces of land containing by admeasurement seventeen bighas pucca situated in Meerut Kasba agricultural area, Meerut District, and described and shown in the schedule and plan, annexed hereunto thereon with its boundaries coloured red, free from all incumbrances and occupancy rights together with all rights, easements and appurtenances thereto, in fact or by reputation belonging or now or heretofore enjoyed therewith to hold the land unto and to the use of the Devanagri School Association.

4. That the Devanagri School Association, will perpetually hold and enjoy the afore said land and use the said land for the purposes hereby agreed upon.

5. That the Devanagri School Association will use the aforesaid land for the purposes of erecting new buildings to be used as school and boarding house for male students of the boys' High School under the control and management of the Devanagri School Association, and as dwellings and quarters for professors, lecturers, teachers, clerks, officers, paid or honorary menials and servants, for constructing scientific laboratories and observatories and gymnasia and any other buildings which will be required for the aforesaid High School and of keeping the aforesaid school free from insanitary or otherwise undesirable surroundings.

6. That the Devanagri School Association shall have plenary power of discretion to demolish, and to extend, alter or repair any buildings which may be now in existence or may

To Palwal Station
From Delhi
Takna
Bigah Biswa
17 — 0.



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3. Ram Rich
4. Madhusud
5. Banarsi D

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be erected in future upon the aforesaid land and to erect and construct any new buildings and to cut down or plant trees, shrubs and hedges and to lay water pipes and to build or pull down huts and farm houses and do all other things upon the aforesaid land at any time for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 5 of this agreement.

7. That the Devanagri School Association will allow the public to have the full right and liberty to utilize the aforesaid institution known as the Devanagri High School, Meerut, and the boarding houses and play grounds and other accessories and appurtenances that shall be attached thereto by having their sons and wards admitted as students and scholars of the aforesaid institution according to its rules and regulations and subject to the payment of such fees and the observance of such rules and regulations on the part of the students and scholars and the guardians as are or shall be for the time being fixed and framed by the said Devanagri School Association, or such person or persons as the Devanagri School Association shall appoint on their behalf or by any higher authority to whom the Devanagri School Association is or may be hereafter, by law subject.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have set their hands the day and year first above written.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sealed and signed in the presence of one another.

1. RADHE LAL,
Pleader.
2. SITA RAM, M.A., LL.B.,
Honorary Joint Secretary.
3. MADHUSUDAN DAYAL,
Honorary Magistrate.
4. RAMRICHPAL SINGH.
5. BANARSI DAS,
Honorary Magistrate, Honorary Secretary, Devanagri School Association, Meerut.

Witnessed by—
(1) PRABHOO DAYAL,
Proprietor, Dinshaw & Co., Meerut.
(2) CHAND BAHADUR, M.A.

Witness :
1. B. H. BOURDILLON.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Judicial Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

THE SCHEDULE.

Number of fields.	Name of Owner.	AREA. Bigha.	Biswa.	Biswansi.	Taswansi.	Occupancy or Non-occupancy.	REMARKS.
985	Hakim Maharaj Singh . .	...	6	...	...	...	
986	Shaikh Wahiduddin, Khan Bahadur, under Court of Wards.	1	2	...	...	Non-occupancy.	
988	Ditto	...	6	...	...	Occupancy.	
987	Ditto	...	9	...	...	"	
988	Mussammat Shibhi . . .	...	10	...	...	"	
992-1	Umrao Singh	...	2	...	...	Non-occupancy.	
993	Raghubir Saran	2	9	...	...	"	
994	Mussammat Lachhmi . . .	1	4	...	...	"	
995	Rukman Koer and Raghubir Saran, half and half.	...	3	...	...	Occupancy.	
997	Harsaran Dass and Ganga Saran Dass, half and half.	...	16	...	...	"	
998 and 999	Gopi Nath Raghubir Saran Berhma Nand, Raghu Nandan Saran, Shankar Lal, Gauri Shankar, sons of Din Dyal.	...	7	...	...	"	
		...	4	...	...	"	

Number of fields.	Name of Owner.	Area.				Occupancy or Non-occupancy.	Remarks.
		Bighs.	Biswa.	Biswansi.	Taswansi.		
1000	Bishan Sahai and Lala Benarsi Dass.	...	8	...	...	Occupancy.	
1001	Triloki Nath and Mukand Behari Lal, 1rd in equal shares, and Babu Lal, Mohan, 1rd equal shares.	2	8	...	...	,,	
1002		...	8	...	...	,,	
1005		...	16	...	...	,,	
1006	Ram Nath, Jhandu Lal, half and half of 2 shares.	...	11	...	...	,,	
1009	Trilok Nath, 1 share . . .	...	14	...	...	,,	
990	Shik Dyal and Mussammat Shik Devi, half and half.	...	16	...	...	Non-occupancy.	
992		...	1	...	...	,,	
1003		...	13	...	...	Occupancy.	
1004		...	12	...	...	,,	
1007		1	...	...	...	,,	
991 and	Mussammat Shibhi . . .	...	5	...	...	,,	
996	Umrao Singh	...	2	10	...	,,	
	Raghubar Singh . . .	...	...	8	8	,,	
	Mussammat Lachhmi . .	...	...	8	8	,,	
	Mussammat Rukman . . .	...	...	16	14	,,	
	Har Saran Dass	...	2	10	...	,,	
	Ganga Saran Dass . . .	...	2	10	...	,,	
	Gopi Nath	...	...	8	8	,,	
	Raghubar Singh . .	...	1	5	...	,,	
	Berhma Nand	...	...	8	8	,,	
	Raghunandan Saran . . .	...	...	8	8	,,	
	Shankar Lal	...	...	8	8	,,	
	Gauri Shankar	...	...	8	8	,,	
	Babu Lal	...	...	8	8	,,	
	Mohan	...	...	8	8	,,	
	Sri Ram	...	...	16	13	,,	
	Ram Nath	...	...	5	4	,,	
	Triloki	...	...	5	7	,,	
	Mukand Behari	...	...	1	7	,,	
	Jhandu Lal	...	...	4	3	,,	
	GRAND TOTAL .	17	...	...	...		

1. RADHA LAL, Pleader.
2. SITA RAM, M.A., LL.B.
3. RAMRICHPAL SINGH.
4. MADHUSUDAN PAL,
Honorary Magistrate.

BENARSI DASS,
Secretary, Devanagri School Association, Meerut,
for Chairman.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Judicial Secretary to Government,
United Provinces.

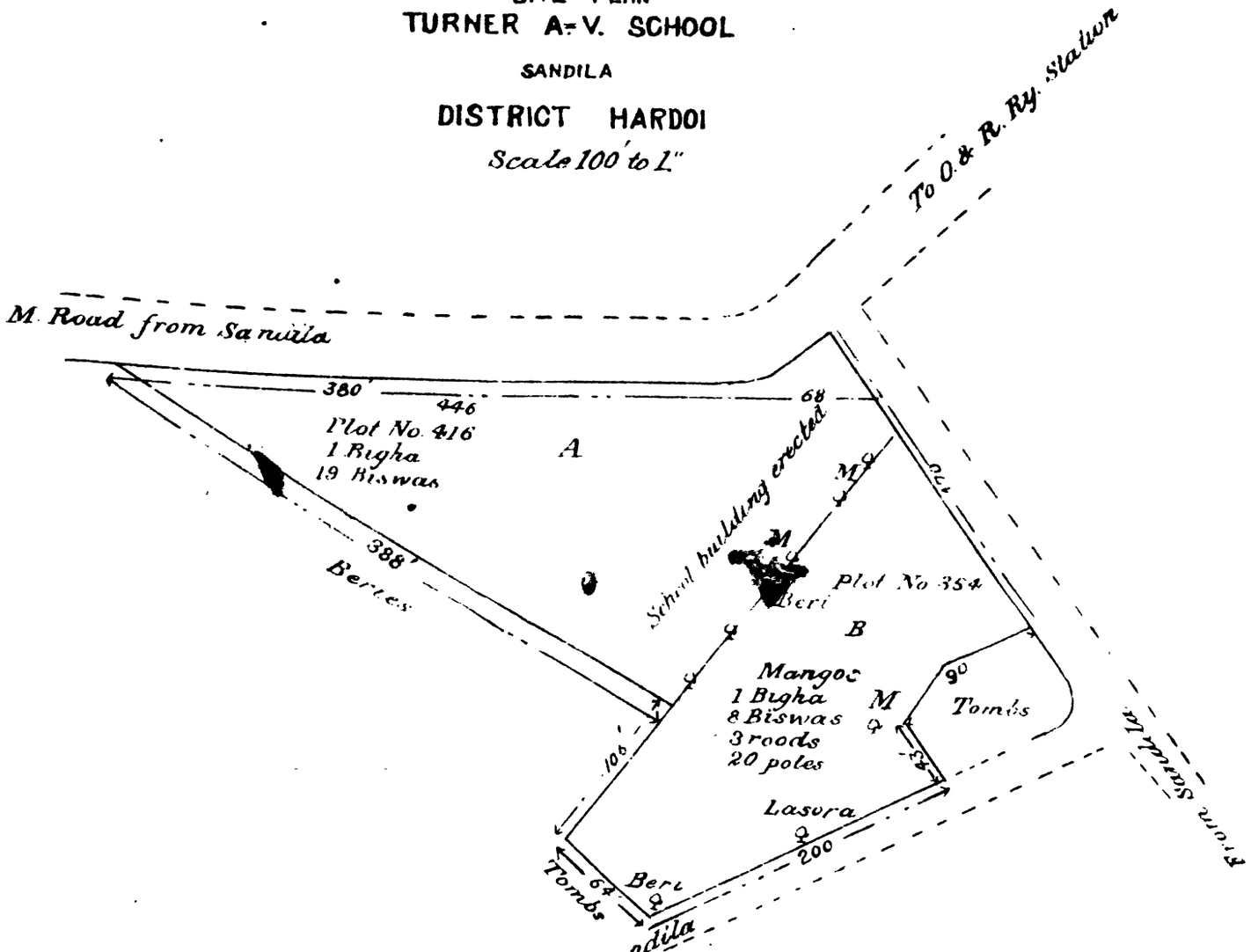
SITE PLAN

TURNER A.V. SCHOOL

SANDILA

DISTRICT HARDOI

Scale 100 to 1"



G. M. S. SANDAL,
Secretary, Turner A.V.
Aided School,
Managing Committee,
Sandila

RAJA DURGA PARSHAD,
Manager Turner A.V. School,
Sandila.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Judicial Secretary to Government,
United Provinces.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES—EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allahabad, the 17th December 1914.

No. 2342—XV-141.—The agreement hereinafter set forth entered into by the Society known as the Turner Anglo-Vernacular Aided School Managing Committee, Sandila, Hardoi district, in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, is hereby published for general information.

By order, etc.,

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

DEED OF AGREEMENT REGARDING ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR THE TURNER ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, SANDILA.

This agreement made the 11th day of December 1914, between the Secretary of State for India in Council hereinafter called the Secretary of State of the one part and the Turner Anglo-Vernacular Aided School Managing Committee, Sandila, a Society registered under Act No. XXI of 1860 hereinafter called the said Society of the other part.

Whereas the said Society has by public subscription acquired land measuring 1 bigha 8 biswas in Mouza Mahatwana in the town of Sandila, Zilla Hardoi, to build on a portion thereof a School with Boarding House at a cost of Rs. 11,000 for the purpose of the aforesaid school.

Whereas the said Society has made an application to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to acquire for the purposes of the said Society under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 a plot of land No. 354 measuring 1 bigha 8 biswas=3 ro. 20 po. and more particularly described on the map hereto annexed, situate in Mauza Mahatwana in the town of Sandila to provide space for a play-ground and other extensions to or appertaining to the said school as may from time to time appear necessary to the said Society.

And whereas the aforesaid Local Government is satisfied that the said Society is a Society within the meaning of section III (c) of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act I of 1894.

And whereas the aforesaid Local Government after making and holding such enquiry as is required and prescribed by law, is satisfied that the acquisition of the aforesaid land desired by the said Society is needed for the construction of some work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

And whereas under section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the said Society is required to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council regarding the matters specified in the aforesaid section.

It is hereby agreed and declared as follows:—

(1) That the aforesaid Society will pay to the Local Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or to such person or persons whom the Local Government may appoint on its behalf all such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded under the provisions of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 as compensation to any person or persons who may be found on enquiry held under the provisions of the said Act to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the said Society.

(2) That the said Society will defray and pay to the Local Government from its funds all such other charges as may be incidental to the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894.

(3) That upon the said Society having made the payments mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2 of this agreement the Local Government will forthwith in consideration of the payment of the compensation money and cost of

acquisition aforesaid convey and grant to the said Society all the aforesaid plot of land No. 354 measuring 1 bigha 8 biswas-3 ro. 20 po. and more particularly delineated on the map hereto annexed, situate in Mouza Mahatwana in the town of Sandila free from all incumbrances and occupancy rights and together with all rights, easements and appurtenances thereto in fact or by reputation belonging or now or here to fore enjoyed therewith to hold the said plot of land unto and to the use of the said Society.

(4) That the said Society will perpetually hold and enjoy the aforesaid land and premises and use the said land and premises for the purposes hereby agreed upon.

(5) That the said Society will use the aforesaid plots of land for the purposes of a playground and other extensions to or appertaining to the said school as may from time to time appear necessary to the said Society subservient to the registered objects of the said Society, or for such other purposes of public utility as may be consistent with the upkeep and use of the said school so long as the building exists as such.

(6) That the said Society will allow the public to have full right and liberty to utilise the aforesaid building known as the Turner Anglo-Vernacular Aided School, Sandila, and playground and other accessories and appurtenances that shall be attached thereto according to its rules and regulations and subject to the payment of such fees and the observance of such rules and regulations on the part of students and scholars and their guardians as are or shall be, for the time being, fixed or framed by the said Society or such person or persons as the said Society shall appoint on their behalf or by any higher authority to whom the said Society shall appoint on their behalf or by any higher authority to whom the said Society is or may be by law subject.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Sd. GOPAL MONOHAR SINGH SANDAL,
Member and Secretary of the Turner Anglo-Vernacular Aided School Managing Committee, Sandila.

Sd. RAJA DURGA PRASAD,
Member of Turner Anglo-Vernacular Aided School Managing Committee and Manager of the School at Sandila.

1. Sd. S. Iltifat Rasool, Member of Turner A.-V. School Managing Committee.
2. „ K. Jang Bahadur, Member of Turner A.-V. School Managing Committee.
3. „ Karamat Husain (Rd. Dy. Collector), Member of Turner A.-V. School Managing Committee.
4. „ Md. Abdul Wadood Rais, Member of Turner A.-V. School Managing Committee.
5. „ Jamil-Uddin Rais „ „ „ „
6. „ Lalta Prasad, „ „ „ „
7. „ Kabool Ahmad Khan Sahib „ „ „

Witnesses:—KANTA PRASAD VARMA,
Address—Municipal Head Clerk, Sandila, District Hardoi.

Witness and Address.

Witnesses—
1. Sd. B. H. BOURDILLON.
2. „ A. FRANCIS.

Sd. S. P. O'DONNELL,
Judicial Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 140 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 23rd December 1914.

In the matter of Maung Pe Thet, Theatre proprietor, residing at Kemmendine, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Pe Thet an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 23rd day of December 1914.

CASE No. 187 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 22nd December 1914.

In the matter of Alexander Joseph Abreu, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Alexander Joseph Abreu, Engineer, residing at No. 20A, Brooking Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 22nd day of December 1914 against the said Alexander Joseph Abreu.

CASE No. 195 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 18th December 1914.

In the matter of the Firm of A. Pattabi Iyer other than any minor partners, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by S. P. S. Mani of Rangoon, a creditor of the Firm of A. Pattabi Iyer, carrying on business in co-partnership and as members of a joint Hindu family and as general merchants at No. 53, Sparks Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Firm of A. Pattabi Iyer other than any minor partners was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 17th day of December 1914.

CASE No. 196 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 18th December 1914.

In the matter of Dorai Lewis, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Dorai Lewis, of No. 54, 36th Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 18th day of December 1914 against the said Dorai Lewis.

CASE No. 197 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 19th December 1914.

In the matter of K. Veerappa Pillai, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by K. Veerappa Pillai, Store-Keeper, residing at No. 31, 58th Street, Rangoon, on the 18th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said K. Veerappa Pillai.

CASE No. 198 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 19th December 1914.

In the matter of Maung Chaik, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Chaik, Paddy Broker, residing at No. 35, Latter Street, Rangoon, on the 19th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Chaik.

CASE No. 199 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 20th December 1914.

In the matter of Tholasingam David, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Tholasingam David, Temporary Clerk, Government Press, residing at No. 151, Ahlon, Rangoon, on the 19th day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Tholasingam David.

CASE No. 200 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 22nd December 1914.

In the matter of Nookiah Maduranayagam, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Nookiah Maduranayagam, Clerk, residing at No. 6, William Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Nookiah Maduranayagam.

CASE No. 201 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 23rd December 1914.

In the matter of Subramany Narasingham Johu, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Subramany Narasingham Johu, Clerk, residing at No. 48, 121st Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Subramany Narasingham Johu.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

CASE No. 1 OF 1915.

In the matter of Chhunna Mal, son of Kewal Ram and Din Dayal son of Chhunna Mal of Delhi, Tehwara, Proprietors of the firm of Chhunna Mal Din Dayal of Delhi Gate Patasha debtors.

To

1. Chhunna Mal.
2. Din Dayal.

TAKE notice that an Insolvency petition has been presented against you to this Court by Bansi Dhar of the firm of Kaloo Ram Suraj Mal, Nanoo Ram of the firm of Basheshar, Lal Hargobind, Bahala Mal of the firm of Bahala Mal Nihala Mal and Nanneh Mal of the firm of Nanneh Mal Bhure Mal of Delhi, and that the said petition will be heard at this Court on the 21st of January 1915 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in which day you are required to appear, and if you do not appear, the Court may make an order of adjudication against you in your absence.

Given under my hand and seal of Court this 4th day of January 1915.

SUIT No. 2 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 5th January 1915.

In the matter of Insolvency of Faiz Husain son of Mahmud Husain of Delhi, Bara Hindoo Rao.

IT is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Faiz Husain to be declared an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 18th of January 1915.

SUIT No. 91 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 23rd December 1914.

In the matter of insolvency of Bihari Lal, son of Baldeo Das, of Delhi, Gali Mata, proprietor of the firm Baldeo Das, Jugal Kishore, at Delhi and Hardial Hardian Das, at Bhiwani, District Hissar.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Bihari Lal to be declared an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 11th of January 1915.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 26 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 21st December 1914.

In the matter of Mohamad Ismail, son of Mohamad Faiz Ali, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 18th April 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 26 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 21st December 1914.

In the matter of Mohamad Ismail, son of Faiz Ali, of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Mohamad Ismail was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 21st December 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 66 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 18th December 1914.

In the matter of Har Narain, son of Tirkha Jat, of Delhi, Paharganj, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition dated 3rd October 1914 on behalf of Har Narain, the debtor himself and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM NO. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 66 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 18th December 1914.

In the matter of Har Narain, son of Tirkha Jat of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Har Narain was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 18th December 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver of the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 71 OF 1914.

Dated the 15th December 1914.

In the matter of Jugal Kishore Neranjan Lal, Parsotam Das, Chandu Lal, proprietors of Jugal Kishore Neranjan Lal of Delhi, Debtors.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 3rd November 1914, against the above named debtors and on the application of Pahladji, son of Kalu Ram, creditor, and on reading the said petition and hearing Neranjan Lal, Parsotam Das, debtors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adiudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 71 OF 1914.

Dated 15th December 1914.

In the matter of Jugal Kishore, Neranjan Lal, Parsotam Das, and Chandu Lal, proprietors of Jugal Kishore Neranjan Lal, of Delhi, Debtors.

Whereas Jugal Kishore, Neranjan Lal, Parsotam Dass and Chandu Lal, were adjudicated an insolvent, by order of this Court, dated 15th December 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a receiver for the property of the insolvents is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and M. Abdul Wahid, pleader is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent and it is further ordered that the said receiver do give security to the extent of and that his remuneration be fixed at

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 75 OF 1914.

Dated the 22nd December 1914.

In the matter of Mohammad Ismail, son of Ahmad Bux, Cast Raeis of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 4th November 1914, on behalf of the debtor himself and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM NO. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 81 OF 1914.

Dated the 15th December 1914.

In the matter of Jugal Kishore and Chandu Lal, sons of Hazari Mal, proprietors of Hazari Mal Jugal Kishore, of Delhi, Insolvents, Debtors.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 18th November 1914, against the above named debtors, and on the application of Ram Gopal Bhagwan Das and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the debtors it is ordered that the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 81 OF 1914.

Dated 15th December 1914.

In the matter of Jugal Kishore and Chanda Lal, sons of Hazari Mal, of Delhi, Debtors.

Whereas Jugal Kishore and Chanda Lal were adjudicated insolvents by order of this Court, dated 15th December 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a receiver for the property of the insolvents is necessary:

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvents and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvents, and M. Abdul Wahid, pleader, is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvents.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, dated at Lucknow, this 30th day of December 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—11449, Private, William Smith (Military Telegraphist).
Age—27 years 6 months.
Height—5 feet 4½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey blue.
Trade—Vanman.
Date of enlistment—11th February 1907.
Place of enlistment—Aboyne.
Parish and County in which born—Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire.
Date of desertion or absence—11th September 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Rawalpindi.
Marks—Mole 2 inches below left nipple; scar back of right hand; scar left thumb and index finger; scar right knee; tattooed dots back of both wrists.
Under 8 years' service.

S. C. RENNY, Lieutenant,
Commanding Details, 1st Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 5th January 1915.

No. 17-*E*.—The services of Mr. F. J. Kerwick, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, having been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, he is posted temporarily to the V Project Division, 2nd Circle, Delhi, which he joined on the forenoon of the 24th December 1914.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Delhi Province.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1915.

No. 738.—In this Department Notification No. 713, dated the 30th March 1914, out of the three months' privilege leave granted to Lieutenant W. E. Perry, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, one month was special privilege leave, under the Burma Government letter No. 182P.—5R. 29, dated the 25th November 1914.

S. G. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1915.

No. 20-*Ap.*—Maung Baing, Inspector of post offices, Meiktila Sub-Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 17th November 1914 and until further orders.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1915.

No. 58-*Ap.*—Mr. R. Goulding, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 18 days with effect from the 14th June 1914.

Mr. J. Pratt Johnson, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Punjab and N. W. F., is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. Goulding.

2. This supersedes this office Notification No. 450s-Ap., dated the 23rd May 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1915.

No. 86-*E.*—The following officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr G. C. Bullock .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, officiating.	14th October 1914 to 13th January 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1915.

No. 14-*T.*—Mr. J. J. R. Overton, on leave, is transferred to the Engineering Branch with effect from the 4th January 1915.

Mr. H. Sur, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is appointed temporarily to the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Assistant Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic, United Provinces Circle.

No. 19-*T.*—Mr. C. H. Cooper, Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic, Punjab Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 4th January 1915.

Mr. C. O'Doherty, officiating in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent, Karachi office, in the arrangements *vice* Mr. J. J. R. Overton, will continue to officiate *vice* Mr. Cooper.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1915.

No. 69-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 16th December 1914 to 29th December 1914.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Chavakachcheri	Ceylon	21st December 1914	Opened.
Cincinnatus	Bombay Presidency	1st January 1915	Closed.
Desari	Bihar and Orissa	18th December 1914	Opened.
Karachi Soldier Bazar	Bombay Presidency	1st January 1915	„
Nsopzup	Burma	25th November 1914	„
Paiyagala	Ceylon	21st December „	„
Siswan	Bihar and Orissa	3rd „ „	„
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Panighata, Nadia	Eastern Bengal State Railway	25th November 1914	Opened.
Subarnamirgi	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	„

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified :—

"Panighata (Darjeeling" instead of "Panighata".

"Polavaram, Godavari" instead of "Polavaram".

R. MEREDITH,

Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

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History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Part II (Medical Police, Educational, Public Works and Miscellaneous Departments). Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.
Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.
Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VII, No. 11, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-11, and Extra No. The Bhasga Language. Vol. X, Nos. 1-4, at Rs. 2 per number.
Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 75, Part 3. At Rs. 2.
Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 9. Father A. Monserrati's Mongolicæ Legationis Commentarius by Rev. H. Hosten, S.J. Rs. 4.
Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 1. Sanskrit-Tibetan English Vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti by Alexander Csomo deKoros, edited by E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., and Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., Part I. Rs. 5.
Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 1. Srid-pa-ho: a Tibeto-Chinese Chart of Divination by Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.
Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.
Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.
Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.
Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.
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Catasahasrika Prajnaparamita, Part II. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
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Akbarnama (English) Vol. III. Fasc. 5. Re. 1-4.
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Visvahitam. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Kavindravacana Samuccaya. Rs. 3-8.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 2. As. 10.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.
Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship of periodicities in Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, June 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

***Monthly Weather Review, July 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hoodo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

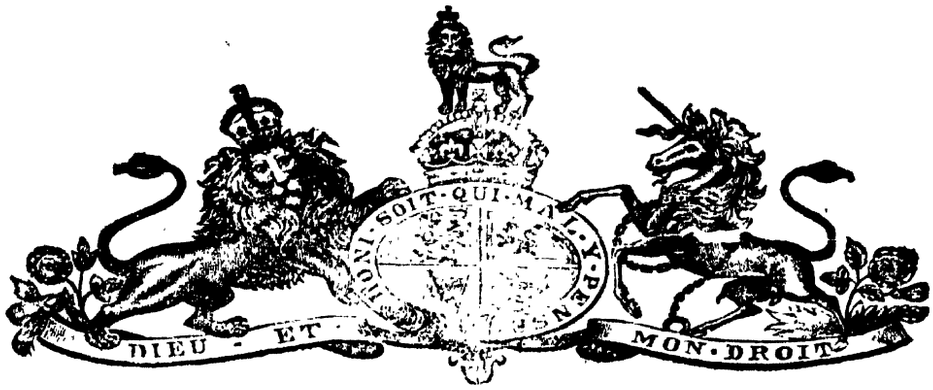
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 07 4 10 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 200 originally standing in the name of Jainarain Ramchander, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—JAINARAIN RAMCHANDER,
Residence—18 Mullick Street, Calcutta.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO.

No. 2610.

In the matter of Insolvency of Hashein Hadji Abdul Karim, of No. 52, Maliban Street, Pettah, Colombo.

Whereas Pir Mohamed Kassim of Colombo has filed a petition for the Sequestration of the Estate of the abovenamed Hashein Hadji Abdul Karim under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1853 : Notice is hereby given that the said Court has adjudged the said Hashein Hadji Abdul Karim Insolvent accordingly ; and that two Public Sittings of the Court, to wit, on the 3rd day of December 1914 and on the 17th day of December 1914 will take place for the said Insolvent to surrender and conform to, agreeably to the provisions of the said Ordinance, and for the taking of the other steps set forth in the said Ordinance of which Creditors are hereby required to take notice.

By order of Court,
D. M. JANSZ,
Secretary.

COLOMBO,
5th November 1914.

Estate Major J. L. Alexander, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late James Leslie Alexander, a Major in the Indian Army, who died on 19th December 1913 at 26 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, England, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 5th February next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1914.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 122754 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 500 (Five hundred) only originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed by Messrs. Macneil & Co., Calcutta, to Babu Rebaty Mohan Ghosh, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, was stolen on the 14th day of April 1912. Notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that an application has been made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of advertiser—Rebaty Mohan Ghosh.

Residence—Sasi-kutir, Kayethtuly, Dacca.

Registered No. C-696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2. } **CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.**

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupee eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914 OF :

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM
ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)
SALT
TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
...a*—															
...ssorim—															
...rgui . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...voy . .	...	...	25·2	25·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ulmein and ...mherst . .	...	...	30·19	35·75	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... (*deltaic*)—															
...ngoon . .	...	...	36·99	35·36	46·04	50·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...abin . .	...	...	38·1	38·55	91·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ssein . .	...	...	36·99	36·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... (*inland*)—															
...nsada . .	...	...	38·79	38·79	76·19	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ngoo . .	...	...	31·37	38·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... *Burma*—															
...ndalay . .	...	...	34·04	32·99	51·61	55·65	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...	...	...
...kokku .	...	...	35·75	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...	...
...—															
...yab . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...a*—															
...a—															
...ganj (Sylhet)	21·87	22·5	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...mpura—															
...lpara . .	31·25	32·5	52·5	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...hati . .	25	25·62	50	51·87	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...a*—															
...—															
...ttagong .	30	23·75	50	41·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...oa . .	...	...	56·25	55 to 58·75	...	46·25 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...lcutta . .	...	...	65	60	57·5	43·75	...	...	41·25	31·25	...	33·75	...	...	...
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...rdwan . .	...	...	...	45 to 47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...inapur .	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ern—															
...na . .	33·12	30	53·12	46·87	40	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...gpur . .	30	30	...	70	50	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... and ...sa*—															
..., *north*—															
...galpur . .	...	...	52·5	58·12	52·5	40	...	...	31·25	27·5	...	...	...	...	...
...affarpur .	...	...	66·56	57·19	44·37	40	...	...	27·5	26·56	...	...	..	...	...
..., *south*—															
...na . .	...	...	45	45	47·5	36·41	...	...	28·75	21·09	28·75	...	...	...	27·5
...—															
...tack . .	...	...	...	44·79	55·62	43·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...d Provin-															
...—															
...A—															
...—															
...ares . .	28·23	25·31	57·24	55·1	47·6	36·51	50·86	44·01	36·09	28·23	34·9	...	33·33	30·57	...
...al—															
...mpore . .	23·75	26·87	47·5	50	53·75	41·25	56·25	50	35	31·25	25·62	31·25	26·25	33·75	...
...ai . .	...	...	57·19	55·16	50·31	35·75	...	...	40·26	32·97	24·69	32·03	30·62	...	...
...—															
...rut . .	25	...	55·16	61·56	51·56	36·41	59·22	42·19	36·25	28·91	30·78	30·16	30·78	30·41	...
... . .	52·97	57·13	...	59·22	57·13	40	63·96	47·4	36·35	31·98	26·67	33·33	30·73	36·12	...
...mians, *west*—															
...jahanpur .	32·75	32·5	39·06	90	50	41·87	59·69	45·62	35	32·5	...	...	26·72	...	...
...—															
...—															
...know . .	...	...	44·43	50	51·56	40	58·96	47·03	...	31·98	27·6	31·98	27·34	30·73	...
...—															
...bad . .	29·37	29·37	55	52·5	50	39·37	...	...	...	28·44	29·37	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

NDIA

D INDUSTRY

figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	50	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	50·79	36·99	64	50·39	60·95	62·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	69·56	51·61	69·56	51·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manoin
...	...	47·06	46·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
...	...	39·02	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
18·71	17·11	48·35	35·96	68·82	58·18	65·98	57·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
														Arakan—
...	...	64	44·44	60	57·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
														Assam—
														Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaganj (Sylhet)
														Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·75	55	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	11·0	...	61·25	58·75	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	75	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	70	62·5	65	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	67·5	50	..	...	...	...	...	...	75	77·5	Dacca
														Deltaic—
88·75	85	50	35	60	47·5	43·12	35	...	...	52·5	52·5	78·75	63·75	Calcutta
														Western—
...	...	52·5	32·5 to 38·12	61·25	48·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·5	57·5 to 67·5	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	50	75 and 77·5	67·5 and 73·75	Midnapur
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	65·62	55	...	...	...	...	37·5	47·5	70	60	Pabna
...	...	...	...	62·5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	60	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
														Bihar, north—
31·25	26·25	45	31·25	62·5	43·75	39·37	37·5	...	...	53·12	50	60 to 63·12	53·75 and 57·5	Bhágalpur
31·87	28·59	44·37	33·28	57·19	44·37	35	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
														Bihar, south—
30	28·59	38·75	26·56	50	40	40	25	...	...	50	75	65	65	Patna
														Orissa—
...	...	43·59	38·07	68·07	50·78	55·62	43·54	...	...	...	...	75	75	Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
														Eastern—
29·58	25·31	42·34	32·5	54·17	47·34	...	...	...	...	58·02	56·41	55·16	55·1	Benares
														Central—
27·5	30	44·37	33·28	57·5	48·75	42·5	51·25	18·75	22·19	50	52·5	67·5	57·5	Cawnpore
25·47	28·75	41·87	33·28	...	...	...	...	25	...	44·37	50·78	...	...	Jhánsi
														Western—
30·78	30·16	42·19	29·53	66·56	40	...	50	...	...	...	...	61·56	57·03	Meerut
31·28	30·78	44·48	33·33	...	45·68	40	50	18·88	23·49	61·51	55·16	61·51	57·13	Agra
														Submontane, west—
...	...	42·08	36·25	...	50	...	...	20	21·87	44·37	50	59·69	57·5	Shahjahanpur
														(b) Oudh—
														Southern—
25·78	29·48	42·08	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·03	44·43	66·67	61·51	Lucknow
														Northern—
30·62	30	45	36·25	57·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1914	1918	1914	1918	1914	1918	1914	1918	1914	1918	1914	1918	1914	1918
)—														
serim—														
gui	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	27·47	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
oy	...	...	492·31	581·82	...	...	25·7	20·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
almein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	16·89	15·76	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*deltaic*)—														
goon	...	...	539·33	581·82	...	...	19·63	18·29	...	...	...	...	...	...
nbin	...	...	539·33	581·82	...	...	23·97	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
ssein	...	...	581·82	640	...	...	28·57	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*inland*)—														
msada	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	...	25·81	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
ngoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
r Burma—														
ndalay	...	...	640	533·33	...	...	25·2	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
kókku	...	...	640	711·11	...	...	22·15	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
an—														
yab	...	...	561·82	533·33	...	...	29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
—														
a—														
laganj (Sylhet)	...	...	537·5	580	65	65	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
mapatra—														
lpára	...	...	430	540	62·5	60	23·75	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
hati	...	...	460	560	62·5	82·5	25	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	
l—														
—														
ttagong	...	...	550	550	85	65	16·87	16·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
oa	...	...	550	560 to 600	65	82·5	22·5	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
io—														
ttia	75	67·5	440	540	75	58·75	20·62	16·87	45	65	...	...	21·25	20
—														
dwan	...	...	420	510 to 515	47·5	68·75 to 70	19·37	18·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
naipur	...	...	460	550 to 610	85	73·75	...	20	180 and 145	122·5 and 136	...	...	...	...
ere—														
ona	...	...	480	560	62·5	62·5	20	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
gpur	...	...	650	560	75	80	30	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
and Orissa—														
r, north—														
galpur	80	80	400	500	60	45	23·28	19·69	80	125	...	...	...	...
uzaffarpur	...	...	400	492·5	40	50	22·19	20	200	266·56	...	...	...	...
r, south—														
na	50	80	480	460	50	40	21·25	20·62	20	20	...	...	3·75	...
—														
tack	75	75	600	609·37	68·07	60·88	20	15·62	92·34	92·34	...	...	5	5
d Provinces—														
RA—														
—														
naras	61·61	66·67	458·28	510·16	55·16	50·57	25·31	24·53	...	...	...	...	...	...
al—														
wnpore	57·5	82·5	380	510	50	42·5 and 45	18·12	17·5	135	130	56·25	90	...	...
hánsi	45·68	...	376·56	427·5	57·19	55	20·47	21·25	...	110	87·5	133·59	5	...
ere—														
erut	61·56	89·37	374·53	475	40	52·5	18·59	17·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
ra	63·96	88·65	355·52	492·29	51·56	55·16	17·76	17·76	135	110	85	95	5	13·33
ontana, west—														
ahjahánpur	54·37	90	355	470	50	56·25	20	20	175	180	55 and 90	70 and 100	...	...
UH—														
hera—														
cknow	...	...	390	460	50	50	20·94	20	...	...	90	90	5	5
hera—														
mabad	...	...	390	500	38·75	40	20·78	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...

...gures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

...RAW		JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA (WHITE)		BRAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		...BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
						20·58	14·19	...	...	...	...	2·5	4·25	Mergui
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2	Moulmein and Amherst
	...	...	...	...	...									
														Pegu (deltaic)—
						32·99	36·99	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·81	Rangoon
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·87	Bassein
	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...			
														Pegu (inland)—
						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hensada
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Toungoo
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
														Upper Burma—
						28·88	28·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Pakôkku
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
														Arakan—
												[illegible]	2·25	Akyab
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
														Assam—
														Surma—
												1·97	1 95	(Balaganj) Sylhet
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			*Brahmaputra—*
												2·69	2·62	Goálpára
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·03	Gauhati
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
														Bengal—
														Eastern—
												1·84	1·81	Chittagong
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Dacca
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
														Deltaic—
5	13·75	...	...	...	...	28·75	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·19	1·87	Calcutta
														Western—
	10	...	...	...	...	25	22·81	...	...	...	...	2·27	2·27	Burdwan
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·14	Midnapur
														Northern—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·06	Pabna
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·44	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
														Bihar, north—
	...	...	...	...	...	25	21·25	...	...	...	...	1·95	1·97	Bhágalpur
	...	...	...	10	10	25	15·94	...	...	...	...	2·05	2·03	Muzaffarpur
														Bihar, south—
	...	...	...	8·75	8·75	20	19·37	..	...	...	...	2	2	Patna
														Orissa—
62	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·23	2·19	Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(a) AGRA—
														Eastern—
	...	...	...	...	...	27·6	28·7	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·75	Benares
														Central—
	...	3·28	...	11·25	13·12	27·5	30	60 to 70	60 to 70	...	...	2·41	2·37	Cawnpore
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	65	...	2·55	2·56	Jhánsi
														Western—
	...	...	...	13·38	12·5	26·56	22·19	...	...	...	...	2·62	...	Meerut
2·5	8·91	...	...	11·41	12·29	30·73	25·78	...	...	80	80	2·62	2·56	Agra
														Submontane, west—
	...	...	...	13·38	10	33·12	33·75	60 and 65	60 and 65	60 and 80	80 and 80	2·53	2·5	Shahjahanpur
														(b) OUDH—
														Southern—
	...	...	...	13·38	10	26·25	22·5	30	40	...	...	2·5	2·44	Lucknow
														Northern—
	...	...	...	12·5	6·87	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·37	2·37	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat.)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
tana—															
—															
ser	26·67	26·67	...	...	57·19	43·12	...	...	85	34·01	30·78	31·98	33·33	28·13	...
b—															
—															
rospur	31·25	27·5	52·5	53·28	46·87	32·03	50	34·84	27·5	23·59	...	...	33	...	...
—															
ore	33·28	27·5	59·22	50	48·44	35	55·16	40	28·59	23·44	...	23·75	36·41	28·75	...
—eastern—															
lli	...	35	66·25	66·87	53·75	37·5	57·5	41·87	33·12	29·37	32·5	26·75	31·87	37·5	...
—															
ritsar	33·28	30·62	55	53·28	45	30	48·44	33·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—															
walpindi	...	...	56·25	56·25	41·87	34·37	45·62	37·5	25	25·62	25	18·75	31·87	27·81	...
—															
llpur	52·5	...	57·5	52·5	45·62	31·25	50	35	30	23·75	...	...	...	26·25	...
ltan	30	...	48·75	47·5	44·37	33·12	50	37·81	31·87	...	25	...	36·25	26·56	...
Frontier Pro-															
—															
háwar	...	...	64·63	61·51	42·4	36·15	45·36	40·99	22·76	26·77	18·07	19·79	36·15	31·51	...
ra Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	42·08	36·41	...	...	...	...	27·13	20	...	26·67	...
nd Baluchistan—															
ráchi	...	...	51·25	56·25	51·09	39·06	...	...	...	...	31·25	24·37	35·62	30·62	...
hárpur	27·81	23·75	59·06	...	47·03	35·31	...	...	...	27·19	36·25	29·37	30·62	...	...
etta	...	...	...	...	44·43 to 45·68	37·5 to 39·37	71·87	62·5	35	31·25	29·58	27·5	...	...	...
ay—															
n and Karnatak—															
arwar	...	...	...	...	41·41	29·53	...	...	...	...	24·63	26·59	...	...	...
lapur	31·35	...	47·03	52·55	51·56	45·88	...	...	...	...	22·24	31·09	22·99	31·09	...
ona	...	...	52·5	...	59·27		...	...	...	...	28·07	...	30·57	38·91	...
desh and N.-E.															
—															
madnagar	...	...	52·92	...	...	41·98	...	...	...	...	23·02	...	33·91	30·68	...
ulia	...	...	...	...	52·29	39·17	...	...	...	...	22·86	...	29·27	24·22	...
rat—															
rat	...	...	...	...	58·38	43·23	...	...	...	...	...	35·31	...	38·91	...
madabad	...	...	60	57·5	58·75	40	...	...	33·75	27·5	32·5	30·62	38·12	38·75	...
al Provinces *—															
—															
pur	...	...	42·31	42·25	47·06	37·25	61·5	50	...	...	30·44	30·37	...	...	...
—															
bbulpore	...	...	44·44	44·5	48·5	38·12	53·37	47	...	...	23·5	29·62	...	...	...
—															
ipur	...	...	39	44·5	49	36	58	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—															
ola	...	...	47·25	58	53·5	45·5	...	...	...	...	23·75	27	...	...	...
náoti	...	...	44·75	44·75	47·50	39·25	...	...	...	...	23·75	26·25	...	...	...
—															
, central—															
imbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	32·9	36·5	36·5	...
em	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—															
llary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	28·5	...	...	...
ddapah	43	39·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9	...	32·2	...
rnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coast, central—															
llore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·1
Coast, south—															
dras	33·1	34·5	56·3	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
jore	58	35·2	...	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lkinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—															
dura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	39·1	35·8	46·2	...
—															
ore	27	25	66	60	60	58	182·76	50	...	...	28	22	...	...	30
galore	36	32	64	70	60	60	67·76	67·76	...	...	40	39	...	...	32

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice

(figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
29·68	31·2	44·79	34·79	...	...	61·56	61·61	...	...	94·06	94·06	...	...	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
33·12	28·59	38·75	25·78	63·75	...	...	...	56·87	32·19	66·72	80	66·25	...	Ferozpur
														Central—
34·69	24·37	39·53	30	61·56	50	53·28	42·5	30·78	25·31	57·19	57·5	61·56	55	Lahore
														South-eastern—
31·87	30	41·87	30	60	42·5	...	...	21·87	25	65	90	60	60	Delhi
														Submontane—
...	...	38·59	20·06	...	...	...	...	25	26·25	...	50	60	60	Amritsar
														Northern—
30·78	25·62	38·12	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	53·12	...	Rawalpindi
														Western—
30	21·25	38·12	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	46·25	...	Lyallpur
35	...	38·12	29·06	...	...	33·75	...	25·62	25·47	45	...	60	...	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
30·05	26·77	38·33	27·92	68·07	36·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·22	57·13	Peshawar
...	...	33·33	26·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	35	...	51·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	43·44	23·44	75	...	...	...	25	31·87	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
35·62	30·62	...	...	75 to 86·25	56·87 to 61·87	57·5	56·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	50·1	36·09	66·25	55·83	...	...	16·33	...	41·72	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	50·56	...	68·12	49·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
														Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	37·24	...	...	...	...	...	20·83	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	59·74	...	...	...	19·01	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·52	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	43·75	33·12	58·75	48·75	...	...	22·5	25	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	...	49·5	32·62	51	49	...	...	19·37	22·5	53·75	...	...	...	Nagpur
														Central—
...	...	43·25	29·62	53·37	47	44·44	44·5	19·56	23·5	38·06	47	...	...	Jabbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	45	36	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	49·25	36	50	50	...	...	17·5	20	50·5	58	...	...	Akola
...	...	43·75	28·75	47·5	41·5	...	...	16	18·62	50·75	55·37	...	...	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, central—
...	...	55·8	49·4	...	...	...	...	38·5	38·5	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	51·1	34·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
														Central—
...	...	46·2	36·9	44·1	35·3	...	...	23·9	23·1	...	...	...	...	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	47·7	35·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	50·4	39·7	...	...	63·4	51·5	57·7	32·4	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	61·8	53·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	86·5	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
														Mysore—
...	...	40	28	76	60	40	68·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	44	32	66	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
...stana—														
...tern—														
...mer	78·85	84·06	40	492·19	58·12	59·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·29	13·33
...ab—														
...thern—														
...rospur	70	80	400	474·37	50	48·75	16·87	16·72	100	80	70	114·22	...	...
...tral—														
...hore	84·22	80	426·56	556·25	66·56	48·12	15·16	14·84	160	75	88·91	106·56	8·75	13·22
...th-eastern—														
...lhi	65	95	400	530	51·25	40 and 55	17·5	17·5	93·75	70	70	100	11·41	11·41
...montane—														
...ritsar	70	77·5	430	525	45·62	47·03	14·37	14·37	...	...	60	65	...	...
...thern—														
...walpindi	...	...	425	520	53·12	38·75	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
...tern—														
...yallpur	...	...	405	507·5	43·75	42·5	15	15	80	80	...	...	10	10
...ultan	75	74·69	390	507·5	50	...	16·72	15·78	125	...	100	...	4·37	...
...W. Frontier Province—														
...eshawar	...	...	449·11	474·06	61·51	55·62	15·1	15·1	123·07	116·35	...	...	...	...
...era Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...and Baluchistan—														
...arachi	...	...	342·5	485	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...hikarpur	...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...	60	46·25	...	...	...	...
...uetta	...	...	390 to 463·75	520 to 575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...bay—														
...can and Karnátak—														
...harwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...holapur	...	...	400	567·19	85·68	75	...	...	208·33	...	56·51	...	...	...
...oona	...	...	392·97	522·81	78·49	85·1	...	...	228·07	268·18	...	73·7	...	...
...andesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
...hmednagar	...	...	...	500	73·33	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...hulia	67·55	...	3·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...jarat—														
...rat	...	89·37	...	518·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...hmedabad	...	...	360	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...tral Provinces—														
...stern—														
...agpur	63·81	86·62	423·31	600	...	...	22·5	22·25	116·62	88·37	80	120·25	6·25	7·5
...ntral—														
...bbulpore	50	66·62	340	490	...	...	22·19	22·25	80	100	66·69	100	4·44	8
...stern—														
...aipur	...	57	350	480	...	...	25·5	20	160	160	...	80	...	...
...ar—														
...kola	56	80·75	381	635	...	...	19·5	19	114·25	119	...	...	...	...
...mraoti	57·5	75·75	320	480	...	...	19	19	124·44	124·5	...	...	...	...
...dras—														
...uth, central—														
...imbatore	98·3	90·5	503	548·9	76·8	57·7	23	22·4	...	...	48·1	64·1	...	...
...lem	...	...	513·7	445·2	...	...	...	...	171·3	188·4	31·3	85·7	...	...
...ntral—														
...llary	...	66·2	571·5	539·7	95·2	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ddapah	...	...	460·5	592·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·2	49·5	...	...
...rnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154·2	150	49·4	65·8	...	...
...st Coast, central—														
...llore	...	...	383·3	466·6	...	...	...	15·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...st Coast, south—														
...dras	74·1	69·2	559·6	592·5	62·6	51·9	12·8	12·8	189·3	131·7	49	41·1	...	...
...njore	...	...	573·8	600	...	...	13·1	13·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ichinopoly	...	...	574·4	675·7	...	...	17·6	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	...
...uthern—														
...dura	92·8	87	709·5	675·7	...	...	...	...	141·1	106·8	...	...	...	...
...ore—														
...ysore	80	76	640	617·13	150	68·54	...	...	240*	205·68*	80	120	3·75	3·
...angalore	76	80	651·41	651·41	102·81	55·73	...	...	240*	240*	137·13	154·27	8·8	5

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
7·29	9·87	7·66	12·84	...	...	34·63	9·37	...	110	80	80	2·5	2·5	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	8·91	6·72	33·28	...	175	90	175	150	2·59	2·56	Ferozpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	9·53	10	32·03	20	140	150	170	170	2·69	2·59	Lahore
														South-eastern—
...	...	6·72	11·41	15·62	10·52	28·75	20	80	80	150	150	2·19	2·17	Delhi
														Submontane—
...	...	...	...	9·22	7·81	26·72	19·06	120	100	...	...	2·77	2·69	Amritsar
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	10	12·5	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·44	2·37	Rawalpindi
														Western—
...	...	..	...	5·62	6·25	28·75	25	80	100	140	140	2·75	2·69	Lyallpur
...	...	3·75	...	7·34	...	29·37	18·12	100	...	...	...	2·67	2·64	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	...	6·15	7·13	19·79	18·07	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·8	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	2·87	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·16	Karachi
...	...	...	...	5·62	5	17·81	...	...	...	...	...	2·52	2·5	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	6·87	6·25	35·62	21·25	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	2·5	2·44	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	...	...	2·44	2·44	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·41	2·09	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·86	...	...	...	...	...	2·31	2·34	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	45·62	28·59	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·05	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·39	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·53	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·56	2·5	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	90	75	100	1·87	1·87	Nagpur
														Central—
4	...	...	...	...	...	33·31	28·62	60	60	70	70	1·87	2	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	94	92	54	53	2·12	2	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	75	...	2·19	2·25	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, Central—
...	...	8·1	3·2	...	...	90·4*	110·9*	...	...	60	60	2·53	2·44	Coimbatore
7·8	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	80†	...	...	2·22	2·22	Salem
														Central—
...	...	12·4	6·8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·76	2·38	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·76	2·31	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·76	2·68	Karnul
														East Coast, Central—
5·8	3·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	1·78	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	27·1	195†	135†	...	...	1·79	1·79	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7	13·5	170†	135†	...	...	2·04	2·06	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·3	35·3	...	...	...	...	2·45	2·43	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
15	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	60	40	2·06	2	Madura
														Mysore—
4·37	3·65	3·65	2·97	...	...	...	36·72	50 to 100	80	50 to 100	100	2·78	2·62	Mysore
8·8	5·83	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 7, 1915

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	10 7	10 7	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 4	7 12	...	...	9 7	9 12	10 —	10 3	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 —	4 —	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 6	10 8	10 11	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 9	9 1	11 3	11 10	14 14	17 14	...	...
Bhamo*	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	12 4	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	3 —	3 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 4	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	6 12	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	9 8	9 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	9 —	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	7 —	7 9	...	...	4 —	4 8	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	7 —	6 12	...	...	5 8	5 12	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	6 13	...	...	...	...
Dacca	7 —	7 4	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	6 14	6 14	10 4	10 12	...	...	5 13	6 —	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 14	8 14	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 —	7 9	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 3	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	18 14	18 14	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	16 —	16 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Maubin
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	15 —	15 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tonngoo
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	11 11	11 11	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 12	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	...	11 6	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	32 1	32 1	13 1	13 1	12 7	12 7	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 13	6 13	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 8	12 8	Akyab
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...					
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	16 —	16 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
												Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	6 2	6 6	8 10	8 10	5 5	5 5	11 6	11 6	
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	22 —	23 —	4 —	4 —	12 8	12 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	16 —	12 12	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 4	13 4	Darrang
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	15 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	6 —	14 —	14 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	5 —	5 4	14 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 12	Tippera
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	7 6	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	18 —	18 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	8 —	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	7 7	7 8	10 —	9 6	6 7	6 12	17 10	17 10	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 6	...	...	6 2	6 2	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	16 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	6 2	7 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 8	9 8	13 —	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Malda	9 —	9 8	14 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 18	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 2	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	7 8	8 4	12 8	13 —	...	...	7 8	6 6	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 4	9 14	13 3	13 3	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Sáran	8 12	8 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	8 8	10 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	6 8	8 —	11 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	8 4	8 8	11 —	11 8	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 —	8 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...
Patna	9 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	14 —	...	...
Shahabad	8 8	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	8 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	7 14	9 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 7	8 2	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	8 —	8 —	10 —	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	10 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 3	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 2	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 4	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	6 12	8 4	9 —	10 —	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	11 —	12 —
Benares	8 1½	8 6	10 9	11 6	6 2	6 2	6 4	6 4	10 12½	10 13½	11 6	11 15
Ghazipur	7 13	8 8	11 11	11 6	4 10	4 8	7 1	9 2	13 6	12	11 11	10 —
Jaunpur	7 13	8 2	10 9	10 9	3 8	3 8	7 12	7 13	...	...	12 15	13 5
Allahabad	7 9	8 —	10 10	10 12	4 12	4 12	6 8	6 8	9 12	13 —	11 —	11 —
Central—												
Bánda	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Fatehpur	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	10 —	9 12	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 8
Hamirpur	6 9	6 13	8 12	8 6	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	18 —	16 10	14 4	14 4
Jalaun	7 4	8 —	8 8	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	18 —	15 —	15 —
Cawnpore	7 4	7 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 12	13 12	14 8
Jhansi	7 11	7 12	9 11	10 2	4 12	4 15	6 12	6 15	15 15	14 8	12 13	13 12
Etáwah	7 12	8 —	11 4	10 12	3 —	3 —	9 —	8 —	14 6	...	13 14	14 4
Farrukhabad	7 3	7 9	11 —	10 5	4 2	4 2	8 4	8 4	14 12	14 7	14 7	14 12
Mainpuri	7 8	7 12	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	8 —	14 —	14 8	14 —	14 8
Etah	7 12	8 4	9 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	12 8	14 6	13 —	13 4
Western—												
Meerut	7 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	12 12	10 —	12 12	12 4
Agra	6 8	7 —	10 12	11 —	6 —	6 12	6 8	7 —	14 8	15 —	12 8	13 8
Muttra	7 8	7 8	11 12	12 4	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	16 —	13 4	13 4
Aligarh	7 4	7 4	11 —	11 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 —	12 4	12 —
Bulandshahr	7 12	7 10	9 12	11 8	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	12 —	11 8	11 12	11 2
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	8 7	9 2	12 —	12 1	5 3	5 3	7 13	7 13	12 —	...	10 10	...
Azamgarh	8 —	8 8	12 —	12 8	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 11	8 14	11 4	12 4	5 6	5 6	8 14	8 12	...	...	11 4	...
Basti	7 12	10 —	11 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	19 —	18 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 5	5 8	16 —	16 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	20 —	20 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	15 —	15 8	Pabna
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 8	13 8	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	7 13	8 6	...	...	6 5	6 10	15 —	15 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 8	12 8	13 —	6 6	5 13	15 —	15 —	Bhágalpur
12 1	13 2	...	...	8 13	8 13	12 1	13 3	6 9	6 9	16 8	15 6	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	6 12	6 12	17 8	17 8	Muzaffarpur
...	16 —	10 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 4	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Sáran
14 —	15 —	...	...	9 4	9 12	13 4	13 4	6 8	6 4	16 —	16 —	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 —	16 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 15	12 10	12 12	7 —	7 —	18 14	18 14	Monghyr
13 —	13 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 12	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Gaya
14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	7 8	8 —	18 —	18 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	...	6 8	7 —	18 —	18 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	12 —	14 —	6 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	Mánbhum
17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	7 12	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	9 9	10 11	13 8	11 13	7 5	7 5	18 —	18 —	Palámau
14 —	14 8	...	...	8 4	8 —	12 —	13 —	6 —	6 8	17 —	14 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	8 13	9 8	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 —	19 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 3	10 2	...	...	5 14	5 14	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	6 8 and 10 8	7 4 and 10 8	...	...	5 4	5 8	18 —	18 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 —	11 8	...	6 4	6 12	15 —	15 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	8 8	8 8	8 —	8 4	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	13 —	13 —	8 15	8 15	13 —	13 9	6 8	6 8	15 12	15 12	Benares
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	13 2	13 2	7 10	7 1	17 —	17 —	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	7 14	8 2	13 5	13 5	6 11	6 14	14 4	15 6	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 —	7 —	6 8	19 8	18 —	Bánda
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	13 4	13 —	6 8	6 12	19 —	19 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 6	...	...	6 4	6 4	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
7 —	...	16 —	16 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	Jalaun
15 8	15 8	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	6 12	6 12	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
7 14	7 4	...	...	9 5	9 4	15 7	14 10	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 8	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 —	14 2	15 4	9 12	9 4	19 8	18 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 9	14 12	15 —	6 3	6 14	20 15	21 5	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	15 —	14 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	12 8	15 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	6 8	...	9 4	10 4	12 12	12 8	6 —	6 —	21 —	22 8	Meerut
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 4	12 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	14 —	15 —	6 8	6 8	21 12	21 12	Muttra
...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 8	12 8	13 —	7 —	6 8	21 —	22 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 2	11 12	7 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	8 7	9 2	12 —	12 6	7 7	7 13	16 14	16 11	Ballia
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 8	13 8	7 4	7 4	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	...	10 4	9 1	8 4	8 4	12 4	12 11	7 10	7 1	16 —	16 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 8	16 —	7 4	7 8	16 8	19 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	8 —	8 8	10 —	11 —	4 12	3 —	10 —	9 4	15 —	15 —	14 12	14 4
Budaun	7 14	8 4	10 2	10 4	3 8	3 8	8 4	9 —	16 4	17 8	14 8	15 —
Pilibit	8 —	8 12	11 4	12 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 —	...	...	12 4	...
Bareli	7 10	8 2	11 4	11 4	3 12	3 12	8 4	8 4	15 8	15 8	13 12	14 6
Moradabad	7 14	8 —	9 4	9 4	3 2	3 2	8 4	7 12	13 4	12 4	13 2	13 2
Bijnor	7 12	8 —	10 —	10 2	3 8	3 8	8 4	8 9	...	...	12 —	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	8 2	8 8	9 14	9 14	7 11	7 11	8 4	8 4	...	...	12 1	12 1
Saháranpur	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 —	3 8	3 8	6 14	7 7	...	...	11 11	11 11
Dehra-Dun	8 —	8 8	12 12	13 —	3 —	3 —	8 6	8 10	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	2 12	2 12	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —
Almora	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	3 4	3 4	7 12	7 4	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	3 4	6 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	8 —	8 4	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	13 8	12 8	...
Sultanpur	8 2	8 12	12 —	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 4	8 —	12 8	14 —	...	...
Rae-Bareli	8 4	8 8	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 8	15 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Unao	7 2	7 10	10 4	10 8	5 8	5 12	8 8	8 8	15 12	15 12	14 12	14 12
Lucknow	7 8	7 12	11 4	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 4	14 4	14 —	14 8	14 —
Hardoi	7 8	9 —	9 4	10 —	3 —	3 —	9 —	8 8	16 4	...	15 4	15 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 14	8 12	9 12	10 4	...	...	7 —	9 0	13 4	13 8	12 8	12 8
Barabanki	8 —	8 15	11 2	11 14	4 6	4 8	8 3	8 12	14 6	17 4	14 —	15 5
Gonda	7 8	7 12	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Bahraich	7 4	8 —	9 8	9 4	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 4	14 8	15 4
Sitapur	7 14	8 2	10 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 8	14 —	14 8	14 —	14 —
Kheri	8 —	8 4	10 —	11 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	15 —	14 —	14 4
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	9 7½	9 7½	17 5	17 1	5 15	5 15	6 10½	6 10½	18 10	18 10	10 12	10 12
Ajmer	7 —	6 12	11 —	11 —	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	14 —	12 —	11 8	11 8
Kishangarh	7 8	7 4	11 8	11 8	2 8	2 8	5 —	3 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 8
Tonk	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 —	10 4	10 —
Jaipur	7 5	7 1	11 12	11 8	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	15 11	12 13	12 9	12 9
Karauli	7 3	8 2	18 12	13 12	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 2	15 15	15 10	13 12	15 —
Dholpur	7 5½	8 4½	10 4	10 1	4 10	4 12	4 14	5 —	16 1½	16 15	15 3½	15 4½
Bharatpur	7 4½	7 15	11 12	11 3	4 7	4 7	4 13½	4 13½	16 —	15 8	11 2	14 2
Alwar	8 8⅜	8 7½	12 2	12 2½	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	15 10½	16 5	18 5½	13 10½
Nasirabad	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	7 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8
Western—												
Bikaner	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	6 —	6 10	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 1	6 1	11 4	10 7	9 6	9 6
Jodhpur	7 4	7 5 and 8 —	12 10	13 —	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	14 —	13 —	10 8 and 11 7	10 2 and 12 4
Central India—												
Indore	8 12	8 4	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Neemuch	7 12	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	14 —	15 —	10 8	10 —
Gwalior	6 12	6 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	12 12	13 13
Ferozepur	8 4	8 4	14 —	17 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	11 —	11 —
Central—												
Lahore	8 —	8 4	13 8	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Gujranwala	8 12	8 12	15 8	15 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	9 8	9 12	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Jhelam	9 8	10 —	15 8	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	13 —	11 —	11 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	18 —	9 8	9 12	14 12	15 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	15 —	15 —	9 9	9 12	16 4	17 8	9 2	6 10	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
12 8	...	...	...	9 6	10 —	14 6	14 10	6 12	6 12	20 8	20 8	Bareli
...	...	16—4	16 4	9 4	9 4	13 14	13 14	6 6	5 12	21 2	20 12	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 8	...	...	5 10	5 10	19 8	19 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 5	12 10	12 10	5 8	5 8	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 12	12 12	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Saháranpur
10 —	10 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	13 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
12 8	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Almora
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	4 8	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 4	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
11 8	14 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	14 12	6 10	6 12	19 —	19 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	15 —	15 —	7 —	7 4	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	18 8	18 8	9 4	9 8	16 8	16 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	12 8	12 8	8 8	8 12	12 12	12 12	6 8	7 —	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
14 5	15 11	11 5	12 5	8 5	8 9	14 4	15 8	6 8	6 8	19 4	19 4	Barabanki
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	7 8	8 —	9 8	9 9	14 —	14 4	6 8	7 —	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
15 —	15 8	9 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	14 8	14 8	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	10 12	11 2	11 2	10 12	19 12	20 8	6 5	6 5	18 10	18 5½	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	12 8	12 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	13 —	11 8	...	...	24 8	24 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	11 8	11 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tonk
...	...	7 1	7 1	8 15 and 9 7	8 11 and 9 3	14 2	13 6	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	15 10	15 10	...	...	20 —	20 —	Karauli
...	...	10 8	10 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 —	6 4	21 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	9 4	8 14	14 10	14 10	5 12	5 12	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 —	9 8	9 15	9 15	13 15½	14 —	11 8	11 8	25 —	25 2	Alwar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	7 3	8 4	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	10 1	10 3	...	...	6 4	6 4	27 —	27 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	18 —	18 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	15 —	15 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	9 12	11 —	11 —	6 4	6 4	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	...	...	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	7 4	7 8	11 8	11 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	6 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	11 8
Rohtak	7 4	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 —	12 8	12 8
Karnál	7 12	7 12	10 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	12 —	...	11 8	10 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	7 6	7 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 12	13 —	9 12	7 12
Ludhiána	7 12	7 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	9 8	11 —	9 8	9 8
Jullundur	8 12	8 8	12 8	12 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	9 8	9 —
Hoshiárpur	9 12	8 12	14 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	9 8	9 8
Gurdáspur	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	...	...
Amritsar	8 12	8 12	13 8	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 8	13 —	10 —	10 8
Siálkot	8 4	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	...	11 —	...
Hills—												
Simla	8 5	7 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 6	8 4	7 8
Kángra	11 8	11 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	9 4	9 4	15 8	15 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 6	15 8	12 —	10 12
Attock	10 —	10 —	15 8	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	11 8	11 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	8 14	8 14	14 14	14 4	...	...	6 8	6 11	...	...	...	11 8
Jhang	8 2	8 10	15 —	15 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 8	14 —	11 —	11 —
Lyallpur	8 4	8 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Multan	8 12	8 12	12 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	15 8	15 8	10 12	10 12
Montgomery	8 4	8 4	12 14	12 14	...	...	6 8	6 10	...	...	10 —	11 —
Muzaffargarh	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 7	8 12	12 8	13 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 9	13 2	10 10	12 —
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	8 12	9 2	15 8	16 6	3 9	3 9	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 8	10 —
Pesháwar	9 2	9 12	17 —	17 —	5 3	5 3	5 14	6 13	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —
Kohát	9 8	9 9	14 8	14 10	4 1	4 1	8 7	8 7	15 9	15 8	12 12	13 6
Bannu	10 —	10 15	15 10	16 1	4 6	4 6	7 13	7 13	16 14	17 8	12 3	12 3
Dera Ismael Khan	9 1	9 6	13 8	13 10	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	14 8	14 8	12 3	11 4
Tochi	11 4	11 4	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	9 12	10 —	18 8	19 —	9 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	9 12	11 —	19 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Wano	8 5	8 15	9 11	10 9	3 5	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	7 —	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Hyderabad	7 4	7 8	...	...	5 8	6 —	6 8	6 8	13 —	12 —	13 —	13 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 —
Shikárpur	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 —	11 8	11 —
Upper Sind Frontier	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	12 —	13 —	12 8	13 —
Quetta	3 12 to 9 —	9 ½ to 9 7	10 13	11 2	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	12 7½	13 1	8 14	9 6
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	5 14	...	...	5 8	5 12	8 6	8 6	9 10	10 9	...	...
Ratnagiri	6 1	5 1	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 11	7 11	9 2	8 7	8 10	7 15
Alibág	5 15	6 5	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 14	5 14	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	9 3	9 3	8 15	8 10
Thanna	6 13	6 13	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	11 10	11 10	9 8	9 8
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 13	7 13	14 11	14 4	11 1	11 1
Belgaum	8 15	8 11	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 —	7 8	13 8	13 8	11 6	11 6
Satara	6 11	7 1	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 2	6 7	12 —	11 5	12 7	11 6
Sholapur	6 13	6 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	17 2	16 3	16 10	15 12
Bijapur	8 14	8 7	...	...	5 9	6 1	7 8	7 8	19 4	15 12	17 6	18 14
Poona	6 8	6 13	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 9	6 15	14 4	13 1	12 —	10 13
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 10	6 10	16 8	16 8	14 —	14 —
Násik	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	...	...	12 7	11 11
Dhulia	7 10	8 2	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	16 —	16 —	12 15	12 15
Jalgaon	7 9	7 11	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 3	6 3	15 7	15 3	11 15	12 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 4	6 11	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4
Broach	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Kaira	6 8	7 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	12 —
Baroda	6 14	7 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	9 11	9 8
Ahmedabad	6 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	13 —	10 —	11 —
Godhra	6 8	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 —	9 8
Disa	7 4	6 4	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	14 —	...	11 —	10 12
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	7 —	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 8	10 —	10 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 12	7 12	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 14	6 14	16 8	16 8	...	...
Hoshangabad	8 9	9 2	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 1	7 1	15 8	...	...	...
Betul	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 15	6 4	14 13	12 15	...	...
Chhindwara	7 8	8 2	...	...	6 4	5 10	9 3	8 9	13 1	10 11	...	...
Nagpur	8 5	8 5	...	...	5 14	5 14	9 2	9 2	12 11	12 11	...	...
Wardha	8 4	8 4	...	...	4 7	5 2	8 5	7 11	13 2	13 2	...	...

* Return not received

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal		Salt		Districts
Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	6 —	20 —	21 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	12 —	11 8	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
12 12	12 12	9 12	9 12	10 4	10 4	11 12	12 —	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Ambala
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 4	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	24 8	25 —	Ludhiána
...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	9 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	11 4	11 —	5 8	5 8	23 —	23 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	12 —	11 8	10 4	9 12	11 4	11 8	6 —	6 —	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 —	11 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 —	10 12	5 8	5 8	18 —	17 4	Simla
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	...	12 —	10 4	10 8	12 12	11 8	6 —	6 —	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	7 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 14	11 8	...	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
18 —	18 —	17 —	16 —	10 4	10 8	14 —	14 4	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	13 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 —	18 —	10 4	10 4	11 —	11 12	...	...	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 8	12 8	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	10 10	11 4	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	20 —	20 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 6	12 8	12 8	...	...	21 8	21 8	Hazára
...	...	13 —	13 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	5 9	5 14	26 —	26 —	Peshawar
...	...	15 —	15 —	9 9	11 —	12 12	12 12	...	...	26 13	26 13	Kohát
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 10	14 1	15 —	...	...	29 6	28 7	Bannu
...	...	...	...	11 9	12 3	9 —	9 —	...	...	26 8	26 8	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	16 —	17 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	10 13	11 11	11 12	13 —	...	...	19 4	19 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hyderabad
												Thar and Párkar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	(Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	5 4	5 8	22 —	22 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	8 4 to 8 9	8 14 to 9 0	10 8	11 4	4 7 to 5 —	4 7 to 5 —	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 11	6 3	20 10	20 10	Karwar
11 3	10 9	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 —	20 —	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	7 3	8 2	...	...	6 5	6 5	20 13	20 13	Alibág
8 7	8 2	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	6 1	6 1	18 14	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 1	6 1	22 4	22 4	Thana
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	4 14	4 14	17 1	17 1	Dharwar
16 9	15 9	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	5 12	5 12	19 8	19 8	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	7 13	7 2	...	...	6 2	6 13	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 10	5 3	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 9	5 9	19 10	19 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 1	...	...	5 10	5 10	19 2	19 2	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 5	6 5	20 —	18 12	Ahmadnagar
14 9	14 9	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 6	19 6	Násik
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 5	6 5	17 11	17 11	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	8 1	8 8	...	...	7 4	6 15	18 3	18 3	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 13	26 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Broach
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	22 —	22 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 10	Nimar
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	6 11	6 11	14 —	14 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	8 5	7 2	...	...	6 2	6 2	14 —	14 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	7 6	7 6	14 —	13 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	7 15	7 14	...	...	8 10	8 5	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1914—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *concluded*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 15	8 2	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 6	7 6	14 —	14 —	...	...
Sangor	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 —	14 —	12 —	...	...
Damoh	7 15	8 5	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 12	8 2	17 6	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	16 —	12 8	...	...
Mandla	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 10	9 2	14 3	...	...	...
Bálághát	6 9	6 8	...	...	4 13	4 12	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 10	5 9	8 5	8 5	14 4	14 4	...	...
Chánda	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 11	7 11	15 11	14 7	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	8 —	8 9	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	9 2	...	...	...	...
Raipur	7 4	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 12	8 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 12	18 5	18 5	...	...
Akola	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 1	4 6	7 2	6 1	16 —	16 —	...	...
Amráoti	7 15	7 14	...	...	5 15	5 15	8 11	8 11	16 —	15 —	...	...
Yeotmal	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	5 4	5 7	9 11	9 5	4 1	4 11	7 14	8 —	13 10	12 14	12 13	12 1
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 12	11 12	10 15	10 4
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	12 9	12 9	9 9	9 9
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 4	14 13	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	14 9	14 9	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 3	13 5	13 5	16 6	16 6
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	17 11	17 4	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	13 15	14 14
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	8 10	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 4	13 —	13 —	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 13	13 12	13 14	13 2	13 4
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	6 12	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	6 15	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	12 5	12 5
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	12 5	12 5
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 6	11 12	9 9	10 4
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	14 8	14 8	12 11	11 5
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 11	11 12	11 12	10 4	10 4
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	12 8	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	9 4	9 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 3	6 3	...	...	4 12	5 1	5 4	5 9	9 14	10 3	8 11	8 15

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, cholai, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	7 4	15 —	14 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 8	17 —	18 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 2	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 10	13 13	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	13 11	13 11	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	7 15	7 15	14 10	14 10	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 2	...	...	7 2	8 —	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	15 —	15 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	15 —	14 8	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	7 7	6 6	...	...	6 9	6 9	16 —	16 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	8 3	8 3	19 —	19 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
15 3	15 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 2	9 13	13 12	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	S. Canara
												South, central—
										16 7	14 3	Coimbatore
14 18	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 6	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	Salem
12 9	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
												Central—
										16 9	16 9	Bellary
10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	21 6	Cuddapah
15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
												East Coast, north—
										13 6	13 8	Ganjam
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam
14 2	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
												East Coast, central—
										27 —	27 —	Kistna
14 11	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14	Guntur
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	28 13	Nellore
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
												East Coast, south—
										27 9	28 3	Madras
12 2	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	Chingleput
11 5	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 15	23 11	N. Arcot
13 14	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	S. Arcot
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
										24 5	24 11	Tanjore
12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
										22 11	22 11	Trichinopoly
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			*Southern*—
										22 6	23 2	Tinnevelly
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
13 5	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
												Mysore—
13 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 4	16 —	16 —	Mysore
12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
14 8	14 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	14 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 7	...	...	6 1	6 3	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

Note.—Statistics of prices (wholesale and retail) for the fortnights from the second half of August to the second half of October, 1914, will be published in the Gazette in the course of this month.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 7, 1915

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the Nine months, April to December, of									
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	3,07	3,16	4,06	3,99	3,76	3,74	3,67	4,67	4,94	4,31
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	2,18	2,22	2,17	3,71	3,74	5,93	5,80	6,35	6,21	5,38
Spirits and liqueurs	58,80	55,16	68,02	69,59	69,81	79,52	80,38	79,99	85,46	81,60
Wines	2,89	2,75	2,92	2,87	2,84	4,17	4,22	4,03	4,21	3,28
Opium and its alkaloids *	3	2	[illegible]	2	3	5	5	5	5	3
Petroleum	28,81	26,75	31,91	40,01	34,96	43,57	55,99	49,25	49,03	62,00
Silver, bullion and coin (a)	19,54	31,04	37,34	50,08	44,42	1,26,90	79,53	83,54	63,81	1,07,88
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tobacco (a)	2,25	2,19	2,76	2,59	3,26	22,32	19,88	19,80	21,74	19,16
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	14,21	14,41	18,07	20,02	18,00	19,09	19,98	21,58	22,72	20,57
Sugar (ordinary duties)	25,82	34,90	33,54	39,40	43,90	47,63	42,63	53,73	73,32	34,81
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	8,26	8,65	10,70	9,70	10,56	12,27	12,04	13,09	13,86	10,35
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	47,16	47,96	50,19	39,67	45,58	42,90	50,00	63,74	65,23	58,21
,, white	20,88	17,63	28,51	21,54	17,42	22,69	27,28	34,27	36,34	30,38
,, coloured	24,25	24,63	27,96	27,24	21,34	29,75	32,71	36,47	49,61	31,79
Other goods	4,64	4,92	5,29	4,93	4,91	6,49	6,69	7,23	10,26	5,26
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	22,99	25,17	30,71	36,00	32,90	38,25	37,83	36,03	52,37	41,10
Oils (excluding petroleum)	95	1,54	2,01	1,06	88	1,04	85	1,10	1,41	1,27
Manufactured articles	62,76	62,02	73,20	73,93	68,89	85,99	93,78	1,02,87	1,17,40	84,52
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	8,97	8,48	10,46	12,54	10,95	10,81	11,05	13,21	10,29	10,20
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,58,43	3,73,56	4,39,69	4,58,80	4,38,15	6,03,13	5,54,66	6,29,11	6,88,28	6,12,05
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	18,73	18,55	22,25	22,69	24,04	25,50	31,37	34,19	34,89	32,90
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	69,21	57,84	53,19	42,27	52,08	69,23	74,93	86,11	75,53	54,53
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	6,37	6,75	7,50	6,57	7,44	7,37	8,55	9,59	10,16	10,88
GRAND TOTAL	4,52,74	4,56,73	5,22,63	5,29 73	5,21.71	7,05,23	6,99,51	7,59,30	8,08,86	7,10,36
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	1,31,41	1,31,91	1,64,97	1,49 17	1,56,54	1,89,73	2,05,03	2,14,73	2,47,10	2,14,43
Bengal — Exports	15,88	8,2	5,20	4,53	8,40	12,87	15,65	18,93	12,38	7,54
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	76	14
Bombay — Imports	1,34,07	1,40,3	1,62,37	1,71.04	1,63,38	2,08,47	2,21,85	2,47,53	2,48,53	2,41,79
Bombay — Exports	1,28	1,2	1,11	1,54	2,30	1,55	99	1,29	1,74	1,88
Sind — Imports	31,37	35,2	37,00	46.49	39,58	53,05	57,86	59,62	66,83	52.55
Sind — Exports	1,14	2,8	2,33	1,57	1,90	1,57	1,51	1,59	2,45	1,94
Madras — Imports	28,70	30.61	34,03	41,79	36,87	43 59	47,69	49,06	57,20	53,99
Madras — Exports	3,24	6 63	9,11	7,84	4,77	4,62	5,87	4,68	6,30	7,46
Burma — Imports	32,88	35,39	41,32	50.49	41,78	48,29	52,23	58,47	68,62	49,29
Burma — Exports	47,67	38,87	37,84	26,79	34,71	48,02	50,01	38,79	51,90	35,57

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(a) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics
J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 6, 1915

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30, 1914.

CROP FORECAST.

WHEAT.

First General Memorandum on the WHEAT crop of the season 1914-15.

This memorandum is based upon reports received from local authorities and refers to 99·8 per cent of the total reported wheat acreage of India. The statistics below cover all the important wheat growing areas, except Hyderabad and a few other Native States. The figures set out in this report generally represent the area sown up to the end of November, and are therefore not complete as sowings have continued since that date.

The sowing season has been very favourable and an extended area has been sown in all the provinces, except Bihar and Orissa and Bengal, where the wheat crop is not of much importance, representing only 5 per cent of the total for India. The present condition and prospects of the crop are generally good; but rain is required in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and Bengal. The total area under wheat reported up to date is about 28,694,000 acres.

The detailed preliminary figures are as follows :—

	Preliminary forecast 1914-15.	1913-14.
Punjab (*a*)	10,278,000	8,616,000
United Provinces	7,450,000	5,168,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*a*)	3,510,000	3,254,000
Bombay and Sind (*a*)	2,043,000	1,736,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,182,000	1,299,000
North-West Frontier Province	1,029,000	808,000
Bengal	133,000	139,000
Ajmer-Merwara	16,000	5,000
Central India (*c*)	2,625,000	2,183,000
Rajputana (*d*)	426,000	321,000
Hyderabad	(*b*)	(*b*)
Mysore	2,000	1,000
Total	28,694,000	23,530,000

From a comparison of these statistics of wheat sowings this year and the revised figures of 1913-14, it is clear that there has been an increase of 22 per cent. The statistics, it should be remembered, are preliminary estimates and not final estimates, the final estimates or actuals being given in the third wheat forecast published in May 1915.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Punjab (33·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The season has been exceptionally favourable. There was everywhere abundance of moisture in the soil at sowing time, while inundation canals ran well and river floods were exceptionally heavy. Good rain fell throughout the province in October, and also during November and at the beginning of December, except in parts of the south-east. Germination has been excellent and present prospects are exceptionally good. The total area sown up to the end of November is estimated at 10,278,000 acres (including 1,082,000 acres in Native States), which is 19 per cent above the revised estimate at this date last year and 7 per cent in excess of the total actual area of 1913-14. Further sowings are reported to be in progress, and a considerable increase may be expected in the next forecast.

United Provinces (23·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—Moisture in the soil was generally sufficient, and sowings began about the middle of October when light showers were received; the month was otherwise rainless. Useful rain fell during the second week of November in Rohilkhand and part of the Meerut division. The rest of the month was practically rainless. Conditions were favourable at sowing time and germination was good, but temperature during the greater part of November was abnormally high and some of the young plants died down particularly in Bundelkhand and parts of the eastern districts before irrigation could be resorted to. A good deal of damage was also caused by white-ants. Prospects are good in the Rohilkhand and Meerut divisions, but fair elsewhere. The crop is being irrigated from all available sources, and an early fall of rain would be welcome everywhere. On the basis of the reports received the total area sown is estimated at 7,450,000 acres, which is 44 per cent larger than the area reported at this date last year and 17 per cent over last year's final area.

Central Provinces and Berar (11·7 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—Moderate to heavy rain fell in July, August, and up to the end of the third week of September, with opportune breaks at intervals. Light rain was received in certain districts in October and November. Sowings were generally successful and germination was on the whole good. Some re-sowing was necessary in Damoh and Narsingpur, owing to defective germination. Cloudy weather caused some withering in Damoh and Jubbulpore. Condition of the crop is at present reported to be fair to good. The weather is now clear and cool, but one good shower, as early as possible, would immensely improve the condition everywhere. The total area is estimated at 3,510,000 acres (121,000 acres being in the Native States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon), which is 8 per cent above the acreage reported at this date last year and 4 per cent above last year's final area.

Bombay and Sind (7·4 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The information is up to the 5th December and is incomplete as sowings continued at that date. In the Presidency proper sowings began under favourable weather, and the November rain proved beneficial and helped sowings as well as seedlings. In Sind cultivation extended generally under favourable inundation. The crop is reported to be in fairly good condition everywhere. The total reported area in British districts and Native States (including Baroda) is 2,043,000 acres (566,000 acres being in Sind), which is 18 per cent above the revised area at this date last year but 10 per cent below last year's final area.

Bihar and Orissa (4·4 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—In September the rainfall was general but below the normal in almost all the districts. The October rains were scanty and deficient. In November there was no rain. The present condition of the crop is reported to be fair to poor. Rain is urgently needed in several districts, especially on unirrigated areas. The total area sown is reported to be 1,182,000 acres, showing a fall of 9 per cent as compared with the area at this date last year, which is attributed to want of rain at sowing time. As compared with last year's final area the present estimate is short by 12 per cent.

North-West Frontier Province (3·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The prospects are reported to be generally fair at present. The total area sown up to the end of November is estimated at 1,029,000 acres, recording an increase of 27 per cent over the acreage reported at this date last year and one of 4 per cent over last year's final acreage. The increase is attributed to timely sowing rains.

(*a*) Including Native States.
(*b*) Figures not available.
(*c*) Excluding Indore for which information has not yet been received.
(*d*) For thirteen States only.

Bengal (0·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The rainfall was defective both in September and October. Weather conditions have not been favourable, except in parts of the Rajshahi division. Want of sufficient moisture in the fields adversely affected the growth of the crop. The prospects are unsatisfactory unless there is some immediate rainfall. The total area placed under the crop is now reported to be 133,000 acres, being 4 per cent below the area reported at this date last year and 8 per cent below last year's final acreage.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is estimated at 16,000 acres as compared with 5,000 acres reported last year.

Central India (8·6 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The state of the crop is reported to be good everywhere, except in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, where it is fair to good. The total area sown is reported to be 2,625,000 acres (excluding the Indore State from which no returns have yet been received) as compared with 2,183,000 acres reported for the same tracts last year. This indicates an increase of 20 per cent. [The total area finally returned for all the Central India States last year was 2,684,000 acres.]

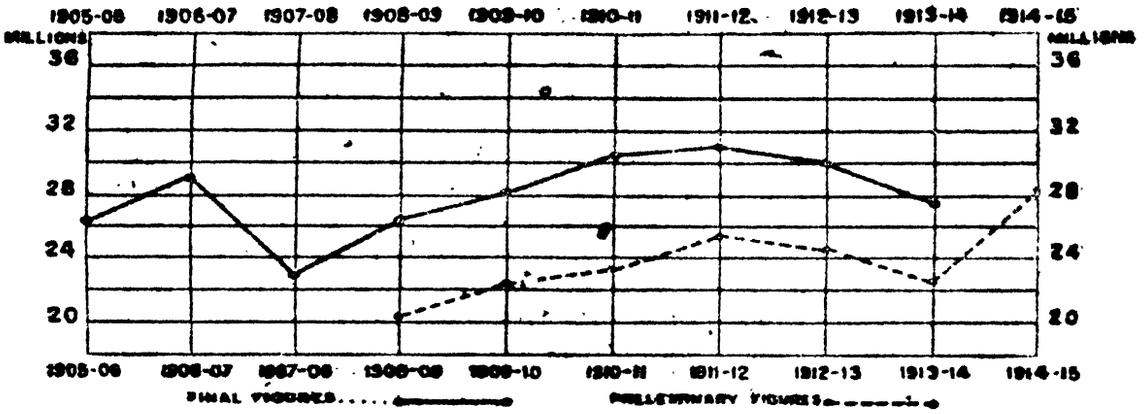
Rajputana (3·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—Many of the States from which returns have been received have not given any estimate of the acreage sown. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally good. The total area sown in the States, which have furnished estimates, amounts to 426,000 acres as against 321,000 acres reported by these States last year. [The area finally returned for the whole of Rajputana last year was 622,000 acres.]

Hyderabad (3·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—No definite information is as yet available regarding the area sown. The condition of the crop is reported to be good, and as the season is favourable an increase is expected over last year's area.

Mysore (·01 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown up to date is estimated at 2,000 acres as compared with 1,000 acres estimated at this date, and 3,000 acres finally returned, last year.

The chart below shows (1) the preliminary estimates of acreage and (2) the final estimates for the past few years for the whole of India. It should perhaps be added in regard to the curves that it would be unsafe to assume at present that the increase in the final estimate curve will be proportionately as great as it was in previous years, partly because in some provinces special measures have been taken to obtain figures as much up to date as possible, and partly because the season has been favourable for early sowings.

Preliminary and final estimates in millions of acres.*



Wheat Crops in Foreign Countries.—The latest available information from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, regarding the wheat crop of 1914-15 may be summed up as follows :—

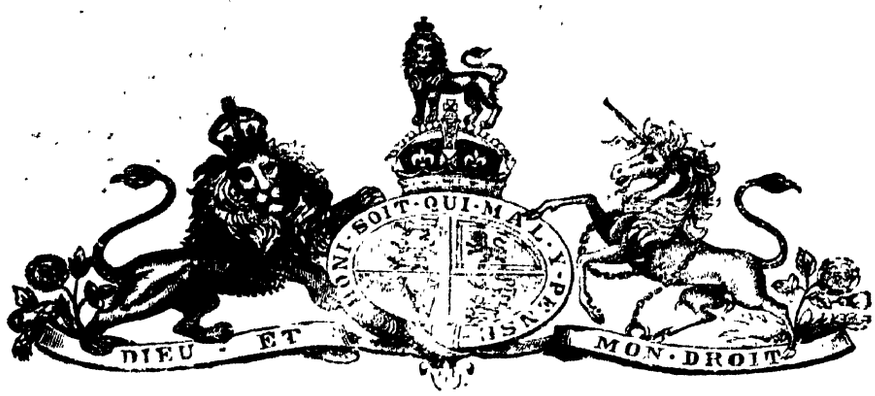
In the United Kingdom autumn cultivation is generally well forward. During the fine weather in the earlier part of October, much sowing of wheat on the lighter lands was done, while the rain in the last few days of the month enabled progress to be made on the heavier soils. Reports from some districts indicate that an increased acreage is being put under wheat. In Canada on the 1st November the preparatory work for autumn sowing was carried out over 71 per cent of the total area to be sown during the present autumn against 54 per cent at the corresponding date of the last year. The total area to be sown in winter wheat is estimated at 1,293,000 acres against 972,000 acres in the previous year. In the Argentine the 1914-15 preliminary figures are 15,474,000 acres as against 16,237,000 acres in 1913-14, a decrease of 4·7 per cent. The crop, however, is promising and a full average yield is expected. (A Reuter's telegram from Buenos Aires of November 27th, states that the Minister of Agriculture estimates that the wheat crop of the Argentine for this year will amount to 5½ million tons, of which four million tons will be available for export. His Majesty's Minister at Buenos Aires reports that the crops are in very good condition, and should the weather continue favourable a good harvest of wheat may be expected.) In Australia, the probable yield is estimated at from 500,000 to 800,000 tons on account of drought as against 2,770,000 tons in 1913-14. (According to later cables, it is understood that the official estimate for this year's total Australian wheat crop is for a yield of 643,000 tons.)

From unofficial sources it would appear that in Russia a full area has been sown of winter wheat and the condition of the crop is satisfactory. According to data collected by the Department of Excise the sowing of winter grain was practically finished towards the end of September, or nearly so, and the acreage sown is, as a rule, not smaller than last year except in the parts affected by the rains and the scarcity of hands, which have caused a moderate shortening of the sowings. In the United States winter wheat sowings are completed and an increase of about 10 per cent of last year's area is expected. The plant is generally strong and in good condition.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

* Preliminary figures prior to 1908-09 are incomplete as no preli[illegible]ast was prepared by a number of provinces and [illegible]es. The curve, therefore, of preliminary estimates begins from 1908-09.

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The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915.

No. 132.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 13th January 1915.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending the arrival in India of certain passengers by the steamship *Komagata Maru*.

On the 29th September 1914, 321 passengers, the great majority of whom were Sikhs, landed at Budge Budge near Calcutta on return from an abortive attempt to enter Canada *viâ* Vancouver. In consequence of information in the possession of Government, they were met on arrival by representatives of the Bengal and Punjab Governments, who attempted to persuade them to proceed by special train to the Punjab in accordance with orders issued under the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914. In the case of 62 persons these efforts were successful, but the remaining passengers refused to comply with the orders, and in defiance of the authorities present proceeded to march by road in the direction of Calcutta. They were met *en route* by a force of police, and subsequently by military accompanied by Sir William Duke, then Member of the Provincial Executive Council. At his instance they returned to Budge Budge. While assembled near the railway station there, pending arrangements for their entrainment, a serious attack was made on the police in which firearms were used by the Sikhs. The police defended themselves using such revolvers as

they had, but were overpowered. The assistance of the troops was invoked to quell the riot which ensued, and they opened fire on the rioters who dispersed. In the result 2 Europeans (1 police officer and 1 railway official), 2 Punjab police officers, 2 Indian residents of Budge Budge and 20 Sikhs were killed, and 6 Europeans and 5 Punjab police officers, 1 villager, together with 22 Sikhs and 1 Muhammadan from among the ship's passengers were injured. In connection with this occurrence 211 persons were arrested, while 28* (including the leader, Gurdit Singh) escaped.

* Of these two have been arrested in the Punjab subsequent to the Committee's report

2. Upon receipt of news of this unfortunate occurrence the Governor-General in Council considered that the circumstances demanded a formal enquiry. He accordingly appointed a Committee of officials and non-officials drawn from Bengal and the Punjab, as the two provinces most closely concerned, composed of the gentlemen named in the margin. The report of that body has now been received, and is herewith published for general information.

Hon'ble Sir W. Vincent, Kt., I.C.S., President
Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijoy Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., of Burdwan.
Hon'ble Mr. Fagan, I.C.S. (Punjab).
Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I.
H. Walmsley, Esq., I.C.S. (Bengal).

3. The Government of India do not propose to attempt a summary or review of the conclusions arrived at. The whole report merits perusal, and the Governor-General in Council regards it as an eminently fair and judicial pronouncement, the findings in which he accepts as just and reasonable. He wishes to convey an expression of his warm appreciation and cordial thanks to all the members of the Committee for the ability and industry which they have brought to bear on their task, and to the two non-official members, in particular, for the time they have bestowed on this public duty.

4. It is not expedient in this connection to enter into a discussion of the merits of the ill-starred voyage to Canada of the *Komagata Maru*. The main facts are already known to the public, and the examination of the larger issues involved is a separate matter. It will suffice to say that in dealing with these men on their return to India Government desired to treat them with sympathy and consideration, as many of them had been misled and deluded by their leaders, and had suffered various hardships in the course of their protracted voyage. Their violent attitude at Vancouver was condoned; the liberality of the Canadian Government supplied them freely with provisions for their return journey, while the Government of India assisted them generously from Kobe onwards. Undoubtedly there existed a minority imbued with revolutionary ideas and feelings of active hostility to the British Government, but the majority, though in a dangerous state of mind, were probably not actuated by similar motives. In the face of considerable provocation the officers deputed to meet the passengers exhausted the resources of persuasion in attempting to secure compliance with the orders of Government without resorting to force, but it is clear from the report that this attitude was misinterpreted. The report, indeed, discloses that the generosity and clemency of Government towards these emigrants were deliberately misrepresented by the ringleaders, whose ascendancy over their followers was greater than had been supposed. Consequently the well-meant efforts of the officials were of no avail. The passengers met conciliation by violence, necessitating forcible measures for its suppression, with the resulting loss of life which the Governor-General in Council greatly deplores. It is regrettable that the evil influence of a few led to the death of so many of their foolish and ignorant fellow passengers; it is still more regrettable that innocent passers-by and officers in the discharge of their duties should have been killed and injured.

5. It is not the intention of Government to institute prosecutions in respect of this occurrence. The men arrested have necessarily been detained pending enquiry, but 90 have already been permitted to return to their villages and 87 others will now be similarly treated. The individual cases of the rest demand further consideration (the classification attempted in paragraph 47 of the Committee's report is admittedly incomplete), and they will be dealt with as circumstances may require.

6. The report makes mention of certain incidents connected with the riot at Budge Budge which appear to demand further enquiry, and this will be

made, but the Government of India are anxious that the findings of the Committee should be made known as soon as possible, and the publication of their report is not, therefore, further delayed on this account.

ORDERED that a copy of the report and of the above resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the local Governments of Bengal and the Punjab with the request that they will reproduce the papers in the local Gazettes.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1893.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. WHEELER, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Simla, the 15th October 1914.

PARTMENT. SIR,

ical.) WITH reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram of the 11th instant on the subject of the recent Budge Budge riot, I am directed to inform you that in view of the fact that considerations are involved concerning two local Governments, while an importance attaches to the incident which has more than provincial significance, the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Governor in Council, Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, have decided to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to be composed as follows :—

Chairman	THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM VINCENT, KT., I.C.S.
Members	MR. H. WALMSLEY, I.C.S. THE HON'BLE SIR BIJOY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., *Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan.* THE HON'BLE MR. P. J. FAGAN, I.C.S. THE HON'BLE SARDAR DALJIT SINGH, C.S.I.

2. The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows :—

"To enquire into the circumstances connected with the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* to British Columbia, its return to British India, the riot at Budge Budge on the 29th September 1914, and the subsequent arrest of those concerned.

And to report to the Government of India thereon."

3. The Committee has been requested to assemble in Calcutta at once, where the address of the Chairman (Sir W. Vincent) will be the Bengal Club, and with the permission of the Governor in Council, I am to ask that arrangements may be made to bring before them such witnesses as in the opinion of the local Government it is desirable that they should examine, or as they may wish to cite. Also such documentary evidence as may be requisite for the purpose of the investigation. It is hoped that the enquiry will be completed as expeditiously as possible. The details can be best settled in personal consultation with Sir W. Vincent.

4. The Committee will probably require help in the matter of a room for meeting, stationery, and establishment, and the Government of India have no doubt that the Governor in Council will accord all the assistance necessary.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4465-A.

FROM

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM VINCENT, KT., I.C.S.,
CHAIRMAN, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE "KOMAGATA MARU" COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 3rd December 1914.

SIR,

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 1893, dated the 15th October 1914, we have the honour to submit the following report on the circumstances connected with the voyage of the steamship *Komagata Maru* to British Columbia, its return to British India, the riot at Budge Budge on the 29th September 1914 and the subsequent arrest of those concerned.

2. In order to obtain the evidence on which this report is based we have held meetings at Calcutta and Budge Budge and also at Jullunder in the Punjab, in which province a number of the witnesses examined reside. We have held 27 sittings and examined 201 witnesses. Many of these witnesses had been examined by responsible authorities prior to our investigation, and where this was the case we have admitted the statements so made in evidence before us, but before doing so, we have in each case, where such a course was possible, caused the statement previously made to be read over to the witness and given him an opportunity of correcting it or adding to it. We have also visited the steamship *Komagata Maru* and the scene of the actual occurrence near Budge Budge station and have scrutinized a number of documents which throw much light on the questions under examination.

3. In order to trace the history of the events which culminated in this riot it is desirable in the first place to ascertain the reasons which led to this unfortunate attempt on the part of the passengers of this steamship to evade the immigration law of Canada. This law so far as we have been able to ascertain it, is contained in the Canadian Immigration Act, 1910, as amended in 1911 and in certain Orders in Council issued under the provisions of that Act. Under sections 37 and 38 of the Act the Governor-General in Council of Canada is authorised to impose certain restrictions on immigration into Canada. In accordance with these provisions of the law the Orders in Council contained in Appendix I of this report were issued on the 9th May 1910. These orders were subsequently superseded by the later orders contained in Appendix II, which were issued on the 7th of January 1914. An examination of the law and of these later orders makes it clear that, in addition to the general restrictions imposed upon all immigrants into the Dominion, every Asiatic immigrant before he is allowed to enter Canada has to satisfy the authorities, save in particular cases, that he is in possession of 200 Canadian dollars and has travelled by continuous journey from his native country to Canada on a through ticket.

4. We are informed that there are at present in Canada about three or four thousand Indians, chiefly inhabitants of the Punjab, and it is a matter of common knowledge that, tempted by prospects of high wages, a large number of Indians both in British India and in China and Japan have for some years been very anxious to secure admission to that country. These efforts have, to a great extent, been unsuccessful recently owing to the provisions of the law to which reference has already been made. Towards the end of the year 1913, however, a rumour

was started and became very prevalent in Hong Kong, Shanghai, Singapore, Japan, Manilla, and possibly to some extent also in India, that the restrictions on immigration into Canada had been removed or rendered of no effect; and efforts were in consequence renewed by many Indians resident in the Far East to obtain passages to the Dominion, and numbers of Indians collected at various ports with a view to proceed there. From the evidence on record it is also clear that for some reason which is not very apparent these emigrants were particularly anxious to reach Vancouver before the 25th of March. It is probable that they believed that on that date the law on the subject of immigration was likely to be made more stringent.

5. On the 5th of January 1914, Gurdit Singh, the leader of the *Komagata Maru* expedition, came to Hong Kong. The only information we have regarding his previous career is that he was a native of the Amritsar district and a man of no great social status there, though he owned a few acres of land. He emigrated from India some 25 or 30 years ago, and for some years carried on business as a contractor in Singapore and the Malay States. We are informed that in 1909 he returned to British India and was in 1912 before the Criminal Courts when he was bound down to keep the peace, but we have not been able to verify this statement. In 1913 he returned to Singapore. No satisfactory evidence has been produced before us as to his pecuniary position, but it does not appear that when he went to Hong Kong in January 1914, he was possessed of any considerable wealth. He was, however, a person of strong character and succeeded in a short time in acquiring great influence over his fellow countrymen in Hong Kong. Shortly after his arrival at that port he began to take a keen interest in this emigration movement, and it is in evidence that he discussed the matter of chartering a vessel to convey a number of Indians to Canada with intending emigrants at Hong Kong on various occasions. It may be observed that by this time about 150 Sikhs had collected at the Gurdwara or Sikh Temple at that place with the intention of emigrating to Vancouver. Towards the end of January, Gurdit Singh left Hong Kong for Singapore promising to make every effort to procure a vessel to convey these emigrants to the desired destination. It is not clear whether it was then intended to charter a vessel from Hong Kong or to take passengers in the first instance from Calcutta; but on the departure of Gurdit Singh from the former place, a difference of opinion arose among the intending emigrants as to the best method of obtaining the object in view. Gurdit Singh himself proposed, as far as can be seen, to charter a vessel in Calcutta for the voyage to Vancouver, and to arrange that this vessel should touch at Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japon *en route*, and this proposal was accepted by some of the intending passengers at Hong Kong. Others were apparently of a different opinion, for on the 29th January a wire was sent from the Committee of the Gurdwara at Hong Kong to Gurdit Singh urging him not to go to Calcutta at all, but to charter a vessel to proceed to Vancouver direct. On receipt of this telegram Gurdit Singh addressed his fellow countrymen at Hong Kong pointing out the difficulties which faced them in respect of this proposal and the advantages of starting the voyage from Calcutta. In the letter he asked the Committee to deposit £10,000 in cash to meet the expenses of chartering a vessel and referred definitely to the legal obstacles which would probably be encountered by them in Vancouver. In consequence of these difficulties it appears that Gurdit Singh continued his attempts to charter a vessel to proceed from Calcutta, and with this object in view, he published on the 13th of February an advertisement for intending emigrants explaining in some detail what his proposals were. From the statements in this advertisement it is clear that he was well aware of the restrictions imposed by the Canadian law on the immigration of Asiatics into that country. But he added that this law had been declared to be invalid by a decision of Chief Justice Hunter's dated the 24th November 1913. Nevertheless he proposed to avoid the effect of these restrictions, by chartering a Chinese steamer to proceed from Calcutta to Vancouver and by raising subscriptions to provide indigent emigrants with the 200 dollars which the law required every immigrant to have in his possession on landing.

6. We have not been able to obtain an authenticated copy of the decision referred to above, but we gather from the information before us regarding it that

the effect of the judgment was to decide that the notifications of the 9th May 1910 referred to in paragraph 3 of this report were for certain legal reasons invalid and ultra vires. We doubt, however, if Gurdit Singh can have believed that the judgment had the effect alleged by him or that he was unaware of the actual state of the law, for in another advertisement issued by him on the 21st of February he again referred to the existing restrictions and the manner in which he proposed to meet the legal difficulties, and state specifically that he has just received a wire from Ottawa saying that intending immigrants must travel direct from India and produce 200 dollars on landing. His efforts to secure a vessel at Calcutta and to obtain subscriptions of £10,000 were unsuccessful; and Gurdit Singh, who had apparently already entered into negotiations to obtain a charter of the steamship *Komagata Maru*, continued his efforts in this direction. Indeed, before the issue of the advertisement of the 21st of February, in which he refers to an arrangement with a Chinese Company to charter a vessel to sail from Calcutta, he had in a previous advertisement of the 13th of February made an incorrect allegation to the effect that he had already chartered the *Komagata Maru*, and on the strength of this allegation he actually in the latter part of March issued a number of tickets to passengers who were desirous of proceeding to Vancouver and received payment for the same. Finally on the 24th of March he succeeded in obtaining the charter of the S. S. *Komagata Maru* from Mr. Bune, a German shipping agent at Hong Kong. This vessel is owned by a small Japanese Company, the Shinei Kishen Go Shi Kaisha, which consists, as far as the evidence shows, of 4 or 5 persons of Japanese nationality and owns only one ship, the vessel in question. Mr. Bune acted as agent for the Company under telegraphic authority and nothing is known of his antecedents, except that he is a German. From the information before us it appears that the owners of the ship were ignorant of the purpose for which she was chartered. The vessel was chartered for six months from the 27th of March 1914 for 11,000 Hong Kong dollars per month, the charterer contracting to pay in addition all charges for coal, water, pilotage and port charges. 11,000 dollars due for the first month's hire were payable when the charter was signed and 11,000 dollars within a week of the date of the commencement of the charter, *viz.*, the 27th March; of the balance, two months' hire was to be paid within 14 days of the date of the commencement of the charter and before the ship left Japan for Canada, the remainder being payable at Hong Kong within two months. Having chartered this vessel, Gurdit Singh issued tickets to a large number of intending emigrants; and finally the vessel started with 165 passengers, all Indian emigrants who had come originally from the Punjab, for Shanghai *en route* for Vancouver. The departure of the ship was delayed until the 4th of April by the Hong Kong Government, and it was only after threatening that Government with a suit for damages and after personal interviews with the local authorities that Gurdit Singh finally obtained permission to leave Hong Kong. The reason for this action on the part of the Hong Kong Government was that they desired to prevent the vessel from starting as the authorities were aware that the passengers would not be admitted into Canada. Indeed if such a course had been possible under the law, the Colonial Government would have absolutely prohibited the vessel from leaving Hong Kong. The *Komagata Maru* arrived at Shanghai on the 8th of April and left that port with 111 new passengers for Moji on the 14th of the same month. It should here be noted that before the ship started from Hong Kong there had been some discussion as to whether she should call at Manilla or not, and advance agents had been sent to Shanghai, Manilla and other places to secure passengers from ports to be touched *en route* for Vancouver. Before the commencement of the voyage, however, it was decided to call only at Shanghai, Moji and Yokohama. From Shanghai the ship proceeded to Moji, where 86 new passengers were taken on board, and thence to Yokohama, where 14 passengers embarked. From there the vessel departed for Vancouver with 376 passengers on board, all being Panjabis and, excepting 25 Mahammadans, Sikhs.

7. It will be convenient here to stop to examine various questions which arise for consideration in regard to this part of the journey. In the first place, it is important to ascertain the motives which led these emigrants to

attempt to secure admission into Canada in apparent defiance of the law. On an examination of all the circumstances and the evidence which has been placed before us we think that the great majority of these emigrants, probably, acted *bonâ fide* in this matter when they left Hong Kong, and that they were at that time under the belief that there was no legal objection to their immigration into the Dominion. They were anxious to get to Canada as they had been led to believe that very high wages were paid to labourers there. Indians already resident in Vancouver had written frequent letters to them advising them to emigrate and pointing out the pecuniary advantages which they could secure in Canada, and it is in evidence that some of them were informed by Gurdit Singh that they could earn as much as Rs. 10, *i.e.*, 13*s.* 4*d.* a day there At this time there was a very general belief that owing to this decision of Chief Justice Hunter to which reference has been made, the restrictions on Asiatic immigration into Canada had been removed, and it is stated by many of these men that they were also informed by Gurdit Singh that he had obtained authority from the Government of Hong Kong to take passengers by the *Komagata Maru* into Canada, and that there would be no difficulty in securing admission there In fact, this argument was used to demonstrate the advantage of taking a passage by this particular ship. It may seem impossible to conceive that any intelligent man would accept this last story, but it is well-known that the average Indian makes no distinction between the Government of the United Kingdom, that of Canada, that of British India or that of any colony. To him these authorities are all one and the same. So much so is this the case, that many of these unfortunate people are at the present moment under the impression that the Government of India is responsible for the misfortunes which they have suffered. More than one of the prisoners stated that the Sirkar (the Government) allowed the vessel to depart, promised them that they should be allowed to land in Canada, then refused to allow them to enter that country and sent them back to British India and caused them to be arrested there. It is possible, also, that the action of the Hong Kong authorities in first refusing to allow the *Komagata Maru* to proceed on her voyage and subsequently granting permission to the Captain to depart had something to do with this impression, as the fact that permission was at first withheld and subsequently granted was taken as evidence of the allegations made by Gurdit Singh that the Government of Hong Kong had at last given the passengers permission to enter Canada. It is true that Gurdit Singh was informed by the Hong Kong authorities that the passengers would not be allowed to enter Canada, but we are not satisfied that this information was communicated to all the passengers, and even if it was communicated it was apparently not accepted by them as correct, in view of the allegations of Gurdit Singh. It further appears from the statements of some witnesses, that the friendly manner in which (as alleged) the authorities in Hong Kong treated Gurdit Singh, gave colour to his allegation that he had used his influence with them to procure the necessary permission to enter Canada. It is also proved that each passenger, in addition to a blue passenger ticket, received from Gurdit Singh a white ticket signed by one G. Grimble, a passage broker of Hong Kong. This white ticket was, according to the evidence before us, represented by Gurdit Singh to be a ticket issued by Government, authorising the recipient to enter Canada. These tickets, which are really contract passage tickets intended for the use of indentured Chinese emigrants to Vancouver, were signed in blank by Mr. Grimble, and contain a clause to be signed by an emigration officer certifying to the fact that the contract has been explained (presumably to the emigrant) and registered. This certificate clause is not signed by any Government officer in any of the tickets we have seen, but we are inclined to believe that many of the passengers were deceived by Gurdit Singh into the belief that the tickets referred to contained a permit from the Government of Hong Kong authorising them to land at Vancouver. We think, however, that it is only fair to Gurdit Singh to observe that this and the other opinions expressed here and elsewhere on this point are based on *ex parte* evidence, and that we have not had the opportunity of hearing his version of the facts.

8. It must also be remembered that according to the evidence a number of Indian emigrants had been allowed to enter Canada about this time, and that

information had reached Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japan of the judgment of Chief Justice Hunter. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the intending immigrants were easily misled into the belief that their immigration into Canada would not be objected to; indeed we are of opinion that if they had been aware of the actual facts many of the passengers would never have started on this journey; for the majority of them were poor men who had saved but little, and many had sacrified all they had in the way of savings to pay the expenditure incurred by this voyage. There is also evidence to prove that many gave up regular service and appointments in which they were receiving good pay in Hong Kong, Shanghai and elsewhere to embark on this disastrous voyage.

9. The conduct of Gurdit Singh and his immediate following stands, however, on a different footing. It has been freely suggested in the course of the enquiry that they were well aware that the emigrants would not be allowed to enter Vancouver and that Gurdjt Singh took money from the passengers with the deliberate intention of defrauding them, that he dishonestly misappropriated the money paid for fares and in this way made a large profit out of the present venture. For the first of these suggestions there is much support in the fact that Gurdit Singh did, as we believe, make a number of false allegations as to his having procured authority for their admission into Canada. It is clear from the statements of a large number of the passengers (many of whom are even now not in any way hostile to Gurdit Singh) that he stated to them that he had secured permission from the Government of Hong Kong for the unrestricted entry of the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* into Canada, and that he deceived many of them into believing that the white tickets already referred to were permits from the Colonial Government issued for this purpose. There is documentary evidence also to prove that before the ship left Hong Kong, Gurdit Singh cabled to Manilla stating that he had obtained permission for the passengers to land at Vancouver; and to this extent he certainly did, in our opinion, deceive the passengers. It is also very difficult having regard to the internal evidence on record to believe that he, or the more intelligent of his immediate followirg who were men of some education and could read and write English, were ignorant of the real state of the law. In a letter addressed from Hong Kong on the 5th of February to Thaman Singh, the leader of the committee at the Gurdwara there, Gurdit Singh wrote as follows :—

" Hence it is necessary to get answers to the following questions :—

(2) Whether we can land there (at Vancouver)? If we are not allowed to land whether we can fight out a case or not ?

(3) Is it a fact that no Hindustani can go to Vancouver, as mentioned in the " Khalsa Sewak " till a new law is passed ? If this is a fact, what should we do now!?"

Again in a notice purporting to be issued by Gurdit Singh and dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1914, there is the following sentence :

"We have just received a telegram from Ottawa saying that intending immigrants should book directly from India and show $200 on landing ; so we have arranged for both of these things "

Finally in a notice which is undated, but which from the contents was probably written between the end of March and the 4th April, and which purported to be issued by Gurdit Singh, the following statement occurs :

" What led me to do this work is that when I came to Hong Kong in January 1914 I could not bear the trouble of those who were in the Gurdwara waiting to go to Vancouver. They were waiting there for years and living at their own expense ; how tyrannical and hard was this on our brothers :

" This affected my mind with the result that I resolved to take them to Vancouver under any circumstances. I promised the passengers that if no company will issue tickets to them and they wrote to me, I would do the needful and fight out the case in the Supreme Courts of Vancouver to get the

matter settled for ever. If the Canadian Government will prevent us from landing I will ask many questions from our Government and will not return until the matter is finally settled and will notify the full, details of these proceedings to the people of India."

These extracts indicate that Gurdit Singh was aware of the state of the law and that many of his promises made to the passengers were entirely untrue. In fact the last extract shows that he intended to force a way into Canada for these immigrants by an appeal to the Courts At the same time we think that it is quite possible and even probable that he was under the impression that there was some defect in the law which he would be able to overcome by such an appeal or that he would be able to bring such political pressure to bear on the Canadian Government that they would be unable to keep the intending immigrants out of the country. We doubt if he would have had the courage to deceive all these passengers and induce them to embark upon this desperate venture unless he had had some genuine hope that he would be able to secure their admission into Canada. We also think that in embarking on the voyage Gurdit Singh was much influnced by the advice and encouragement which he received from Indians resident in Vancouver.

10. The second suggestion is that Gurdit Singh conceived the whole of this scheme purely for his own pecuniary benefit and that he started proceedings by systematically misappropriating the money paid by the passengers, but we find no sufficient evidence to support this allegation. There is no doubt that Gurdit Singh hoped to obtain considerable pecuniary advantage out of the venture, and if he had succeeded in effecting the entry of these immigrants into Canada within reasonable time, he would probably have made a very large profit. The ordinary fare from Hong Kong to Vancouver is, as we are informed, £10, and Gurdit Singh charged £20 per passenger. He hoped to book 500 passengers, the full complement of the ship being 533; if this number of tickets had been sold he would have realised 100,000 dollars out of the fares, against which he would have had to pay the cost of chartering the vessel for a couple of months, 22,000 dollars, *plus* the cost of coal, say 10,000 dollars, and of feeding the emigrants on the outward journey, say 10,000 dollars more Moreover, if the venture had succeeded, the number of passengers on subsequent voyages would have largely increased and the profits would have been proportionately greater. It is clear from the evidence that if he had been successful in the first voyage Gurdit Singh intended to return to Calcutta, and if he had done so he would certainly have been able to get a fresh complement of passengers there without difficulty. We are also inclined to the view that Gurdit Singh was largely actuated by the desire to pose as a political hero who had obtained for Indians the free right to enter Canada, which is now denied them, and if he had succeeded in securing the admission of the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* into Canada it appears that he would have been successful in both of his main objects. In the result, however, his efforts to carry this difficult commercial enterprise to a successful termination were a complete failure, and we think in the circumstances that this was to be expected. For it appears that Gurdit Singh started on his venture with no capital and no knowledge of business methods or of accounts and book-keeping. Several books of account have been filed before us, and we have had them examined and have caused a complete translation to be made of one which purported to be the daily cash book. It is, however, utterly unintelligible and kept in such a manner that it is impossible to get from it any accurate information as to the financial details of this enterprise. It also appears that the number of passengers was smaller than Gurdit Singh anticipated, and if the promissory notes found on board are accepted as genuine documents they indicate that many of the intending immigrants were not able to pay the full amount of their fares in cash, as we find notes for nearly 24,000 dollars executed by various passengers for their dues on this account. Owing to the fact that Gurdit Singh engaged upon this undertaking without any capital it further appears that from the commencement of the voyage there was a want of requisite funds to pay for the hire

of the steamer and other urgent charges. We have already stated that the second month's hire was to be paid within one week of the date of the charter; but this payment, which was really due before the ship left Hong Kong, Gurdit Singh was unable to make in full until he reached Shanghai, whence out of the new fares realised he cabled a remittance to the bank at Hong Kong to meet the demand. Similarly, when the vessel reached Moji, Gurdit Singh's finances were in a very bad state. He had promised a great many of the passengers who came to Moji from Manilla that he would make good to them the cost of their journey to Moji, as the ship did not call at Manilla. These promises he was unable to fulfil. He had also to find at Moji two months' hire for the vessel, *plus* the price of the coal for the journey to Vancouver. At Hong Kong he had bought 350 tons of coal only at a price of 3,500 dollars. The average consumption of the *Komagata Maru* was 26 tons per day. A large additional supply of coal was therefore necessary. Moreover, the vessel was so light in the water that it was advisable to load some cargo to steady her; to effect this it was decided to purchase coal in excess of the quantity needed for the voyage, the intention being to sell the surplus at Vancouver. To meet these demands Gurdit Singh had as he said 17,000 dollars, which was 5,000 short of what was necessary for the hire of the ship alone; and to obtain funds for the rest of the money due from him he had to raise a subscription among the passengers, out of which he paid part of the balance of the two months' hire and part of the price of the coal purchased. The actual amount of coal bought was 2,000 or 2,500 tons according to various witnesses, the price being 15,000 yen, out of which 7,000 yen only, or 7,700 dollars was paid in cash. According to the evidence of the Japanese officers, the agent of the Steam Ship Company guaranteed that the balance of the price should be paid later, it being arranged that the captain of the *Komagata Maru* was to hold any balance of the coal on arrival at Vancouver as security for the unpaid purchase money. It is difficult to ascertain the actual amount raised from the passengers at Moji, but we think that it was at least 10,000 dollars, and we are satisfied that in the case of those who were unwilling to subscribe voluntarily considerable pressure was used to induce them to comply with Gurdit Singh's demands. Receipts were, however, generally given, so far as we can ascertain, for the amounts received, and there is nothing to indicate that Gurdit Singh did not intend to repay his creditors if, as he hoped, his voyage ended successfully. It has been suggested, as already stated, that the raising of this subscription and the manner in which the accounts were kept, indicate a fraudulent intention on the part of Gurdit Singh and that they are evidence of the fact that he systematically misappropriated the money of the passengers. We think, however, that his conduct is capable of explanation without any suggestion of fraud, if it is once understood that a man of some cunning but little real intelligence and with no experience of shipping business or accounts was attempting to carry out a difficult undertaking without any capital and without any expert assistance. At the same time it cannot be denied that Gurdit Singh's conduct was characterized by a reckless disregard both of his promises to the passengers and of his obligations to the owners, while it should be borne in mind that the so-called Sri Guru Nanak Steamship Company, which he freely advertised, styling himself manager or director, was a bogus concern, in which the solitary shareholder was Gurdit Singh himself, and which possessed only one vessel, the *Komagata Maru*, and that a hired one. In connection with this point it may be desirable to refer to the opinions expressed in Canada that the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* was deliberately promoted and financed by political agitators in Vancouver in order that they might have an opportunity of rousing public feeling in India against the Government, when the immigrants were refused admission. There is reason to believe that the Vancouver Indians encouraged the passengers to embark on this enterprise and they must have been well aware of what the final result must be, and it is difficult to see what object they could have had in view except to excite political feeling. As to financial assistance it is proved that at Vancouver the Indian residents did assist the

passengers, but there is no evidence of any pecuniary aid before the arrival of the ship at that port except that Gurdit Singh promised those persons who advanced money to pay the expenses of the voyage that the Khalsa Dewan at Vancouver would make good the amounts and the passengers engaged *per contra* that Gurdit Singh was only to be called on to do so in the event of the Khalsa Dewan failing to meet this obligation. This undertaking on the part of Gurdit Singh lends some support to the view that before the *Komagata Maru* started on her voyage the Vancouver Indians in addition to encouraging the emigrants to proceed had made some promises of financial assistance. Nevertheless we retain the view that Gurdit Singh when he started on this enterprise hoped that he would be able to obtain admission for himself and his fellow passengers into Canada, though very possibly those who were encouraging him to undertake the voyage were well aware that the enterprise would not be sucessful.

11 In connection with this journey from Hong Kong, we have also had to consider how far the undertaking might have been engineered at the instigation of Germany. We are aware of the fact that it is generally believed that German influence has for some time been at work in various parts of the British Empire to create disaffection to Government, but beyond the fact that this ship was chartered from a German agent at Hong Kong we have not been able to secure any evidence of German influence in respect of this voyage There are, however, suspicious circumstances in connection with the undertaking, and it is quite possible that even if German influence had been at work we should be unable to secure direct evidence of it. Thus it is worthy of note that until Gurdit Singh met Mr. Bune he was entirely unable to hire any vessel to convey these emigrants to Canada; and this is not surprising in view of the provisions of the Canadian law regarding the duty of companies to re-convey rejected immigrants to the country of their birth and the penalties to which such companies are subject if these provisions of the law are not complied with. It is also possible that Bune in aiding Gurdit Singh to secure the charter of the *Komagata Maru* acted with the intention of causing embarrassment to the Canadian authorities and indirectly to the British Government, as he was aware that the passengers would not be allowed to land at Vancouver, but of this there is no direct evidence It is also noteworthy that the *Komagata Maru* was owned by a German Company before she became the property of Shinei Kishen Go Shi Kaisha. and that the first intimation as to her departure from Hong Kong reached London through Germany, the news being published in the Berlin papers eleven days after the vessel left that port. That the Indians resident in Vancouver were intimately connected with the venture of the *Komagata Maru* is clear, and it is also believed that the Indian Revolutionary Societies in America are in close connection with certain societies in Germany. It is only fair, on the other hand, to state that some of the passengers allege that Bune attempted to dissuade Gurdit Singh from starting on this venture and there is no trace in the accounts of Gurdit Singh's having received any pecuniary assistance from Germany or from Bune. Indeed, the accounts filed show on the other hand that Bune received a sum of $2,500 as commission for his services in connection with the charter of this vessel We observe that it has been stated in the Press that the Canadian Government has direct proof to show that the *Komagata Maru* enterprise was engineered by Germany, but no evidence to this effect has been placed before us.

12. The only other matter in which attention need be invited at this stage of the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* is in respect of the attemps made to promote sedition and disloyalty to the British Government at various ports at which the ship touched. There is some evidence that on the outward voyage Gurdit Singh delivered lectures in which disloyal and seditious language was used, and according to other witnesses Gurdit Singh met with considerable sympathy in Japan for the cause which he advocated. We are not, however, prepared to accept these statements as entirely trustworthy. We have more credible testimony that consignments of the *Ghadr* newspaper were received on board at Shanghai, Moji and

Yokohama. This paper, specimen copies of which we have seen and had translated, is published by a revolutionary organization in America and openly advocates mutiny against the British Government in India; it appears that it circulates freely in the Far East and in America, and we think that it was introduced into the *Komagata Maru* though the agency of these revolutionary societies in order to promote disloyalty and disaffection among those on board. It is also in evidence that at Yokohama two reputed revolutionaries, Bhagwan Singh and Barkatulla, visited the ship, and that Bhagwan Singh, the deported priest of the Sikh Temple at Vancouver, delivered a spirited lecture to the passengers in which he instigated them to rise against the British Government in India It is difficult to believe that Gurdit Singh would have allowed newspapers like the *Ghadr* to be introduced on board and lectures of this kind to be delivered if he had not even at that time had considerable sympathy with the American revolutionary movement.

13. From Yokohama to Vancouver no incident of any great importance occurred on the vessel, except that there were some quarrels at to the quality of the food provided by Gurdit Singh for the use of the passengers. Some attempt has been made to magnify the importance of these differences, but on the whole, having regard to the subsequent facts and conduct of the passengers and the evidence before us, we are not inclined to accept the view that these differences were more than disputes of a temporary and trifling character. It appears, however, that during this part of the voyage, the passengers divided into two factions or parties, one of them headed by Gurdit Singh and his following, and the other by the medical officer of the ship, Dr. Raghunath Singh, and that feeling between the two factions was at times very bitter.

14. On the 21st May the *Komagata Maru* arrived at Victoria Quarantine Station and from thence she proceeded to Vancouver, on the 23rd May. The authorities at that port refused to allow the immigrants, with certain exceptions, to land as they had failed to comply with the requirements of the Canadian law Permission to disembark was, however, granted to some of the passengers, including Dr. Raghunath Singh, and as alleged Bhan Singh who represented himself to be a student. Of these two, Dr. Raghunath Singh was able to land, but Bhan Singh was prevented by his fellow passengers from taking advantage of the permission granted to him by the Canadian Government.

15. The action of the Canadian Government in refusing to admit the immigrants was keenly resented both by the passengers and by their fellow countrymen on shore, and it is in evidence that meetings were held both on the ship and in Vancouver to protest against the action of the Canadian authorities, and that very violent language against the British and Canadian Governments was indulged in at these meetings. The immigration officers, however, remained firm and refused to allow the passengers to land in spite of these protests and of repeated communications from Gurdit Singh and his Secretary Daljit Singh. On the other hand, the passengers refused to depart and adopted various devices in order to get permission to land. Failing to secure their object by any of these means Gurdit Singh and his associates decided to bring a test case in the courts in the name of one of the passengers named Mansa Singh in the hope of obtaining an order of the court which would override the decision of the executive authorities; the application of this immigrant to be allowed to land was, however, rejected by the courts. It is interesting to note that, in instructing his lawyer at Vancouver and in addressing the local officers of the Canadian Government, Gurdit Singh attempted to make out that by their conduct the Canadian Goveanment had led him to believe the passengers would be allowed to enter Canada, and also produced a written opinion of a Hong Kong lawyer which he alleged supported his contention that they were entitled to land. On examination, this letter, which has been filed before us, proved to be nothing more than an expression of opinion that the Hong Kong Government had no right to prevent the *Komagata Maru* from sailing from Hong Kong. There is little doubt, however, that this letter, though it was useless

for the purpose of influencing the Canadian authorities, was used by Gurdit Singh more successfully in deluding the unfortunate passengers.

16 In the meantime, while negotiations were pending between the Canadian Immigration Office and the passengers, the Agent of the owners of the *Komagata Maru* made a demand for 22,000 dollars still due for the hire of the ship, and at the same time called upon Gurdit Singh to pay the balance of the price of coal bought at Moji. These demands Gurdit Singh resisted on the ground that he was unable to pay, as he was not allowed to land, a plea which was utterly irrevelant as the owners were in no way concerned with the question whether the immigrants were permitted to enter Canada or not It appears, however, that the Indian residents in Vancouver came to the assistance of Gurdit Singh in this matter and that they raised the amount of 22,000 dollars for the payment of the charter money, and on payment of this amount the charter was, with the consent of Gurdit Singh and of the Agents of the owners at Vancouver transferred the two leading Indian residents in Vancouver, Bhag Sing and Rahim. The former of these men is the priest of the Sikh Temple at Vancouver, is believed to be a leader of the disaffected Indian party in Vancouver, and has as we are informed recently been murdered by some of his fellow countrymen there Rahim is stated to be the Editor of the *Hindusthanee*, a proscribed paper.

17. After the decision of the courts in the case of Mansa Singh, matters reached a deadlock The authorities refused to allow the Indians to land and directed the Captain to remove the vessel from the port, and the passengers refused to allow the Captain and crew to weigh anchor or get up steam. A body of police was sent to enforce the orders of Government, but they were resisted by the passengers and a serious affray ensued, in which 22 police officers were injured and the captain of the police launch had two ribs broken. It may here be noticed that in a description of this incident in a history of the voyage, compiled on board the *Komagata Maru* and found amongst the papers of Gurdit Singh, this affray is referred to as a defeat inflicted on a man-of-war and army by unarmed Indians who only used coal to repel their assailants. On the other hand, it is proved by the Japanese officers and by documentary evidence that the passengers used fire-arms in resisting the police. After the failure on the part of the police to enforce the orders to depart, a Government vessel, *The Rainbow*, was requisitioned with an armed force to compel compliance with these orders; the passengers saw that it was impossible for them to resist this force, and came to terms, and finally on the 23rd of July the *Komagata Maru* departed from Vancouver, but not until Gurdit Singh had obtained from the Canadian Government a very ample supply of provisions for the return journey There can be no doubt that these supplies were granted out of charity and as the result of repeated allegations made by Gurdit Singh and his adherents that the passengers were starving. Indeed, from the evidence before us, there is little doubt that there was a great want of provisions on board at this time and the vessel could not have sailed without some supplies. It is, however, difficult to believe that the articles demanded and supplied were not in some cases in excess of what was necessary, as it is in evidence that a large quantity of these stores were left on board the ship unconsumed when the vessel arrived at Calcutta. The actual articles supplied were :—

800 sacks of flour.
600 pounds of curry powder.
5,400 pounds of pulse.
6,000 pounds of sugar.
5,000 pounds of potatoes.
20 sacks of onions.
10 sacks of carrots.
360 pounds of Cayenne pepper.
6,000 pounds of butter.
2,000 pounds of rice.
500 pounds of salt.
7,000 pounds of Ceylon tea.

10 boxes of Sunlight soap.
240 cases of canned milk.
600 pounds of ginger.
500 pounds of pickles.
1,000 bottles of hair oil.
200 bottles of vinegar.
20 tons of wood for fuel.
1 box (case ?) of matches.
200 pounds of tobacco
200 quarts of molasses.
Toilet paper.
Kerosene oil.
Toilet soap,

The supply of 200 pounds of tobacco in view the of fact that all the passengers except 25 Muhammadans were Sikhs, seems somewhat generous, and to those who are familiar with conditions of life in India, some of the other articles supplied may appear to be unnecessary. It has already been stated that these supplies were given from charitable motives by the Canadian Government, but that this was not the view of the passengers, or at any rate of their leaders, is evidenced by the following extract taken from the history of the voyage found among Gurdit Singh's papers on board the vessel :—

"24,000 dollars worth of provisions were supplied to us. To copy the example of the avaricious and deceitful *faringhees*, we said we would not sail until a hundred goats, fowls, and eggs had been supplied. We began to have faith in our own strength. We got 24,000 dollars worth of provisions by shoe-beating a few. More threatenings would surely produce goats, eggs and fowls"

18. At this point it is convenient to pause to consider in greater detail the part played by the revolutionary party in Canada in respect of these passengers at Vancouver There is reason to believe that there are, both in America and Canada, certain associations of a revolutionary character composed mainly of Indian residents. The avowed object of many of these associations is to secure the overthrow of British rule in India, and, with this aim, persistent efforts are made to seduce Indians, both in and out of British India, from their loyalty to the Crown, and to induce them to join in a movement for an armed rising against the Government China and Japan afford an excellent field for the operations of these associations, as large numbers of Indians reside there, and persistent efforts are, therefore, made to promote disloyalty and disaffection amongst them by the means of seditious literature and in other ways. One of the most important publications of this party is the *Ghadr* newspaper, to which reference has already been made. Attempts had been made by emissaries of this party, as already described, to create disaffection towards Government among the passengers, both at Moji, Yokohama, and elsewhere, and these efforts were renewed, and apparently with more success at Vancouver. By this time the passengers were in a desperate condition and many were ready to listen to incitements to disaffection. The large majority were poor men who had staked all their possessions on this enterprise, and, on an average, they had probably spent 400 or 500 rupees each on the voyage. They had started in the belief that their admission to Canada was assured and guaranteed by the Government, and now, after suffering the hardships of nearly four months' detention in very insanitary surroundings on the *Komagata Maru*, they were ordered to return to the ports from which they had started. It is not unreasonable to suppose that in these circumstances they entertained the most violent feelings of irritation against the Canadian Government, and that they were in such a state of discontent as to be peculiarly open to evil influences It is not surprising, therefore, that incitement to sedition were readily listened to by many, and that efforts to render the passengers actively disaffected to the Government were more or less successful. At this period of the voyage, moreover, we think that Gurdit Singh, whatever his previous sentiments had been, found it necessary to join wholeheartedly in

the attempts to promote disaffection in order to divert attention from his own misdeeds and to cast the odium for the failure of the venture upon the Government. Revolutionary literature of a violent character was introduced and circulated on board, and during the stay of the vessel at Vancouver and on the return voyage systematic efforts were made to excite the passengers against the authorities and to promote a rising against Government. There is also evidence to prove that attempts were made at Vancouver by members of the revolutionary party on shore to smuggle arms on board, and one man was convicted for the unlawful possession of arms which were procured for the use of these passengers. It has already been stated that the passengers had successfully resisted the police at Vancouver; they had succeeded in intimidating the Master and crew of the ship and had also, as they believed, forced the Government of Canada to provide them with a quantity of valuable supplies. They were, therefore, at this time in a very dangerous frame of mind, many of them being obsessed with an exaggerated idea of their own power, full of the disloyal and seditious theories inculcated by revolutionary leaders, intensely irritated at the treatment meted out to them, and ready for any mischief. So dangerous indeed had they become, that the Captain of the ship was advised by the Canadian authorities to purchase firearms to enable the officers and crew to protect themselves against possible attacks from the passengers.

19. In this mood the passengers started on their return journey to Yokohama, which was the first port of call. Here a few persons disembarked. It is not very clear what the final port of destination was intended to be when the *Komagata Maru* left Vancouver, but, apparently, up to the time of her arrival at Yokohama, it was intended that she should, at any rate, touch at Hong Kong, so that passengers who might be desirous of landing there should have an opportunity of doing so. At Yokohama a letter was received by Gurdit Singh from the Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong informing him that the Government of that Dependency considered it undesirable that any of the passengers should land at Hong Kong and threatening to enforce a local Vagrancy Ordinance against any who might attempt to land at that port. Gurdit Singh replied in a letter addsessed to the Consul at Yokahama stating that the passengers were perfectly willing to go to any port in India if provisions were supplied. It does not appear that he had any authority for this statement as many of the passengers say that they were in fact anxious to return to China to earn money and repair their shattered fortunes. It is probable that in refusing to allow the passengers to land the Hong Kong Government was influenced by information received of their conduct at Vancouver. Whatever the reasons for the orders were, they were the cause of considerable inconvenience and loss to many of the passengers. The views of Gurdit Singh and his immediate following, as contained in the history already referred to, were that the Government at Hong Kong was afraid to allow the passengers to land as they apprehended that they might cause a mutiny among the Sikh regiments stationed at that place; we do not know if there is any foundation for this statement which was, as alleged, based on information received at Kobe; but if it is true, it explains the conduct of the Hong Kong authorities in this matter.

20. Returning from these considerations to the actual history of the voyage, the Consul at Yokohama firmly declined to meet Gurdit Singh's requests for additional supplies, observing at the same time that the demands made seemed most exorbitant. From a letter of Gurdit Singh addressed subsequently to the Consul-General at Kobe we learn that at this period of the voyage the Captain of the *Komagata Maru* received telegraphic orders from the owners of the ship to proceed to Kobe, and accordingly the vessel left Yokohama for that port on the 18th of August, arriving at Kobe on the 21st. At Kobe about 15 passengers disembarked. The remainder under the leadership of Gurdit Singh again attempted to secure further supplies from the British Consul-General there. They landed in large bodies of 100 and 150men, repeatedly besieging the Consulate, and were so importunate in their demands that they appear to have caused very great inconvenience to the Consul-General and almost to have intimidated him They represented that they were entirely destitute and demanded large sums of money for the purchase of provisions and for payment of the balance of the cost of coal purchasad on the outward journey at Moji.

On receipt of this deputation the Consul-General wired to His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio that he could arrange for the passage of the returned emigrants to Hong Kong if 8,000 yen were paid for the price of coal, *plus* 1,700 yen for provisions. *If, however, the passengers were not allowed to land at Hong Kong, he said that they could be sent to Calcutta at a cost of 13,000 yen, plus 6,000 yen for the cost of returning the vessel to Hong Kong. He added that it was of the greatest importance that these Indians should be removed as soon as possible and that provisions would in any case have to be supplied shortly to them.* As to the amount payable for supplies, we find from a subsequent letter addressed to the Government of India that the Consul-General understood at first that 200 Hong Kong dollars was the estimate of the daily cost of provisioning the ship. At a later interview the passengers alleged that this estimate of expenditure was in gold dollars, thus doubling the cost. The Consul-General accepted the suggestion that this change in the estimate was due to a mistake on his part, but, having regard to the circumstances, it appears to us that possibly this was not the case. The ordinary currency of Hong Kong is, as we understand, the silver dollar, and the passengers were well aware of this fact; and in the circumstances we suspect that the allegation that gold dollars had originally been demanded was untrue. There were on the ship at this time very considerable stores of provisions, and a very small amount of additional supplies was really necessary, for the purchase of which neither 4,500 gold dollars nor 4,500 silver dollars were necessary. There are also grounds for believing that Gurdit Singh had ample funds in his possession to meet any urgent expenditure. We incline to the view therefore that when the leaders of the passengers found that the Consul was willing to accept their statements as correct, apparently without any detailed enquiry into the facts, they thought that the opportunity was too good to be lost and at once doubled their original demands. It is impossible, however, to be definite on this point as we have not had the advantage of hearing the statement of the Consul-General. Whether our opinion on this point is correct or not, it is certain that the allegation of the passengers that they were entirely destitute was untrue.

21. Under instructions from His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio, the Consul-General at Kobe then entered into negotiations with the Government of India, soliciting sanction to the expenditure of 19,000 yen for the repatriation of 3 0 destitute Indians on the *Komagata Maru*, and his request was acceded to. The telegram of the Consul-General runs as follows:—

"Urgent. 350 Indians *Komagata* alleged to be completely destitute. Only possible solution present, sending to India, requesting you will sanction expenditure not exceed 19,000 yen repatriation"

The reply of the Government of India is reproduced below:—

"Your telegrams of 27th and 30th instant. *Komagata Maru* Indians. Government of India agree to pay expenses of repatriation up to 19,000 yen and would like to know immediately arrangements proposed. Very desirable they should return in one ship and land Madras; also that immediate intimation be given to allow officers to be sent to meet them in Singapore and travel rest of journey on board. Presumed you contemplate payment of passage and messing fares to those otherwise destitute only. If names of any specially undesirable or any other particulars likely to be of assistance known, would you kindly telegraph"

22. On receipt of this telegram the Consul decided, after discussing the question with Gurdit Singh, to send the passengers to Calcutta, and accordingly on the 3rd of September the *Komagata Maru* left Kobe for Calcutta, 9,000 yen having been paid in cash to Gurdit Singh for the purchase of provisions. Of this amount he expended, as far as the evidence indicates, about 435 yen only in the purchase of food, retaining the balance of approximately £856 and promising to divide it among the passengers on their arrival at Calcutta. The account of the proceedings of the *Komagata Maru* passengers at Kobe in the history of the voyage compiled on board states that the passengers besieged the Consulate, surrounded the Consul and openly accused him of fraud and treachery, and that it was only by a show of

force and by threats that they were able to secure compliance with their demands. To the Captain of the *Komagata Maru* the Consual entrusted a letter addressed to the Government of India, to be delivered after arrival at Calcutta, in which he said that he left the question of diverting the *Komagata Maru* to Madras for settlement by the Government of India when the vessel arrived at Singapore and added that the Captain of the ship had asked him to telegraph to Calcutta to request that a strong guard should be sent down to him on board the boat bringing the pilot He at the same time wired to the Government of India stating that the ship had started and that one of the passengers, Jawahir Mul, was a dangerous character. It is to be observed that in the wire no reference was made to any change in the ship's destination being arranged at Singapore, or to the request of the Captain for an armed guard.

23. The practical utility of communicating this suggestion as to diverting the destination of the vessel and the request of the Captain in a letter which could not be delivered until the ship had actually arrived at Calcutta is not very apparent, and it is, in our opinion, a matter for some regret that the Consul did not cable to India more accurate information regarding these passengers and the request of the Captain for armed assistance on arrival. We also are of opinion that, if the real facts had been ascertained, it would not have been necessary to advance this large sum of £900 to Gurdit Singh. The allegation in the cable to the Government of India that the only possible solution of the difficulty was to send the men to India is also open to question. Many of the passengers did in fact not want to return to India at all, and they are at present much aggrieved at having been sent back here It is not very clear from the information before us why many might not have returned to the places from which they had come, and the net result of the action taken by the Consul-General at Kobe was that the Government of India has been put to a large amount of unnecessary expenditure in repatriating a number of Indians, many of whom did not wish to return to India, and whose return to this country was in no degree necessary or desirable from the point of view of the Government The passenger Jawahir Mul, to whom reference was made in the telegram to the Government of India, was one of two passengers who joined the *Komagata Maru* at Kobe ; the other new passenger being his brother Narain Das. Various opinions have been expressed as to the character of these two men, and the question is discussed in a later portion of this report.

24. On the 16th September the *Komagata Maru* arrived at Singapore, and the authorities at that port refused to allow any one to land, as this was not considered desirable owing to the state of war. It is probable that this decision was also in some degree due to the fact that the character and previous conduct of these passengers were known to the local authorities. Gurdit Singh attempted to get special permission to go on shore to purchase stores, but the request was refused. It also appears that at one time preparations were made to resist the Singapore police if they attempted to board the vessel. After a few days, however, all attempts to land were given up and the vessel resumed her voyage to Calcutta. It may here be noted that, according to the Japanese officers, the Singapore police were the only police for whom Gurdit Singh had any respect, and it was possibly for this reason that he desisted so quickly from his attempts to land there.

25. On 26th of September the *Komagata Maru* arrived at the mouth of the Hughli. In the meantime information had reached the Government of India as to the probable date of the ship's arrival, and measures were taken in order to assist indigent passengers to their homes in the Punjab and to prevent any undesirable agitation and disturbance in Calcutta upon their arrival. With this object in view the Bengal Government, in consultation with the Government of the Punjab, decided to utilise the provisions of the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914. This Ordinance, which has been enacted since the commencement of the present war, empowers the Government of India to restrict the liberty of any person entering into India after the 5th September, if such action is necessary in order to protect the State from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interest or tranquillity. By Notification

No. 1374, published in the *Gazette of India* on 16th September 1914, the powers conferred by this Ordinance on the Government of India have been delegated to Local Governments. This Ordinance, therefore, with the Notification issued under it, gave the Local Government ample power to restrict the liberty of the passengers by the *Komagata Maru*, if such a course appeared to be necessary, and, having regard to the information before it, the Local Government of Bengal decided to utilize the provisions of the new law. After some discussion as to the best manner of dealing with the passengers, it was finally decided that they should be landed at Budge Budge, some 14 miles south of Calcutta, and there put into a special train and conveyed to their homes in the Punjab. From the information before Government, however, there was reason to believe that there were among the passengers a certain number of men whom it was unsafe to allow to remain at large in India in the present condition of affairs, and the intention was to detain these men in custody for such period as might be necessary or to take such other measures in respect of them as might be requisite to ensure the public safety and tranquillity.

26. In accordance with these arrangements a number of European and Indian officers, including Mr. Donald, District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, within which district Kalpi and Budge Budge are situate, Mr. Humphreys, a Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr. Slocock of the Criminal Intelligence Department, Messrs. Petrie and Anley of the Police Department and Sirdar Sukha Singh, a Deputy Superintendent of the Punjab Police, met the *Komagata Maru* on the 27th September at Kalpi, some miles down the river Hughli below Calcutta. They interviewed the passengers and explained the intentions of Government. The luggage of the passengers was also examined for arms and seditious literature, and it appears that the persons of some of the returning Indians were also searched. Although, however, the general intentions of Government in respect of these emigrants were explained, they were not then told that they were to travel to the Punjab from Budge Budge or that any of them were to be subjected to restraint either in Bengal or on arrival in the Punjab. On the 29th the ship arrived at Budge Budge and was moored to the jetty there about 11 A.M., and the passengers were directed to disembark and to proceed to the special train which was in readiness to convey them to the Punjab. It may here be noted that on arrival at Budge Budge the *Komagata Maru* was also met by Sir F. Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. At this period serious differences with the passengers began. There were in all 321 passengers on board, the very great majority being Sikhs. Amongst them were, however, 17 Muhammadans from the Shahpur districts in the Punjab. These 17 Muhammadans managed to elude the efforts of their fellow passengers to detain them and entered the special train not only willingly but gladly, as they alleged that they had been subjected to great ill-treatment by Gurdit Singh on the voyage. The remainder of the passengers steadily refused to disembark, in spite of the efforts of the various officers to induce them to do so. Finally, after a considerable delay, they were induced to take their luggage off the vessel, and disembarked They then proceeded in a procession, headed by the Granth Sahib, the holy scripture of the Sikhs, which was carried by some of the passengers, up to a level-crossing close to the railway station. Here they again halted and refused to proceed to the station, alleging that they did not believe that the train provided for them was going to the Punjab, that they were being deceived and would be sent to Assam and that in any case they wished to go first to Howrah to deposit the Granth Sahib in the Gurdhwara or Sikh temple there. The officers present, who had been joined on the arrival of the ship at Budge Budge by a force of 27 Punjab police constables, attempted to induce the Sikhs to enter the train, but their efforts were fruitless in respect of the great majority of the passengers. Mr. Donald explained the effect of the Ordinance to them and pointed out that they would have to comply with the orders, but in vain. So serious had the position then become that Mr Donald telephoned to Calcutta for military assistance; Sir William Duke, the only Member of the Executive Council of Bengal then in Calcutta, however, directed him to make further efforts to induce the men to entrain without the assistance of

troops. Finally, at about 3 or 4 o'clock, there was an apparent change in the attitude of the passengers and all the officers present thought that they had at last agreed to go to the station. The Sikhs, who had previously been seated round the Granth Sahib, rose to their feet and prepared apparently to move to the train. It is clear, however, that by this time they had decided to adopt different tactics and intended to force their way to Calcutta; for instead of taking the path which leads to the station, they marched in a body across the line on to the Calcutta road. The officers present attempted to stop them and pointed out the folly of the course they were adopting and succeeded in inducing a few persons to return and enter the special train; but the majority persisted in proceeding on their way, accompanied by a body of Punjab police. This party under command of Deputy Superintendent Sukha Singh was directed to follow the Sikhs quietly but not to attempt to interfere with them. Indeed at this period the police force on the spot was utterly inadequate for any attempt to restrain them by force. Seeing that if the orders of the Government were to be carried out it was necessary to invoke military aid, Mr. Donald again telephoned to Calcutta for troops to be sent out to his assistance, and between 4 and 5 P.M., [illegible] of the Royal Fusiliers, under command of Captain Moore, and accompanied by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke, and the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, proceeded from Fort William in motors to Budge Budge. Sir Frederick Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, also telegraphed to headquarters for a European police force to be sent out without delay, and about 30 European police armed with bamboo sticks started for Budge Budge by motor. The officer in command of this police force was Superintendent Eastwood, and the evidence indicates that he took four revolvers with him. It may also be noted that one other European police sergeant had with him an automatic pistol of his own. In the meantime it was ascertained at Budge Budge that 59 of the passengers of the *Komagata Maru* were ready to start in the special train and it was decided to despatch them without delay to their destination.

27. The European police met the main body of the Sikhs on their journey to Calcutta some 4 or 5 miles from Budge Budge and were able to arrest their progress for a short time until the troops arrived in spite of one or two endeavours to break through. On the arrival of Sir William Duke with the troops, the passengers were told that they would have to comply with the orders of Government and return to Budge Budge, and under compulsion they did so escorted by the European police and also by the Punjab police who had accompanied them on their way from Budge Budge. The troops followed at some distance behind. The Sikhs appear to have proceeded peaceably to the level-crossing near the station, already referred to, and the only difficulty was that, on the way, various individual members of the crowd with a view to escaping attempted to stray into shops on the roadside and elsewhere, alleging that they wanted to get water; but these attempts at escape were ineffectual and the stragglers were made to return to Budge Budge with the main body of the passengers.

28. On arrival at the level crossing there was a halt and some discussion took place as to the arrangements to be made in respect of the passengers for the night. It was then 6-30 or 7 P.M. and getting dark, though there was a rising moon. There was some uncertainty as to whether a second special train could be provided to convey the passengers to the Punjab immediately or whether it would be necessary to detain them on the ship under guard for the night, and the passengers were not allowed to go to the station until the matter was decided. During this halt a number of the passengers sat down and a cordon of police was formed round them It was shortly after this that the serious riot occurred in which so many lives were lost

29. In order to understand the position at this time it is necessary to refer to the plan annexed to this report and marked Appendix III. This plan is a sketch not prepared to scale, but it illustrates the actual position with sufficient accuracy and is readily intelligible. An examination of it shows the position of the passengers and the police when the riot began. The passengers were in a more or less compact body north-west of the level-crossing on a small

road or path leading to the station, which is about 40 yards away from the level-crossing. The northern end of this crowd was guarded by the European police, the Punjab police being at the southern end. The European officers in attendance were scattered from the level-crossing to the station, some talking to the passengers and others making arrangements for their conveyance to the Punjab. While Sir William Duke was in the station arranging for the second special train Mr Donald came up to the crowd and called for Gurdit Singh and asked him to come forward in order that the exact position of affairs might be explained to him. Gurdit Singh refused to come out of the crowd and asked Mr. Donald to address him where he was. An European police sergeant went in among the Sikhs to bring Gurdit Singh out but was ordered to desist from any attempt to do so. At this moment Superintendent Eastwood who was standing among the European police stepped forward into the crowd. His own statement, before he died, was to the effect that he went to get back a stick which one of the Sikhs had snatched away from a police officer, but it seems to us more probable that he really went in order to call out Gurdit Singh; and, whether this was the case or not, we are clearly of opinion that this is what all the Sikhs believed. Directly he went in among the Sikhs they closed round him and assaulted him, and one of them fired a shot which probably was the cause of the injury which resulted in the death of Mr Eastwood. As soon as this shot was fired there was a general attack on the police and a large number of shots were fired at them by the Sikhs. Those police who had firearms used them against their assailants, and a *melée* ensued in which the Sikhs used any weapons they had, the police using their sticks to protect themselves and, in the case of the Punjab constables, apparently their swords also. The majority of the troops at this moment were some distance in the rear on the Calcutta road, that is, to the east of the scene of the riot. Two platoons of 40 or 50 men had, however, been brought up to the railway line and took up the position marked "Troops" in the plan, but for a short space of time they were unable to use their rifles as the attacking Sikhs and the police were so mixed up that it would have been dangerous to fire. In a short time the police managed to extricate themselves from the crowd and took refuge, some near the level-crossing and behind the troops, and others in the direction of the station. In the meantime the Sikhs continued firing at them and Captain Moore asked Sir Frederick Halliday, who was standing near the level-crossing, if he was to order his men to fire. Receiving a reply in the affirmative, he at once opened fire and the Sikhs after a short time broke and fled in various directions. A number, however, continued to use their firearms, particularly from the direction of three shops to the west of the level-crossing. The troops returned this fire with considerable effect and also according to the evidence fired at individual Sikhs who were using firearms from other places of shelter. In a few minutes the firing ceased and shortly afterwards the wounded were collected and sent to Calcutta. Superintendent Eastwood, who had been fatally injured in the early part of the riot, was, it should be noted, removed to a place of safety while the firing yet continued. Captain Moore put out a number of pickets round the station and collected all the European women and children living in the vicinity in a house which was guarded by some of the troops. It is alleged that there were some shots fired later on, but save as described in a subsequent paragraph of the report the only satisfactory evidence we have of this is that a picket used its rifles on a Sikh who had opened fire upon it, and that during the night one soldier fired at some unknown person who did not answer when challenged; it is very doubtful whether anyone was injured by this shot, as the private who fired believes that he did not hit the man aimed at. The following morning the dead bodies of those killed in the riot were collected and examined by Colonel Newman, Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas, and arrangements which had been commenced at night for the arrest of fugitive rioters were completed.

30. Our enquiries have shown that, in all, this riot resulted in the loss of 26 lives. These include 20 Sikhs, 2 Europeans, 2 Punjab police officers, and 2 Indian residents of Budge-Budge. The two Europeans killed were Superintendent Eastwood of the Calcutta police and Mr. Lomax, District Loco.

Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The former was the first man attacked by the Sikhs and was fatally injured early in the riot. He was removed without delay to a place of safety and then conveyed to the General Hospital, but died a few days later in consequence of the injuries which he had received. Mr Lomax had gone to Budge-Budge, to assist in making the railway arrangements, and whilst standing on the railway line close to the scene of occurrence was wounded by a shot from a ·38 revolver which must have been fired by one of the Sikhs. He was also conveyed without delay to hospital, but died before he arrived there.

The two Indian police officers killed were Mal Singh, Head Constable, Ludhiana Police, and Sawan Singh, a constable of the same force, both of whom had come to Calcutta to assist in the arrangements for conveying the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* to the Punjab. The manner in which these officers met their death is discussed in a later portion of this report. For the present, it is sufficient to say that Mal Singh died at Budge-Budge and Sawan Singh died while he was being conveyed to Calcutta

The two spectators who were killed were Rukmini Kanta Majumdar, a relative of the compounder of the local hospital, and Dinabandhu Pande, the Uriya servant of a shopkeeper who trades close to the level-crossing. The first of these men was, we believe, killed by the troops, as the bullet wound from which he died is described as having probably been caused by a ·303 rifle. There is no evidence to explain his presence at the scene of this occurrence except that it is said that he was coming up from the river at the time of the riot, and we have no doubt that he must have been accidently shot at that time. In view of the circumstances and of the fact that the riot took place at night, we are satisfied that no blame attaches to the troops for the death of this unfortunate man.

Dinabandhu Pande, or Patak, the remaining outsider killed, was found dead on the morning following the riot in the shop of his master, just west of the level-crossing. Adhar Dwari, in whose service this man was, alleges that the deceased died from the effects of a gunshot wound; but the medical evidence indicates that his death was, in fact, the result of wounds in the abdomen received from some pointed weapon. It appears that the deceased also had a serious injury on his arm caused by some cutting weapon. There is no evidence as to how he came by these wounds, but there is some evidence that the shop and its vicinity were the scene of a *melée* between the Sikhs on the one hand and the Punjab police officers on the other. Some of the former had knives and axes with them and the latter had swords, some of which were snatched away from them by the Sikhs in the course of the riot It is probable, therefore, that the deceased was mistaken for an enemy in the dark and killed either by one of the Sikhs or by a constable; but of this there is no definite evidence.

31. Of these twenty Sikhs, eighteen died from the effects of gunshot wounds; one was accidentally drowned apparently in an attempt to escape by swimming across the Hughli, and one who was injured died of cholera while in hospital. Of the Sikhs who died from the effects of gunshot wounds, all but one were killed by bullets from ·303 rifles, service revolvers, or ·32 pistols, according to the medical evidence, but one man, Narain Singh, was killed by a bullet from a ·38 revolver. It is in evidence that the only weapons used by the police and troops were service revolvers of ·450 bore, 303 rifles and two automatic pistols of ·32 bore. There is ample evidence, on the other hand, to show that many of the Sikhs were armed with American revolvers of ·38 calibre. It is therefore in our opinion clear that this man Narain Singh was killed by one of his own companions, probably by accident.

32. The information before us as to the number of persons injured in the course of the riot is not very definite so far as the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* are concerned. This appears to be due partly to the frequent recurrence in different reports of unfamiliar names and partly also to the fact that certain of the rioters with marks of wounds on them were not arrested until several days had elapsed after the riot. Collating, as far as possible, the material available, it appears that of the passengers, 23 including

one Muhammadan, were more or less seriously wounded in the riot. In addition to this, 6 European and 5 Punjab police officers were injured, together with an Indian who was in the vicinity of the riot but did not take any part in it. The total number of persons injured was thus 35. The European officers were Mr. R Humphreys, I.C.S., of the Punjab Commission, whose forehead was grazed by a bullet and who was also wounded by a blow from a stick; Mr. D. Petrie of the Punjab Police who received bullet wounds in the arm and thigh; Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, who was similarly injured in the left foot; and Sergeants Quinlan, Boyd and Edwards of the Calcutta Police who sustained more or less serious injuries. Of the five Indian Punjab Police officers, Sub-Inspector Nanak Chand had his left arm broken by a blow from a stick, while Constable Hari Singh received five wounds inflicted by a cutting instrument, of which one severed the bone of his left forearm, and another on the head, which is 6 inches long, cut into and exposed the brain. The latter wound was of a most dangerous character, but the patient has made a most unexpected recovery. The evidence proves that all the persons above referred to were wounded by some of the Punjab passengers of the *Komagata Maru*. Constable Allah Baksh received two bullet wounds from one of which, after the lapse of more than a month, a man-stopping bullet from a revolver of ·455 or possibly ·450 bore was extracted Ammunition of this kind is not ordinarily issued either to the military or to the police, so that it may be inferred that the revolver with which the wound was inflicted was used by one of the rioters. The bullet extracted from the second wound of Allah Baksh was one from a ·38 revolver and it is obvious that the wound was caused by one of the Sikhs. Of the *Komagata Maru* passengers, Pir Baksh, a Muhammadan, was shot through the chest. From the size of the bullet extracted from the patient which was one from a 38 bore revolver it is clear that it must have been fired by one of the rioters and this is in agreement with the evidence of Pir Baksh himself Mangal Singh, one of the Sikhs, was severely wounded, sustaining an extensive fracture of the head of the left humerus. Another serious case was that Rulla Singh whose lower jaw was completely shot away probably by a ·303 military bullet. Another man Badal Singh received no less than 6 bullet wounds, all apparently caused by a small bore weapon. The spectator, Naba Kumar Hazra, who was injured, received a dangerous wound through the chest from a bullet, fired apparently from a ·38 revolver; the shot which caused this wound must therefore have been fired by one of the Sikhs. According to his own account he was standing some 120 yards from the scene of the riot at a place which was not in the line of fire from the troops.

33. It will be convenient here to deal with the question of the two Punjab police officers who were killed in the course of this riot, namely, Head Constable Mal Singh, and Constable Sawan Singh. Two of the Indian railway officials at Budge Budge state that these 2 police officers were shot without any justification by a body of Fusiliers on the railway platform close to the booking office. The witnesses state that the 2 deceased were standing in the station guarding 3 Sikhs who had been arrested, when 10 or 15 Fusiliers advanced to the edge of the platform and that 4 or 5 shots were then fired at the constables or at the Sikh prisoners whom they were guarding by some of these Fusiliers with the result that Head Constable Mal Singh was wounded so severely that he died almost immediately and that Sawan Singh received injuries which subsequently proved fatal. On the other hand, the Punjab police constables who were at Budge Budge give an entirely different account of the manner in which these 2 men met their deaths. In these circumstances we had to make somewhat detailed inquiries into the matter, and as a result of them, we are satisfied that the whole of the story as told by these two Indian railway officials is false. In the first place we find that Mal Singh and Sawan Singh were not shot at the same time or place, and that neither of them was shot in the railway station. As to Sawan Singh it appears from the evidence given before us, that he died from the effects of a gunshot wound received on the road in which the Sikhs assembled after their return to Budge Budge somewhere near the level crossing He was removed after the riot to the station and was subsequently sent in for treatment

in Calcutta. He died before he reached hospital, and his body was examined by the Police Surgeon. It was then ascertained that death was the result of a gunshot wound, but at the time there was no one present to identify the body of this man. This was also the case in respect of two other Sikhs who were sent in at the same time, although all these three deceased were subsequently identified by means of photographs taken after their decease. It is proved that all these three unknown deceased persons died from the effects of gunshot wounds. Major Moses, the Police Surgeon, who held the post mortem, inclines to the view that the wounds of all these unknown deceased were probably caused by a firearm of 32 bore but the bullets were not recovered and he is not certain of the correctness of this opinion. It has also been proved by the constables who picked up Sawan Singh that it was never suggested at the time that he had been shot by the Fusiliers; and, indeed, one man states that Sawan Singh himself said he had been killed by the Sikhs If he was shot by the Fusiliers or the Police there is no evidence how it was done and it must have been an accident, but in the circumstances we think it probable that he was killed as stated by him by one of the Sikh rioters. The evidence indicates that the Sikhs had in addition to revolvers of ·38 bore at least one pistol of ·32 bore, and that two pistols of the latter bore were used by two police officers, Mr. Petrie and Sergeant Borgen.

34. The case of Mal Singh is more important. North of the station building there is a fence which divides the platform from a plot of ground at the back of the station. It appears from the deposition of an European police officer, who states that he was an eye-witness of this occurrence, that about half an hour after the riot had been quelled, 10 or 12 of the Fusiliers came up to this fencing and that some of them saw through the fence a man moving in this plot of ground behind the station with a sword in his hand. Two soldiers, as it is stated, fired at this man and injured him very severely. The person wounded proved to be Mal Singh, a Head Constable of police, and it is probable that he was really searching for fugitive Sikhs when he was shot, having his sword in his hand to protect himself and also using it to search for persons concealed in jungle growth. The wounded man was according to the evidence of this police officer shortly afterwards brought into the station and placed on a table in the booking-office; and in consequence of the want of vigilance of two Punjabi constables who were supposed to be watching him, he rolled on to the floor and shortly afterwards died from the effects of the injuries received. It was freely stated at the time that he had been killed by some of the troops and this story appears to be correct. The medical evidence as to the weapon which caused this Head Constable's death is not very clear and no bullet was found on his body. At one time Colonel Newman stated that he thought the wound was probably caused by a bullet from a ·303 rifle but he modified this opinion later and stated that it might have been caused by a small bore pistol. We think that the opinion first expressed was probably correct. We are further of opinion that the testimony of the police officer referred to is worthy of credit and if this is accepted we think the conduct of the soldiers who shot this head constable cannot be justified. If they had taken reasonable precautions to ascertain who the man was, the accident would not have happened.

35. With the exception referred to in the previous paragraph, and subject to the result of enquiries in regard to an incident to which reference will be made later, we think on the evidence before us that the conduct of the troops was satisfactory. They did not fire until it was absolutely necessary to do so, and there was, as far as we have been able to ascertain, no wild or unnecessary firing in the suppression of this riot The death of Mazumdar, to which reference has already been made, was an accident which was we think unavoidable in the circumstances, in the confusion of a serious riot of this nature at night. The evidence as to the number of cartridges used shows that 177 cartridges were fired by the troops.

36. It has been suggested that the number of Sikhs actually killed in this riot was larger than has been reported, that many innocent men and women were also shot by the troops, and that a number of Sikhs were killed after the

riot was over and thrown into the river. These allegations have no foundation in fact. No single witness has stated before us that he either saw or heard of any outsider being killed or injured other than those who have already been referred to; and as to the story of men being shot and thrown into the river, or that more Sikhs were killed than was stated in the Government report, there is equal lack of evidence. Indeed the only person who makes any statement on this point is Amir Mahomed Khan, a leader of the disaffected party on board the ship and a man of such character that his statements are unworthy of credit.

The suggestion that any of the rioters were killed by bayonet wounds is also, in our opinion, untrue. In fact the only person who is known to have been wounded with a bayonet was injured very slightly, and though we are sceptical as to some of the details of the story told to us of the manner in which he received his injuries, we do not think that any blame attaches to the Fusiliers in connection with the incident, and in any case the injury inflicted was very trifling.

37. Having now concluded the general account of the main facts connected with the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* and the riot at Budge Budge, it is necessary to deal with a number of important questions which require separate and careful examination. In the first place, it is desirable that we should place on record our views as to the necessity of taking action under the Ingress into India Ordinance in respect of these passengers. We consider that, in the circumstances, the Government of Bengal was justified in having recourse to the provisions of this law. We believe that in deciding to provide a special train for these passengers, this Government was to a great extent actuated by charitable motives, as the information before it was to the effect that these returned emigrants were in a destitute condition, and it was therefore very desirable, in the interests of the passengers themselves, that they should be assisted in their journey to the Punjab. But independently of this, the character of many of these passengers and their violent conduct at Vancouver, Kobe and Singapore, and subsequently at Budge Budge, indicates that many of them were men of a dangerous character: most of them were by this time under the influence of Gurdit Singh and his followers, many were actually disaffected towards Government and ready for any mischief. If they had been allowed at large in Calcutta they would have endangered the public peace, and we think that the Government of Bengal acted wisely in deciding to send them direct to the Punjab and to give them no opportunity of disturbing the public tranquillity during the present state of war.

38. As to the methods adopted for enforcing these measures, there is perhaps more room for criticism, but it is always easy to be wise after the event; and it appears to us that the Government decided to adopt the measures actually taken partly owing to a lack of information and more particularly from a misapprehension as to the real position of affairs on the ship. From information received at the time the vessel arrived at Vancouver the Government had been led to believe that there were two factions on board the ship, that the party opposed to Gurdit Singh was considerably stronger than that of his adherents. It was also believed that the sufferings on the voyage, the disputes as to food and the discovery of the worthless nature of the promises made by Gurdit Singh had engendered very bitter feelings against him. The facts, however, were that whatever the feelings of the passengers towards Gurdit Singh were when they first arrived at Vancouver, he had subsequently regained the whole of his influence over them. The real leader of the faction opposed to him, Dr. Raghunath Singh, landed at Vancouver and another leader, Bhan Singh, also tried to disembark. Both these men were therefore regarded by their fellow-passengers as deserters and traitors. Gurdit Singh and his adherents on the other hand remained on boardship, supported the passengers in all their endeavours to secure admission into Canada, and if they were not successful in these attempts at least obtained from the Government of Canada a quantity of provisions, for the return journey. Their statements, that these articles had been extorted by force out of the Canadian Government were accepted, and their power on the *Komagata Maru* proportionately increased. This influence was further strengthened by

Gurdit Singh's successful endeavours to obtain a large sum of money out of the British Consul at Kobe. There is also evidence to prove that Gurdit Singh told the passengers that, on his return to India, he would similarly secure compensation for them from the Government of India on account of their pecuniary losses. Finally the evidence indicates that the attempts on the part of the revolutionary party in Canada and of the disloyal party on the vessel to excite disaffection against the Government had been remarkably successful on the return journey among many of the passengers, all of whom were smarting under a sense of injustice and injury. Gurdit Singh, throughout the return voyage posed as a revolutionary leader on board the steamer, and this also tended to bring many of the passengers on to his side. When the *Komagata Maru* arrived at Calcutta, therefore, the Government officers, who had expected to find a large number of destitute passengers on board, the majority of whom were violently hostile to Gurdit Singh, found instead that he had at this time most of the passengers completely under his control; that many of them had been excited to a state of serious disaffection towards the Government, and that it turned out that a considerable number of them were armed and prepared to go to almost any length in their opposition to the authorities. The question of the number of firearms on this vessel is discussed later, but for the present it is sufficient to state that there were in fact a number of firearms on board of which the authorities had no information. It seems to us probable that if the real facts had been before the Government, the measures taken would have been of a different character, but in the circumstances and having regard to the information of the Local Government as to the position of affairs on the ship, we do not think we should be justified in coming to the conclusion that the measures taken were, save in one respect, unsuitable. It was very desirable for obvious reasons to avoid the use of force as far as possible, and the Government had every reason to hope and believe that, with a small body of police to assist, there would be no difficulty in inducing the emigrants to accept the arrangements made for them.

39. There is one point, however, regarding which we are not satisfied that the measures adopted by the Government were either appropriate or adequate and that is the measures taken for searching the passengers. We think that, if it was considered necessary to search these passengers at all, it would have been better to have had effective searches made. As it was, the luggage of these men was searched on more than one occasion and the persons of some were examined, and there can be no doubt that the passengers were irritated at these prolonged examinations. Both the evidence and the actual results indicate, moreover, that these searches were entirely ineffective. Some of the witnesses inform us that the soraches were undertaken mainly in the hope of preventing seditious literature from being introduced into India; but it is, we think, clear from the evidence that the officers who carried out the searches were also on the look out for firearms. If it was necessary to search for arms, we think that each individual passenger and his luggage should have been examined as he left the ship, and that if it was apprehended that the passengers would openly defy the authorities in such a search it would have been wise to have had an armed force in attendance to overawe any resistance. We admit, however, that there is considerable force in the arguments against such a procedure, and as before said, we feel and recognise how easy it is to criticise the action taken after the whole affair is over.

40. In regard to the arrangements made for meeting the ship we have mentioned that Mr. Donald, the local District Magistrate, Sir Frederick Halliday, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, Mr. Humphreys, a Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr Slocock of the Criminal Intelligence Department, and Mr. Petrie of the Punjab Police were all present at Budge Budge when the ship arrived. The presence of all these officers might suggest that there was some confusion as to who was ultimately responsible for the orders given, but Mr. Donald's evidence proves that he was in charge of the arrangements and that the others attended only to advise him, and we do not think that there was in fact any division of authority.

41. *As to Sir Frederick Halliday giving the order to fire, it appears that* the troops were not within his jurisdiction as Commissioner of Police when he gave this order; the boundaries of the Calcutta police jurisdiction and those of the District and Railway police are, however, very complicated and confused in that vicinity. We think that in any case the order to fire would have come more properly from Mr. Donald, but the officer commanding the troops was, in our opinion, justified in opening fire when he did, as the circumstances were such that this course was necessary to save the lives of those present. Captain Moore was also not aware of the fact that Mr. Donald was the senior Magistrate present, and there was no time for him to make enquiries as to who was "the Magistrate of the highest rank." He appealed to Sir Frederick Halliday as the chief civil authority known to him on the spot. And it should be noted that Sir Frederick Halliday is a Magistrate vested with first class powers, exerciseable as he states throughout the district of the 24-Parganas.

42 The question of arms has already been referred to more than once in this report, but in view of the importance of this question some more detailed discussion of the point seems desirable. It is in evidence that, on the voyage out to Vancouver, there were at first only three or four pistols on board, and it is clear that, when the riot took place at Budge Budge, the passengers had in their possession a considerable number of firearms in excess of this number. Some of the officers present estimate that the number of revolvers used by the rioters was 30 or 40. The evidence of other witnesses indicate that a much smaller number was used, one officer indeed mentions six as the number of firearms used by the Sikhs. We think that the actual number was probably between these two extremes and that these Sikhs had at least 20 revolvers. Six of these were recovered after the riot, some being picked up at the scene of the occurrence and others being taken from the persons of the rioters after arrest. It is noteworthy that these weapons are all American revolvers of the same pattern S & W. ·38 Calibre, the serial numbers of five of them being 112357, 112377, 112388, 112390, 112429. The numbers indicate that, probably, these five revolvers were purchased at one and at the same time. It is stated, and we believe the statement to be true, that they were distributed among the passengers by Gurdit Singh on the morning on which this riot occurred. From the evidence and circumstances, we infer that Gurdit Singh or one of his adherents procured these arms for use in case of need and that the general body of the passengers had nothing to do with them until the day on which the ship arrived at Budge Budge. It is difficult to state definitely when and where these arms were procured, or the object for which they were purchased. There is evidence to prove that at Vancouver efforts were made by Gurdit Singh to obtain arms from the disaffected Indians on shore through the Captain and Steward of the *Komagatu Maru*, but there is nothing to show that these efforts were successful. The Captain of the ship speaks of 200 pistols being smuggled on board at Yokohama, but his evidence is very vague, and we think that the figure is probably exaggerated. There is again a suggestion that part of the money advanced by the Consul at Kobe was used for the purchase of firearms there: we cannot say that this is satisfactorily proved, but we think it is probable that a number of these firearms were obtained in Japan In any case it is certain that when the vessel left Singapore on the return journey there were a large number of revolvers on board. There is evidence that some of these were thrown overboard between Singapore and Calcutta, and this story was accepted both by the Captain of the ship and by the officers who met the ship at Kalpi, but the depositions on this point are to some extent conflicting and also vague and unconvincing. Indeed this story that firearms were thrown overboard is chiefly important in that it was believed by the officers who met the vessel, and was one of the causes which led them to hope even after the ship arrived that they would not meet with serious resistance from the passengers. There is no direct evidence as to the purpose for which these arms were purchased. It has been suggested that they were procured in order to overawe the passengers who were hostile to Gurdit Singh, and also to enable his adherents to meet the crew on equal terms in case of necessity, but we incline to the view that the arms were really obtained

with the intention of using them against the authorities if occasion should arise, and that, in purchasing them, Gurdit Singh was influenced by the consideration prevalent amongst all those who take part in revolutionary movements that they should be possessed of firearms. As to the distribution of the arms on the 29th of September by Gurdit Singh, we think it is clear that, by this time, Gurdit Singh was eminently suspicious of the intentions of Government regarding him, and that he distributed the pistols amongst his adherents with the deliberate intention of using them, if necessary, to resist the Government officers in any action they might take against him. In any case it is certain that these weapons were loaded and ready for use at the moment the riot began, and that the use of them was foreseen and was part of a definite plan.

43. A discussion of the question of firearms naturally leads to two other important points in this enquiry, namely, the question of who began the firing at Budge Budge and whether any of the Punjabis who used firearms were identified. As to the first point there is abundant evidence to show that it was the Sikhs who opened fire, that the police used their revolvers to defend themselves against their assailants, and that the troops only opened fire at a subsequent period when it was absolutely necessary to do so and after the Sikhs had fired about 20 or 30 shots. An attempt has been made by many of the Sikh prisoners and some persons residents at Budge Budge as also by one Indian railway official to make out that the Sikhs on their return to Budge Budge were ordered to halt near the level crossing and that the troops then opened fire on them for no reason whatever. This story is in itself inherently improbable and there is ample evidence of the most trustworthy character to prove that it is false; this fact is so clear indeed that it would, in our opinion, be a waste of time to discuss it at any length. The Sikhs who made the statement have obvious reasons for inventing such a story and couple with it an allegation that they had no firearms with them, a statement which is certainly untrue. The only railway officer who makes this allegation does not give the same evidence before us on this point that he gave on previous occasion, and has also given us an incorrect version of two other incidents in this occurrence to which reference will be made later. The villagers who deposed to the fact that the troops began the firing did not, we believe, really see how the riot began, as the actual affray began after dark and at some little distance from their shops. We think also that directly there was any apprehension of a disturbance most of those residing in the vicinity fled from the scene of the occurrence in fear of injury. We apprehend that they may have been influenced in their evidence by the fact that a large number of Sikhs have been killed, by the stories which have been circulated of the ill-treatment of one Mangal Singh who was arrested on the 30th September, and by a feeling of sympathy with the passengers on account of the refusal of the Canadian authorities to admit them into Canada.

44. Although, however, we find that it is proved that the firing was begun by the Sikhs who were as the evidence indicates the only persons who had firearms ready for use at that moment, there is, in our opinion, no satisfactory evidence to indicate which of the Sikhs actually used revolvers. The man who fired at Superintendent Eastwood has not been identified, but from the statements of some of the witnesses it seems probable that he was killed in the riot, and in the confusion which followed it was impossible to identify any of the other passengers who used firearms. There is satisfactory evidence, however, to prove that weapons were found on the person of one man who was arrested after the riot, and that in the case of another absconder arrested some days after the occurrence a revolver was found lying under a tree where he had been seen just before he was arrested. But beyond this there is no satisfactory evidence to connect any individual Sikh with the possession of arms. The one man who was found armed on arrest, Surain Singh, has been prosecuted for possession of a revolver without a license under the Arms Act. Allegations have been made that another Sikh was arrested on the morning of the 30th with a revolver which he was about to fire at the Fusilier who arrested him, but for a variety of reasons we are rather sceptical as to this evidence.

45. We have already stated that, in our opinion, the immediate cause of this attack by the Sikhs upon the police was the action taken by Superintendent Eastwood to bring Gurdit Singh out of the crowd for an interview with Mr. Donald. But in the circumstances it is necessary to discuss this important question in greater detail. There is no evidence to indicate that Superintendent Eastwood deliberately provoked the attack on him, that he behaved improperly or used any violence to any of the Sikhs, and in these circumstances there was, in our opinion, no justification whatever for the violent attack of the Sikhs or for the use of firearms. Indeed, we think that, in ordinary circumstances, the action of Superintendent Eastwood would have had no harmful result and that it was the peculiar conditions and circumstances of the case which caused this action to be so keenly resented on this occasion. It must be remembered that the Sikhs are, generally speaking, both courageous and excitable, and the passengers on board the *Komagata Maru* were by this time in a state of acute discontent and irritation. Many of them were, we believe, full of the seditious doctrines which they had been taught on the journey, and had been led by Gurdit Singh to believe that their ends could only be gained by force. The conduct of the colonial authorities in refusing to allow them to land at Hong Kong or Singapore had rendered them more bitter than ever, and by the time they arrived in British India, they had come to believe that Gurdit Singh was the only man who would be able to secure some compensation for their losses and sufferings. They were therefore prepared to take any risk in protecting him from arrest At the time of this outbreak, moreover, their tempers were not improved by a march of 8 or 10 miles in the heat of a September day, or by the treatment they had received from some of the European police sergeants on the way back to Budge Budge. As to this last point, it is in evidence that on the way back to Budge Budge, many of the passengers attempted to stray from time to time into shops and bye-ways, probably with a view to escape, but ostensibly to get water to drink, and they were forcibly brought back to the road and made to rejoin the main body of the passengers. Some of the passengers state indeed that during this part of their journey, the police officers repeatedly kicked them. We do not find any satisfactory evidence of this, but there is credible testimony that some of the police were rough to persistent stragglers and used more force than was necessary in preventing attempts to stray. We do not think that the violence used can have been very great or it would have led to immediate reprisals and also would have attracted the attention of some of the superior officers in attendance. All these circumstances, in our opinion, stimulated and accentuated the irritation which prevailed among the passengers. Under these conditions very little was needed to cause a breach of the peace. The advance of Superintendent Eastwood towards Gurdit Singh with the possible intention of arresting him was quite sufficient to cause the passengers to break out into open violence, and when a single shot was fired by some mischievous adherent of Gurdit Singh, those of the passengers who were in possession of firearms were ready enough to follow the example It is probable also that the Sikhs were at the time when the riot began in ignorance of the presence of the troops at Budge Budge. The occurrence took place at night, the troops were some distance in the rear, and even if it is accepted that the troops had been seen when the passengers were turned back on the Calcutta road, it is quite possible that they were not aware that the troops had followed them as far as Budge Budge. It is difficult to believe indeed that men of ordinary prudence would have attempted to use firearms on the police if they had been aware that a large body of troops was in the immediate vicinity ready to assist the authorities if called on.

46. Another matter of some interest which we have investigated with considerable care is the reason which led the passengers by the S.S. *Komagata Maru* to refuse to proceed to the Punjab from Budge Budge. We are of opinion that in this matter, as in other matters of importance throughout the voyage, the majority of the passengers acted under the influence of Gurdit Singh and his immediate adherents. At the time Gurdit Singh was very anxious to get to Calcutta to pose as a martyr and inaugurate an agitation against the British Government in respect of this voyage of the *Komagata Maru*.

He had failed in his desire to secure admission for the emigrants into Vancouver and all he could hope for was that he might be able to inflame the minds of the public against the British authorities and in particular the Canadian Government; this object was likely to be frustrated if he and his fellow passengers were not allowed to go to Calcutta. Many of the emigrants did not, however, share this view; they were anxious to take advantage of the assistance offered to them by the Government, and for this reason about 60 of them did proceed in the special train provided for them at Budge Budge. It is stated that some of these men, notably the 17 Mahomedans from Shahpur, were the more ready to go as they owed Gurdit Singh money but they deny owing him anything. In any case it is not alleged that the rest of those who went off by the train were debtors of Gurdit Singh, and we do not doubt that a large number of the passengers would have consented to enter this train but for the mispresentations of Gurdit Singh. To some of the passengers he alleged that the train was not being sent to the Punjab at all, that all trains for the Punjab started from Howrah, and that no train could go there from Budge Budge which is not on the Howrah side of the Hughli. This incorrect statement was the more readily believed, because in the ordinary course of events trains do not proceed direct from Budge Budge to the Punjab and the passengers had not apparently been warned that they would be landed there. To other passengers, to whom he owed money on account of the advances made to him at Moji, Gurdit Singh stated that he was unable to pay his dues at the time but would do so if he was given an opportunity of going to the Sikh temple at Howrah; and many of the Sikhs who were owed money by Gurdit Singh were unwilling to leave him until he had satisfied their demands. He had also promised to distribute among the passengers when they arrived in British India, the balance of the 9,000 yen given to him at Kobe. This too he refused to do until he had reached the Gurdwara at Howrah. Finally, it is in evidence that he promised many of these unfortunate people that if they accompanied him to Calcutta he would bring a suit against the Government to secure repayment of the money spent by them on the voyage to Canada, and many appear to have followed him on his march to Calcutta in the hope that he would be able to secure for them compensation from the Government for the losses which they had suffered. We are of opinion that the majority of the emigrants who refused to comply with the orders of Government to entrain at Budge Budge did so owing to their belief in these and other similar allegations made by Gurdit Singh. We believe also that if many of these men had been left to themselves they would have made no attempt to force their way to Calcutta and have proceeded quietly to the Punjab.

47. In the course of this report we have frequently referred to Gurdit Singh and his close adherents, and it may be useful therefore if we state our views as to who these adherents were, as they really constituted the leaders of the *Komagata Maru* venture, and are responsible in great measure for the misfortunes of the passengers. The list we give below does not purport to be complete, as there is a great lack of information regarding many of the emigrants; but of those whose names have been brought prominently to our notice, we think that the following were intimately connected with Gurdit Singh in this venture:—

1. Daljit Singh, Secretary to Gurdit Singh.
2. Amir Mahommed Khan, Joint Secretary.
3. Bir Singh, Joint Secretary.
4. Amar Singh Nihang, of Lahore District.
5. Sucha Singh, son of Ala Singh, of Lahore District.
6. Kehar Singh, son of Jhanda Singh, of Khemoana, Faridkot State.
7. Harnam Singh, son of Rur Singh, of Khabra, Lahore District.
8. Surain Singh, son of Jowala Singh, of Sirhali, Amritsar District.
9. Tehal Singh, son of Gonda Singh, of Rambala, Sirhali, Amritsar District.
10. Indar Singh *alias* Trilochan Singh, son of Partab Singh, of Chirik Kalsia Singh.

11 Sundar Singh, son of Wariyam Singh, of Ajitwal, Ferozepore.

12. Tara Singh, son of Kahn Singh, of Aluni Meani, Ludhiana.

13. Nabkaul Singh, son of Albel Singh, of Maharajbheri, Nabha State.

Of these Gurdit Singh and Daljit Singh have not been accounted for. Bir Singh left the ship in Japan on the return voyage; Tehal Singh and Khar Singh are, it is believed, dead; the rest are prisoners in the Kalighat Jail. Most of these men appear to be violent and dangerous characters and ready to go to great length in support of Gurdit Singh. On the other hand, we think that the majority of the rest of the passengers are in themselves harmless. We do not seek to justify their conduct at Budge Budge, as it is clear that a large number of them must have joined in this lawless and violent attack upon the police and we do not desire to minimize their guilt in this respect. At the same time we think that they are in many ways much to be pitied. They had waited many months at various ports in the East with the intention of proceeding to Canada, a land represented to them as flowing with milk and honey, and when they did start on this voyage, they were fully impressed with the idea that they would be allowed to land on arrival without objection. They suffered considerable hardships on the voyage out, and those who had any money with them were made to subscribe considerable sums over and above their fares for this venture. On arrival at Vancouver they were refused admission and waited there for a period of two months, making fruitless efforts to secure permission to land. During this period they suffered great hardships, and were for a time in actual want of food. Finally they were directed to return, having spent about a lakh and a half of rupees on the voyage. Throughout the voyage they were subjected to seditious influences, particularly at Vancouver and on the return journey, and in the circumstances were peculiarly susceptible to the advice of disaffected and seditious leaders. Their discontent was accentuated by the fact that they were refused admission to Hong Kong where many of them had lived before, and because they were not allowed to land at Singapore. Finally, when they arrived in the Hughli, their resentment was aggravated by prolonged searches of their luggage, and by the fact that they were denied access to Calcutta where they hoped to obtain some compensation for the losses which they had suffered. The ship was taken to Budge Budge, a place with which they were not familiar, and they were suddenly directed to proceed from there direct to the Punjab. Apart from any considerations of the propriety of the various measures to which we have referred, it is clear that they were likely to cause, and in fact did cause, active feelings of discontent and irritation among the passengers. Having regard to these facts, we think that, if the conduct of these men calls for very severe censure in many respects, they are also entitled to commiseration.

48. The case of Jawahir Mull and his brother Narain Das requires separate consideration. Jawahir Mull is a young man of 23 years of age and a graduate in Arts; Narain Das is a youth of 17 and well educated for his age. The evidence regarding them is very divergent. The Consul-General at Kobe described Jawahir Mull as a dangerous character, and the same opinion is expressed in more decided language regarding both brothers by all the Japanese officers. The passengers on the other hand speak of them as being perfectly inoffensive travellers. They certainly did not take any part in the movement to emigrate to Canada, as they did not join the ship until the return was nearly completed. We are not in complete agreement as to the character of these two passengers, and we find it very difficult to decide this question on the evidence before us. We consider, however, that it would be impossible to frame any definite opinion in respect of them until further inquiries have been made both in Kobe and in their native province.

49. We may now consider the incident referred to in paragraph 35, which is the subject of a police enquiry. It is in evidence that when the *Komagata Maru* came to Budge Budge there were in Gurdit Singh's safe on board the vessel considerable sums of money, including about £300 in gold, some Rs 2,000 in Indian currency and a large roll of Japanese notes. The exact amount was unfortunately not ascertained, but the evidence of Mr. Petrie who saw the money in the safe is to the effect stated

above. There is reason to believe that before disembarking Gurdit Singh distributed part of this money to some associates, including one man called Tehal Singh, and that Tehal Singh handed over a part or the whole of the sum so received to a Sikh named Nand Singh, who was subsequently arrested in Bhowanipore in the suburbs of Calcutta A large sum of money was found on the person of this prisoner when arrested, including Rs. 1,025 in cash and a number of notes among which were 8 notes of a hundred yen each The money given to Gurdit Singh by the Consul-General at Kobe was, it is believed, paid by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank in yen notes On the 1st, 5th and 10th of October a Bombardier of the Royal Garrison Artillery, at present attached to the wireless station in Fort William, where the Fusiliers are also stationed, cashed 29 hundred-yen notes of the approximate value of £290 at the Calcutta branch of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, receiving in exchange rupee-notes of various denominations, including a certain number of 100-rupee notes, the numbers of which are known Five of these 100-rupee notes have been traced to a *poddar* or money changer in the fort, who deposes that he received them from four soldiers in the Royal Fusiliers The soldiers who changed these notes signed their names in the note register of the *poddar*, but of the signatures, all except one, are denied by the persons whose names purport to be signed, and on a comparison of the actual signatures of these men with the signatures in the book we think that the signatures are probably forgeries The signature in the register relating to the remaining note is admitted. This note was, as alleged, received by a private in the Fusiliers from an European dressed in mufti at the regimental coffee shop in exchange for small notes It is impossible at present to arrive at any definite decision as to the proper inferences to be drawn from this evidence, and the matter is still under police investigation. We are informed that this police investigation will not be concluded for some time as efforts are being made to trace other notes issued by the bank in exchange for the 100-yen notes and to ascertain who actually changed the notes already traced with the *poddar*. It has been suggested that some of the soldiers on duty at Budge Budge looted the hundred-yen notes referred to from some of the Sikhs There is, however, no evidence of this, and it is possible that the possession of the notes by the Bombardier may be accounted for in some satisfactory manner or that the notes were never the property of the Sikhs. We think, however, that the matter calls for most searching enquiry by the police, and that the facts referred to above should be brought to the notice of Government. The only other mention of any attempt to loot is a statement by one witness that a European not in uniform was seen on the night of the occurrence putting his hand into a haversack lying on a bench near the level-crossing ; but this man has not been identified, and the story does not seem to us to be entirely above suspicion

50. In regard to the conduct of the police who were present at Budge Budge on the occasion of the riot, we find that there is nothing which leads us to suspect that they used any unnecessary violence in the performance of their duty save at one particular period which has already been referred to, namely, when they were escorting the passengers back by the Calcutta road to Budge Budge. We think that at that time some of the European Police Sergeants were somewhat rough and, in the circumstances, this perhaps is not surprising. When, however, the riot began they were inferior in numbers to the Sikhs, and, with the exception of five men, had no firearms They were very severely assaulted by a body of men superior to them in number, many of whom were armed with revolvers, without any chance of being able to defend themselves effectively.

51. As to the other officers, both European and Indian, it is proved by the evidence of nearly all the witnesses, including a great majority of the passengers on board the ship, that they treated the passengers with the greatest courtesy and consideration ; on the other hand, there is convincing testimony to prove that many of these returning Punjabi emigrants, after the arrival of the ship at Budge Budge, behaved in a very insolent and discourteous manner. In the circumstances we consider that the conduct of those officers was most praiseworthy and that they showed great tact and forbearance in dealing with a troublesome body of men.

52. Regarding the subsequent arrest of the fugitives, there is little, so far as the arrests at Budge Budge are concerned, of importance to report. When the rioters had dispersed, it was apprehended that a large number of them might try to escape or force their way to Calcutta, and to prevent this, adequate measures were taken to guard the main routes to the city. These precautions were continued for some days, during which period the police were assisted by detachments of troops and also by two squadrons of the Calcutta Light Horse, to whose services the Inspector General of Police specially refers in his report on the steps taken to arrest the fugitives.

The rioters arrested after the occurrence were not ill-treated and every care was taken to ensure prompt medical attendance in the case of any of them that were injured. It has, however, been alleged before us by the same two Indian railway officers, to whose evidence a reference has already been made, that one of the Sikhs, Mangal Singh by name, was seriously ill-treated on arrest at Budge Budge, and that he was suspended to a lamp post by a chain which was tied round his neck and drawn so tight that he was almost lifted off his feet. On enquiry we have ascertained that though this man was treated with considerable severity, this story is an exaggerated statement of the facts. The prisoner referred to, Mangal Singh, who is extremely eccentric, as we found on examination of him, made no complaint of any ill-treatment himself. From the evidence on record it is established that he was discovered hiding in a boat near Budge Budge on the morning of the 30th and that he attacked two European officers who attempted to arrest him with great violence. After arrest he was sent to the station in charge of two soldiers. On the way he escaped from their custody and ran into the river, and when arrested again he refused to move at all and again resisted those who had been deputed to remove him to the station. He was then tied to a bamboo and carried to the station, and in view of his dangerous character was tied to a lamp post by a chain which was passed first round his waist and then round his neck. The chain was not drawn tight, nor was he in any way suspended. The station master, however, pointed out that he was exposed to the sun in this position, and the prisoner himself told us that directly he began to suffer inconvenience from the treatment he was receiving, and promised to sit down quietly with the other prisoners, he was placed with them. It is clear from these facts that the statements of the railway officer already referred to in respect of this prisoner cannot be accepted in their entirety, but there is some evidence to show that Mangal Singh was treated with considerable harshness, and while we must admit that he provoked such treatment by his conduct, we think that it is a matter for regret that this was allowed. Incidentally it may be stated that we believe that the treatment received by this man excited considerable resentment against the troops among the residents at Budge Budge.

53. As to the arrest of the Sikhs who escaped to outlying districts the points of importance are noted below. Many of the fugitives appear to have escaped after the riot across the river into the districts of Howrah and Midnapore, some straying to Burdwan, Hughli and Bankura and a number were arrested in these districts. One of these men, Surain Singh, a name already mentioned, was arrested in the Midnapur district with a 38 Smith and Wesson revolver in his possession. A large body of men, some of whom must have been in possession of arms immediately before they were captured, were also arrested in Champadanga in the Howrah district. The evidence shows that information was received on 1st October that 25 armed Sikhs had been seen near a place called Jagatballabpur in the Howrah district and a body of troops and police proceeded in search of them. The fugitives were found in the middle of the night asleep close to the road near Champadanga, which is not very far from Jagatballabpur, and attempts were made to surround them. These attempts were discovered by the Sikhs, who at once made efforts to escape, and a shot was then fired into the air by one of the officers present as a signal that the police and troops engaged in the pursuit of these men were to close with the fugitives and arrest them. Immediately this shot was fired, the Sikhs, several of whom were armed, opened fire in return and the police and troops retaliated but with little effect, as no person was injured either on the

side of the Sikhs or the police. After a short time the order to cease fire was given and the absconders were called on to surrender and a certain number did so ; of this body of fugitives 17 were arrested though no arms were recovered and eight men escaped. It may be noted that Amar Singh and Surain Singh, referred to in para. 47, were among this party of twenty-five men. The fact that the Sikhs again used firearms on this occasion is of some importance as it indicates that they were prepared to resist any attempts to arrest them ; but we think they probably were also under the impression, when the signal shot was fired into the air, that they were being attached with firearms and for this reason returned the fire. If some other more suitable signal had been selected to indicate to the police when to close, it is possible that the Sikhs would never have opened fire at all The matter is however of no great importance as no one was injured on either side. In all 211 of the rioters have been arrested up to date. For convenience of reference we have caused a list to be prepared of these men. The list is contained in Appendix IV, which also shows the names of the rioters killed and those believed to be at large.

54. The preceding paragraph concludes our findings on the questions referred to us for inquiry. It will be noted that we have deliberately abstained from citing the evidence recorded in support of each of these findings. It appears to us that any such reference is unnecessary in a report of this nature. Moreover, any attempt to refer in detail to all the evidence which covers nearly a thousand printed pages would render our report undesirably long and complicated. Finally, in many cases it would be most undesirable, both in the interests of Government and in the interests of the persons concerned, to publish the names of those from whom we have received information in the course of this inquiry. We also desire to make it clear that in respect of many of the points that have arisen for consideration in our investigation the evidence before us has necessarily been very meagre. Indeed, many of these points could not be fully elucidated without prolonged enquiries in China, Japan and Vancouver, and the opinions expressed in this report on such points are only tentative and based on such information as we have been able to obtain.

55. In conclusion we desire to thank the Government of Bengal and the various officers whom we have had occasion to call before us for the assistance rendered to us in the course of this long and complicated inquiry. We also desire in particular to place on record our appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Twynam has performed his duties as Secretary to this Committee. His services were placed at our disposal by the Bengal Government and the assistance he has rendered to us in our investigations has been invaluable.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servants,

W. H. VINCENT.

DALJIT SINGH.

P. J. FAGAN.

BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB (BURDWAN).

H. WALMSLEY.

APPENDIX I.

By His Royal Highness the Governor-General (of Canada) in Council.

Order in Council, dated 9th May 1910. (P. C. No. 920.)

From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be and the same is hereby prohibited of any immigrants who have come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens, and upon through tickets purchased in that country or purchased and prepaid in Canada.

Order in Council, dated 9th May 1910. (P. C. No. 926.)

No immigrant of Asiatic origin shall be permitted to enter Canada unless in actual and personal possession in his or her own right of 200 dollars unless such person is a native or subject of an Asiatic country in regard to which special statutory regulations are in force or with which the Government of Canada has made a special treaty or convention.

APPENDIX II.

By His Royal Highness the Governor-General (of Canada) in Council.

Order in Council, dated the 7th January 1914. (P. C. No. 23.)

From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be and the same is hereby prohibited of any immigrant who has come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native or naturalised citizen and upon a through ticket purchased in that country or prepaid in Canada.

Order in Council, dated the 7th January 1914. (P. C. No. 24.)

From and after the date hereof no immigrant of any Asiatic race shall be permitted to land in Canada unless such immigrant possess in his own right money to the amount of at least two hundred dollars. Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any person who is a native or subject of an Asiatic country as to which special statutory regulations inconsistent with this regulation are in force, or with which there is in operation a special treaty, agreement or convention binding the Government of Canada if the provisions of this regulation be inconsistent with the stipulations of such treaty, agreement or convention.

APPENDIX III.

Plan of Scene of riot (not printed).

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing how the 321 Passengers on board the "Komagata Maru" are accounted for

Sent by train to the Punjab	62
Arrested after the riot	211
Killed	20
At large	28
	321 passengers.

List of 59 passengers on the S.S. "Komagata Maru" who left Budge Budge by the special train before the riot began, and of 3 passengers sent to the Punjab later.

SHAHPUR.

Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police Station.
1 Anwar Khan . .	Mehr Khan . .	Awan .	Jahlar .	Naushera.
2 Gaur Khan . .	Fatteh Beg . .	,, . .	Uchali.	
3 Sirkroo Khan . .	Mur Khan . .	,, . .	Jahlar .	Naushera.
4 Jowaya . . .	Mian Muhammad .	Kumhar .	,, .	,,
5 Hidayat Khan . .	Nur Ahmed . .	Awan .	Buttewal.	
6 Fakir Muhammad .	Samand . .	Daryewal .	Chorki.	
7 Sirkroo . . .	Ran Beg . .	Awan .	Jahlar .	Naushera.
8 Fatteh Sher . .	Fatteh Khan .	,, . .	,,	
9 Begh Ali . .	Ghulam Muhammad	Modu .	,,	
10 Haji . . .	Sher . . .	Kumhar .	,,	
11 Sher Muhammad .	Fatteh Sher .	Awan .	,,	
12 Nadir Shah . .	Umbarik Shah	Sayyid .	,,	
13 Gulab Singh . .	Soma Singh .	Jat Sikh	,,	
14 Nur Muhammad .	Ditta . .	Nai .	,,	
15 Mian Muhammad .	Ahmed . .	Lakh . .	,,	
16 Ramzan . . .	Mian . .	Mirasi .	,,	
17 Yasin . . .	Bahadur . .	Awan .	,,	
18 Arjan Singh . .	Bagh Singh . .	Sikh . .	,,	
19 Kasim . . .	Sultan . . .	Awan .	,,	

Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police station.
		FEROZEPUR.		
20 Partab Singh	Bhanga Singh	Jat	Baga Purana	Baga Puran.
21 Gajjan Singh	Chanda Singh	,,	Buttal	Moga.
22 Sundar Singh	Anokh Singh	,,	Khote	Nihalewala.
23 Mallah Singh	Jaggat Singh	,,	Sekha	Baga Puran.
24 Jaimal Singh	Sawan Singh	,,	,,	Mogha.
25 Arjan Singh	Dharam Singh	,,	Maina	,,
		JULLUNDUR.		
26 Bhan Singh	Khusal Singh	Jat	Baring	Jullundur.
27 Kirpa Singh	Fakir Chand	Rajpur	Daloli	
28 Harnam Singh	Bhagwan Singh	Jat	Randawe	Jullundur
29 Bhag Singh	Bhagwan Singh	,,	,,	,,
30 Harnam Singh	Jiwan Singh	,,	Sidhara	Nikodar
31 Dhalip Singh	Attar Singh	,,	Musapur	Banga.
32 Miban Singh	Bachint Singh	,,	Raipur Dabba.	,,
33 Sundar Singh	Sawan Singh	,,	Jhingar	,,
34 Gurbaksh Singh	Dewa Singh	,,	Bharoli	,,
35 Mota Singh	Acchar Singh	,,	,,	,,
36 Cartar Singh	Hamid Singh	,,	Mehli	,,
		HOSHIARPUR.		
37 Chanda Singh	Jai Singh	Arora Kumhar.	Kot Fattai	Mahalpur.
38 Pohlo Ram	Rama Mal	Katri	Anandpur	Anandpur.
39 Ralla	Mongol	Bharai	Sus	Rahauna.
40 Bhola	,,	,,	,,	,,
41 Munshi	Wazir Singh	Jat	Gulpur	Balachore.
42 Ram Chand	Fatteh Chand	Brahmin	Jandauli	Mahalpur

Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police station.
PATIALA.				
43 Bishen Singh	Kahn Singh	Jat	Khuldi	Barnala.
44 Bagga Singh	Uttam Singh	„	Harampara	„
45 Prem Singh	Methob Singh	„	Pandori	„
46 Kapur Singh	Attar Singh	Khialla	Bhikki	„
47 Wazir Singh	Nand Singh	Jat	Majjahi Jalwandi.	Bhadaur.
KAPURTHALA.				
48 Amir Singh	Pala	Kumhar	Kalwan	Kapurthala.
NABHA.				
49 Surjan Singh	Karam Singh	Rajput	Khanyan	Malla.
GURDASPUR.				
50 Indar Singh	Dewa Singh	Jat	Ghanye ke Bangar.	Fattehgarh.
LAHORE.				
51 Batal Singh	Phula Singh	Jat	Kirka	Kahna Kacha.
52 Ganesha Singh	Sunder Singh	„	Badhana	Khalra.
AMRITSAR.				
53 Bur Singh	Lehna Singh	Jat	Jaura	Sartali.
LUDHIANA.				
54 Dan Singh	Bhan Singh	Jat	Phulewali	Sehna.
55 Naurnag Singh	Lehna Singh	Ahlerwalia	Deotwal	Ludhiana.
56 Harnam Singh	Dewa Singh	Jat	Mallah	Jagraon.
57 Bakhshi Singh	Kulla Singh	„	Pandori	Dakha.
58 Basant Singh	Saltani Singh	„	„	„
59 Suba Singh	Nand Singh	„	Dalon	Ludhiana

60 Kishen Kuar, wife of Sundar Singh of Timonwal, Amritsar.

61 Phanja Singh, son of Sundar Singh.

62 Daughter of Sundar Singh of Timonwal (aged one).

Descriptive roll of 211 passengers on the S. S. "Komagata Maru" who were arrested after the riot.

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Amritsar.			
1	Norang Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Sandu Sikh, village Munda, Thana Sarhali	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Ariadah Police Station, Baranagore, by Babu Fevat Chandra Mitter and Kapil Biswas.	
2	Sundar Singh, son of Santa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Timowal, Thana Jandiala.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
3	Bhagwan Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Musa.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala Police Station, 24-Parganas, Chowkidars—Ram Patra and others.	
4	Bhan Singh, son of Keshar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lohar, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Metiaburuz, by Police.	
5	Sher Singh, son of Bishen Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kot (Syad Mahmood Kot), Thana Amritsar.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
6	Wadhawa Singh, son of Ganda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Vhakna, Thana Ghrainda.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
7	Keshu Singh *alias* Sundar Singh, son of Sher Singh *alias* Buttan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Munda, Thana Taraturan.	In Jail 4th October 1914.	Howrah, by Police.	
8	Ajaib Singh, son of Mewa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kasel, Thana Karenda.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
9	Jagat Singh, son of Buta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Taragarh, Thana Jandiala.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
10	Surain Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Panderi Varaich, Thana Amritsar.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
11	Indar Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dodher, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
12	Atar Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gharka, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
13	Bissen Singh, son of Kesar Sing.	Jat Sikh, village Dodher, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
14	Chiban Singh, son of Sahel Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Pahel, Thana Warowar.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Metiaburuz, by Police.	
15	Kissen Singh, son of Jowala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chhajjaiwali, Thana Jhandiala.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Ditto.	
16	Jawant Singh, son of Punjab Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kotdata, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur, Police Station, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
17	Kissen Singh, son of Wasawa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jodha, Thana Bias-Nazirpullar.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur, Police Station, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
18	Ala Singh, son of Nihal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bharowal, Thana Vairowal.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address — Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6.
		Amritsar—contd.			
19	Mangal Singh, son of Sava Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dhonu, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
20	Santa Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Maira Sikh, village Punjwari, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 19th October 1914.	Ekbalpur, by Police.	
21	Teja Singh, son of Dayal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kasil, Thana Gharainda.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent of Police.	
22	Bhur Singh, son of Pal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Phail, Thana Varowal.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
23	Sarjan Singh, son of Issar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nadhor, Thana Sharhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur Police Station, 24 Parganas, by Police.	
24	Ganesha Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khanpur, Thana Bias.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Diamond-Harbour Road near Thakurpur, Behala Police Station, 24-Parganas, by Daffadar Baloah Molla, Union II of Bistupur Thana and others.	
25	Harnam Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Shiron, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Concealed in an arahar field at Bonjonberia village, Budge Budge Police Station, by Police	
26	Makhan Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ladhowal, Thana Gharanda.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
27	Balwant Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sarhali, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
28	Bela Singh, son of Khem Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khanchapri, Thana Varowal.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
29	Tara Singh, son of Narain Singh.	Tillon Sikh, village Jomestpura, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
30	Chhiyan Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Sandu Sikh, village Sarhali, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Ditto.	
31	Jewant Singh, son of Sundar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Fategarh, Thana Amritsar.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge near Jingirpole Outpost, by Police.	
32	Dewa Singh, son of Lal Singh.	Mehra Sikh, village Sheron, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
33	Samsher Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sarhali, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge, near Jingirpole Outpost, by Police.	
34	Thakur Singh, son of Budha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Udhonangal, Thana Wasirpola.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	Bullet wound, left arm.
35	Sadhu Singh, son of Chagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Datdakote, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Ramkantapur, Police Station Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Collecting Punchayat Dina Nath Mandal and others.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address— Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Amritsar—contd.			
36	Bahadur Singh, son of Jawahir Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kaler, Thana Vairowal.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Banshibazar, Garden Reach Police Station, 24-Parganas, by Police.	Bullet wound, right forearm and left arm.
37	Buta Singh, son of Lena Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Mochharh, Thana Jhandiala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Police Superintendent.	
38	Fouja Singh, son of Dasandha Singh.	Telon Sikh, village Jamke, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
39	Sapuran Singh, son of Sarup Singh.	Sikh, village Nathapura, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
40	Surain Singh, *alias* Ratan Singh, son of Jawala Singh.	Sandu Sikh, village Sarhali, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Midnapur, by Police.	Made over to Police for escort to Midnapur Central Jail, 16th October 1914.
41	Dayal Singh, son of Narain Singh.	Sikh, village Kurker, Thana Lapoke.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
42	Ker Singh, son of Wadhawa Singh.	Sikh, village Kote Data, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 26th October 1914.	Mitiaburuj, by Police.	
43	Mana Singh, son of Karak Singh.	Sikh, village Totian	...	Lyallpur.	
		Patiala.			
44	Santa Singh, son of Badan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kaleki, Thana Barula.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
45	Dayal Singh, son of Badan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sadheri, Thana Dirba.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
46	Chanan Singh, son of Dhaunkal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Magjuki-talwandi, Thana Padaer.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	24-Parganas, by Police.	
47	Bishan Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Samir, Thana Bhatinda.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
48	Jagir Singh, son of Sher Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bela, Thana Bhadur.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
49	Chet Singh, son of Tota Singh.	Maira Sikh, village Badali-ala-singh, Thana Basi, Sirhind.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Barrackpore, by Police.	
50	Mastan Singh, son of Kahn Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Mum or Munh, Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Police Superintendent.	
51	Chanda Singh, son of Sarmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Thikriwala, Thana Baruala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
52	Wazir Singh, son of Santokh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Balla, Thana Bhiki.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.		
53	Jai Singh, son of Kala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bila, Thana Barnala.	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
54	Gurdit Singh, son of Goka Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sekha, Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name, if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Patiala—contd.			
55	Gujar Singh, son of Charat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sekha, Thana Barnala	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
56	Mal Singh, son of Ran Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Allasinghwadati, Thana Lasi.	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
57	Harnam Singh, son of Anokh Sing.	Chatri Sikh, village Kumarwal, Thana Sherpur.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914	Barrackpore, by Police.	
58	Bichitra Singh, son of Bhag Singh	Jat Sikh, village Kherichail, Thana Sherpur.	In Jail, 7th October 1914.	Ekbalpur, by Police.	
59	Nanda Sikh, son of Lal Singh.	Jat Singh, village Kaili Bandar, or Bandair, Thana Talwandi.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge	
60	Buktawar Singh, son of Prem Sing.	Jat Sikh, village Harika Buruj, Thana Bhike.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Bullet wound, right arm.
61	Mansha Singh, son of Chet Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chandheri also Chandni., Thana Lalru.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Howrah . .	Bullet wound, left forearm.
62	Inder Singh, son of Jamal Singh.	Jat Sikh village, Thikriwala Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
63	Partap Singh, son of Gulzar Singh.	Jat Sikh. village Bella, Thana Bhadhaur	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
64	Meman Singh, son of Harnam Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sil, Thana Kanawar.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto	
65	Chanda Singh, son of Mansa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bella Thana Bahadaur.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
66	Bachan Singh, son of Kissen Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Thikriwala, Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
67	Kessen Singh, son of Mahtab Singh.	Ditto . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	
68	Nar Singh, son of Udai Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jega, Thana Bikhi.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapur, by Police	
69	Hira Singh, son of Punjab Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kala Bandi, Thana Talwandi.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
70	Sarup Singh, son of Sadda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Banawara, Thana Boha	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
71	Phuman Singh, son of Harnam Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sindoha, Thana Talwandi.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Ditto.	
72	Pal Singh, son of Dewa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jalaldibag, Thana Bhadaur.	In Jail, 29th October 1914.	Bhistupur, by Police.	
73	Bijla Singh, son of Bhagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jatra, Thana Tilwandi.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge .	Bullet wound, right forearm.
74	Jewan Singh, son of Sujan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kabybandar, Thana Tilwandi.	In Jail 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
75	Nar Singh, son of Sarmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ralla. Thana Bhikhi.	In Jail, 8th October 1914	Midnapur, by Police.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner, Father's name, if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ferozepore.			
76	Sunder Singh, son of Varyam Singh.	Sandu Sikh, village Ajitwal, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	One cut on the back.
77	Dalel Singh, son of Bishen Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Alamwala, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
78	Nand Singh, son of Gujjar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ganga, Thana Kotkapura.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
79	Sucha Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Machhike, Thana Nehalwala.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Ristupur, 24-Parganas, Rural Police and Constables.	
80	Channan Singh, son of Jagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Takhaonwadh, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
81	Kapur Singh, son of Santa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Laupur, Thana Nyalewala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto	
82	Iswar Singh, son of Anokh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rauli, Thana Moga.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
83	Indar Singh, son of Varyam Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rama Thana Nehalwala.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Ditto.	
84	Sahjada Singh, son of Ganda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ablоo, Thana Khokapura.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto	
85	Govind Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ware. Thana Dharamkota	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
86	Meth Singh, son of Wazir Singh.	Khatri Sikh, village Tharaj, Thana Bagewala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
87	Ram Singh, son of Bhola Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Barangore, by Police	
88	Kehar Singh, son of Lal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
89	Lakhraj Singh, son of Nanda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Meraj, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Ditto.	
90	Mala Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jainelwala. Thana Bagewala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914	Behala, 24-Parganas by Police.	
91	Mit Singh, son of Hamira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bagipura. Thana Moga.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
92	Nand Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Brahmin Sikh, village Laira, Thana Jira.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
93	Sohan Singh, son of Dhan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bandala, Thana Zira.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
94	Hira Singh, son of Prom Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Behala, by Police.	
95	Gurmukh Singh, son of Kawal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
96	Puran Singh, son of Burh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kolya, Thana Bagewala.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
97	Dewa Singh, son of Burh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Langeana, Thana Bagaponana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
98	Kissen Singh, son of Pova Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jeonwala, Thana Kotkapuru.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	

Serial No	Name of prisoners ; Father's name, if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full ; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ferozpur—contd.			
99	Gurmukh Singh, son of Kharag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Vare, Thana Dharamkota.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapore, by Police.	
100	Kehar Singh, son of Santa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rode, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
101	Bhagwan Singh, son of Buta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Alamwala, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
102	Kehr Singh, son of Bhan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rode, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
103	Jaimal Singh, son of Hukuma Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lungeana, Thana Bagapurana	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
104	Munshiram, son of Paras Ram.	Brahman, village Kotla, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 15th October 1914.	Metiabruz. by Police.	
105	Indar Singh, son of Suha Singh.	Kariga- Sikh, village Dunnewara, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
106	Darbara Singh, son of Ram Singh	Jat Sikh, village Mallan Thana Bhaidakote.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Serakole Beat house, Magrahat, 24-Parganas.	One contused wound on the abdomen said to have been inflicted by grazing of the bullet and one incised wound, left forearm.
107	Chandan Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kisenpura, Thana Dharamkot.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge. by 16th Rajputs.	
108	Ram Ratan, son of Ami Chand.	Bania, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Maheshtala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
109	Nahan Singh, son of Sucheta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ablu Thana Kotkapura.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
110	Ramjidas, son of Sant Ram.	Brahman, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.		
111	Bishon Singh, son of Sadhu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chuhurchak, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	Bullet wound right arm
		Ludhiana.			
112	Gurmukh Singh, son of Ushnak Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lalta, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
113	Lal Singh, son of Lehora Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Man, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Supdt. of Police.	
114	Lal Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Naitowli, Thana Delon.	In Jail, 7th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
115	Harnam Singh, son of Narain Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gujrawal, Thana Delu.	In Jail, 11th October 1914.	Manbhum, by Police.	
116	Sundar Singh, son of Gushar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chimna, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 11th October 1914.	Manbhum, by Police.	One cut-wound on his right sole (*vide* order sheet, dated 11th October 1914.)

Serial No.	Name of prisoner; Father's name, if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ludhiana—contd.			
117	Sher Singh, son of Kabu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kamalpur, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
118	Sundar Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Man, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Supdt. of Police.	
119	Baroo, son of Henna	Arai Mahomedan, village Dholewal, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
120	Dhan Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Acharwal, Thana Roykote.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Supdt. of Police.	
121	Natha Singh, son of Buta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chakar, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
122	Puran Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Janetpura, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
123	Dhyan Singh, son of Amar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kuman, Thana Roykote.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
124	Bir Singh, son of Khajana Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gura, Thana Jigraon.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
125	Hasiar Singh, son of Indra Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kalar, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 18th October 1914.	Garden Reach, by Police.	
126	Kehar Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Acharwal, Thana Rakote.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
127	Hira Singh, son of Chandra Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nata, Thana Ludhiana	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
128	Pratap Singh, son of Jagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nathowal, Thana Rakote	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Ditto.	
129	Pala Singh, son of Saha Chand.	Jat Sikh, village Lohara Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
130	Prem Singh, son of Nihal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jawaddi, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
131	Mal Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Acharwal, Thana Roykote.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Behala, by Police.	
132	Kaka Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Doba, Thana Ludhiana	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Ditto.	
133	Pakhar Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Pandori, Thana Dhakhe.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
134	Natha Singh, son of Sudh Singh.	Chhirube Sikh, village Bopara, Thana Koto.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Ditto.	
135	Jati Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Boppara, Thana Raikot	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Ditto	Bullet wound on the right shoulder.
136	Mal Singh, son of Sundar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lakha, Thana Rakote.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge	Bullet wound, left calf.
137	Tara Singh, son of Khan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Alunemaine, Thana Khanna.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
138	Pal Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rumi, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Budge Budge.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner; Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address— Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ludhiana—concld.			
139	Amir Mahammad, son of Khan Gul Mahammed Khan.	Pathan, Ludhiana, Mohalla Dhobwal, Ludhiana.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
140	Mastan Singh, son of Kakar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chodra, Thana Raikot.	In Jail, 24th October 1914.	Ludhiana, by Police.	
141	Arjun Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Sikh, village Taria, Thana Radhakote.	In Jail, 20th October 1914.	Budge Budge, by Police.	
		Faridkote Stat			
142	Narain Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Guniana, Thana Ninjawala.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Jingirpole, Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
143	Shazad Singh, son of Ganda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Abdu. Thana Kot-kapura.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
		Ambala.			
144	Kher Singh, son of Sibu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Pato, Thana Mamarakpur.	In Jail, 11th October 1914.	Howrah-Amta, by Police.	
145	Badan Singh, son of Hamel Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Salamatpur, Thana Khaira	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Mateaburuz, by Police.	
146	Kabil Singh, son of Mangal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Salamatpur, Thana Khair	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
147	Nand Singh, son of Kaka Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Salamatpur, Thana Kharar	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Bistupur, by Police.	
148	Hakim Singh, son of Lal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nanberia, Thana Khurarah.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
149	Karam, son of Sadi Khan	Mahomedan, village Dhaner, Padawar.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
150	Mongal Singh, son of Poopah Singh.	Sikh, village Dyarpur, P. S. Kalka, District Umballa.	In Jail, 31st October 1914.	Saudesh khali.	
		Jallundur.			
151	Kabil Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Haripore, Thana Adampur	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
152	Udhm Singh son of Suba Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khurdpore, Thana Adampur	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Howrah, by Police.	
153	Dalip Singh, *alias* Sarup Singh, son of Buta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khurdpore, Thana, Adampur	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police	
154	Mela Singh, son of Achar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khurdpore, Thana Adampur.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
155	Karam Singh, son of Sundar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rarka-Kalan, Thana Philawar	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
156	Inder Singh, son of Hamir Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bajjon, Thana Rahor.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
157	Bir Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kolar, Thana Nakodar	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Behala by Police.	
158	Byant Singh, son of Pal Singh.	Rajput Sikh, village Salu, Thana Rahor.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner; Father's name, if known.	Caste or race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jallundur—contd.			
159	Bidhi Singh, son of Hakim Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khordpur, Thana Adampur.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
160	Gurdit Singh, son of Kala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kolar, Thana Nakodar.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto	Bullet wound, left forearm.
161	Bhagwan Singh *alias* Bhan Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rapur, Thana Banga.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapur, by Police.	
162	Kartar Singh, son of Hardit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Musapur, Thana Banga.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
163	Dalip Singh, son of Gaila Singh	Jat Sikhh, village Budara, Thana Nurmahal.	In Jail, 7th October 1914.	Arambagh, by Police.	
164	Sundar Singh, son of Jawahir Singh.	Sikh Jat, village Kale, Thana Phillour.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
		Lahore.			
165	Nadd Singh *alias* Gurbaksh Singh, son of Jewant Singh.	Dhuna (ring makers), village Sarsing, Thana Khabra	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
166	Dogar Singh, son of Jiwan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gumakhe, Thana Bhaipheru.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
167	Bhan Singh, son of Mian Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kot Rai Budha, Thana Waltowar.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Metiaburuz, by Police.	
168	Mahen Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Parhana, Thana Kharda.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura. by Police.	
169	Harnam Singh, son of Bhur Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khalera (Ambisha), Thana Khalera (Ambisha)	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapur, by Police.	
170	Narain Singh, son of Balaka Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gorsingh, Thana Khalera (Amisha).	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
171	Narain Singh, son of Wadhawa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tonneor Dhon, Thana Khalra.	In Jail, 30th September 1914	Budge Budge.	
172	Sucha Singh, son of Ala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gorsingh, Thana Khalera.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto	One cut behind right ear.
173	Bhaghat Singh, son of Gurdetta.	Brahman Sikh, village Punia, Thana Bhaltua.	In Jail, 12th October 1914	Bankura, by Police.	
174	Surain Singh, son of Kuran Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bolana, Thana Khalera.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Lehala, by Police.	
175	Bagail Singh, son of Ghulla Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Punia, Thana Waltowa	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
176	India Singh, son of Wasawa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bhikhiwend, Thana Khalera.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
177	Sundar Singh, son of Hakim Singh.	Jat Sikh, Ichogil Village, Thana Jhunawa.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge.	Sent up by Jogin Singh.
178	Amar Singh, son of Khajan Singh.	Sidhu Sikh, village Sanpura, Thana Khalra.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghli, by Superintendent of Police.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoners; Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Lahore—contd.			
179	Bir Singh, son of Jwala Singh.	Jat Sikh, Kalhat, village Thana Barki.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.		
180	Jagat Singh, *alias* Joge Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Sikh, village Baggapura, Thana Patti.	In Jail, 29th October 1914	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police	
		Gurdaspur.			
181	Kissen Singh, son of Hem Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dhalla, Thana Batala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
182	Sundar Singh, son of Khan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bachoki, Thana Batala	Ditto	Ditto	Punctured wound behind left ear. Incised wound across left shoulder; also two cut wounds on the back of left, middle and ring fingers
		Gujrat.			
	Raja *alias* Karamdad, son of Aladatta *alias* Meherdin	Muhammadan (Gujjar), village Jhandu-Jhelum corrected to village Bhao, Thana Dinga Gujrat (Punjab).	In Jail, 29th September 1914	Budge Budge	
		Gujranwala.			
184	Narain Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Santpura, Thana Kamoki.	In Jail, 12th October 1914	Baukura, by Police	
		Hissar.			
185	Amar Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Talu, Thana Rhori	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Burdwan, by Police	
		Hoshiarpur			
186	Santa Singh, son of Hakim Singh	Jat Sikh, Nangal (Isserka), Thana Hariana.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	
187	Mangal Singh, son of Tehra Singh	Jat Sikh, village Mirzapur, Thana Gordiwala	In Jail, 30th October 1914.	Budge Budge	A bit eccentric
		Hyderabad (Sindh).			
188	Narain Das, son of Totiram.	Khatri Hindu, Manshukhani Lane Hyderabad (Sindh).	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Metiabruz, by Police.	
189	Jawahr Mal *alias* Professor J. T. Mansukhani, son of Totiram.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner; father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address — Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jhend State.			
190	Harjat Singh, son of Gulap Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Taddav, Thana Salewale, Jhend State.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	
		Kapurthala State.			
191	Ram Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tasapur, Thana Sultanpur, Kapurthala State	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
192	Puran Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Jat Sikh (also says Chehi Sikh), village Sidhan, Thana Kapurthala State	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	
		Lyalpur.			
193	Bela Singh, son of Amar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kakar, Thana Summundri, Lyallpur	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge	
		Nabha State.			
194	Nabkaul Singh, son of Alwal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Baini, Maharajki, Thana Tanola, Nabha	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
195	Surjan Singh, son of Ga a Singh	Jat Sikh, Burjuil, Thana Phul, Nabha State	In Jail, 2nd October 1914	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	
196	Sundar Singh, *alias* Nehal Singh, son of Golab Singh	Sikh, village Tawla, Thana Tanola	In Jail, 26th October 1914.	Metiabruz, by Police	
197	Pratap Singh, *alias* Bagu Singh, *alias* Bagel Singh, son of Gulab Singh *alias* Sundar Singh	Sikh, village Tawla, Thana Tanola	In Jail, 26th October 1914	Metiabruz, by Police.	
		Rawalpindi.			
198	Nanak Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Khatri Sikh, village Kahuta, Thana Kahuta, Rawalpindi	In Jail, 29th September 1914	Budge Budge	
		Sialkote.			
199	Mahaga Singh, son of Jamyal Singh.	Lubana Sikh, village Dinga, Thana Sidawari Miyani, Sialkote.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.		
		Shahpur.			
200	Bishan Das, son of Bulaki Ram	Rorah Khatri, village Chauki, Thana Khusab, Shahpur.	In Jail 30th September 1914	Budge Budge.	
		Kalsia State.			
201	Indar Singh, *alias* Tarlochan Singh, son of Ishar Singh, *alias* Partap Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chirikchubara, Thana Chirikchubara, Kalsia State.	In Jail, 1st October 1914	Budge Budge, by Police.	
202	Marik Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Gailen Sikh, village Jandiana, Thana Chirik, Kalsia State.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
203	Ram Singh, son of Chotu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dapar, Thana Deravasi, Kalsia State.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Baranagore, by Police.	

List of Sikhs in Medical College Hospital.

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Thana.	District.
204	Bahadur Singh	Chanda Singh	Jat	Gilanwali	Dhera Baba Nanak	Gurdaspur.
205	Pir Bux	Tedha	„	Nurenahal	Narmahal	Jullundar.
206	Hazara Singh	Tivan Singh	Rajput	Pasta	Phagwara	Kapurthala State.
207	Indar Singh	Sunder Singh	Jat	Thalwandi	Valtoha	Lahore.
208	Rala Singh	Bhir Singh	„	Depai	Dakha	Ludhiana.
209	Probha Singh	Kartar Singh	Rajput	Bahadurpur	Basi	Patiala State.
210	Mongal Singh	Taja Singh	Jat	Lakmipur	Rupa	Ambalia.
211	Badal Singh	Dewa Singh	„	Hoshiarpur	Kharar	Ambalia.

Names of passengers on the Komagata Maru *concerned in the riot at Budge Budge, who are dead.*

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police Station.	District.
1	Shihan Singh	Sewa Singh	Jat	Kut Data	Sarhali	Amritsar.
2	Bhagat Singh	Hira Singh	„	Rajiana	Moga	Ferozepore.
3	Arjun Singh	Lakh Singh	„	Dhude	Jullundhar	Jullundur.
4	Indar Singh	Ver Singh	„	Sidhwan	Rahon	Jallundur.
5	Narain Singh	Bachan Singh	„	Lanuage Dewa	Zira	Ferozepur.
6	Lachchman Singh	Dewa Singh	„	Mano Chahal	Taran-Taran	Amritsar.
7	Rur Singh	Labh Singh	„	Kanoke	Amritsar	„
8	Bhajan Singh	Anakh Singh	„	Rajiana	Dhanala	Nabha
9	Chanan Singh	Kahan Singh	„	Wazirke	Barnala	Patiala.
10	Shib Singh	Matab Singh	„	Nanke	Taran-Taran	Amritsar.
11	Rur Singh	Sher Singh	„	Langiana	Bajewala	Ferozepur.
12	Kakur Singh	Ram Singh	„	Pakhari	„	Faridkot.
13	Ishar Singh	Juva Singh	„	Manake Sidhu	Jagrou	Ludhiana.
14	Masta Singh	Bishen Singh	„	Lil Magri	Raikot	„
15	Kehar Singh	Jhanda Singh	„	Khemonana	...	Faridkot.
16	Rattan Singh *alias* Karam Singh.	Batan Singh	„	Jamser	Jullundur	Jullundur.
17	Tehal Singh	Ganda Singh	„	Ramvala	Sarhali	Amritsar (died in Hospital) of cholera.
18	Indra Singh	...	...	...	...	No signs of injury; died from drowning.
19	Unidentified.					
20						

List of 28 passengers on the S. S Komagata Maru *who are still at large.*

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Tahsil.	Remarks.
		Ambalia District.			
1	Kirpa Singh	Sher Singh	Miampur	Kharar.	
		Gujranwala District.			
2	Barkat Singh	Nabahu Singh	Sastpur	Gujranwala.	

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Tehsil.	Remarks.
		Hoshiarpur District.			
3	Mansha Singh . .	Mehtab Singh . .	Dhoda Majra .	Hoshiarpur.	
		Faridkot State.			
4	Ram Singh . .	Gurmukha Singh .	Ablu . . .	Faridkot.	
		Lahore District.			
5	Maya Singh . .	Hem Singh . .	Bhadana . .	Kasur.	
6	Banta Singh . .	Hakim Singh . .	Thatta . .	,,	
7	Nand Singh . .	Dhala Singh . .	Baler . . .	,,	
8	Bhag Singh . .	Ala Singh . . .	Samra . . .	,,	
		Patiala State.			
9	Santa Singh . .	Punjab Singh . .	Kurdi . . .	Barnala.	
10	Guna Singh . .	Lal Singh . .	Ghaleti . .	Pal.	
11	Arjan Singh . .	Gobind Singh . .	Khiala . .	Nausa.	
		Amritsar District.			
12	Vir Singh . . .	Lena Singh . .	Chambal . .	Tarn Tarn.	
13	Asa Singh . . .	Bhag Singh . .	Khordaia . .	,,	
14	Chhatar Singh . .	Nor Singh . . .	Sarhali . .	,,	
15	Gurdit Singh . .	Hukum Singh . .	,, . .	,,	
		Nabha State.			
16	Narayan Singh . .	Saltan Singh . .	Karyawala . .	Nabha.	
		Ferozepur District.			
17	Budha Singh . .	Prem Singh	Tungawala . .	Moga.	
18	Sher Singh . . .	Masa Singh .	,, . .	,,	
19	Karta Ram . .	Kahna Ram . .	. . .	,	
20	Ker Singh . . .	Suda Singh . .	Sota . . .	Mukhtesar.	
21	Paker Singh . .	Ram Singh . .	Jandiala . .	Faridkot.	
22	Daljit Singh . .	Mullukh Singh . .	Kauni . .	Mukhtesar.	
23	Bansi Lal . .	Ramji . . .	Tungawala . .	Moga.	
24	Sadha Singh . .	Kahn Singh . .	Chukarchak . .	,,	
		Ludhiana District.			
25	Lal Singh . . .	Gurmukh Singh . .	Khiali . .	Ludhiana.	
26	Bhagat Singh . .	Hemdat Singh . .	Senha . .	,,	
27	Harman Singh . .	Punjab Singh . .	Dholian . .	,,	
28	Puran Singh . .	Lal Singh . .	Chan . . .	Ludhiana . .	
29	Suntokh Singh . .	Bishen Singh . .	Kamalpur . .	Jagraon.	
30	Godi Ram . .	Bishen Ram . .	Panchr.al . .	,,	

The number of men actually believed to be at large is 28.

This list includes 2 dead bodies which were not identified, and so the number of those not yet accounted for is in excess of the number actually known to be at large.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 14th January 1915.

No. 90-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1094-W., dated the 17th December 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

Despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople summarising events leading up to rupture of relations with Turkey, and reply thereto.

London, November 20, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report on the circumstances which preceded and accompanied my departure from Constantinople on the 1st November.

On my return to my post on the 6th August, a fortnight after the outbreak of the European war, the situation was already such as to give ground for the apprehension that Turkey would be driven by Germany sooner or later to take part in it as her ally. The Ottoman army, under the supreme command of Enver Pasha who was entirely in German hands, had been mobilised, and although the Government had declared their intention of preserving their neutrality, they had taken no proper steps to ensure its maintenance. They had, on the contrary, jeopardised their ability to do so by the admission of the German warships "Goeben" and "Breslau" into the Dardanelles on the 10th August. Events have confirmed what I and my French and Russian colleagues constantly impressed upon the Grand Vizier and other Ministers at the time, that so long as the German Admiral and crews remained on board the German warships, the German Government were masters of the situation, and were in a position to force the hand of the Turkish Government if at any given moment it suited them to do so.

So far as the Grand Vizier was concerned, the warning fell upon deaf ears, and it was at no time possible to persuade His Highness to admit that he would not be able to control developments to which he was himself opposed and which had not the approval of the whole Government. It is quite possible that he was sincere in this conviction, but he was fully alive to the precarious nature of his own position and to the fact that any real attempt on his part to run counter to the policy of Enver Pasha and the military authorities would have meant his elimination. This event would have brought

matters to a head at once, which would have been contrary to the policy of the allied Powers of postponing for as long as possible, if they were unable to avert altogether, the intervention of Turkey in the war, with the vast and complicated issues involved in the raising of the Eastern question, so that my rôle and that of my French and Russian colleagues, with whom I acted in complete accord throughout, was necessarily restricted to one of remonstrance and to an endeavour to expose and defeat the German intrigues.

In pursuance of a long-prepared policy, the greatest pressure was at once exercised by Germany to force Turkey into hostilities. German success in the European war was said to be assured. The perpetual menace to Turkey from Russia might, it was suggested, be averted by a timely alliance with Germany and Austria. Egypt might be recovered for the Empire. India and other Moslem countries represented as groaning under Christian rule might be kindled into a flame of infinite possibilities for the Caliphate of Constantinople. Turkey would emerge from the war the one great Power of the East, even as Germany would be the one great Power of the West. Such was the substance of German misrepresentations. It is a matter of common consent that Enver Pasha, dominated by a quasi-Napoleonic ideal, by political Pan-Islamism, and by a conviction of the superiority of the German arms, was from the first a strong partisan of the German alliance. How far his several colleagues and other directing spirits outside the Ministry entered into his views is to some extent a matter of speculation; but it may be taken as certain that the Sultan, the Heir Apparent, the Grand Vizier, Djavid Bey, a majority of the Ministry, and a considerable section of the Committee of Union and Progress were opposed to so desperate an adventure as war with the allies. At what moment Talaat Bey, the most powerful civilian in the Cabinet and the most conspicuous of the Committee leaders, finally threw in his lot with the war party cannot be ascertained precisely. His sympathies were undoubtedly with them from the beginning, but the part which he actually played in the earlier stages is shrouded in mystery. I have reason to think that for some time he may have thought it possible, by steering a middle course, to postpone a decision until it was clearer what would be the result of the European war; and he may well have been anxious to gain time and to secure in exchange for Turkeys's adhesion to the German cause something more solid than promises. These were tendered, indeed, on a lavish scale, but I am not aware that they were given in a form which could be considered binding. It is certain in any case that Talaat Bey's hesitations were overcome, and that he had definitely joined the conspiracy to bring about war this autumn some three weeks before the crisis was precipitated.

Whatever the views of individual Ministers or others may have been, the Turkish Government made no effort to emancipate themselves from German influence or to stem the tide of its progress. The material hold established by the introduction of the two German ships was on the contrary allowed to be strengthened. Not only did these ships remain under effective German control, but a strong German element was imported into the remainder of the fleet, even before the British naval mission, which had been reduced to impotence by order of the Minister of Marine, had been recalled by His Majesty's Government. Large numbers of Germans were imported from Germany as unostentatiously as possible, to be employed in the forts of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and at other crucial points. Numerous German merchant vessels, of which the most important were the "Corcovado" and the "General," served as bases of communication and as auxiliaries to what had become, in effect, a German Black Sea Fleet. Secret communications with the German General Staff were established at the outbreak of the war by means of the wireless apparatus of the "Corcovado," which was anchored opposite the German Embassy at Therapia, and which was continuously used for this among other purposes throughout the whole period under review, in spite of my urgent representations and those of my French and Russian colleagues. Other German ships played with the Turkish flag as they pleased, in order to facilitate their voyages or cloak their real character while in port, and a department was constituted at the German Embassy for the purpose of requisitioning supplies for the use of the German Government and their ships. All these things were tolerated by a complaisant Turkish Government, who appeared to be indifferent to the incessant encroachments on their sovereignty if not to welcome them.

On land, the officers of the German military mission displayed a ubiquitous activity. Their supremacy at the Ministry of War, combined with the close co-operation which existed between them and the Militarist party, made it easy to fortify an already strong position. Acting in conjunction with other less accredited agents of their own nationality, they were the main organisers of those military preparations in Syria which so directly menaced Egypt, and which became a serious source of preoccupation and a constant theme of my remonstrances.

The evidence of these preparations became daily more convincing. Emissaries of Enver Pasha were present on the frontier, bribing and organising the Bedouins. Warlike stores were despatched south, and battalions of regular troops were posted at Rafah, whilst the Syrian and Mosul army corps were held in readiness to move south at short notice. The Syrian towns were full of German officers, who were provided with large sums of money for suborning the local chiefs. As an illustration of the thoroughness of the German preparations, I was credibly informed that orders were given to obtain estimates for the making of Indian military costumes at Aleppo in order to simulate the appearance of British Indian Troops. Under directions from the Central Government the civil authorities of the Syrian coast towns removed all their archives and ready money to the interior, and Moslem families were warned to leave to avoid the consequences of bombardment by the British fleet. The Khedive himself was a party to the conspiracy, and arrangements were actually made with the German Embassy for his presence with a military expedition across the frontier.

However difficult it would have been for the Ottoman Government to regain their control over the armed forces of the State after the arrival of the "Goeben" and "Breslau," the insidious

campaign carried on with their encouragement by means of the press, the preachers in the mosques, and the pamphleteers, is evidence that its most powerful members were in sympathy with the anti-British movement. I had, indeed, actual proof of the inspiration by Talaat Bey and Djemal Pasha of articles directed against Great Britain. Every agency which could be used to stimulate public opinion in favour of Germany and to inflame it against the allies was set at work with the connivance, and often with the co-operation, of the Turkish authorities. All the Turkish newspapers in Constantinople became German organs; they glorified every real or imaginary success of Germany or Austria; they minimised everything favourable to the allies.

The enclosures in an earlier despatch will have shown to what depths of scurrility some of the more corrupt and unbridled of them descended in their onslaughts on Great Britain, and how unequally the censors of the press held the balance when exercising their practically unlimited powers. The provincial papers were no less enthusiastically pro-German; the semi-official telegraphic agency, which is practically worked by the Ministry of the Interior, was placed at the disposal of German propaganda. Through these agencies unlimited use was made of Turkey's one concrete and substantial grievance against Great Britain as distinguished from other European Powers, that is, the detention of the "Sultan Osman" and the "Reshadie" at the beginning of the European war. Other grievances, older and less substantial, were raked out of the past; and the indictment of Great Britain and her allies was completed by a series of inventions and distortions of the truth designed to represent them as the enemy, not merely of Turkey, but of the whole of Islam. Attacks of the latter kind became especially frequent in the latter half of October, and were undoubtedly directly inspired by Germany. My urgent representations to the Grand Vizier and to Talaat Bey, both verbal and written, had hardly even a temporary effect in checking this campaign.

It may seem strange that, thus equipped and thus abetted, those who sought to involve Turkey in the European war failed so long to achieve their object. The reasons were manifold. As I have already indicated, the party which stood for neutrality contained men who, lacking though they were in any material means of enforcing their views, could not easily be ignored. By whatever various routes they may have been arrived at, the ideas of these men coincided with a body of less sophisticated and hardly articulate opinion which, however wounded by England's action in preventing delivery of the "Sultan Osman" and the "Reshadie," could still not reconcile itself to a war with England and France. In my despatch of the 22nd September I had the honour to report how frankly and how emphatically the Sultan himself voiced this feeling in conversation with me. There can be little doubt that the Grand Vizier exercised what influence he had in favour of neutrality. Djavid Bey, the Minister of Finance, whose influence in favour of neutrality was of weight as representing the Jewish element, and whose arguments in favour of peace were supported by the fact that Turkey was already absolutely bankrupt, and not in a position to embark upon war with the allies, became towards the end so formidable an obstacle to the fulfilment of the German plan that instructions were sent from Berlin to force his resignation.

Again, seriously convinced as most prominent Turks appear to have been of the ultimate success of Germany, their confidence could not but be a little dashed by the actual course of events in the two main theatres of war; and the more thoughtful realized that even in the event of Germany being victorious, the fact of Turkey having fought by her side would not necessarily ensure any advantage to the Ottoman Empire. As for the Germans themselves, it was true, as I have said, that they could at any moment force Turkey to march with them, but to do so before every means of suasion had proved useless would obviously not have been politic. It was clearly only in the last resort that the Monarch whom Pan-Islamic pro-Germans acclaimed as the hope of Islam, and whom the devout in some places had been taught to regard as hardly distinguishable from a true believer, would run the risk of scandalising the Moslem world, whom he hoped to set ablaze to the undoing of England, Russia, and France, by using the guns of the "Geoben" to force the hands of the Sultan-Caliph. But the factor which more than any other delayed the realisation of the German plans, and which enabled me and my French and Russian colleagues to protract the crisis until they could only be realized in such a way as to open the eyes of the Moslem world to the real nature of the conspiracy, was the inherent tendency of Turkish statesmen to procrastinate, in the hope that by playing off one side against the other they might gain more in the long run.

However slender the chances in our favour, it was obviously my duty, in conjunction with my French and Russian colleagues, to support and encourage by all possible means those forces which were obscurely striving for the preservation of peace.

If this policy necessarily involved the acceptance of acts on the part of the Ottoman Government which, in ordinary circumstances, would have called for more than remonstrance and the reservation of our rights, and which it would have been easy to make the occasion of a rupture of relations, the patience displayed by the allies was justified by the results achieved.

Although unsuccessful in averting war, two objects of main importance were gained by delaying its commencement. On the one hand, the allied Powers are now in a position to deal with the problem with a freer hand, and, on the other, Germany has been forced to show her cards and to act independently of a majority of the Turkish Cabinet.

Under the stress of events in the main theatre of the war, and owing to the vital necessity of providing a diversion in the Near East, Germany was constrained to intensify still further their pressure on the Turks. During the first three weeks of October their pressure took yet another form, and a new weight was cast into the scale by the importation into Constantinople, with every circumstance of secrecy, of large quantities of bullion consigned to the German Ambassador and delivered under military guard at the Deutsche Bank. The total amount was estimated at some 4,000,000*l*. This sum was far

more than was necessary for the maintenance of the German military and naval establishments, and I have every reason to believe that a definite arrangement was arrived at between the Germans and a group of Ministers, including Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and Djemal Pasha, that Turkey should declare war as soon as the financial provision should have attained a stated figure. My information establishes the fact that a climax was reached about the middle of the third week in October, when it had been decided to confront the Grand Vizier with the alternative of complicity or resignation, and that only the Russian successes on the Vistula, or some other more obscure cause, prevented this plan from being carried out.

Whatever the exact history of the first three weeks of October, it is certain that on or about the 26th of that month the German conspirators realised that the pace must be forced by still more drastic measures than they had yet used, and that any further attempts to win over the Grand Vizier and the Turkish Government as a whole to their ideas and to induce them to declare war would be useless. On that afternoon an important meeting of Committee leaders was held, at which Enver Pasha was present, but which only decided to send Halil Bey, the President of the Chamber, on a mission to Berlin. In the circles in which this decision became known it was regarded as a partial triumph for the Peace party, and as a fresh attempt to gain time for the sake either of mere procrastination or of securing more concrete offers from Germany. Be that as it may, Halil Bey never left on his mission, and it is believed that its abandonment was due to a more than usually blunt hint from the German representative in Constantinople. Whilst Constantinople generally was comforting itself with the reflection that nothing could well happen until after the four days' Bairam festival, beginning on the 30th October, two events of capital importance occurred.

On the morning of the 29th I received intelligence from Egypt of the incursion into the Sinai peninsula of an armed body of 2,000 Bedouins, who had occupied the wells of Magdaba, and whose objective was an attack upon the Suez Canal. On learning this news I at once proceeded to the Yali of the Grand Vizier, to acquaint him of the serious consequences which must ensue if the expedition were not at once recalled. His Highness received the intelligence with every appearance of surprise. He emphatically disclaimed all knowledge of it, and gave me the most solemn assurance that if the facts were as stated he would at once issue orders for the withdrawal of the invading party. He assured me once more that nothing was further from the intention of the Government than war with Great Britain. It was unthinkable, he said, that an expedition of this kind could have been organised by any member of the Government; and he felt certain that if anything of the kind had occurred, it could only have been a raid by irresponsible Bedouins. I told his Highness that I feared that he deceived himself. I reminded him of the various occasions on which he had given me similar assurances, and of the negative results of the instructions which he had given on previous occasions. I warned him of the disastrous consequences to the Ottoman Empire of a crisis which could not now be long postponed unless he and the friends of peace were prepared to take some serious stand against the conspiracy of which I was fully cognisant, to involve it irretrievably in the general war. On this, as on every occasion of my interviews with the Grand Vizier, I was impressed with his inability to realise the facts or to disabuse himself of the conviction, in spite of his many unfortunate experiences, that he would be able, in a really serious crisis, to exert his authority with effect.

The second event of capital importance was the attack on Odessa and other Russian ports in the Black Sea on the morning of the same day, the 29th October. It is now certain that the actual orders for these attacks were given by the German Admiral on the evening of the 27th October, but it was not until after they had actually taken place that is, on the afternoon of the 29th October, when news of the raid on Odessa was telegraphed to me direct by Mr. Consul General Roberts, that my Russian and French colleagues and myself realised that the die had actually been cast and the crisis that we had so long feared and striven to avert had occurred. Immediately on receiving the news M. Bompard and I called on M. de Giers and decided to ask for authority from our respective Governments to confront the Porte with the alternative of rupture or dismissal of the German naval and military missions. On the morning of the 30th, however, I learnt from my Russian colleague that he had received instructions from his Government immediately to ask for his passports. He had written to the Grand Vizier to ask for an interview, which His Highness had begged him to postpone until the following day owing to indisposition. The instructions of my Russian colleague being in a categorical form, he had therefore been constrained to address a note to the Grand Vizier demanding his passports; and I and my French colleague, acting on the instructions with which the Ambassadors of the allied Powers had at my suggestion already been furnished to leave Constantinople simultaneously, should any one of them be compelled to ask for his passports owing either to a Turkish declaration of war or to some intolerable act of hostility, decided without further delay to write to the Grand Vizier and ask in our turn for interviews to enable us to carry out these instructions. In view of His Highness's indisposition we had not expected to be received that day, but a few hours later the Grand Vizier sent us word that he would, nevertheless, be glad to see us, and notwithstanding the excuse which he had made earlier in the day he received the Russian Ambassador also in the course of the afternoon. My interview with the Grand Vizier partly coincided with that of M. de Giers, and preceded that of M. Bompard. It was of a painful description. His Highness convinced me of his sincerity in disclaiming all knowledge of or participation in the events which had led to the rupture, and entreated me to believe that the situation was even now not irretrievable. I replied that the time had passed for assurances. The crisis which I had predicted to His Highness at almost every interview which I had had with him since my return had actually occurred, and unless some adequate satisfaction were immediately given by the dismissal of the German missions, which could alone prevent the recurrence of attempts upon Egyptian territory and attacks on Russia, war with the allies was inevitable. My Russian colleague had already demanded his passports, and I must, in

pursuance of the instructions I had received, follow the same course. The Grand Vizier again protested that even now he could undo what the War party had done without his knowledge or consent. In reply to the doubt which I expressed as to the means at his disposal, he said that he had on his side moral forces which could not but triumph, and that he meant to fight on to the end. He did not, indeed, hint at a possibility of immediately dismissing the German mission, but he informed me that there was to be a meeting of the Council at his house that evening, when he would call upon his colleagues to support him in his determination to avert war with the allied Powers.

The Council was duly held, and, as he had predicted, the majority of the Ministers supported the Grand Vizier, who made a strong appeal in favour of peace, and was seconded by Djavid Bey. But the powerlessness of the Sultan's Ministers to do more than vote in the Council Chamber was evident. The question of dismissing the German naval officers was discussed, but no decision to do so was taken, and no Minister ventured even to propose the expulsion of the military mission. In the interval the War party had sealed their resolution to go forward, by publishing a communiqué in which it was stated that the first acts of hostility in the Black Sea had come from the Russian side. Untrue and grotesque as it was, this invention succeeded in deceiving many of the public.

It is not possible to establish by proof which of the Ministers had pre-knowledge of the German admiral's *coup*, but it may be regarded as certain that Enver Pasha was aware of it, and highly probable that Talaat Bey was also an accomplice.

The story of a Russian provocation was plainly an afterthought, and if the official report of the Russian Government were not sufficient to disprove it, I could produce independent evidence to show that the orders to begin hostilities were given at the mouth of the Bosphorus on the evening of the 27th October, as the result of a conspiracy hatched between the German representatives in Constantinople and a small and unscrupulous Turkish faction.

My Russian colleague left Constantinople without incident on the evening of the 31st October. My own departure was eventually arranged for the following evening, when I left for Dedeagatch, accompanied by my staff of sixty officials and their families, the British advisers in the service of the Turkish Government and some other British subjects also travelled with me. My French colleague and his staff left by the same train.

Owing to the wanton refusal of the military authorities at the last moment to allow the departure of a great number of British and French subjects who were to have left by an earlier train than that which had been placed at my disposal, the station was for some hours the scene of indescribable confusion and turmoil.

My protests and those of the French Ambassador were disregarded, and after protracted discussion, we agreed to leave matters in the hands of the United States Ambassador, who undertook to use all his influence to procure the departure of our fellow subjects on the following day. The "sous-chef de protocole" of the Sublime Porte and the "chef de cabinet particulier" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were sent to bid farewell to M Bompard and myself at the railway station, and two Secretaries of the Political Department of the Ministry accompanied us to the frontier.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the assistance which I have received from Mr. Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador. During the last two days especially the difficulties arising out of the abnormality of the situation would have been immeasurably greater had it not been for his invaluable help and his untiring efforts on behalf of myself and my staff We are heavily indebted not only to Mr. Morgenthau himself, but to every member of the United States Embassy. It is entirely owing to their exertions that the British and French subjects who were detained at the station on the night of my departure were allowed to leave on the following evening.

Before concluding this despatch I desire also to place on record my sense of the cheerful courage displayed by the British community in Constantinople, as well as in other towns, during the whole of this trying period. A large proportion of them have suffered severely in their business from the instability of the situation in Turkey. Many have suffered heavily and more directly by the military requisitions which from the beginning of August were carried out in an inconceivably arbitrary manner. By the suppression of the Capitulations all saw themselves deprived at a moment's notice of the secular privileges which had hitherto secured the persons and the property of foreigners against caprice and injustice. But they have one and all faced these adversities with a reasonable and manly fortitude.

Shortly after my return to my post, I recommended those British subjects who applied to me for advice to send home, when opportunity offered, those members of their families who had no particular reason to stay in the country.

A certain number left during the autumn, and many have left since. Those who have chosen to stay, or who have not been in a position to leave, remain under the protection of the United States Ambassador. As regards the British community at Bagdad, I instructed the acting British consul-general at Bagdad, early in October, to charter a steamer for the conveyance to the coast of any British subjects who might wish to leave. A large number of British and British-Indian subjects availed themselves of this opportunity.

I cannot conclude this report without calling your attention to the zeal shown by the junior members of my staff, including Mr. Ovey, Lord Gerald Wellesley, Mr. Charles Lister, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Astell, and by Mr. Fuller, Archivist to His Majesty's Embassy, in the performance of their duties in the Chancery, as well as to the able and conscientious work of the members of the Dragomanate and consulate-general.

The Chancery was greatly assisted by the voluntary help kindly offered to them by Judge Cator, the Rev. Canon Whitehouse, Chaplain to His Majesty's Embassy, and by Dr. Clemow, Physician to His Majesty's Embassy, as well as by Mr. Weakley, Commercial Attaché.

I need not do more than refer to the work of Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe Owen, Military Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy, whose information respecting the military preparations was often obtained with considerable difficulty.

I should like to place on record my high appreciation of the conduct of His Majesty's consular officers throughout the Ottoman Empire during the whole period of the crisis. They one and all performed their often difficult duties with zeal and discretion. I was especially indebted to Mr. Cumberbatch, His Majesty's consul-general at Beirut, Mr. Heathcote Smith, acting British consul-general at Smyrna, and to Mr. Palmer, vice-consul at the Dardanelles, for the valuable information which they supplied.

I would wish to bring to your particular notice the services rendered by Mr. Ryan, Acting First Dragoman of His Majesty's Embassy. His ability, knowledge of Turkey, sound judgment and untiring industry, were of invaluable assistance to me, and are deserving of your special commendation

I have, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

No. 2.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

Foreign Office. December 4, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 20th ultimo, in which you summarise the events since your return to your post on the 16th August last until your departure on the 1st November.

I have read with great appreciation and pleasure of the invaluable assistance rendered to your Excellency in the difficult circumstances of your departure by the United States Ambassador and every member of the United States Embassy, and I have already requested the United States Government to convey to Mr. Morgenthau the most sincere thanks of His Majesty's Government for the valuable services rendered by His Excellency on that occasion, and subsequently in helping the British community to leave Constantinople.

I have also been much gratified to receive your Excellency's testimony of the cheerful courage of the British community in Turkey under exceptionally trying circumstances, and I have noted with great satisfaction your Excellency's appreciation of the valuable services of the embassy and consulate staff, and of the members of His Majesty's consular service throughout the Ottoman Empire.

I desire also to convey to your Excellency my high sense of the marked ability, patience, and discretion shown by your Excellency in carrying out, in the face of great difficulties, the policy of His Majesty's Government. War was eventually forced by wanton and unprovoked hostilities of the Turkish fleet under German inspiration and orders, but it was the desire of His Majesty's Government to avoid a rupture with Turkey; and your Excellency rightly directed all your efforts to encourage those influences at Constantinople that were moderate and reasonable. To your efforts it was at any rate in some degree due that the inevitable catastrophe did not occur sooner.

I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

No. 91-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 90-W., dated the 14th January 1915, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

Diplomatic correspondence respecting the war published by the French Government.

CHAPTER I.

WARNINGS (1913).

No. 1.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin, to M. Jonnart, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, March 17, 1913.

OUR naval and military attachés are sending to their respective Ministers reports on the new German military law. I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of Your Excellency to these important documents.

The consideration of the financial expedients by which Germany intends to provide for these military measures is the sole cause of the delay in the publication of the definite proposals of the Government. In spite of the patriotism with which the rich classes affect to accept the sacrifices asked of them, they are none the less, particularly the business circles, dissatisfied with the financial measures which have been announced, and they feel that a compulsory levy imposed in times of peace creates a formidable precedent for the future. On the other hand, the Federal Governments have strongly opposed an innovation which grants to the Empire resources derived from direct taxation. Hitherto, taxation of this kind has been reserved to the Federal States, and the latter see in the surrender of this principle a new declaration of the corporate unity (*personalité*) of the Empire, constituting a distinct diminution of their own sovereign power.

However this may be, in increasing the strength of the German army the Empire desires to leave nothing to chance in the event of a possible crisis.

The German changes have produced a result unexpected by that country, *viz.*, the proposal of the Government of the Republic to re-establish the three years' service, and the manly determination with which this proposal has been welcomed in France. The surprise occasioned by these proposals has been utilized by the Imperial Government for the purpose of insisting on the absolute necessity of an increase of German military strength the German proposals are represented as a reply to our own. The reverse is the case, since the immense military effort which France is undertaking is but the consequence of German initiative.

The Imperial Government is constantly rousing patriotic sentiment. Every day the Emperor delights to revive memories of 1813. Yesterday evening a military tattoo went through the streets of Berlin, and speeches were delivered in which the present situation was compared to that of a hundred years ago. The trend of public opinion will find an echo in the speeches which will be delivered next month in the Reichstag, and I have reason to fear that the Chancellor himself will be forced to allude in his statements to the relations of France and Germany. It was of course to be expected that national patriotism would be worked up just when fresh sacrifices are being required, but to compare the present time to 1813 is to misuse an historical analogy. If, to-day, there is anything corresponding to the movement which a hundred years ago roused Germans to fight the man of genius who aspired to universal dominion, it is in France that such a counterpart would have to be sought, since the French nation seeks but to protect itself against the domination of force.

Nevertheless, it is true that the state of public opinion in both countries makes the situation grave.

JULES CAMBON

ENCLOSURE 1.

Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Serret, Military Attaché to the Embassy of the French Republic at Berlin to M. Étienne, Minister of War.

Berlin, March 15, 1913.

THE patriotic movement which has manifested itself in France has caused real anger in certain circles.

I do not, indeed, mean to say that the virulent article in the *Kolnische Zeitung* is the expression of prevalent opinion. It is rather the angry outburst of an impulsive journalist, which has been immediately disavowed by the Government.

However, in spite of its want of good manners the article in the *Kolnische Zeitung* cannot be disregarded; several important newspapers have approved of its substance, if not of its form, and it appears to express a real feeling, a latent anger.

It is interesting to note this fact, because it throws very vivid light on the meaning of the present armaments.

For some time now it has been quite a common thing to meet people who declare that the military plans of France are extraordinary and unjustified. In a drawing room a member of the Reichstag who is not a fanatic, speaking of the three years' service in France, went so far as to say, "It is a provocation; we will not allow it." More moderate persons, military and civil, glibly voice the opinion that France with her forty million inhabitants has no right to compete in this way with Germany.

To sum up, people are angry, and this anger is not caused by the shrieking of certain French papers, to which sober-minded people pay little attention. It is a case of vexation. People are angry at realising that in spite of the enormous effort made last year, continued and even increased this year, it will probably not be possible this time to outrun France completely.

To outdistance us—since we neither will nor can be allied with her, is Germany's real aim. I cannot insist too much on the fact that the impending legislation, which French public opinion is too apt to consider as a spontaneous outburst, is but the inevitable and expected consequence of the law of June 1912.

This law, while creating two new army corps, had deliberately, according to German fashion, left regiments and other large units incomplete. It was evident that there would be no long delay in filling in the gaps * The Balkan crisis, coming just at the right moment, furnished a wonderful opportunity for exploiting the centenary of the War of Liberation, and obtaining with greater ease sacrifices through the memory of those made in days gone by, and that too at a time when Germany was opposed to France.

In order to show clearly the genesis of this military programme, I beg to recall what was written by my predecessor Colonel Pelle a year ago, when the law of 1912 was published:

"We are discovering every day how deep and lasting are the feelings of injured pride and revenge provoked against us by the events of last year.

"The Treaty of the 4th November 1911 has proved a complete disillusion.

"The feeling is the same in all parties. All Germans, even the Socialists, bear us a grudge for having taken away their share in Morocco.

"It seemed, a year or so ago, as if the Germans had set out to conquer the world. They considered themselves so strong that no one would dare to oppose them. Limitless possibilities were opening out for German manufactures, German trade, German expansion.

"Needless to say, these ideas and ambitions have not disappeared to-day. Germany always requires outlets for commercial and colonial expansion. They consider that they are entitled to them, because their population is increasing every day because the future belongs to them. They consider us, with our forty million inhabitants, as a second rate power.

"In the crisis of 1911, however, this second rate power successfully withstood them, and the Emperor and the Government gave way. Public opinion has forgiven neither them nor us. *People are determined that such a thing shall never happen again.*"

And at the moment when the second and formidable part of the programme is about to be realised, when German military strength is on the point of acquiring that final superiority which, should the occasion arise, would force us to submit to humiliation or destruction, France suddenly refuses to abdicate, and shows, as Renan said, "her eternal power of renaissance and resurrection." The disgust of Germany can well be understood.

Of course the Government points to the general situation in Europe and speaks of the "Slav Peril." As far as I can see, however, public opinion really seems indifferent to this "Peril," and yet it has accepted with a good grace, if not with welcome, the enormous burdens of these two successive laws.

On the 10th March last, being the centenary of the *levée en masse* of Germany against France, in spite of a downpour of rain, a huge crowd surged to the military parade in front of the Schloss, in the middle of the Tiergarten, in front of the statues of Queen Louise and Frederick William III. which were surrounded by heaps of flowers.

These anniversaries, recalling as they do the fight with France, will be repeated the whole year through. In 1914 there will be a centenary of the first campaign in France, the first entry of the Prussians into Paris.

To sum up, if public opinion does not actually point at France, as does the *Kolnische Zeitung*, we are in fact, and shall long remain the nation aimed at. Germany considers that for our forty millions of inhabitants our place in the sun is really too large.

* The problem which is set us to-day would, therefore, only be set again a few years later, and in a much more acute fashion, since the decrease of our contingents is continually lowering the number of our effectives on a peace footing.

Germans wish for peace—so they keep on proclaiming, and the Emperor more than anyone—but they do not understand peace as involving either mutual concessions or a balance of armaments. They want to be feared and they are at present engaged in making the necessary sacrifices. If on some occasion their national vanity is wounded, the confidence which the country will feel in the enormous superiority of its army will be favourable to an explosion of national anger, in the face of which the moderation of the Imperial Government will perhaps be powerless.

It must be emphasized again that the Government is doing everything to increase patriotic sentiment by celebrating with eclat all the various anniversaries of 1813.

The trend of public opinion would result in giving a war a more or less national character. By whatever pretext Germany should justify the European conflagration, nothing can prevent the first decisive blows being struck at France.

ENCLOSURE II.

M. de Faramond, Naval Attaché to the French Embassy at Berlin, to M. Baudin, Minister of Marine.

Berlin, March 15, 1913.

IN reporting on the examination of the Naval Budget by the Financial Committee of the Reichstag, I said that no Naval law would be introduced this year having as its object an increase of the fleet, and that the whole of the military effort would be directed against us.

Although the new Bill, having for its object the increase of the German effectives, has not yet been presented to the Reichstag, we know that it deals with "an increase of military strength of immense scope" to use the expression of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*.

The official newspapers have also referred to the military proposal in terms which enable us to consider the communiqué of the *Lokal Anzeiger* as accurate.

The German effectives reach at the present moment 720,000 men. We are, therefore, entitled to conclude that on the 1st October 1914, the Imperial army will be raised to a figure not far removed from 860,000.

The importance of this figure would not be so great if the provisions of the proposed legislation (as far as one can gather from the official newspapers) did not tend, as, in fact, those of the law of 1912 tend, to place the army corps nearest to our frontier in a state which most nearly approaches a war footing, in order to be able on the very day of the outbreak of hostilities, to attack us suddenly with forces very much stronger than our own. It is absolutely imperative for the Imperial Government to obtain success at the very outset of the operations.

The conditions under which the German Emperor would nowadays commence a campaign against France are not those of forty years ago. At the commencement of the war of 1870 the Prussian General Staff had considered the possibility of a victorious French offensive, and Moltke, seeing that we might conceivably get as far as Mayence, remarked to his sovereign, "There they will come to a stop." William II. cannot allow a retreat to enter into his calculations, although the German soldier is no longer to-day what he was forty years ago, a plain religious man, ready to die at the order of his king. When it is remembered that at the last elections 4,000,000 votes were cast by the Socialists and that the franchise is only obtained in Germany at the age of 25, it may be presumed that the active army, composed of young men from 20 to 25, must contain in its ranks at considerable proportion of Socialists.

It would indeed be foolish to think that the German Socialists will throw down their rifles on the day when France and Germany come to blows; but it will be very important that the Imperial Government should persuade them that on the one hand we are the aggressors, and on the other that they can have entire confidence in the direction of the campaign and its final result.

On the last occasion when the recruits for the Guard took the oath at Potsdam I was struck to hear the Emperor take as a theme for his address to the young soldiers "the duty of being braver and more disciplined in adversity than in success."

And it is because a German defeat at the outset would have such an incalculable effect on the Empire, that we find in all the plans worked out by the General Staff proposals for a crushing offensive movement against France.

In reality the Imperial Government wishes to be in a position to meet all possible eventualities. It is from the direction of France that the danger seems to them greatest. The *Kolnische Zeitung* has said as much in an article both spiteful and violent, the form rather than the substance of which has been disavowed by the Wilhelmstrasse.

But we must be willing to realise that the opinion expressed by the *Kolnische Zeitung* is at the present moment that of the immense majority of the German people.

In this connection I think it is interesting to quote a conversation which a member of our Embassy had the other evening with the old Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck, as it may serve to reflect the opinions which dominate Court circles.

Referring to the new German military proposals Prince Donnersmarck spoke as follows :—

"French people are quite wrong in thinking that we harbour evil designs and want war. But we cannot forget that in 1870 popular opinion forced the French Government to make a foolish attack on us before they were ready. Who can assure us that public opinion, which in France is so easily inflamed, will not force the Government to declare war? It is against this danger that we wish to protect ourselves."

And the Prince added : "I have even been considered in France as one of those responsible for the war of 1870. That is quite false. Even if I took part in the war after it had begun, I did my utmost to prevent its outbreak. A short time before the war, happening to be at a dinner where there were some of the most important personages of the Imperial Government, I expressed my regret at the hostile sentiments which were already becoming manifest between France and Prussia. The answer was that, if I spoke like that, it was because I was afraid of a struggle in which the issue would certainly be unfavourable to Prussia. I replied, 'No, it is not because I am afraid, that I repudiate the idea of war between France and Prussia, but rather because I think that it is in the interest of both countries to avoid war. And since you have referred to the possible result of such a struggle I will give you my opinion. I am convinced that you will be beaten and for this reason. In spite of the brilliant qualities which I recognise are possessed by the French and which I admire, you are not sufficiently accurate ; by accuracy I do not mean arriving in time at a meeting, but I mean punctuality in the whole sense of the word. Frenchmen, who have a great facility for work, are not as punctual as Germans in the fulfilment of their duty. In the coming war that nation will be victorious whose servants from the top of the ladder to the bottom will do their duty with absolute exactitude, however important or small it may be.'" And Prince Donnersmarck added : "An exactitude which played so great a rôle forty years ago in moving an army of 500,000 men will have a far greater importance in the next war, when it will be a question of moving masses far more numerous."

In this way the old Prince gave expression to the confidence shared by all Germans in the superiority of their military organisation.

When I spoke above of the new German proposal I only alluded to increased effectives. But the proposal will include also an increase of material and of defence works, the details of which are not known, but some idea of which may be gained by the figure estimated to be necessary to meet the expenses, *viz.*, 1,250,000,000 francs.

The carrying into effect of the law of the quinquennium of 1911 did not necessitate any special financial measures.

The military and naval law of 1912 had been provisionally covered by the Budget surplus of the years 1910 and 1911, by the reform of the law with regard to alcohol and by delaying the reduction of the tax on sugar. (These last two resources only represent together the sum of 60,000,000 francs.)

It must also be remembered that large loans have recently been raised by the Empire and Prussia : 500,000,000 marks on the 29th January 1912, and 350,000,000 marks on the 7th March 1913. Quite an important part of these loans must have been applied to military expenses.

The military law of 1913 will require quite exceptional financial measures.

According to the indications given by the semi-official press, the "non-recurring" expenditure will amount to a milliard marks, while the "permanent" annual expenditure resulting from the increase of effectives will exceed 200,000,000 marks.

It seems certain that the "non-recurring" expenditure will be covered by a war contribution levied on capital. Small fortunes would be exempted and those above 20,000 marks would be subject to a progressive tax. Presented in this guise the war tax would not be objected to by the Socialists, who will be able, in accordance with their usual tactics, to reject the principle of the military law and at the same time to pass the votes which assure its being carried into effect.

The Government are afraid that among the rich and bourgeois classes this extraordinary tax of a milliard levied exclusively on acquired capital will cause permanent discontent. Accordingly they are doing everything in their power to persuade those on whom so heavy an exaction is to be levied that the security of the Empire is threatened, establishing for the purpose an analogy between the war-like times of 1813 and the present day

By noisy celebrations of the centenary of the War of Independence it is desired to convince people of the necessity of sacrifice, and to remind them that France is to-day, as 100 years ago, their hereditary enemy.

If it is established that the German Government are doing their utmost to secure that the payment of this enormous tax should be made in full, and not by way of instalment, and if, as some of the newspapers say, the whole payment is to be complete before 1st July 1914, these facts have a formidable significance for us, for nothing can explain such haste on the part of the military authorities to obtain war treasure in cash to the amount of a milliard.

With regard to the manner in which the permanent expenditure resulting from the application of the laws of 1912 to 1913 is to be met, nothing has yet been said. Further legislation will certainly be necessary in order that the required annual amount may be forthcoming.

To sum up : In Germany the execution of military reforms always follows very closely the decision to carry them out. All the provisions made by the law of the quinquennium of 1911 and by the law of 1912 have already been put into operation. It is quite possible that part of the material,

the purchase of which will be authorised by the new law, is already in course of manufacture Military secrets are so well kept here that it is extremely difficult to follow the changes in *personnel* and *matériel*.

With 700,000 men under arms (without counting the very large number of reservists who are at the present time in training), a perfect military organisation and a public opinion which can be swayed by the warlike appeals of the Military and Naval Leagues, the German people is at the present moment a very dangerous neighbour.

If the three years' service is adopted and immediately applied in France, the conditions will be less unequal next year. The German effectives will still be considerably more numerous than ours, but the call to the Colours of all available contingents will no longer allow any selection, and will bring into the ranks of the German army elements of inferior quality and even some undesirable individuals. The morale of the active army will deteriorate.

Germany has wished to upset the equilibrium of the two camps which divide Europe by a supreme effort beyond which they can do little more.

They did not think that France was capable of a great sacrifice. Our adoption of the three years' service will upset their circulations

FARAMOND.

No. 2.

M. Étienne, Minister of War, to M. Jonnart, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, April 2, 1913.

I HAVE just received from a reliable source an official secret report concerning the strengthening of the German army. The report is divided into two parts; the first consisting of general statements, the second dealing with technicalities and describing in the greatest detail, for each branch of the service, the measures to be adopted. Especially striking are the instructions with regard to the employment of motor-traction and the utilisation of aircraft.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the first part of this document, which seems to merit your attention.

ÉTIENNE.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum on the strengthening of the German Army.

Berlin, March 19, 1913.

I. GENERAL MEMORANDUM ON THE NEW MILITARY LAWS.

The increase has taken place in three stages: –

(1) The Conference of Algeciras has removed the last doubt with regard to the existence of an *Entente* between France, England, and Russia. Moreover we have seen that Austria-Hungary was obliged to keep some of her forces mobilised against Servia and Italy; finally our fleet was not at that time sufficiently strong. At the end of the dispute the first matter taken in hand was the strengthening of our coast defences and the increase of our naval forces. To meet the English plan of sending an Expeditionary Force of 100,000 men to the Continent, it would be necessary to make a better formation of reserves to be used according to circumstances in the protection of the Coast, in fortresses and in siege operations. It was already clear at that time that it would be absolutely necessary to make a great effort.

(2) The French having violated the Morocco Conventions brought on the incident of Agadir. At that time the progress made by the French army, the moral recovery of the nation, the technical advance in the realm of aviation and of machine guns rendered an attack on France less easy than in the previous period. Further, an attack by the English fleet had to be considered. This difficult situation opened our eyes to the necessity for an increase in the army. This increase was from this moment considered as a minimum.

(3) The war in the Balkans might have involved us in a war in support of our ally. The new situation in the south of Austria-Hungary lessened the value of the help which this ally could give us. On the other hand, France was strengthened by a new *loi des cadres*; it was accordingly necessary to anticipate the date of execution contemplated by the new military law.

Public opinion is being prepared for a new increase in the active army, which would ensure Germany an honourable peace and the possibility of properly ensuring her influence in the affairs of the world. The new army law and the supplementary law which should follow will enable her almost completely to attain this end.

Neither ridiculous shriekings for revenge by French chauvinists, nor the Englishmen's gnashing of teeth, nor the wild gestures of the Slavs will turn us from our aim of protecting and extending *Deutschtum* (German influence) all the world over.

The French may arm as much as they wish, they cannot in one day increase their population. The employment of an army of negroes in the theatre of European operations will remain for a long time a dream, and in any case be devoid of beauty.

II.—Aim and Obligations of our National Policy, of our Army, and of the Special Organisations for Army Purposes.

Our new army law is only an extension of the military education of the German nation. Our ancestors of 1913 made greater sacrifices. It is our sacred duty to sharpen the sword that has been put into our hands and to hold it ready for defence as well as for offence. *We must allow the idea to sink into the minds of our people that our armaments are an answer to the armaments and policy of the French.* We must accustom them to think that an offensive war on our part is a necessity, in order to combat the provocations of our adversaries. We must act with prudence so as not to arouse suspicion, and to avoid the crises which might injure our economic existence. We must so manage matters that under the heavy weight of powerful armaments, considerable sacrifices and strained political relations, an outbreak (*Losschlagen*) should be considered as a relief, because after it would come decades of peace and prosperity, as after 1870. We must prepare for war from the financial point of view; there is much to be done in this direction. We must not arouse the distrust of our financiers, but there are many things which cannot be concealed.

We must not be anxious about the fate of our colonies. The final result in Europe will settle their position. On the other hand we must stir up trouble in the North of Africa and in Russia. It is a means of keeping the forces of the enemy engaged. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that we should open up relations, by means of well-chosen organisations, with influential people in Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, in order to prepare the measures which would be necessary in the case of a European war. Of course in case of war we should openly recognise these secret allies; and on the conclusion of peace we should secure to them the advantages which they had gained. These aims are capable of realisation. The first attempt which was made some years ago opened up for us the desired relations. Unfortunately these relations were not sufficiently consolidated Whether we like it or not it will be necessary to resort to preparations of this kind, in order to bring a campaign rapidly to a conclusion

Risings provoked in time of war by political agents need to be carefully prepared and by material means. They must break out simultaneously with the destruction of the means of the communication; they must have a controlling head to be found among the influential leaders, religious or political. The Egyptain School is particularly suited to this purpose; more and more it serves as a bond between the intellectuals of the Mohammedan World.

However this may be, we must be strong in order to annihilate at one powerful swoop our enemies in the east and west. But in the next European war it will also be necessary that the small states should be forced to follow us or be subdued. In certain conditions their armies and their strong positions can be rapidly conquered or neutralised: this would probably be the case with Belgium and Holland, so as to prevent our enemy in the west from gaining territory which they could use as a base of operations against our flank. In the north we have nothing to fear from Denmark or Scandinavia, especially as in any event we shall provide for the concentration of a strong northern army, capable of replying to any menace from this direction. In the most unfavourable case, Denmark might be forced by England to abandon her neutrality: but by this time the decision would already have been reached both on land and on sea. Our northern army, the strength of which could be largly increased by Dutch formations, would oppose a very active defence to any offensive measures from this quarter.

In the south, Switzerland forms an extremely solid bulwark, and we can rely on her energetically defending her neutrality against France, and thus protecting our flank.

As was stated above, the situation with regard to the small states on our north-western frontier cannot be viewed in quite the same light. This will be a vital question for us, and our aim must be to take the offensive with a large superiority from the first days. For this purpose it will be necessary to concentrate a large army, followed up by strong Landwehr formations, which will induce the small states to follow us or at least to remain inactive in the theatre of operations, and which would crush them in the event of armed resistance. If we could induce these states to organise their system of fortification in such a manner as to constitute an effective protection for our flank we could abandon the proposed invasion. But for this, army reorganisation, particularly in Belgium, would be necessary in order that it might really guarantee an effective resistance. If, on the contrary, their defensive oganisation was established against us, thus giving definite advantages to our adversary in the west, we could in no circumstances offer Belgium a guarantee for the security of her neutrality. Accordingly, a vast field is open to our diplomacy to work in this country on the lines of our interests.

The arrangements made with this end in view allow us to hope that it will be possible to take the offensive immediately after the complete concentration of the army of the Lower Rhine. An ultimatum with a short time-limit, to be followed immediately by invasion, would allow a sufficient justification for our action in international law.

Such are the duties which devolve on our army and which demand a striking force of considerable numbers. If the enemy attacks us, or if we wish to overcome him, we will act as our brothers did a hundred years ago; the eagle thus provoked will soar in his flight, will seize the enemy in his steel claws and render him harmless. We will then remember that the provinces of the ancient German Empire, the County of Burgundy and a large part of Lorraine, are still in the hands of the French; that thousands of brother Germans in the Baltic provinces are groaning under the Slav yoke. It is a national question of restoring to Germany her former possessions

No. 3.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Berlin, May 6, 1913.

I was talking this evening to the Secretary of State about the conference of Ambassadors and the results obtained at the meeting in London yesterday. The crisis with which Europe was threatened is in his opinion over, but only temporarily. "It seems to me," said Herr von Jagow, "that we are travelling in a mountainous district. We have just reached a difficult pass and we see other heights rising in front of us." "The height which we have just surmounted," I replied, "was, perhaps, the most difficult to cross."

The crisis which we have just gone through has been very serious. Here the danger of war has been considered imminent. I have proof of the anxiety of the German Government by a number of facts which it is important that your Excellency should know.

I received yesterday a visit from one of my colleagues with whom I maintain special and cordial relations. On the occasion of the visit he paid to Herr von Jagow, the latter asked my colleague confidentially what was exactly the situation of Russia in the Far East, and whether this Power had at the present time any cause for fear which might necessitate the retention of its troops in that quarter. The Ambassador answered him that he knew of nothing, absolutly nothing, which could be a cause of preoccupation for the Russian Government, and that the latter have their hands free in Europe.

I said above that the danger of war had been regarded here as extremely near. The Government have not been satisfied with investigating the position in the Far East; perparations have even been made here.

The mobilisation of the German army is not restricted to the recall of reservists to their barracks. There is in Germany a preliminary measure which we have not got, and which consists in warning officers and men of the reserve to hold themselves ready for the call, in order that they may make the necessary arrangements. It is a general call to "attention," and it requires an incredible spirit of submission, discipline, and secrecy such as exists in this country, to make a step of this kind possible. If such a warning were given in France, a thrill would run through the whole country, and it would be in the papers the next day.

This warning was given in 1911 during the negotiations which I was carrying on with regard to Morocco.

Now it has been given again about ten days ago—that is to say, at the moment of the Austro-Albanian tension. I know that this is so, and I have it from several different sources, notably from officers of the reserve who have told it to their friends in the strictest confidence. These gentlemen have taken the necessary measures to put aside in a safe the means of existence for their families for a year. It has even been said that it was for this reason that the Crown Prince, who was to make the trial trip on the "Imperator," did not embark.

The decision which occasioned this preliminary mobilisation order is quite in keeping with the ideas of the General Staff. On this point I have been informed of some remarks made in a German *milieu* by General von Moltke, who is considered here as the most distinguished officer of the German army.

The intention of the General Staff is to act by surprise. "We must put on one side," said General von Moltke, "all commonplaces as to the responsibility of the aggressor When war has become necessary it is essential to carry it on in such a way as to place all the chances in one's own favour. Success alone justifies war. Germany cannot and ought not to leave Russia time to mobilise, for she would then be obliged to maintain on her Eastern frontier so large an army that she would be placed in a position of equality, if not of inferiority, to that of France. Accordingly," added the General, "we must anticipate our principal adversary as soon as there are nine chances to one of going to war, and begin it without delay in order ruthlessly to crush all resistance."

This represents exactly the attitude of military circles and it corresponds to that of political circles; the latter, however, do not consider Russia, in contradistinction to us, as a necessary enemy.

This is what was being thought and said privately a fortnight ago.

From these events the following conclusions may be drawn which comprise the facts stated above; these people are not afraid of war, they fully accept its possibility and they have consequently taken the necessary steps. *They wish to be always ready.*

As I said, this demands qualities of secrecy, discipline and of persistence, enthusiasm alone is not sufficient. This lesson may form a useful subject of meditation when the Government of the Republic ask Parliament for the means of strengthening the defences of the country.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 4.

M. Allizé, Minister of the Republic in Bavaria, to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Munich, July 10, 1913.

FROM a political point of view people are asking what is the object of the new armaments. Recognising that no one threatens Germany, they consider that German diplomacy had already at its disposal forces sufficiently large and alliances sufficiently powerful to protect German interests with success. As I pointed out the day after the Morocco agreement of 1911, it is thought that the Imperial Chancery will be as incapable in the future as in the past, of adopting an active foreign policy and of achieving, at least in this sphere, successes which would justify the burdens which the nation has assumed.

This frame of mind is all the more a cause of anxiety as the Imperial Government would find themselves supported by public opinion in any enterprise on which they might energetically embark, even at the risk of a conflict. The state of war to which all the events in the East have accustomed people's minds for the last two years appears no longer like some distant catastrophe, but as a solution of the political and economic difficulties which will continue to increase.

May the example of Bulgaria exercise a salutary influence on Germany. As the Prince Regent recently said to me, "The fortune of war is always uncertain; every war is an adventure, and the man is a fool who risks it believing himself sure of victory."

ALLIZÉ.

No. 5.

Report to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs (on Public Opinion in Germany according to the Reports of the Diplomatic and Consular Agents).

Paris, July 30, 1913.

FROM observations which our agents in Germany have been able to collect from persons having access to the most diverse circles, it is possible to draw the conclusion that two feelings sway and irritate men's minds:

(1) The Treaty of the 4th November 1912 is considered a disappointment for Germany;

(2) France—a new France—undreamed of prior to the summer of 1911 is considered to be a warlike country, and to want war.

Members of all the parties in the Reichstag, from the Conservatives to the Socialists, representing the most different districts of Germany, university people from Berlin, Halle, Jena, and Marburg students, elementary school teachers, commercial clerks, bank clerks, bankers, artisans, merchants, manufacturers, doctors, lawyers editors of Democratic and Socialistic newspapers Jewish publicists, members of trade unions, clergymen and shopkeepers from the Mark of Brandenburg, country squires from Pomerania and shoemakers from Stettin celebrating the 505th anniversary of their association, country gentlemen, officials, priests, and large farmers from Westphalia, are unanimous on these two points, with very slight differences corresponding to their position in society or their political party. Here is a synthesis of all these opinions:

The Treaty of the 4th November is a diplomatic defeat, a proof of the incapacity of German diplomacy and the carelessness of the Government (so often denounced), a proof that the future of the Empire is not safe without a new Bismarck; it is a national humiliation, a lowering in the eyes of Europe, a blow to German prestige, all the more serious because up to 1911, the military supremacy of Germany was unchallenged, and French anarchy and the powerlessness of the Republic were a sort of German dogma.

In July 1911, the "Coup of Agadir" made the Morocco question for the first time a national question affecting the life and expansion of the Empire. The revelations and the press campaign which followed, have sufficiently proved how the campaign has been organised, what Pan-German greed it had awakened, and what hatred it had left behind. If the Emperor was discussed, the Chancellor unpopular, Herr von Kiderlen was the best-hated man in Germany last winter However, he begins to be merely thought little of, for he allows it to be known that he will have his revenge.

Thus, during the summer of 1911, German public opinion became restive when confronted with French opinion with regard to Morocco. And the attitude of France, her calmness, her re-born spiritual unity, her resolution to make good her rights right up to the end, the fact that she has the audacity not to be afraid of war, these things are the most persistent and the gravest cause of anxiety and bad temper on the part of German public opinion.

Why then did not Germany go to war during the summer of 1911, since public opinion although not so unanimous and determined as French public opinion, was certainly favourable? Apart from the pacific disposition of the Emperor and the Chancellor, military and financial reasons made themselves felt.

But these events of 1911 have caused a profound disillusionment in Germany. A new France united, determined, resolved not to be intimidated any longer, has emerged from the shroud in which she had been burying herself for the last ten years. Public opinion in Germany, from December to May, from the columns of the press of all parties, which reproached the Imperial Government for their incapacity and cowardice has discovered with surprise mingled with irritation that the country conquered in 1870 had never ceased since then to carry on war, to float her flag and maintain the prestige of her arms in Asia and Africa, and to conquer vast territories; that Germany on the other hand had lived on her reputation, that Turkey is the only country in which during the reign of William II. she had made moral conquests, and these were now compromised by the disgrace of the Morocco solution. Each time that France made a colonial conquest this consolation was offered:—"Yes, but that does not prevent the decadence, anarchy, and dismemberment of France at home."

The public were mistaken and public opinion was misled.

Given this German public opinion that considers France as longing for war, what can be augured for the future as regards the possibility and proximity of war?

German public opinion is divided into two currents on the question of the possibility and proximity of war.

There are in the country forces making for peace, but they are unorganised and have no popular leaders. They consider that war would be a social misfortune for Germany, and that caste pride, Prussian domination, and the manufacturers of guns and armour plate would get the greatest benefit, but above all that war would profit England.

The forces consist of the following elements:—

The bulk of the workmen, artisans and peasants, who are peace-loving by instinct.

Those members of the nobility detached from military interests and engaged in business, such as the *grands seigneurs* of Silesia and a few other personages very influential at Court, who are sufficiently enlightened to realise the disastrous political and social consequences of war, even if successful.

Numerous manufacturers, merchants and financiers in a moderate way of business, to whom war, even if successful, would mean bankruptcy, because their enterprises depend on credit, and are chiefly supported by foreign capital.

Poles, inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, and Schleswig-Holstein—conquered, but not assimilated and sullenly hostile to Prussian policy. There are about 7,000,000 of these annexed Germans.

Finally, the Governments and the governing classes in the large southern states—Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and the Grand Duchy of Baden—are divided by these two opinions:—an unsuccessful war would compromise the Federation from which they have derived great economic advantages; a successful war would only profit Prussia and Prussianisation, against which they have difficulty in defending their political independence and administrative autonomy.

These classes of people either consciously or instinctively prefer peace to war; but they are only a sort of makeweight in political matters, with limited influence on public opinion, or they are silent social forces, passive and defenceless against the infection of a wave of warlike feeling.

An example will make this idea clear:—The 110 Socialist members of the Reichstag are in favour of peace. They would be unable to prevent war, for war does not depend upon a vote of the Reichstag, and in the presence of such an eventuality the greater part of their number would join the rest of the country in a chorus of angry excitement and enthusiasm.

Finally, it must be observed that these supporters of peace believe in war in the mass because they do not see any other solution for the present situation. In certain contracts, especially in publishers contracts, a clause has been introduced cancelling the contract in the case of war. They hope, however, that the will of the Emperor on the one side, France's difficulties in Morocco on the other, will be for some time a guarantee of peace. Be that as it may, their pessimism gives free play to those who favour war.

People sometimes speak of a military party in Germany. The expression is inaccurate even if it is intended to convey the idea that Germany is the country where military power is supreme, as it is said of France that it is the country where the civil power is supreme. There exists a state of mind which is more worthy of attention than this historical fact, because it constitutes a danger more evident and more recent. There is a war party, with leaders, and followers, a press either convinced or subsidised for the purpose of creating public opinion; it has means both varied and formidable for the intimidation of the Government. It goes to work in the country with clear ideas, burning aspirations, and a determination that is at once thrilling and fixed.

Those in favour of war are divided into several categories; each of these derives from its social caste, its class, its intellectual and moral education, its interests, its hates, special arguments which create a general attitude of mind and increase the strength and rapidity of the stream of warlike desire.

Some want war because in the present circumstances they think it is *inevitable*. And, as far as Germany is concerned, the sooner the better.

Others regard war as necessary for economic reasons based on over-population, over-production, the need for markets and outlets; or for social reasons, *i.e.*, to provide the outside interests that alone can prevent or retard the rise to power of the democratic and socialist masses.

Others uneasy for the safety of the Empire, and believing that time is on the side of France think that events should be brought to an immediate head. It is not unusual to meet, in the course of conversation or in the pages of patriotic pamphlets, the vague but deeply rooted conviction that a free Germany and a regenerated France are two historical facts mutually incompatible.

Others are bellicose from "Bismarckism" as it may be termed. They feel themselves humiliated at having to enter into discussions with France, at being obliged to talk in terms of law and right in negotiations and conferences where they have not always found it easy to get right on their side, even when they have a preponderating force. From their still recent past they derive a sense of pride ever fed by personal memories of former exploits, by oral traditions, and by books, and irritated by the events of recent years. Angry disappointment is the unifying force of the *Wehrvereine*, and other associations of Young Germany.

Others again want war from a mystic hatred of revolutionary France; others finally from a feeling of rancour. These last are the people who heap up pretexts for war.

Coming to actuals facts, these feelings take concrete form as follows:—The country squires represented in the Reichstag by the Conservative party want at all costs to escape the death duties, which are bound to come if peace continues. In the last sitting of the session which has just closed, the Reichstag agreed to these duties in principle. It is a serious attack on the interests and privileges of the landed gentry. On the other hand, this aristocracy is military in character, and it is instructive to compare the Army List with the year book of the nobility. War alone can prolong its prestige and support its family interest. During the discussions on the Army Bill, a Conservative speaker put forward the need for promotion among officers as an argument in its favour. Finally, this social class, which forms a hierarchy with the King of Prussia as its supreme head, realises with dread the democratisation of Germany and the increasing power of the Socialist party, and considers its own days numbered. Not only does a formidable movement hostile to agrarain protection threaten its material interests, but, in addition, the number of its political representatives decreases with each legislative period. In the Reichstag of 1878, out of 397 members, 162 belonged to the aristocracy; in 1898, 83; in 1912, 57. Out of this number 27 alone belong to the Right, 14 to the Centre, 7 to the Left, and one sits among the Socialists.

The higher bourgeoisie, represented by the National Liberal Party, the party of the contented spirits, have not the same reasons as the squires for wanting war. With a few exceptions, however, they are bellicose. They have their reasons, social in character.

The higher bourgeoisie is no less troubled than the aristocracy at the democratisation of Germany. In 1871 they had 125 members in the Reichstag; in 1874, 155; in 1887, 99; in 1912, 45. They do not forget that in the years succeeding the war they played the leading role in parliament, helping Bismarck in his schemes against the country squires. Uneasily balanced to-day between Conservative instincts and Liberal ideas, they look to war to settle problems which their parliamentary representatives are painfully incapable of solving. In addition, doctrinaire manufacturers declare that the difficulties between themselves and their workmen originate in France, the home of revolutionary ideas of freedom—without France industrial unrest would be unknown.

Lastly, there are the manufacturers of guns and armour plate, big merchants who demand bigger markets, bankers who are speculating on the coming of the golden age and the next war indemnity—all these regard war as good business.

Amongst the "Bismarckians" must be reckoned officials of all kinds, represented fairly closely in the Reichstag by the Free Conservatives or Imperial Party. This is the party of the "pensioned" whose impetuous sentiments are poured out in the *Post*. They find disciples and political sympathisers in the various groups of young men whose minds have been trained and formed in the public schools and universities.

The universities, if we except a few distinguished spirits, develop a warlike philosophy. Economists demonstrate by statistics Germany's need for a colonial and commercial empire commensurate with the industrial output of the Empire. There are sociological fanatics who go even further. The armed peace, so they say, is a crushing burden on the nations, it checks improvement in the lot of the masses, and assists the growth of socialism. France by clinging obstinately to her desire for revenge opposes disarmament. Once for all she must be reduced, for a century, to a state of impotence; that is the best and speediest way of solving the social problem.

Historians, philosophers, political pamphleteers and other apologists of German *Kultur* wish to impose upon the world a way of thinking and feeling specifically German. They wish to wrest from France that intellectual supremacy which according to the clearest thinkers is still her possession. From this source is derived the phraseology of the Pan-Germans and the ideas and adherents of the *Kriegsvereine, Wehrvereine* and other similar associations too well known to need particular description. It is enough to note that the dissatifaction caused by the treaty of November 4th has considerably swelled the membership of colonial societies.

We come finally to those whose support of the war policy is inspired by rancour and resentment. These are the most dangerous. They are recruited chiefly among diplomatists. German deplomatists are now in very bad odour in public opinion. The most bitter are those who since 1905 have been engaged in the negotiations between France and Germany; they are heaping together and reckoning up their grievances against us, and one day they will present their accounts in the war press.

It seems as if they were looking for grievances chiefly in Morocco, though an incident is always possible in any part of the globe where France and Germany are in contact.

They must have their revenge, for they complain that they have been duped. During the discussion on the Army Bill one of these warlike diplomatists exclaimed, "Germany will not be able to have any serious conversation with France until she has every sound man under arms."

In what terms will this conversation be couched? The opinion is fairly widely spread, even in Pan-German circles, that Germany will not declare war in view of the system of defensive alliances and the tendencies of the Emperor. But when the moment comes, she will have to try in every possible way to force France to attack her. Offence will be given if necessary. That is the Prussian tradition.

Must war then be considered as inevitable?

It is hardly likely that Germany will take the risk, if France can make it clear to the world that the *Entente Cordiale* and the Russian alliance are not mere diplomatic fictions but realities which exist and will make themselves felt. The English fleet inspires a wholesome terror. It is well knownn however, that victory on sea will leave everything in suspense. On land alone can a decisive issue be obtained.

As for Russia, even though she carries greater weight in political and military circles than was the case three or four years ago, it is not believed that her co-operation will be sufficiently rapid and energetic to be effective.

People's minds are thus getting used to consider the next war as a duel between France and Germany.

No. 6.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the French Republic at Berlin, to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, November 22, 1913.

I HAVE received from an absolutely reliable source an account of a conversation which took place a fortnight ago between the Emperor and the King of the Belgians, in the presence of the Chief of the General Staff—General von Moltke. This conversation, it appears, has made a profound impression on King Albert. I am in no way surprised at the impression he gathered, which corresponds with what I have myself felt for some time. Enmity against us is increasing and the Emperor has ceased to be the friend of peace.

The person addressed by the Emperor had thought up till then, as did all the world, that William II., whose personal influence had been exerted on many critical occasions in support of peace, was still in the same state of mind. He found him this time completely changed. The German Emperor is no longer in his eyes the champion of peace against the warlike tendencies of certain parties in Germany. William II. has come to think that war with France is inevitable, and that it must come sooner or later. Naturally he believes in the crushing superiority of the German army and in its certain success.

General von Moltke spoke exactly in the same strain as his sovereign. He, too, declared war to be necessary and inevitable, but he showed himself still more assured of success "for," he said, to the King, "this time the matter must be settled, and your Majesty can have no conception of the irresistible enthusiasm with which the whole German people will be carried away when that day comes."

The King of the Belgians protested that it was a travesty of the intentions of the French Government to interpret them in that sense; and to let oneself be misled as to the sentiments of the French nation by the ebullitions of a few irresponsible spirits or the intrigues of unscrupulous agitators.

The Emperor and his Chief of the General Staff nevertheless persisted in their point of view.

During the course of this conversation the Emperor moreover seemed overstrained and irritable. As William II. advances in years, family traditions, the reactionary tendencies of the court, and especially the impatience of the soldiers, obtain a greater empire over his mind. Perhaps he feels some slight jealousy of the popularity acquired by his son, who flatters the passions of the Pan-Germans, and who does not regard the position occupied by the Empire in the world as commensurate with its power. Perhaps the reply of France to the last increase of the German army, the object of which was to establish the incontestable supremacy of Germany, is, to a certain extent, responsible for his bitterness, for, whatever may be said, it is realised that Germany cannot go much further.

One may well ponder over the significance of this conversation. The Emperor and his Chief of the General Staff may have wished to impress the King of the Belgians and induce him not to make any opposition in the event of a conflict between us. Perhaps Germany would be glad to see Belgium less hostile to certain aspirations lately manifested here with regard to the Belgian Congo, but this last hypothesis does not seem to me to fit in with the interposition of General von Moltke.

For the rest, the Emperor William is less master of his impatience than is usually supposed. I have known him more than once to allow his real thoughts escape him. Whatever may have been

the object of the conversation related to me, the revelation is none the less of extreme gravity. It tallies with the precariousness of the general situation and with the state of a certain shade of public opinion in France and Germany.

If I may be allowed to draw a conclusion, I would submit that it would be well to take account of this new factor, namely, that the Emperor is becoming used to an order of ideas which were formerly repugnant to him, and that, to borrow from him a phrase which he likes to use, "we must keep our powder dry."

JULES CAMBON.

CHAPTER II.

PRELIMINARIES.

From the death of the Hereditary Archduke (June 28, 1914) to the Presentation of the Austrian Note to Servia (July 23, 1914).

No. 7.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, June 28, 1914.

News has just arrived at Vienna that the Hereditary Archduke of Austria and his wife have been to-day assassinated at Serajevo by a student belonging to Grahovo. Some moments before the attack to which they fell a victim, they had escaped the explosion of a bomb which wounded several officers of their suite.

The Emperor, who is now at Ischl, was immediately informed by telegraph.

DUMAINE.

No. 8.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 2, 1914.

The crime of Serajevo arouses the most acute resentment in Austrian military circles, and among all those who are not content to allow Servia to maintain in the Balkans the position which she has acquired.

The investigation into the origin of the crime which it is desired to exact from the Government at Belgrade under conditions intolerable to their dignity would, in case of a refusal, furnish grounds of complaint which would admit of resort to military measures.

DUMAINE.

No 9.

M. de Manneville, French Chargé d' Affaires at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 4, 1914.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs told me yesterday, and has to-day repeated to the Russian Ambassador, that he hoped Servia would satisfy the demands which Austria might have to make to her with regard to the investigation and the prosecution of the accomplices in the crime of Serajevo. He added that he was confident that this would be the case because Servia, if she acted in any other way, would have the opinion of the whole civilised world against her.

The German Government do not then appear to share the anxiety which is shown by a part of the German press as to possible tension in the relations between the Governments of Vienna and Belgrade, or at least they do not wish to seem to do so.

DE MANNEVILLE.

No. 10.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 6, 1914.

IN the course of an interview which he had asked for with the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Sazonof pointed out in a friendly way the disquieting irritation which the attacks of the Austrian press against Servia are in danger of producing in his country.

Count Czernin having given him to understand that the Austro-Hungarian Government would perhaps be compelled to search for the instigators of the crime of Serajevo on Servian territory, M. Sazonof interrupted him: "No country," he said, "has had to suffer more than Russia from crimes prepared on foreign territory. Have we ever claimed to employ in any country whatsoever the procedure with which your papers threaten Servia? Do not embark on such a course."

May this warning not be in vain.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 11.

M. d' Apchier le Maugin, French Consul-General at Budapest, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Budapest, July 11, 1914.

QUESTIONED in the Chamber on the state of the Austro-Servian question, M. Tisza explained that before everything else it was necessary to wait for the result of the judical inquiry, as to which he refused at the moment to make any disclosure whatsoever. And the Chamber has given its full approval to this. He also showed himself equally discreet as to the decisions taken at the meeting of Ministers at Vienna, and did not give any indication whether the project of a *démarche* at Belgrade, with which all the papers of both hemispheres are full, would be followed up. The Chamber assented without hesitation.

With regard to this *démarche* it seems that the word has been given to minimise its significance; the anger of the Hungarians has, as it were, evaporated through the virulent articles of the press, which is now unanimous in advising against this step, which might be dangerous. The semi-official press especially would desire that for the word "*démarche*," with its appearance of a threat, there should be substituted the expression "*pourparlers*," which appears to them more friendly and more courteous. Thus officially, for the moment all is for peace.

All is for peace in the press. But the general public here believes in war and fears it. Moreover, persons in whom I have every reason to have confidence have assured me that they knew that every day cannon and ammunition were being sent in large quantities towards the frontier. Whether true or not, this rumour has been brought to me from various quarters with details which agree with one another; at least it indicates what are the thoughts with which people are generally occupied. The Government, whether it is sincerely desirous of peace, or whether it is *preparing a coup*, is now doing all that it can to allay these anxieties. This is why the tone of the Government newspapers has been lowered, first by one note, then by two, so that it is at the present moment almost optimistic. But they had themselves spread the alarm as it suited them (*à plaiser*). Their optimism to order is in fact without an echo; the nervousness of the Bourse, a barometer which cannot be neglected, is a sure proof of this; without exception stocks have fallen to an unaccountably low level; the Hungarian 4 per cents. were quoted yesterday at 79·95, a rate which has never been quoted since they were first issued.

D'APCHIER LE MAUGIN.

No. 12.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 15, 1914.

CERTAIN organs of the Vienna press, discussing the military organisation of France and of Russia, represent these two countries as incapable of holding their own in European affairs; this would ensure to the Dual Monarchy, supported by Germany, appreciable facilities for subjecting Servia to any treatment which it might be pleased to impose. The *Militärische Rundschau* frankly admits it. "The moment is still favourable to us. If we do not decide for war, that war in which we shall have to engage at the latest in two or three years will be begun in far less propitious circumstances. At this moment the initiative rests with us: Russia is not ready, moral factors and right are on our side, as well as might. Since we shall have to accept the contest some day, let us provoke it at once. Our prestige, our position as a Great Power, our honour, are in question; and yet more, for it would seem that our very existence is concerned—to be or not to be—which is in truth the great matter to-day."

Surpassing itself, the *Neue Freie Presse* of to-day reproaches Count Tisza for the moderation of his second speech, in which he said, "Our relations with Servia require, however, to be made clear". These words rouse its indignation. For it, tranquility and security can result only from a *war to the knife* against Pan-Servism, and it is in the name of humanity that it demands the extermination of the cursed Servian race.

DUMAINE.

No 13.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 19, 1914.

THE Chancellor of the Consulate, who has sent me his half-yearly report, in which he sums up the various economic facts which have been the subject of his study since the beginning of the year, has added a section containing political information emanating from a trustworthy source.

I asked him briefly to sum up the information which he has obtained regarding the impending presentation of the Austrian note to Servia, which the papers have for some days been persistently announcing.

You will find the text of this memorandum interesting on account of the accurate information which it contains.

DUMAINE.

No. 14.

Memorandum.

(*Extract from a Consular Report on the Economic and Political Situation in Austria*)

Vienna, July 20, 1914.

FROM information furnished by a person specially well informed as to official news, it appears that the French Government would be wrong to have confidence in disseminators of optimism; much will be demanded of Servia; she will be required to dissolve several propagandist societies, she will be summoned to repress nationalism, to guard the frontier in co-operation with Austrian officials, to keep strict control over anti-Austrian tendencies in the schools; and it is a very difficult matter for a Government to consent to become in this way a policeman for a foreign Government. They foresee the subterfuges by which Servia will doubtless wish to avoid giving a clear and direct reply; that is why a short interval will perhaps be fixed for her to declare whether she accepts or not. The tenour of the note and its imperious tone almost certainly ensure that Belgrade will refuse. Then military operations will begin.

There is here, and equally at Berlin, a party which accepts the idea of a conflict of widespread dimensions, in other words, a conflagration. The leading idea is probably that it would be necessary to start before Russia has completed the great improvements of her army and railways, and before France has brought her military organisation to perfection. But on this point there is no unanimity in high circles; Count Berchtold and the diplomatists desire at the most localised operations against Servia. But everything must be regarded as possible. A singular fact is pointed out; generally the official telegraph agency, in its summaries and reviews of the foreign press, pays attention only to semi-official newspapers and to the most important organs; it omits all quotation from and all mention of the others This is a rule and a tradition. Now, for the last ten days the official agency has furnished daily to the Austro-Hungarian press a complete review of the whole Servian press giving a prominent place to the least known, the smallest, and most insignificant papers, which, just on account of their obscurity, employ language freer, bolder, more aggressive, and often, insulting. This work of the official agency has obviously for its aim the excitement of public feeling and the creation of opinion favourable to war. The fact is significant.

No. 15.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 21, 1914.

It has come to my knowledge that the Servian representative at Berlin declared, at the Wilhelmstrasse, yesterday that his Government was ready to entertain Austria's requirements arising out of the outrage at Serajevo, provided that she asked only for judicial co-operation in the punishment and prevention of political crimes, but that he was charged to warn the German Government that it would be dangerous to attempt, through that investigation, to lower the prestige of Servia.

In confidence I may also inform your Excellency that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at the diplomatic audience to-day mentioned this subject to Herr von Jagow. He said that he supposed the

German Government now had full knowledge of the note prepared by Austria, and were therefore willing to give the assurance that the Austro-Servian difficulties would be localised. The Secretary of State protested that he was in complete ignorance of the contents of that note, and expressed himself in the same way to me. I could not help showing my astonishment at a statement which agreed so little with what circumstances lead one to expect.

I have also been assured that, from now on, the preliminary notices for mobilisation, the object of which is to place Germany in a kind of "attention" attitude in times of tension, have been sent out here to those classes which would receive them in similar circumstances. That is in a measure to which the Germans, constituted as they are, can have recourse without indiscretion and without exciting the people. It is not a sensational measure, and is not necessarily followed by full mobilisation, as we have already seen, but it is none the less significant.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 16.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 21, 1914.

I SPECIALLY draw your attention to information of which I am in receipt from Berlin; the French Ambassador notifies the extreme weakness of the Berlin Bourse yesterday, and attributes it to the anxiety which has begun to be aroused by the Servian question.

M. Jules Cambon has very grave reason for believing that when Austria makes the *démarche* at Belgrade which she judges necessary in consequence of the crime of Serajevo, Germany will support her with her authority, without seeking to play the part of mediator.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 17.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 22, 1914.

M. JULES CAMBON, having questioned Herr von Jagow on the tenour of the Austrian note at Belgrade, the latter replied that he knew nothing of the text; our Ambassador expressed his great astonishment at this. He emphasizes that the weakness of the Berlin Bourse continues, and that pessimistic rumours are current.

M. Barrère also discussed the same question with the Marquis di San Giuliano, who appears disturbed by it, and gives the assurance that he is working at Vienna in order that Servia may not be asked for anything beyond what is practicable, for instance, the dissolution of the Bosnian Club, and not a judicial inquiry into the causes of the crime of Serajevo.

In present circumstances, the most favourable presumption one can make is that the Cabinet at Vienna, finding itself carried away by the press and the military party, is trying to obtain the maximum from Servia by starting to intimidate her, directly and indirectly, and looks to Germany for support in this

I have asked the French Ambassador at Vienna to use all his influence with Count Berchtold and to represent to him, in a friendly conversation, how much Europe would appreciate moderation on the part of the Austrian Government, and what consequences would be likely to be entailed by violent pressure on Servia.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 18.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 22, 1914.

NOTHING is known as to the decision which Count Berchtold, who is prolonging his stay at Ischl, is trying to obtain from the Emperor. The intention of proceeding against Servia with the greatest severity, of having done with her, of "treating her like another Poland," is attributed to the Government. Eight army corps are said to be ready to start on the campaign, but M. Tisza, who is very disturbed about the excitement in Croatia, is said to have intervened actively in order to exercise a moderating influence.

In any case it is believed that the *démarche* will be made at Belgrade this week. The requirements of the Austro-Hungarian Government with regard to the punishment of the outrage, and to guarantees of control and police supervision, seem to be acceptable to the dignity of the Servians. M. Jovanovich believes they will be accepted. M. Pashitch wishes for a peaceful solution, but says

that he is ready for a full resistance. He has confidence in the strength of the Servian army; besides, he counts on the union of all the Slavs in the Monarchy to paralyse the effort directed against his country.

Unless people are absolutely blinded, it must be recognised here that a violent blow has every chance of being fatal, both to the Austro-Hungarian army and to the cohesion of the nationalities governed by the Emperor, which has already been so much compromised.

Herr von Tschirscky the German Ambassador, is showing himself a supporter of violent measures, while at the same time he is willing to let it be understood that the Imperial Chancery would not be in entire agreement with him on this point. The Russian Ambassador, who left yesterday for the country in consequence of reassuring explanations made to him at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, has confided to me that his Government will not raise any objection to steps directed towards the punishment of the guilty and the dissolution of the societies which are notoriously revolutionary, but could not accept requirements which would humiliate Servian national feeling.

DUMAINE.

No. 19.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 22, 1914.

YOUR Excellency has been good enough to communicate to me the impressions which have been collected by our Ambassador at Berlin with regard to the *démarche* which the Austro-Hungarian Minister is proposing to make at Belgrade.

These impressions have been confirmed by a conversation which I had yesterday with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Sir Edward Grey told me that he had seen the German Ambassador, who stated to him that at Berlin a *démarche* of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the Servian Government was expected. Prince Lichnowsky assured him that the German Government were endeavouring to hold back and moderate the Cabinet of Vienna, but that up to the present time they had not been successful in this, and that he was not without anxiety as to the result of a *démarche* of this kind. Sir Edward Grey answered Prince Lichnowsky that he would like to believe that, before intervening at Belgrade, the Austro-Hungarian Government had fully informed themselves as to the circumstances of the conspiracy to which the Hereditary Archduke and the Duchess of Hohenburg had fallen victims, and had assured themselves that the Servian Government had been cognisant of it and had not done all that lay in their power to prevent the consequences. For if it could not be proved that the Servian Government were responsible and implicated to a certain degree, the intervention of Austria-Hungary would not be justified and would arouse against them the opinion of Europe.

The communication of Prince Lichnowsky had left Sir Edward Grey with an impression of anxiety which he did not conceal from me. The same impression was given me by the Italian Ambassador, who also fears the possibility of fresh tension in Austro-Servian relations.

This morning the Servian Minister came to see me, and he shares the apprehensions of Sir Edward Grey. He fears that Austria may make of the Servian Government demands which their dignity, and above all the susceptibility of public opinion, will not allow them to accept without a protest. When I pointed out to him the quiet which appears to reign at Vienna, and to which all the Ambassadors accredited to that Court bear testimony, he answered that this official quiet was only apparent and concealed feelings which were most fundamentally hostile to Servia. But, he added, if these feelings take a public form (*démarche*) which lacks the moderation that is desirable, it will be necessary to take account of Servian public opinion, which has been inflamed by the wrong methods which the Austrian Government have used in approaching that country, and which has been made less patient by the memory of two victorious wars which is still quite fresh. Notwithstanding the sacrifices which Servia has made for her recent victories she can still put 400,000 men in the field, and public opinion, which knows this, is not inclined to put up with any humiliation.

Sir Edward Grey, in an interview with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, asked him to recommend his Government not to depart from the prudence and moderation necessary for avoiding new complications, not to demand from Servia any measures to which she could not reasonably submit and not to allow themselves to be carried away too far.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 20.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, and Rome.

Paris, July 28, 1914.

ACCORDING to information collected by the French Ambassador at Vienna, the first intention of the Austro-Hungarian Government had been to proceed with the greatest severity against Servia, while keeping eight army corps ready to start operations.

The disposition at this moment was more conciliatory; in answer to a question put to him by M. Dumaine, whom I instructed to call the attention of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the

anxiety aroused in Europe, Baron Macchio stated to our Ambassador that the tone of the Austrian note, and the demands which would be formulated in it, allow us to count on a peaceful result. In view of the customary procedure of the Imperial Chancery, I do not know what confidence ought to be placed in these assurances.

In any case the Austrian note will be presented in a very short space of time. The Servian Minister holds that as M. Pashitch wishes to come to an understanding, he will accept those demands which relate to the punishment of the outrage and to the guarantees for control and police supervision, but that he will resist everything which might affect the sovereignty and dignity of his country.

In diplomatic circles at Vienna the German Ambassador is in favour of violent measures, while at the same time he confesses that the Imperial Chancery is perhaps not entirely in agreement with him on this point; the Russian Ambassador, trusting to assurances which have been given him, has left Vienna, and before his departure confided to M. Dumaine that his Government will not raise any objection to the punishment of the guilty and the dissolution of the revolutionary associations, but that they could not accept requirements which were humiliating to the national sentiment of Servia.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 21.

M. Allizé, French Minister at Munich, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Paris.

Munich, July 23, 1914.

THE Bavarian press seems to believe that a peaceful solution of the Austro-Servian incident is not only possible but even probable; on the other hand official circles have for some time been assuming with more or less sincerity an air of real pessimism.

In particular the President of the Council said to me to-day that the Austrian note the contents of which were known to him (*dont il avait connaissance*) was in his opinion, drawn up in terms which could be accepted by Servia, but that none the less the existing situation appeared to him to be very serious.

CHAPTER III.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE AND THE SERVIAN REPLY.

(From Friday, July 24, to Saturday, July 25.)

No. 22.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I SHOULD be obliged if you would urgently send on to M. Dumaine the following information and instructions.

Reval, July 24, 1914, 1 A.M.

In the course of my conversation with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs we had to take into consideration the dangers which might result from any step taken by Austria-Hungary in relation to Servia in connection with the crime of which the Hereditary Archduke has been a victim. We found ourselves in agreement in thinking that we should not leave anything undone to prevent a request for an explanation or some *mise en demeure* which would be equivalent to intervention in the internal affairs of Servia, of such a kind that Servia might consider it as an attack on her sovereignty and independence.

We have in consequence come to the opinion that we might, by means of a friendly conversation with Count Berchtold, give him counsels of moderation, of such a kind as to make him understand how undesirable would be any intervention at Belgrade which would appear to be a threat on the part of the Cabinet at Vienna.

The British Ambassador, who was kept informed by M. Sazonof, expressed the idea that his Government would doubtless associate itself with a *démarche* for removing any danger which might threaten general peace, and he has telegraphed to his Government to this effect.

M. Sasonof has addressed instructions to this effect to M. Schebeko. While there is no question in this of collective or concerted action at Vienna on the part of the representatives of the Triple Entente, I ask you to discuss the matter with the Russian and English Ambassadors, and to come to an agreement with them as to the best means by which each of you can make Count Berchtold understand without delay the moderation that the present situation appears to us to require.

Further, it would be desirable to ask M. Paul Cambon to bring the advantages of this procedure to the notice of Sir Edward Grey, and to support the suggestion that the British Ambassador in Russia will have made to this effect to the Foreign Office. Count Benckendorff is instructed to make a similar recommendation.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 23.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, on board the "France."

Paris, July 24, 1914.

I have sent on your instructions to Vienna as urgent, but from information contained in this morning's papers it appears that the Austrian note was presented at Belgrade at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

This note, the official text of which has not yet been handed to us by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, appears to be very sharp; it appears to aim not only at obtaining the prosecution of the Serbs who were directly implicated in the outrage of Serajevo but to require the immediate suppression of the whole of the anti-Austrian propaganda in the Servian press and army. It is said to give Servia till 6 o'clock on Saturday evening to make her submission.

In sending your instructions to M. Dumaine I requested him to come to an agreement with his English and Russian colleagues as to his action.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 24.

Text of the Austrian Note.

(Note communicated by Count Szecsen, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Friday, July 24th 1914, at 10-30 a.m.)

Vienna, July 24, 1914.

The Austro-Hungarian Government felt compelled to address the following note to the Servian Government on the 23rd July, through the medium of the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade:—

"On the 31st March, 1909, the Servian Minister in Vienna, on the instructions of the Servian Government, made the following declaration to the Imperial and Royal Government:—

> " 'Servia recognises that the *fait accompli* regarding Bosnia has not affected her rights, and consequently she will conform to the decisions that the Powers may take in conformity with article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. In deference to the advice of the Great Powers, Servia undertakes to renounce from now onwards the attitude of protest and opposition which she has adopted with regard to the annexation since last autumn. She undertakes, moreover, to modify the direction of her policy with regard to Austria-Hungary and to live in future on good neighbourly terms with the latter.'

"The history of recent years, and in particular the painful events of the 28th June last, have shown the existence of a subversive movement with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy. The movement, which had its birth under the eye of the Servian Government, has gone so far as to make itself manifest on both sides of the Servian frontier in the shape of acts of terrorism and a series of outrages and murders.

"Far from carrying out the formal undertakings contained in the declaration of the 31st March, 1909, the Royal Servian Government has done nothing to repress these movements. It has permitted the criminal machinations of various societies and associations directed against the Monarchy, and has tolerated unrestrained language on the part of the press, the glorification of the perpetrators of outrages, and the participation of officers and functionaries in subversive agitation. It has permitted an unwholesome propaganda in public instruction, in short, it has permitted all manifestations of a nature to incite the Servian population to hatred of the Monarchy and contempt of its institutions.

"This culpable tolerance of the Royal Servian Government had not ceased at the moment when the events of the 28th June last proved its fatal consequences to the whole world.

"It results from the depositions and confessions of the criminal perpetrators of the outrage of the 28th June that the Serajevo assassinations were planned in Belgrade; that the arms and explosives with which the murderers were provided had been given to them by Servian officers and functionaries belonging to the Narodna Odbrana; and finally, that the passage into Bosnia of the criminals and their arms was organised and effected by the chiefs of the Servian frontier service.

"The above-mentioned results of the magisterial investigation do not permit the Austro-Hungarian Government to pursue any longer the attitude of expectant forbearance which they have maintained for years in face of the machinations hatched in Belgrade, and thence propagated in the territories of the Monarchy. The results, on the contrary, impose on them the duty of putting an end to the intrigues which form a perpetual menace to the tranquility of the Monarchy.

"To achieve this end the Imperial and Royal Government see themselves compelled to demand from the Royal Servian Government a formal assurance that they condemn this dangerous propaganda against the Monarchy; in other words, the whole series of tendencies, the ultimate aim of which is to detach from the Monarchy territories belonging to it, and that they undertake to suppress by every means this criminal and terrorist propaganda.

"In order to give a formal character to this undertaking the Royal Servian Government shall publish on the front page of their 'Official Journal' of the 13/26 July the following declaration:—

"'The Royal Government of Servia condemn the propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary—*i.e.*, the general tendency of which the final aim is to detach from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories belonging to it, and they sincerely deplore the fatal consequences of these criminal proceedings.

"'The Royal Government regret that Servian officers and functionaries participated in the above-mentioned propaganda and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Government were solemnly pledged by their declaration of the 31st March, 1909.

"'The Royal Government who disapprove and repudiate all idea of interfering or attempting to interfere with the destinies of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, consider it their duty formally to warn officers and functionaries, and the whole population of the Kingdom, that henceforward they will proceed with the utmost rigour against persons who may be guilty of such machinations, which they will use all their efforts to anticipate and suppress.'

"This declaration shall simultaneously be communicated to the Royal army as an order of the day by His Majesty the King and shall be published in the 'Official Bulletin' of the army.

"The Royal Servian Government further undertake:

"(1) To suppress any publication which incites to hatred and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the general tendency of which is directed against its territorial integrity;

"(2) To dissolve immediately the society styled 'Narodna Odbrana,' to confiscate all its means of propaganda, and to proceed in the same manner against other societies and their branches in Servia which engage in propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Royal Government shall take the necessary measures to prevent the societies dissolved from continuing their activity under another name and form;

"(3) To eliminate without delay from public instruction in Servia, both as regards the teaching body and also as regards the methods of instruction, everything that serves, or might serve, to foment the propaganda against Austria-Hungary;

"(4) To remove from the military service, and from the administration in general, all officers and functionaries guilty of propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy whose names and deeds the Austro-Hungarian Government reserve to themselves the right of communicating to the Royal Government;

"(5) To accept the collaboration in Servia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government for the suppression of the subversive movement directed against the territorial integrity of the Monarchy;

"(6) To take judicial proceedings against accessories to the plot of the 28th June who are on Servian territory; delegates of the Austro-Hungarian Government will take part in the investigation relating thereto;

"(7) To proceed without delay to the arrest of Major Voija Tankositch and of the individual named Milan Ciganovitch, a Servian State employé, who have been compromised by the results of the magisterial enquiry at Serajevo;

"(8) To prevent by effective measures the co-operation of the Servian authorities in the illicit traffic in arms and explosives across the frontier, to dismiss and punish severely the officials of the frontier service at Schabatz Loznica guilty of having assisted the perpetrators of the Serajevo crime by facilitating their passage across the frontier;

"(9) To furnish the Imperial and Royal Government with explanations regarding the unjustifiable utterances of high Servian officials, both in Servia and abroad, who notwithstanding their official position, have not hesitated since the crime of the 28th June to express themselves in interviews in terms of hostility to the Austro-Hungarian Government; and, finally,

"(10) To notify the Imperial and Royal Government without delay of the execution of the measures comprised under the preceding heads.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government expect the reply of the Royal Government at the latest by 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 25th July.*

* The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in a private letter on the 24th July sent to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the following correction:—

"In the copy of the dispatch which I had the honour to send to your Excellency this morning, it was said that my Government expected an answer from the Cabinet at Belgrade at latest by 6 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 25th of this month. As our Minister at Belgrade did not deliver his note yesterday until 6 o'clock in the evening, the time allowed for the answer has in consequence been prolonged to 6 o'clock to-morrow Saturday evening.

'I consider it my duty to inform your Excellency of this slight alteration in the termination of the period fixed for the answer to the Servian Government."

"A memorandum dealing with the results of the magisterial enquiry at Serajevo with regard to the officials mentioned under heads (7) and (8) is attached to this note."

I have the honour to request your Excellency to bring the contents of this note to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, accompanying your communication with the following observations :—

On the 31st March 1909, the Royal Servian Government addressed to Austria-Hungary the declaration of which the text is reproduced above.

On the very day after this declaration Servia embarked on a policy of instilling revolutionary ideas into the Serb subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and so preparing for the separation of the Austro-Hungarian territory on the Servian frontier.

Servia became the centre of a criminal agitation.

No time was lost in the formation of societies and groups, whose object, either avowed or secret, was the creation of disorders on Austro-Hungarian territory. These societies and groups count among their members generals and diplomatists, Government officials and judges—in short, men at the top of official and unofficial society in the kingdom.

Servian journalism is almost entirely at the service of this propaganda, which is directed against Austria-Hungary, and not a day passes without the organs of the Servian press stirring up their readers to hatred or contempt for the neighbouring Monarchy, or to outrages directed more or less openly against its security and integrity.

A large number of agents are employed in carrying on by every means the agitation against Austria-Hungary and corrupting the youth in the frontier provinces.

Since the recent Balkan crisis there has been a recrudescence of the spirit of conspiracy inherent in Servian politicians, which has left such sanguinary imprints on the history of the kingdom; individuals belonging formerly to bands employed in Macedonia have come to place themselves at the disposal of the terrorist propaganda against Austria-Hungary.

In the presence of these doings, to which Austria-Hungary has been exposed for years, the Servian Government have not thought it incumbent on them to take the slightest step. The Servian Government have thus failed in the duty imposed on them by the solemn declaration of the 31st March 1909, and acted in opposition to the will of Europe and the undertaking given to Austria-Hungary.

The patience of the Imperial and Royal Government in the face of the provocative attitude of Servia was inspired by the territorial disinterestedness of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the hope that the Servian Government would end in spite of everything by appreciating Austria-Hungary's friendship at its true value. By observing a benevolent attitude towards the political interests of Servia, the Imperial and Royal Government hoped that the kingdom would finally decide to follow an analogous line of conduct on its own side. In particular, Austria-Hungary expected a development of this kind in the political ideas of Servia, when, after the events of 1912, the Imperial and Royal Government, by its disinterested and ungrudging attitude, made such a considerable aggrandisement of Servia possible.

The benevolence which Austria-Hungary showed towards the neighbouring State had no restraining effect on the proceedings of the kingdom, which continued to tolerate on its territory a propaganda of which the fatal consequences were demonstrated to the whole world on the 28th June last, when the Heir Presumptive to the Monarchy and his illustrious consort fell victims to a plot hatched at Belgrade.

In the presence of this state of things the Imperial and Royal Government have felt compelled to take new and urgent steps at Belgrade with a view to inducing the Servian Government to stop the incendiary movement that is threatening the security and integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

The Imperial and Royal Government are convinced that in taking this step they will find themselves in full agreement with the sentiments of all civilised nations, who cannot permit regicide to become a weapon that can be employed with impunity in political strife, and the peace of Europe to be continually disturbed by movements emanating from Belgrade.

In support of the above the Imperial and Royal Government hold at the disposal of the British Government a *dossier* elucidating the Servian intrigues and the connection between these intrigues and the murder of the 28th June.

An identical communication has been addressed to the Imperial and Royal representatives accredited to the other signatory Powers.

Your are authorised to leave a copy of this despatch in the hands of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

APPENDIX.

THE criminal enquiry opened by the Court of Serajevo against Gavrilo Princip and his accessories in and before the act of assassination committed by them on the 28th June last has up to the present led to the following conclusions :—

(1) The plot, having as its object the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at the time of his visit to Serajevo was formed at Belgrade by Gavrilo Princip, Nedeljko

Cabrinovic, one Milan Ciganovic, and Trifko Grabez, with the assistance of Commander Voija Tankosic.

(2) The six bombs and the four Browning pistols and ammunition with which the guilty parties committed the act were delivered to Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez by the man Milan Ciganovic and Commander Voija Tankosic at Belgrade.

(3) The bombs are hand-grenades coming from the arms depôt of the Servian army at Kragujevac.

(4) In order to ensure the success of the act, Ciganovic taught Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez how to use the bombs, and gave lessons in firing Browning pistols to Princip and Grabez in a forest near the shooting ground at Topschider.

(5) To enable Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez to cross the frontier of Bosnia-Herzegovina and smuggle in their contraband of arms secretly, a secret system of transport was organised by Ciganovic.

By this arrangement the introduction into Bosnia-Herzegovina of criminals and their arms was effected by the officials controlling the frontiers at Chabac (Rade Popovic) and Loznica, as well as by the customs officer Rudivoj Grbic, of Loznica, with the assistance of various individuals.

No. 25

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, on board the "France," and to London, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburgh, Rome, Belgrade.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador this morning left me a copy of the Austrian note which was handed in at Belgrade on Thursday evening. Count Scézsen informs me that the Austro-Hungarian Government gives the Servian Government up to 5 o'clock on the evening of Saturday the 25th for their answer.*

The note is based on the undertaking made by Servia on the 31st March 1909, to recognise the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reproaches the Servian Government with having tolerated an anti-Austrian propaganda in which officials, the army, and the press have taken part, a propaganda which threatens the security and integrity of Austria, and the danger of which has been shown by the crime of the 28th June which, according to the facts established during the investigation, was planned at Belgrade.

The Austrian Government explain that they are compelled to put an end to a propaganda which forms a permanent danger to their tranquillity, and to require from the Servian Government an official pronouncement of their determination to condemn and suppress it, by publishing in the official Gazette of the 26th a declaration, the terms of which are given, condemning it, stating their regret, and threatening to crush it. A general order of the King to the Servian army is at the same time to make these declarations known to the army. In addition to this, the Servian Government are to undertake to suppress publications, to dissolve the societies, to dismiss those officers and civil servants whose names would be communicated to them by the Austrian Government, to accept the co-operation of Austrian officials in suppressing the subversive acts to which their attention has been directed as well as for the investigation into the crime of Serajevo, and finally to proceed to the immediate arrest of a Servian officer and an official who were concerned in it.

Annexed to the Austrian memorandum is a note which sums up the facts established by the investigation into the crime of Serajevo, and declares that it was planned at Belgrade; that the bombs were provided for the murderers, and came from a depôt of the Servian army; finally that the murderers were drilled and helped by Servian officers and officials.

On visiting the Acting Political Director immediately after making this communication, Count Scézsen without any observations informed him that the note had been presented. M. Berthelot, on my instructions, confined himself to pointing out to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador the feeling of anxiety which had been aroused by the information available this morning as to the contents of the Austrian note, and the painful feeling which could not fail to be aroused in French public opinion by the time chosen for so categorical a *démarche* with so short a time limit; that is to say, a time when the President of the Republic and the President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic had left St. Petersburgh and were at sea, and consequently were not able to exert, in agreement with those Powers which were not directly interested, that soothing influence on Servia and Austria which was so desirable in the interest of general peace.

The Servian Minister has not yet received any information as to the intentions of his Government.

The German Ambassador has asked me to receive him at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 26.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Thiébaut, French Minister at Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, Vienna, London, Berlin, Rome, St. Petersburgh.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

M. VESNITCH was this morning still without any telegram from his Government informing him as to their intentions, and did not know the contents of the Austrian note.

To a request for advice which he made to the Political Director, M. Berthelot said to him, speaking personally and for himself alone, that Servia must try to gain time, as the limit of forty-eight hours perhaps formed rather a "*mise en demeure*" than an ultimatum in the proper sense of the term; that there might, for instance, be an opportunity of offering satisfaction on all those points which were not inconsistent with the dignity and sovereignty of Servia; he was advised to draw attention to the fact that statements based on the Austrian investigations at Serajevo were one sided, and that Servia, while she was quite ready to take measures against all the accomplices of a crime which she most strongly condemned, required full information as to the evidence in order to be able to verify it with all speed; above all to attempt to escape from the direct grip of Austria by declaring herself ready to submit to the arbitration of Europe.

I have asked at London and St. Petersburgh for the views and intentions of the English and Russian Governments. It appears on the other hand from our information that the Austrian note was not communicated to Italy until to-day, and that Italy had neither been consulted nor even informed of it.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 27.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Rome.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

THE French Ambassador at Vienna informs me that opinion has been startled by the sudden and exaggerated nature of the Austrian demands, but that the chief fear of the military party appears to be that Servia may give way.

The Servian Minister in Austria thinks that his Government will show themselves very conciliatory in all that concerns the punishment of the accomplices of the crime, and the guarantees to be given as to the suppression of the anti-Austrian propaganda, but that they could not accept a general order to the army dictated to the King nor the dismissal of officers who were suspected by Austria, nor the interference of foreign officials in Servia. M. Jovanovitch considers that, if it were possible to start a discussion, a settlement of the dispute might still be arranged, with the assistance of the Powers.

Our Ambassador at Berlin gives an account of the excitement aroused by the Austrian note, and of the state of feeling of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, who thinks that a large part of opinion in Germany would desire war. The tone of the press is threatening and appears to have as its object the intimidation of Russia. Our Ambassador is to see Herr von Jagow this evening.

M. Barrère informs us that Italy is exercising moderating influence at Vienna and is trying to avoid complications.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 28.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

HERR VON SCHOEN came to inform me of a note from his Government, of which he would not leave me a copy, but at my request he read it twice over to me

The note was almost word for word as follows:—

"The statements of the Austro-Hungarian newspapers concerning the circumstances under which the assassination of the Austrian heir-presumptive and his consort has taken place disclose unmistakably the aims which the Pan-Servian propaganda has set itself, and the means it employs to realise them. The facts made known must also do away with all doubt that the centre of activity of all those tendencies which are directed towards the detachment of the Southern Slav provinces from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and their incorporation into the Servian Kingdom is to be found in Belgrade, and is, at any rate, at work there, with the connivance of members of the Government and the Army.

"The Servian intrigues have been going on for many years. In an especially marked form the Pan-Servian chauvinism manifested itself during the Bosnian crisis. It was only owing to the moderation and far-reaching self-restraint of the Austro-Hungarian Government and

to the energetic intervention of the Great Powers that the Servian provocations to which Austria-Hungary was then exposed did not lead to a conflict. The assurance of good conduct in future which was given by the Servian Government at that time has not been kept. Under the eyes, at least with the tacit permission, of official Servia, the Pan-Servian propaganda has, since that time, continuously increased in extension and intensity. To its account must be set the recent crime, the threads of which lead to Belgrade. It has become clearly evident that it would not be consistent either with the dignity or with the self-preservation of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to remain longer inactive in face of this movement on the other side of the frontier, by which the security and the integrity of her territories are constantly menaced. Under these circumstances, the course of procedure and demands of the Austro-Hungarian Government can only be regarded as justified. In spite of that, the attitude which public opinion as well as the Government in Servia have recently adopted does not exclude the apprehension that the Servian Government might refuse to comply with those demands, and might even allow themselves to be carried away into a provocative attitude towards Austria-Hungary. The Austro-Hungarian Government, if they do not wish definitely to abandon Austria's position as a Great Power, would then have no choice but to obtain the fulfilment of their demands from the Servian Government by strong pressure and, if necessary, by using military measures, the choice of the means having to be left to them."

The German Ambassador particularly called my attention to the last two paragraphs of his note before reading it, pressing the point that this was the important matter. I noted down the "text literally; it is as follows:—"The German Government consider that in the present case there "is only question of a matter to be settled exclusively between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and "that the Great Powers ought seriously to endeavour to restrict it to those two immediately concerned."

"The German Government desire urgently the localisation of the dispute, because every "interference of another Power would, owing to the natural play of alliances be followed by incalculable "consequences."

I called the German Ambassador's attention to the fact that while it might appear legitimate to demand the punishment of all those who were implicated in the crime of Serajevo, on the other hand it seemed difficult to require measures which could not be accepted, having regard to the dignity and sovereignty of Servia; the Servian Government, even if it was willing to submit to them would risk being carried away by a revolution.

I also pointed out to Herr von Schoen that his note only took into account two hypotheses: that of a pure and simple refusal or that of a provocative attitude on the part of Servia. The third hypothesis (which would leave the door open for an arrangement) should also be taken into consideration; that of Servia's acceptance and of her agreeing at once to give full satisfaction for the punishment of the accomplices and full guarantees for the suppression of the anti-Austrian propaganda so far as they were compatible with her sovereignty and dignity.

I added that if within these limits the satisfaction desired by Austria could be admitted, the means of obtaining it could be examined; if Servia gave obvious proof of goodwill it could not be thought that Austria would refuse to take part in the conversation.

Perhaps they should not make it too difficult for third Powers, who could not either morally or sentimentally cease to take interest in Servia, to take an attitude which was in accord with the wishes of Germany to localise the dispute.

Herr von Schoen recognised the justice of these considerations and vaguely stated that hope was always possible. When I asked him if we should give to the Austrian note the character of a simple *mise en demeure*, which permitted a discussion, or an ultimatum, he answered that personally he had no views.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 29.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 24, 1914.

The delivery of the Austrian note to Servia has made a deep impression.

The Austrian Ambassador declares that his Government could not abate any of their demands. At the Wilhelmstrasse, as well as in the press, the same view is expressed.

Most of the Chargés d'Affaires present in Berlin came to see me this morning. They show little hope of a peaceful issue. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires bitterly remarked that Austria has presented her note at the very moment that the President of the Republic and the President of the Council had left St. Petersburgh. He is inclined to think that a considerable section of opinion in Germany desires war and would like to seize this opportunity, in which Austria will no doubt be found more united than in the past, and in which the German Emperor, influenced by a desire to give support to the monarchic principle (*par un sentiment de solidarité monarchique*), and by horror at the crime, is less inclined to show a conciliatory attitude.

Herr von Jagow is going to receive me late in the afternoon.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 30.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the French Republic at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 24, 1914.

I ASKED the Secretary of State to-day, in the interview which I had with him, if it was correct, as announced in the newspapers, that Austria had presented a note to the Powers on her dispute with Servia; if he had received it; and what view he took of it.

Herr von Jagow answered me in the affirmative, adding that the note was forcible, and that he approved it, the Servian Government having for a long time past wearied the patience of Austria. Moreover, he considers this question to be a domestic one for Austria, and he hopes that it will be localised.

I then said to him that not having as yet received any instructions, the views which I wished to exchange with him were strictly personal. Thereupon I asked him if the Berlin Cabinet had really been entirely ignorant of Austria's requirements before they were communicated to Belgrade, and as he told me that that was so, I showed him my surprise at seeing him thus undertake to support claims, of whose limit and scope he was ignorant.

Herr von Jagow interrupted me, and said, "It is only because we are having a personal conversa-
"tion that I allow you to say that to me."

"Certainly," I replied, "but if Peter I, humiliates himself, domestic trouble will probably break out in Servia; that will open the door to fresh possibilities, and do you know where you will be led by Vienna?" I added that the language of the German newspapers was not the language of persons who were indifferent to, and unacquainted with, the question, but betokened an active support. Finally, I remarked that the shortness of the time limit given to Servia for submission would make an unpleasant impression in Europe.

Herr von Jagow answered that he quite expected a little excitement (*un peu d'émotion*) on the part of Servia's friends, but that he was counting on their giving her wise advice.

"I have no doubt," I then said to him, "that Russia would endeavour to persuade the Cabinet of Belgrade to make acceptable concessions, but why not ask from one what is being asked from the other, and if reliance is being placed on advice being given at Belgrade, is it not also legitimate to rely on advice being given at Vienna from another quarter?"

The Secretary of State went so far as to say that that depended on circumstances; but immediately checked himself; he repeated that the difficulty must be localised. He asked me if I really thought the situation serious. "Certainly," I answered, "because if what is happening is the result of due reflection, I do not understand why all means of retreat have been cut off."

All the evidence shows that Germany is ready to support Austria's attitude with unusual energy. The weakness which her Austro-Hungarian ally has shown for some years past has weakened the confidence that was placed in her here. She was found heavy to drag along. Mischievous legal proceedings, such as the Agram and the Friedjung affairs, brought odium on her police and covered them with ridicule. All that was asked of the police was that they should be strong; the conviction is that they were violent.

An article which appeared in the *Lokal Anzeiger* this evening shows also that at the German Chancery there exists a state of mind to which we in Paris are naturally not inclined to pay sufficient attention, I mean the feeling that monarchies must stand together (*sentiment de la solidarité monarchique*). I am convinced that great weight must be attached to this point of view in order to appreciate the attitude of the Emperor William, whose impressionable nature must have been affected by the assassination of a prince whose guest he had been a few days previously.

It is not less striking to notice the pains with which Herr von Jagow, and all the officials placed under his orders, pretend to every one that they were ignorant of the scope of the note sent by Austria to Servia.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 31.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 24, 1914.

THE Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has communicated to M. Sazonof a threatening note to Servia.

The intentions of the Emperor of Russia and his Ministers could not be more pacific, a fact of which the President of the Republic and the President of the Council have been able to satisfy themselves directly; but the ultimatum which the Austro-Hungarian Government has just delivered to the Cabinet at Belgrade introduces a new and disquieting element into the situation.

Public opinion in Russia would not allow Austria to offer violence to Servia. The shortness of the time limit fixed by the ultimatum renders still more difficult the moderating influence that the Powers of the Triple Entente might exercise at Vienna.

On the other hand, M. Sazonof assumes that Germany will desire to support her ally and I am afraid that this impression is correct. Nothing but the assurance of the solidarity of the Triple Entente can prevent the German Powers from emphasising their provocative attitude.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 32.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 24, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY having discussed with me his desire to leave no stone unturned to avert the crisis, we agreed in thinking that the English Cabinet might ask the German Government to take the initiative in approaching Vienna with the object of offering the mediation, between Austria and Servia, of the four Powers which are not directly interested. If Germany agrees, time will be gained, and this is the essential point.

Sir Edward Grey told me that he would discuss with Prince Lichnowsky the proposal I have just explained. I mentioned the matter to my Russian colleague, who is afraid of a surprise from Germany, and who imagines that Austria would not have despatched her ultimatum without previous agreement with Berlin.

Count Benckendorff told me that Prince Lichnowsky, when he returned from leave about a month ago, had intimated that he held pessimistic views regarding the relations between St. Petersburgh and Berlin. He had observed the uneasiness caused in this latter capital by the rumours of a naval entente between Russia and England, by the Tsar's visit to Bucharest, and by the strengthening of the Russian Army. Count Benckendorff had concluded from this that a war with Russia would be looked upon without disfavour in Germany.

The Under-Secretary of State has been struck, as all of us have been, by the anxious looks of Prince Lichnowsky since his return from Berlin, and he considers that if Germany had wished to do so she could have stopped the dispatch of the ultimatum.

The situation, therefore, is as grave as it can be, and we see no way of arresting the course of events.

However, Count Benckendorff thinks it right to attempt the *démarche* upon which I have agreed with Sir Edward Grey.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 33.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 24, 1914.

THE Servian Minister received to-night from M Pashitch a telegram saying that the Austro-Hungarian Government had sent him their ultimatum, th time limit of which expires at 6 o'clock to-morrow, Saturday evening. M. Pashitch does not give the terms of the Austrian communication but if it is of the nature reported in to-day's "Times," it seems impossible for the Servian Government to accept it.

In consultation with my Russian colleague, who thinks it extremely difficult for his Government not to support Servia, we have been asking ourselves what intervention could avert the conflict.

Sir Edward Grey having summoned me for this afternoon, I propose to suggest that he should ask for the semi-official intervention of the German Government at Vienna to prevent a sudden attack.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 34.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), Belgrade, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

THE Austrian Ambassador having communicated his Government's note to Sir Edward Grey, the latter observed that no such formidable declaration had ever been addressed by one Government to another; he drew Count Mensdorff's attention to the responsibility assumed by Austria.

With the possibility of a conflict between Austria and Russia before him, Sir Edward Grey proposes to ask for the co-operation of the German Government with a view to the mediation of the four Powers who are not directly interested in the Servian question, namely, England, France, Italy and Germany; this mediation to be exercised simultaneously at Vienna and at St. Petersburgh.

I advised the Servian Minister to act cautiously, and I am willing to co-operate in any conciliatory action at Vienna, in the hope that Austria will not insist on the acceptance of all her demands as against a small State, if the latter shows herself ready to give every satisfaction which is considered compatible with her independence and her sovereignty.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 35.

M. Jules Cambon, French Minister at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THE Belgian Minister appears very anxious about the course of events.

He is of opinion that Austria and Germany have desired to take advantage of the fact that, owing to a combination of circumstances at the present moment, Russia and England appear to them to be threatened by domestic troubles, while in France the military law is under discussion. Moreover, he does not believe in the pretended ignorance of the Government of Berlin on the subject of Austria's *démarche*.

He thinks that if the form of it has not been submitted to the Cabinet at Berlin, the moment of its despatch has been cleverly chosen in consultation with that Cabinet, in order to surprise the Triple Entente at a moment of disorganisation.

He has seen the Italian Ambassador, who has just interrupted his holiday in order to return. It looks as if Italy would be surprised, to put it no higher, at having been kept out of the whole affair by her two allies.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 36.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council, and to London, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Vienna.

Paris, July 25, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came at 12 o'clock to protest against an article in the *Echo de Paris* which applied the term "German threat" (*menace allemande*) to his *démarche* of yesterday. Herr von Schoen told a certain number of journalists, and came to state at the *Direction Politique*, that there has been no "concert" between Austria and Germany in connection with the Austrian note, and that the German Government had no knowledge of this note when it was communicated to them at the same time as to the other Powers, though they had approved it subsequently.

Baron von Schoen added, moreover, that there was no "threat"; the German Government had merely indicated that they thought it desirable to localise the dispute, and that the intervention of other Powers ran the risk of aggravating it.

The Acting Political Director took note of Baron von Schoen's *démarche*. Having asked him to repeat the actual terms of the last two paragraphs of his note, he remarked to him that the terms showed the willingness of Germany to act as intermediary between the Powers and Austria. M. Berthelot added that, as no private information had been given to any journalist, the information in the *Echo de Paris* involved this newspaper alone, and merely showed that the German *démarche* appeared to have been known elsewhere than at the Quai d'Orsay, and apart from any action on his part. The German Ambassador did not take up the allusion.

On the other hand, the Austrian Ambassador at London also came to reassure Sir Edward Grey, telling him that the Austrian note did not constitute an "ultimatum" but a demand for a reply with a time limit"; which meant that if the Austrian demands are not accepted by 6 o'clock this evening, the Austrian Minister will leave Belgrade and the Austro-Hungarian Government will begin military "preparations" but not military "operations"

The Cabinet of London, like those of Paris and St. Petersburgh, has advised Belgrade to express regret for any complicity which might be established in the crime of Serajevo, and to promise the most complete satisfaction in this respect. The Cabinet added that in any case it was Servia's business to reply in terms which the interests of the country appeared to call for The English Minister at Belgrade is to consult his French and Russian colleagues, and, if these have had corresponding instructions in the matter, advise the Servian Government to give satisfaction on all the points on which they shall decide that they are able to do so.

Sir Edward Grey told Prince Lichnowsky (who, up to the present, has made no communication to him similar to that of Herr von Schoen at Paris) that if the Austrian note caused no difficulty between Austria and Russia, the English Government would not have to concern themselves with it, but that it was to be feared that the stiffness of the note and the shortness of the time limit would bring about a state of tension. Under these conditions the only chance that could be seen of avoiding a conflict would consist in the mediation of France, Germany, Italy and England, Germany alone being able to influence the Government at Vienna in this direction.

The German Ambassador replied that he would transmit this suggestion to Berlin, but he gave the Russian Ambassador, who is a relative of his, to understand that Germany would not lend herself to any *démarche* at Vienna.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 37.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d' Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 25, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came to the Foreign Office to state that his Government would refuse to interfere in the dispute between Austria and Servia.

Sir Edward Grey replied that without the co-operation of Germany at Vienna, England would not be able to take action at St. Petersburgh. If, however, both Austria and Russia mobilised, that would certainly be the occasion for the four other Powers to intervene. Would the German Government then maintain its passive attitude, and would it refuse to join with England, France and Italy?

Prince Lichnowsky does not think so, since the question would no longer be one of difficulties between Vienna and Belgrade, but of a conflict between Vienna and St. Petersburgh.

Sir Edward Grey added this observation, that if war eventually broke out, no Power in Europe would be able to take up a detached attitude (*pourrait s'en désintéresser*).

DE FLEURIAU.

No 38.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Government is about to endeavour to obtain from the Austro-Hungarian Government an extension of the time limit fixed by the ultimatum, in order that the Powers may be able to form an opinion on the judicial *dossier*, the communication of which is offered to them.

M. Sazonof has asked the German Ambassador to point out to his Government the danger of the situation, but he refrained from making any allusion to the measures which Russia would no doubt be led to take, if either the national independence or the territorial integrity of Servia were threatened. The evasive replies and the recriminations of Count de Pourtalès left an unfavourable impression on M. Sazonof.

The Ministers will hold a Council to-morrow with the Emperor presiding. M. Sazonof preserves complete moderation. "We must avoid," he said to me, "everything which might precipitate the crisis. I am of opinion that, even if the Austro-Hungarian Government come to blows with Servia, we ought not to break off negotiations."

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 39.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna.

Paris, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Government has instructed its representative at Vienna to ask the Austrian Government for an extension of the time limit fixed for Servia, so as to enable the Powers to form an opinion on the *dossier* which Austria has offered to communicate to them, and with a view to avoiding regrettable consequences for everyone.

A refusal of this demand by Austria-Hungary would deprive of all meaning the *démarche* which she made to the Powers by communicating her note to them, and would place her in a position of conflict with international ethics.

The Russian Government has asked that you should make a corresponding and urgent *démarche* to Count Berchtold. I beg you to support the request of your colleague. The Russian Government have sent the same request to London, Rome, Berlin, and Bucharest.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 40.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 25, 1914.

SIR Edward Grey has had communicated to him this morning the instructions which require the Russian Ambassador at Vienna to ask for an extension of the time limit given to Servia by Austria's note of the day before yesterday. M. Sazonof asked that the Russian *démarche* should be supported by the English Embassy.

Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to Sir M. de Bunsen to take the same action as his Russian colleague, and to refer to Austria's communication which was made to him late last night by Count Mensdorff, according to the terms of which the failure of Servia to comply with the conditions of the ultimatum would only result, as from to-day, in a diplomatic rupture and not in immediate military operations.

Sir Edward Grey inferred from this action that time would be left for the Powers to intervene and find means for averting the crisis.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 41.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THIS morning the English Chargé d'Affaires, acting under instructions from his Government, asked Herr von Jagow if Germany were willing to join with England, France and Italy with the object of intervening between Austria and Russia, to prevent a conflict and, in the first instance, to ask Vienna to grant an extension of the time limit imposed on Servia by the ultimatum.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that directly after the receipt of Prince Lichnowsky's despatch informing him of the intentions of Sir Edward Grey, he had already telegraphed this very morning to the German* Ambassador at Vienna to the effect that he should ask Count Berchtold for this extension. Unfortunately Count Berchtold is at Ischl. In any case, Herr von Jagow does not think that this request would be granted.

The English Chargé d'Affaires also enquired of Herr von Jagow, as I had done yesterday, if Germany had had no knowledge of the Austrian note before it was despatched, and he received so clear a reply in the negative that he was not able to carry the matter further; but he could not refrain from expressing his surprise at the blank cheque given by Germany to Austria.

Herr von Jagow having replied to him that the matter was a domestic one for Austria, he remarked that it had become essentially an international one.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 42.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Chargé d'Affaires has been instructed to ask the German Government to make strong representations to the Cabinet at Vienna, with a view to obtaining an extension of the time limit of the ultimatum.

Herr von Jagow not having made an appointment with him until late in the afternoon, that is to say, till the very moment when the ultimatum will expire, M. Broniewski sent an urgent note addressed to the Secretary of State in which he points out that the lateness of Austria's communication to the Powers makes the effect of this communication illusory, inasmuch as it does not give the Powers time to consider the facts brought to their notice before the expiration of the time limit. He insists very strongly on the necessity for extending the time limit, unless the intention be to create a serious crisis.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 43.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Chargé d'Affaires has, in accordance with his instructions, approached the Secretary of State with a view to securing an extension of the time limit of the ultimatum. Herr von Jagow replied that he had already transmitted to Vienna a suggestion of this nature, but that in his opinion all these *démarches* were too late.

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* In French text by an obvious error "de la Grande-Bretagne" is printed.

M. Broniewski insisted that if the time limit could not be extended, action at least might be delayed so as to allow the Powers to exert themselves to avoid a conflict. He added that the Austrian note was couched in terms calculated to wound Servia and to force her into war.

Herr von Jagow replied that there was no question of a war, but of an "*exécution*" in a local matter.

The Chargé d'Affaires in reply expressed regret that the German Government did not weigh their responsibilities in the event of hostilities breaking out, which might extend to the rest of Europe; to this Herr von Jagow replied that he refused to believe in such consequences.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, like myself, has heard the rumour that Austria, while declaring that she did not desire an annexation of territory, would occupy parts of Servia until she had received complete satisfaction. "One knows," he said to me, "what this word 'satisfaction' means." M. Broniewski's impressions of Germany's ultimate intentions are very pessimistic.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 44.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 25, 1914,

THE Russian Ambassador has carried out at the Consulta the *démarche* which M. Sazonof requested the representatives of Russia at Paris Berlin, Rome and Bucharest to undertake, the object of which was to induce these various Cabinets to take action similar to that of Russia at Vienna, with a view of obtaining an extension of the time limit imposed on Servia.

In the absence of the Marquis di San Giuliano, M. Salandra and M. di Martino replied that they would put themselves into communication with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but that his reply could not reach them until towards 6 o'clock, that is to say too late to take any step at Vienna.

BARRÈRE.

No. 45.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 25, 1914,

THE Russian Chargé d'Affaires received instructions from his Government to ask for an extended time limit for the ultimatum to Servia at the very moment that Count Berchtold was leaving for Ischl with the intention, according to the newspapers, of remaining there near the Emperor until the end of the crisis.

Prince Koudacheff informed him nevertheless of the *démarche* which he had to carry out, by means of two telegrams *en clair*, one addressed to him on his journey and the other at his destination. He does not expect any result.

Baron Macchio, General Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to whom the Prince communicated the tenour of his instructions and of his telegrams, behaved with icy coldness when it was represented to him that to submit for consideration grievances with documentary proofs, without leaving time for the *dossier* to be studied, was not consonant with international courtesy. Baron Macchio replied that one's interests sometimes exempted one from being courteous.

The Austrian Government is determined to inflict humiliation on Servia; it will accept no intervention from any Power until the blow has been delivered and received full in the face by Servia.

DUMAINE.

No. 46.

M. Boppe, French Minister at Belgrade, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 25, 1914

M. PASHITCH has just acquainted me with the reply which will be sent this evening to the Austrian Minister.

The Servian Government agrees to publish to-morrow in the *Journal Officiel* the declaration which has been required of them; they will communicate it also to the army by means of an Order of the Day; they will dissolve the societies of national defence and all other associations which might agitate against Austria-Hungary; they undertake to modify the press law, to dismiss from service in the army, in the ministry of public instruction and in the other Government offices, all officials who shall be proved to have taken part in the propaganda; they only request that the names of these officials may be communicated to them.

As to the participation of Austrian officials in the enquiry, the Government ask that an explanation of the manner in which this will be exercised may be given to them. They could accept no participation which conflicted with international law or with good and neighbourly relations.

They accept all the other demands of the ultimatum and declare that if the Austro-Hungarian Government is not content with this, they are ready to refer the matter to the Hague Tribunal or to the decision of the Great Powers who took part in the preparation of the declaration of March 31, 1909.

BOPPE.

No. 47.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THROUGHOUT the afternoon there has been a persistent rumour that Servia had submitted to the Austrian demands. This evening the newspapers published extra editions which announce a rupture at Belgrade and the departure of the Austro-Hungarian Minister.

The correspondent of the *Agence Havas* at the Wilhelmstrasse has just received confirmation of this rumour. Large crowds consisting of several hundred persons are collecting here before the newspaper offices and a demonstration of numbers of young people has just passed through the Pariser platz shouting cries of "Hurrah" for Germany, and singing patriotic songs. The demonstrators are visiting the *Siegessaül*, the Austrian, and then the Italian Embassy. It is a significent outburst of chauvinism.

A German whom I saw this evening confessed to me that it had been feared here that Servia would accept the whole Austrian note, reserving to herself the right to discuss the manner in which effect should be given to it, in order to gain time and to allow the efforts of the Powers to develop effectively before the rupture.

In financial circles measures are already being taken to meet every eventuality, for no means of averting the crisis is seen, in view of the determined support which Germany is giving to Austria.

I, for my part, see in England the only Power which might be listened to at Berlin.

Whatever happens, Paris, St. Petersburgh and London will not succeed in maintaining peace with dignity unless they show a firm and absolutely united front.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 48.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 25, 1914.

YOUR telegram reaches me exactly at the moment when the time limit given to Servia expires. On the other hand I have just informed you under what conditions the Russian Chargé d'Affaires has had to carry out his *démarche*. It seems useless to support him when there is no longer any time for it.

During the afternoon a rumour spread that Servia had yielded to the ultimatum, while adding that she was appealing to the Powers against it. But the latest news is that at the last moment we are assured that the Austrian Minister has just left Belgrade hurriedly; he must have thought the Servian Government's acceptance of the conditions imposed by his Government inadequate.

DUMAINE.

No. 49.

Reply of Servian Government to Austro-Hungarian Note.

(Communicated by M. Vesnitch, Servian Minister, July 27.)

Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

THE Royal Servian Government have received the communication of the Imperial and Royal Government of the 10th instant, and are convinced that their reply will remove any misunderstanding which may threaten to impair the good neighbourly relations between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Kingdom of Servia.

Conscious of the fact that the protests which were made both from the tribune of the national Skuptchina and in the declarations and actions of the responsible representatives of the State—protests which were cut short by the declarations made by the Servian Government on the 18-31 March 1909—have not been renewed on any occasion as regards the great neighbouring Monarchy, and that

no attempt has been made since that time, either by the successive Royal Governments or by their organs, to change the political and legal state of affairs created in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Royal Government draw attention to the fact that in this connection the Imperial and Royal Government have made no representation except one concerning a school-book, and that on that occasion the Imperial and Royal Government received an entirely satisfactory explanation. Servia has several times given proofs of her pacific and moderate policy during the Balkan crisis, and it is, thanks to Servia and to the sacrifice that she has made in the exclusive interest of European peace, that that peace has been preserved. The Royal Government cannot be held responsible for manifestations of a private character, such as articles in the press and the peaceable work of societies—manifestations which take place in nearly all countries in the ordinary course of events, and which, as a general rule, escape official control. The Royal Government are all the less responsible, in view of the fact that at the time of the solution of a series of questions which arose between Servia and Austria-Hungary, they gave proof of a great readiness to oblige, and thus succeeded in settling the majority of these questions to the advantage of the two neighbouring countries.

For these reasons the Royal Government have been pained and surprised at the statements, according to which members of the Kingdom of Servia are supposed to have participated in the preparations for the crime committed at Serajevo; the Royal Government expected to be invited to collaborate in an investigation of all that concerns this crime, and they were ready, in order to prove the entire correctness of their attitude, to take measures against any persons concerning whom representations were made to them. Falling in, therefore, with the desire of the Imperial and Royal Government, they are prepared to hand over for trial any Servian subject, without regard to his situation or rank, of whose complicity in the crime of Serajevo proofs are forthcoming, and more especially they undertake to cause to be published on the first page of the "Journal officiel," on the date of the 13-26 July, the following declaration :—

"The Royal Government of Servia condemn all propaganda which may be directed against Austria-Hungary, that is to say, all such tendencies as aim at ultimately detaching from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories which form part thereof, and they sincerely deplore the baneful consequences of these criminal movements The Royal Government regret that, according to the communication from the Imperial and Royal Government, certain Servian officers and officials should have taken part in the above-mentioned propaganda, and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Servian Government was solemnly engaged by the declaration of the 18-31 March 1909, which declaration disapproves and repudiates all idea or attempt at interference with the destiny of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, and they consider it their duty formally to warn the officers officials and entire population of the kingdom that henceforth they will take the most rigorous steps against all such persons as are guilty of such acts, to prevent and to repress which they will use their utmost endeavour."

This declaration will be brought to the knowledge of the Royal Army in an order of the day in the name of His Majesty the King, by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Alexander, and will be published in the next official army bulletin.

The Royal Government further undertake :—

1. To introduce at the first regular convocation of the Skuptchina a provision into the press law providing for the most severe punishment of incitement to hatred or contempt or the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and for taking action against any publication the general tendency of which is directed against the territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary.

The Government engage at the approaching revision of the Constitution to cause an amendment to be introduced into article 22 of the Constitution of such a nature that such publication may be confiscated, a proceeding at present impossible under the categorical terms of article 22 of the Constitution.

2. The Government possess no proof, nor does the note of the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with any, that the "Narodna Odbrana" and other similar societies have committed up to the present any criminal act of this nature through the proceedings of any of their members. Nevertheless, the Royal Government will accept the demand of the Imperial and Royal Government, and will dissolve the "Narodna Odbrana" Society and every other society which may be directing its efforts against Austria-Hungary.

3. The Royal Servian Government undertake to remove without delay from their public educational establishments in Servia all that serves or could serve to foment propaganda against Austria-Hungary, whenever the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with facts and proofs of this propaganda.

4. The Royal Government also agree to remove from military service all such persons as the Judicial enquiry may have proved to be guilty of acts directed against the integrity of the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and they expect the Imperial and Royal Government to communicate to them at a later date the names and the acts of these officers and officials for the purposes of the proceedings which are to be taken against them.

5. The Royal Government must confess that they do not clearly grasp the meaning or the scope of the demand made by the Imperial and Royal Government that Servia shall undertake to accept the collaboration of the organs of the Imperial and Royal Government upon their territory, but they declare that they will admit such collaboration as agrees with the principle of international law, with criminal procedure, and with good neighbourly relations.

6. It goes without saying that the Royal Government consider it their duty to open an enquiry against all such persons as are, or eventually may be, implicated in the plot of the 15-28 June, and

who happen to be within the territory of the Kingdom. As regards the participation in this enquiry of Austro-Hungarian agents or authorities appointed for this purpose by the Imperial and Royal Government, the Royal Government cannot accept such an arrangement, as it would be a violation of the Constitution and of the law of criminal procedure ; nevertheless, in concrete cases communications as to the results of the investigation in question might be given the Austro-Hungarian agents.

7. The Royal Government proceeded, on the very evening of the delievery of the note, to arrest Commandant Voislav Tankossitch. As regards Milan Ziganovitch, who is a subject of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and who up to the 15-28 June was employed (on probation) by the directorate of railways, it has not yet been possible to arrest him.

The Austro-Hungarian Government are requested to be so good as to supply as soon as possible, in the customary form, the presumptive evidence of guilt, as well as the eventual proofs of guilt which have been collected up to the present, at the enquiry at Serajevo for the purposes of the later enquiry.

8. The Servian Government will reinforce and extend the measures which have been taken for preventing the illicit traffic of arms and explosives across the frontier. It goes without saying that they will immediately order an enquiry and will severely punish the frontier officials on the Schabatz-Loznitza line who have failed in their duty and allowed the authors of the crime of Serajevo to

9. The Royal Government will gladly give explanations of the remarks made by their officials whether in Servia or abroad, in interviews after the crime which, according to the statement of the Imperial and Royal Government, were hostile towards the Monarchy, as soon as the Imperial and Royal Government have communicated to them the passages in question in these remarks, and as soon as they have shown that the remarks were actually made by the said officials, although the Royal Government will itself take steps to collect evidence and proofs.

10. The Royal Government will inform the Imperial and Royal Government of the execution of the measures comprised under the above heads, in so far as this has not already been done by the present note, as soon as each measure has been ordered and carried out.

If the Imperial and Royal Government are not satisfied with this reply, the Servian Government, considering that it is not to the common interest to precipitate the solution of this question, are ready, as always, to accept a pacific understanding either by referring this question to the decision of the International Tribune of the Hague, or to the great Powers which took part in the drawing up of the declaration made by the Servian Government on the 18-31st March 1909.

CHAPTER IV

FROM THE RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, JULY 25, 1914), TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY AUSTRIA ON SERVIA, (JULY 28, 1914).

No. 50.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France,") and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 26, 1914.

THE events of Saturday can be summed up as follows :—refusal of Austria to grant the extension of the time limit asked for by Russia,—departure of the Austrian Minister from Belgrade after receiving a reply from Servia which was considered insufficient although it reached the limit of any possible concession,—order for mobilisation given in Servia whose Government retired to Kragoujewatz, where it was followed by the French and Russian Ministers.

The Italian Government, to whom the Austrian note had been communicated on Friday, without any request for support or even advice, could not, in the absence of the Marquis di San Giuliano, who does not return till Tuesday, make any reply to the suggestion of the Russian Government proposing to press at Vienna for an extension of time. It appears from a confidential communication by the Italian Ambassador to M. Paléologue that at Vienna people still soothe themselves with the illusion that Russia "will not hold firm." It must not be forgotten that Italy is only bound by the engagements of the Triple Alliance if she has been consulted beforehand.

From St. Petersburgh we learn that M. Sazonof has advised Servia to ask for English mediation. At the Council of Ministers on the 25th, which was held in presence of the Emperor, the mobilisation of thirteen army corps intended eventually to operate against Austria was considered; this mobilisation, however, would only be made effective if Austria were to bring armed pressure to bear upon Servia, and not till after notice had been given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon whom falls the duty of fixing the day, liberty being left to him to go on with negotiations even

if Belgrade should be occupied. Russian opinion makes clear that it is both politically and morally impossible for Russia to allow Servia to be crushed.

In London the German *démarche* was made on the 25th in the same terms as those used by Baron von Schoen at Paris. Sir Edward Grey has replied to Prince Lichnowsky that if the war were to break out, no Power in Europe could take up a detached attitude. He did not express himself more definitely and used very reserved language to the Servian Minister. The communication made on the evening of the 25th by the Austrian Ambassador makes Sir Edward Grey more optimistic; since the diplomatic rupture does not necessarily involve immediate military operations, the Secretary of State is still willing to hope that the Powers will have time to intervene.

At Berlin the language used by the Secretary of State to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires is unsatisfactory and dilatory; when the latter asked him to associate himself with a *démarche* at Vienna for an extension of the time limit, he replied that he had already taken action in this sense but that it was too late; to the request for an extension of the time limit before active measures were taken, he replied that this had to do with a domestic matter, and not with a war but with local operations. Herr von Jagow pretends not to believe that the Austrian action could lead to general consequences.

A real explosion of chauvinism has taken place at Berlin. The German Emperor returns direct to Kiel. M. Jules Cambon thinks that, at the first military steps taken by Russia, Germany would immediately reply, and probably would not wait for a pretext before attacking us.

At Vienna, the French Ambassador has not had time to join in the *démarche* of his Russian colleague for obtaining an extension of the time limit fixed for Servia; he does not ergret it, this *démarche* having been categorically rejected, and England not having had time to give instructions to her representative about it.

A note from the English Embassy has been delivered to me: it gives an account of the conversation between the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh and M. Sazonof and M. Paléologue. Sir Edward Grey thinks that the four Powers who are not directly interested ought to press both on Russia and Austria that their armies should not cross the frontier, and that they should give time to England, France, Germany and Italy to bring their mediation into play. If Germany accepts, the English Government has reason to think that Italy also would be glad to be associated in the joint action of England and France; the adherence of Germany is essential, for neither Austria nor Russia would tolerate any intervention except that of impartial friends or allies.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 51.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 26, 1914.

A TELEGRAM from Vienna which has just been received at the Consulta informs them that the diplomatic rupture between Austria and Servia has taken place and that Austria is proceeding to military measures.

The Marquis di San Giuliano, who is at Fiuggi, will not return to Rome, till the day after tomorrow.

To-day I had an interesting conversation with the President of the Council on the situation, the full gravity of which he recognises. From the general drift of his remarks, I have carried away the impression that the Italian Government would be willing, in case of war, to keep out of it and to maintain an attitude of observation.

M Salandra said to me on this subject: "We shall make the greatest efforts to prevent peace being broken; our situation is somewhat analogous to that of England. Perhaps we could do something in a pacific sense together with the English." M. Salandra stated definitely to me that the Austrian note had been communicated to Rome at the last moment.

BARRÈRE.

No. 52

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 26, 1914

M. SAZONOF yesterday told the Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh that Russia would employ all diplomatic means to avoid a conflict, and that she did not give up hope that mediation might lead Austria to a less uncompromising attitude; but that Russia could not be asked to allow Servia to be crushed.

I observe that the greater part of Italian public opinion is hostile to Austria in this serious business.

BARRÈRE.

No 53.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. de Fleuriau Chargé d' Affaires at London.

Paris, July 26, 1914.

M. PALÉOLOGUE sends me the following telegram :—

" M. Sazonof advises the Servian Government to ask for the mediation of the British Government."

In concurrence with M. Paul Cambon, I think that the French Government can only say that they hope to see the English Government accept, if an offer of this kind is made to them.

Be good enough to express yourself in this sense at the Foreign Office.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 54.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 26, 1914.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs continues with praiseworthy perseverance to seek means to bring about a peaceful solution. " Up to the last moment," he declared to me, " I shall show myself ready to negotiate. "

It is in this spirit that he has just sent for Count Szápáry to come to a " frank and loyal explanation. " M. Sazonof commented in his presence on the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum, article by article, making clear the insulting character of the principal clauses. " The intention which inspired this document, " he said, " is legitimate if you pursued no aim other than the protection of your territory against the intrigues of Servian anarchists ; but the procedure to which you have had recourse is not defensible " He concluded : " Take back your ultimatum, modify its form, and I will guarantee you the result. "

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador showed himself moved by this language ; however, while awaiting instructions, he reserves the opinion of his Government. Without being discouraged M. Sazonof has decided to propose this evening to Count Berchtold the opening of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh on the changes to be introduced into the ultimatum.

This friendly and semi-official interposition of Russia between Austria and Servia has the advantage of being expeditious. I therefore believe it to be preferable to any other procedure and likely to succeed.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 55.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 26, 1914.

M. SCHEBEKO has returned hastily from a journey to Russia ; he had only undertaken it after he had received an assurance from Count Berchtold that the demands on Servia would be thoroughly acceptable.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh spoke in the same sense to M. Sazonof the evening before the delivery of the note. This procedure, which is quite usual in the diplomacy of the Monarchy, and which Baron Macchio has also employed towards me, seems to have greatly added to the irritation of the Russian Government.

M. Schebeko will make an effort, however, to profit by the delay which is indispensable for mobilisation, in order to make a proposal for an arrangement, which will at least have the advantage of allowing us to measure the value of the pacific declarations of Germany.

While we were talking over the situation this evening, in company with Sir M. de Bunsen, the latter received instructions from the Foreign Office with reference to the *démarche* to be attempted by the representatives of the four Powers less directly interested. I am expecting, therefore, that we may have to consult to-morrow with the Duke d'Avarna and with M. Tschirsky, who, in order to refuse his concurrence, will almost certainly entrench himself behind the principle of localising the conflict.

My impression is that the Austro-Hungarian Government, although surprised and perhaps regretting the vigour with which they have been inspired, will believe themselves obliged to commence military action.

DUMAINE.

No. 56.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France,") and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 26, 1914.

THE summary of the Servian reply to the Austrian note only reached us after twenty hours' delay. Although the Servian Government had given way on all points, with the exception of two small reservations, the Austro-Hungarian Minister has broken off relations, thus proving the determined wish of his Government to proceed to execution on Servia.

According to a telegram from M. Jules Cambon, the English Ambassador thinks that there is a slight yielding; when he observed to Herr von Jagow that Sir Edward Grey did not ask him to intervene between Austria and Servia, but, as this question ceased to be localised, to intervene with England, France and Italy at Vienna and St. Petersburgh, the Secretary of State declared that he would do his best to maintain peace.

In the course of an interview between M. Barrère and the General Secretary of the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the latter indicated that probably the Italian Government would not have approved the Austrian note; but as it was not communicated to them beforehand, the Government consider themselves by this fact relieved of all responsibility in the grave step taken by Austria.

The German Ambassador came this afternoon to make a communication to me relating to an intervention by France with Russia in a pacific sense. "Austria," he said to me, "has declared to Russia, that she was not pursuing any territorial aggrandisement nor any attack on the integrity of the Kingdom of Servia; her only intention is to ensure her own tranquillity and to take police measures. The prevention of war depends on the decision of Russia; Germany feels herself identified with France in the ardent desire that peace may be maintained, and has the firm hope that France will use her influence in this sense at St. Petersburgh."

I replied to this suggestion that Russia was moderate, that she had not committed any act which allowed any doubt as to her moderation, and that we were in agreement with her in seeking a peaceful solution of the dispute. It, therefore, appeared to us that Germany on her side ought to act at Vienna, where her action would certainly be effective, with a view to avoiding military operations leading to the occupation of Servia.

The Ambassador having observed to me that this could not be reconciled with the position taken up by Germany "that the question concerned only Austria and Servia," I told him that the mediation at Vienna and St. Petersburgh could be the act of the four other Powers less interested in the question.

Herr von Schoen then entrenched himself behind his lack of instructions in this respect, and I told him that in these conditions I did not feel myself in a position to take any action at St. Petersburgh alone.

The conversation ended by the renewed assurances of the Ambassador of the peaceful intention of Germany, whom he declared to be on this point identified with France.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 57.

Note for the Minister.

Paris, Sunday evening, July 26, 1914.

AFTER the visit which he paid to the Minister at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Baron von Schoen went this evening at 7 o'clock to the *Direction Politique*, to ask that in order to avoid the appearance in the newspapers of comments intended to influence public opinion, such as that in the *Echo de Paris* of the evening before, and in order to define exactly the sense of the *démarches* of the German Government, a brief statement should be communicated to the press on the interview between the German Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Herr von Schoen, in order to define what he had in his mind, suggested the following terms, which the Acting Political Director took down at his dictation: "During the afternoon the German Ambassador, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs had a fresh interview, in the course of which, in the most amicable spirit, and acting in an identical spirit of peaceful co-operation (*sentiment de solidarité pacifique*), they examined the means which might be employed to maintain general peace."

The Acting Political Director replied at once, "Then, in your opinion, every thing is settled, and you bring us the assurance that Austria accepts the Servian note or will enter into conversations with the Powers on this matter?" The Ambassador having appeared surprised and having vigorously denied the suggestion, it was explained to him that if there was no modification in Germany's negative attitude, the terms of the suggested "note to the press" were exaggerated, and of a nature to give a false security to French opinion by creating illusion on the real situation, the dangers of which were only too evident.

To the assurances lavished by the German Ambassador as to the optimistic impressions which he had formed, the Acting Political Director replied by asking if he might speak to him in a manner quite personal and private, as man to man, quite freely and without regard to their respective functions. Baron von Schoen asked him to do so.

M. Berthelot then said that to any simple mind Germany's attitude was inexplicable if it did not aim at war; a purely objective analysis of the facts and the psychology of the Austro-German relations led logically to this conclusion. In the face of the repeated statement that Germany was ignorant of the contents of the Austrian note, it was no longer permissible to raise any doubt on that point; but was it probable that Germany would have arrayed herself on the side of Austria in such an adventure with her eyes closed? Did the psychology of all the past relations of Vienna and Berlin allow one to admit that Austria could have taken up a position without any possible retreat, before having weighed with her ally all the consequences of her uncompromising attitude? How surprising appeared the refusal by Germany to exercise mediating influence at Vienna, now that she knew the extraordinary text of the Austrian note! What responsibility was the German Government assuming and what suspicions would rest upon them if they persisted in interposing between Austria and the Powers, after what might be called the absolute submission of Servia, and when the slightest advice given by them to Vienna would put an end to the nightmare which weighed on Europe!

The breaking off of diplomatic relations by Austria, her threats of war, and the mobilisation which she was undertaking make peculiarly urgent pacific action on the part of Germany, for from the day when Austrian troops crossed the Servian frontier, one would be faced by an act which without doubt would oblige the St. Petersburgh Cabinet to intervene, and would risk the unloosing of a war which Germany declares that she wishes to avoid.

Herr von Schoen, who listened smiling, once more affirmed that Germany had been ignorant of the text of the Austrian note,[1] and had only approved it after its delivery; she thought, however, that Servia had need of a lesson severe enough for her not to be able to forget it, and that Austria owed it to herself to put an end to a situation which was dangerous and intolerable for a great Power. He declared besides that he did not know the text of the Servian reply, and showed his personal surprise that it had not satisfied Austria, if indeed it was such as the papers, which are often ill-informed, represented it to be.

He insisted again on Germany's peaceful intentions and gave his impressions as to the effect that might arise from good advice given, for instance, at Vienna, by England in a friendly tone. According to him Austria was not uncompromising; what she rejects is the idea of a formal mediation, the "spectre" of a conference: a peaceful word coming from St. Petersburgh, good words said in a conciliatory tone by the Powers of the Triple Entente, would have a chance of being well received. He added, finally, that he did not say that Germany on her side would not give some advice at Vienna.

In these conditions the Political Director announced that he would ask the Minister if it appeared to him opportune to communicate to the press a short note in a moderate tone.

Cf. No. 21. Letter from the French Minister in Munich stating that the Bavarian President of the Council said, on July 23, that he had read the Austrian note to Servia.

Cf. also the English Blue Book, No. 95, in which Sir M. de Bunsen, English Ambassador at Vienna, states:—

"Although I am not able to verify it, I have private information that the German Ambassador knew the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia before it was despatched and telegraphed it to the German Emperor. I know from the German Ambassador himself that he endorses every line of it."

No. 58.

M. Chevalley, French Minister at Christiania, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Christiania, July 26th, 1914.

THE whole German fleet in Norway has received orders to put to sea. The German authorities at Bergen declare that it is to make straight for Germany.

German ships scattered in the Fjords to the North of Bergen were to join those which are in the neighbourhood of Stavangar.

CHEVALLEY.

No. 59.

M. d'Annoville, French Chargé d'Affaires at Luxemburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, July 26th, 1914.

ACCORDING to information which I have just received from Thionville, the four last classes set at liberty have been ordered to hold themselves at the disposition of the *Kommandatur* at any moment.

Without being completely mobilised the reservits are forbidden to go away from their place of residence.

No. 60.

M. Farges, French Consul-General at Basle, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Basle, July 27, 1914.

FOUR days ago the German officers on leave in this district received orders to break off their leave and return to Germany.

Moreover, I learn from two reliable sources that warning has been given to persons owning motor cars in the Grand Duchy of Baden to prepare to place them at the disposal of the military authorities, two days after a fresh order. Secrecy on the subject of this warning has been directed under penalty of a fine.

The population of Basle is very uneasy, and banking facilities are restricted.

FARGES.

No. 61.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, on board the "La France" (for the President of the Council) and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, and Rome.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

THE three steps taken by the German Ambassador at Paris seem characteristic:—On Friday he reads a note in which the German Government categorically place themselves between Austria, and the Powers, approving the Austrian ultimatum to Servia, and adding that "Germany warmly desires that the dispute should remain localised, since any intervention of another party must through the play of its alliances provoke incalculable consequences;"—the second day, Saturday, the effect having been produced, and the Powers having, on account of the surprise, the shortness of the time-limit, and the risks of general war, advised Servia to yield, Herr von Schoen returns to minimise this step, pretending to be astonished at the impression produced, and protests that intentions are attributed to Germany which she does not harbour, "since," he says, "there was neither concert before nor threat afterwards;"—the third day, Sunday, the result having been obtained, since Servia has yielded, as one might almost say, to all the Austrian demands, the German Ambassador appears on two occasions to insist on Germany's peaceful intentions, and on her warm desire to co-operate in the maintenance of peace, after having registered the Austrian success which closes the first phase of the crisis.

The situation at the moment of writing remains disturbing, on account of the incomprehensible refusal of Austria to accept Servia's submission, of her operations of mobilisation, and of her threats to invade Servia. The attitude taken up from the beginning by the Austrian Government, with German support, her refusal to accept any conversation with the Powers, practically do not allow the latter to intervene effectively with Austria without the mediation of Germany. However, time presses, for if the Austrian army crosses the frontier it will be very difficult to circumscribe the crisis, Russia not appearing to be able to tolerate the occupation of Servia after the latter has in reality submitted to the Austrian note, giving every satisfaction and guarantee. Germany, from the very fact of the position taken up by her, is qualified to intervene effectively and be listened to at Vienna; if she does not do this she justifies all suspicions and assumes the responsibility for the war.

The Powers, particularly Russia, France, and England, have by their urgent advice induced Belgrade to yield; they have thus fulfilled their part; now it is for Germany, who is alone able to gain a rapid hearing at Vienna, to give advice to Austria, who has obtained satisfaction and cannot, for a detail easy to adjust, bring about a general war.

It is in these circumstances that the proposal made by the Cabinet of London is put forward. M. Sazonof having said to the British Ambassador that as a consequence of the appeal of Servia to the Powers, Russia would agree to stand aside, Sir Edward Grey has formulated the following suggestion to the Cabinets of Paris, Berlin and Rome: the French, German and Italian Ambassadors at London would be instructed to seek with Sir Edward Grey a means of resolving the present difficulties, it being understood that during this conversation Russia, Austria, and Servia would abstain from all active military operations. Sir A. Nicolson has spoken of this suggestion to the German Ambassador, who showed himself favourable to it; it will be equally well received in Paris, and also at Rome, according to all probability. Here again it is Germany's turn to speak, and she has an opportunity to show her goodwill by other means than words.

I would ask you to come to an understanding with your English colleague, and to support his proposal with the German Government in whatever form appears to you opportune.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 62.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France") and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, and Vienna.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

AFTER his *démarche* of yesterday tending to an intervention by France at St. Petersburgh in favour of peace, the German Ambassador returned, as I have informed you, to the *Direction Politique*

It would be understood that, during the sittings of this little conference, Russia, Austria and Servia would abstain from all active military operations. Sir A. Nicolson has spoken of this suggestion to the German Ambassador, who has shown himself favourable to it.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 69.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 27, 1914.

THE Servian Minister has not received instructions from his Government to ask for the mediation of England; it is, however, possible that the telegrams from his Government have been stopped on the way.

However, the English proposal for intervention by the four Powers intimated in my preceding telegram has been put forward, and ought I think to be supported in the first place.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 70.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

THE English Ambassador has communicated to me Sir E. Grey's proposal for common action by England, Germany, France and Italy at Vienna, Belgrade and St. Petersburgh, to stop active military operations while the German, Italian and French Ambassadors at London examine, with Sir Edward Grey, the means of finding a solution for the present complications.

I have this morning directed M. Jules Cambon to talk this over with the English Ambassador at Berlin, and to support his *demarché* in whatever form he should judge suitable.

I authorise you to take part in the meeting proposed by Sir E. Grey. I am also ready to give to our representatives at Vienna, St Petersburgh and Belgrade, instructions in the sense asked for by the English Government.

At the same time I think that the chances of success of Sir E. Grey's proposal depend essentially on the action that Berlin would be disposed to take at Vienna; a *démarche* from this side, promoted with a view to obtain a suspension of military operations, would appear to me doomed to failure if Germany's influence were not first exercised.

I have also noted, during Baron Von Schoen's observations, that the Austro-Hungarian Government was particularly susceptible when the words "mediation," "intervention," "conference" were used and was more willing to admit "friendly advice" and "conversations."

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 71.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 27, 1914.

I HAVE communicated to Sir Edward Grey your adherence to his proposal for mediation by the four Powers and for a conference at London. The British Ambassador at Vienna has received the necessary instructions to inform the Austro-Hungarian Government as soon as his French, German and Italian colleagues are authorised to make the same *démarche.*

The Italian Government have accepted intervention by the four Powers with a view to prevent military operations; they are consulting the German Government on the proposal for a conference and the procedure to be followed with regard to the Austro-Hungarian Government. The German Government have not yet replied.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 72.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 27, 1914.

THE Marquis di San Giuliano has returned to Rome this evening, and I saw him immediately after his arrival. He spoke to me of the contents of the Austrian note, and formally assured me that he had not had any previous knowledge of it.

He knew, indeed, that this note was to have a rigorous and forcible character; but he had not suspected that it could take such a form. I asked him if it was true that he had given at Vienna, as certain papers allege, an approval of the Austrian action and an assurance that Italy would fulfil her duties as an ally towards Austria. 'In no way:" the Minister replied: "we were not consulted; we were told nothing; it was not for us then to make any such communication to Vienna."

The Marquis di San Guiliano thinks that Servia would have acted more wisely if she had accepted the note in its entirety; to-day he still thinks that this would be the only thing to do, being convinced that Austria will not withdraw any of her claims, and will maintain them, even at the risk of bringing about a general conflagration; he doubts whether Germany is disposed to lend herself to any pressure on her ally. He asserts, however, that Germany at this moment attached great importance to her relations with London, and he believes that if any Power can determine Berlin in favour of peaceful action, it is England

As for Italy she will continue to make every effort in favour of peace. It is with this end in view, that he has adhered without hesitation to Sir Edward Grey's proposal for a meeting in London of the Ambassadors of those Powers which are not directly interested in the Austro-Servian dispute.

BARRERE.

No. 73.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenue-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 27, 1914.

The English Ambassador, who returned to-day, saw the Secretary of State and discussed with him Sir Edward Grey's proposal In his reply Herr von Jagow continued to manifest his desire for peace, but added that he could not consent to anything which would resemble a conference of the Powers; that would be to set up a kind of court of arbitration, the idea of which would only be acceptable if it were asked for by Vienna and St. Petersburgh. Herr von Jagow's language confirms that used by Baron von Schoen to your Excellency.

In fact, a *démarche* by the four Powers at Vienna and St. Petersburgh could be brought about by diplomatic means without assuming the form of a conference and it is susceptible of many modifications; the important thing is to make clear at Vienna and at St. Petersburgh the common desire of the four Powers that a conflict should be avoided. A peaceful issue from the present difficulties can only be found by gaining time.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 74.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

Berlin, July 27, 1914.

I had a conversation yesterday with the Secretary of State and gave support to the *démarche* which Sir E. Goschen had just made.

Herr von Jagow replied to me, as he had to the English Ambassador, that he could not accept the proposal that the Italian, French and German Ambassadors should be instructed to endeavour to find with Sir Edward Grey a method of resolving the present difficulties, because that would be to set up a real conference to deal with the affairs of Austria and Russia.

I replied to Herr von Jagow that I regretted his answer, but that the great object which Sir Edward Grey had in view went beyond any question of form; that what was important was the co-operation of England and France with Germany and Italy in a work of Peace; that this co-operation could take effect through common *démarches* at St. Petersburgh and at Vienna; that he had often expressed to me his regret at seeing the two allied groups always opposed to one another in Europe; that there was here an opportunity of proving that there was a European spirit, by showing four Powers belonging to the two groups acting in common agreement to prevent a conflict.

Herr von Jagow evaded the point by saying that Germany had engagements with Austria. I observed to him that the relations of Germany with Vienna were no closer than those of France with Russia, and that it was he himself who actually was putting the two groups of allies in opposition.

The Secretary of State then said to me that he was not refusing to act so as to keep off an Austro-Russian dispute, but that he could not intervene in the Austro-Servian dispute "The one is the consequence of the other," I said, "and it is a question of preventing the appearance of a new factor of such a nature as to lead to intervention by Russia."

As the Secretary of State persisted in saying that he was obliged to keep his engagements towards Austria, I asked him if he was bound to follow her everywhere with his eyes blindfolded, and if he had taken note of the reply of Servia to Austria which the Servian Chargé d'Affaires had delivered to him this morning. "I have not yet had time," he said, "I regret it. You

would see that except on some points of detail Servia has yielded entirely. It appears then that, since Austria has obtained the satisfaction which your support has procured for her, you might to-day advise her to be content or to examine with Servia the terms of her reply."

As Herr von Jagow gave me no clear reply, I asked him whether Germany wished for war. He protested energetically, saying that he knew what was in my mind, but that it was wholly incorrect. "You must then," I replied, "act consistently. When you read the Servian reply, I entreat you in the name of humanity to weigh the terms in your conscience, and do not personally assume a part of the responsibility for the catastrophe which you are allowing to be prepared." Herr von Jagow protested anew, adding that he was ready to join England and France in a common effort, but that it was necessary to find a form for this intervention which he could accept, and that the C binets must come to an understanding on this point.

"For the rest," he added, "direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh have been entered upon and are in progress. I expect very good results from them and I am hopeful."

As I was leaving I told him that this morning I had had the impression that the hour of *détente* had struck, but I now saw clearly that there was nothing in it. He replied that I was mistaken; that he hoped that matters were on the right road and would perhaps rapidly reach a favourable conclusion. I asked him to take such action in Vienna as would hasten the progress of events, because it was a matter of importance not to allow time for the development in Russia of one of those currents of opinion which carry all before them.

In my opinion it would be well to ask Sir Edward Grey, who must have been warned by Sir Edward Goschen of the refusal to his proposal in the form in which it was made, to renew it under another form, so that Germany would have no pretext for refusing to associate herself with it, and would have to assume the responsibilities that belong to her in the eyes of England.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 75.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna and Rome.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador came to see me to hand me a memorandum which amounted to an indictment of Servia; he was instructed by his Government to state that since Servia had not given a satisfactory reply to the requirements of the Imperial Government, the latter found themselves obliged to take strong measures to induce Servia to give the satisfaction and guarantees that are required of her. To-morrow the Austrian Government will take steps to that effect.

I asked the Ambassador to acquaint me with the measures contemplated by Austria, and Count Scézsen replied that they might be either an ultimatum, or a declaration of war, or the crossing of the frontier, but he had no precise information on this point.

I then called the Ambassador's attention to the fact that Servia had accepted Austria's requirements on practically every point, and that the differences that remained on certain points might vanish with a little mutual goodwill, and with the help of the Powers who wished for peace; by fixing to-morrow as the date for putting her resolution into effect, Austria for the second time was making their co-operation practically impossible, and was assuming a grave responsibility in running the risk of precipitating a war, the limits of which it was impossible to foresee.

I enclose for your information the memorandum that Count Scézsen handed to me.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum of the Austro-Hungarian Government handed by Count Scézsen to M. Bienvenu-Martin on July 27, 1914.

The Servian agitation, which has as its object the separation from the Austrian Monarchy of the South Slav districts, in order to attach them to a great Servian state, dates from far back. This propaganda on Servian soil always the same in its ultimate object, although varying in its means and intensity, reached its culminating point at the time of the annexation crisis. Throwing off the protecting cloak of secrecy, it then revealed its purposes openly and undisguisedly, and showed, under the patronage of the Servian Government, its intention of achieving its aims by every means in its power.

While the whole of the Servian press was calling for war against the Monarchy with shouts of rancour and by the perversion of facts, associations were being formed to foment this strife—irrespective of other means of propaganda.

The association which had become the most important was the Narodna Obrana. Having its origin in a revolutionary committee which already existed, it was constituted as a private society, although in fact it took the form of an organisation dependent upon the Foreign Office at Belgrade through military and civil officials. Amongst its founders should be specially mentioned General Bozo Jankvic, ex-Ministers Ljuba Jovanovic, Ljuba Davidovic, and Valislav Valovic, Zivojin Dacic (Director of the Government Printing Establishment) and Majors (then Captains) Voja Tanovic, and Milan Pribicevic. This association adopted as its aim the creation and organisation of armed bands, with a view to the war that they hoped for against the Monarchy. A convincing description of the activity of the Narodna Obrana at this time will be found, in particular, in the statements of Trifko Krstanovic, a Bosnia-Herzegovinian subject, in the course of his evidence before the Council of War at Serajevo, he was then at Belgrade, and had been accepted by the Narodna Odbrana, with other subjects of the Monarchy, as *comitadji*. Krstanovic had been brought, with about one hundred and forty others, to a school established for the formation of new bands at Cuprija, in the district of Jagodina, managed by Captains Voja Tankosic and Dusan Putnick. The only masters in this school were Servian officers; General Bozo Jankovic and Captain Milan Pribicevic introduced great regularity into the courses of organisation of these bands, which lasted three months.

The *comitadji* received there complete instruction in musketry, bomb throwing, mines and the destruction of railways, tunnels, bridges and telegraphs; their duty was, according to their leaders, to put into practice in Bosnia-Herzegovina the knowledge they had recently acquired.

By this action on the part of the Narodna Odbrana, carried on in the most open manner and encouraged by the Servian Government, guerilla warfare was carried on against the Monarchy. In this way the subjects of the Monarchy were led into treason against their country, and induced as Servian emissaries systematically to practise secret attacks against the means of defence of their country.

This period of aggressive aspirations ended with the announcement of the Servian Government on the 31st March 1909, in which that Government announced that they were prepared to accept the new situation created in public law by the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and solemnly promised that they would do their best to maintain in future friendly and neighbourly relations with the Monarchy.

With this declaration it might have been expected that the agitation, which constituted a source of constant trouble to Austria Hungary, would be brought to an end, and that means might have been found for an amicable *rapprochement* between Servia and the Monarchy. Deprived of the support of the Servian Government, and combated by that Government in accordance with its engagements, the hostile propaganda could only have continued secretly, and would have been condemned to prompt destruction. On the other hand, the ties of language, race and culture existing between the Servian districts in the south of the Monarchy and Servia ought to have resulted in the realisation of a task of common development inspired by mutual friendship and parallel interest.

However, these hopes have not been realised. Aspirations hostile to the Monarchy have continued: and, under the eyes of the Servian Government, who have done nothing to suppress this agitation, the propaganda instituted against Austria has only increased in extent and volume. Hatred against the Monarchy has been fanned and has developed into an irreconcilable feeling. The Servian people alike by the old methods, which have been adapted to the situation, and by more thorough methods, have been called "to an inevitable struggle of annihilation" against Austria. Their secret ramifications have been systematically spread towards the *Slav* domains in the south of the Monarchy, whose subjects have been incited to treason.

Above all, this spirit has found constant expression in the Servian press.

Up to the present time, no fewer than 81 newspapers appearing in Servia have had to be withdrawn from postal circulation on account of their contents falling within the scope of the penal law. There is hardly a clause protecting the sacred person of the Monarch and of the members of the Imperial Family or the integrity of the State that has not been violated by Servian papers In Appendix I, will be found a few of the numerous instances occurring in the press, of ideas of the nature indicated above.

Without entering into a detailed examination of the points of view of Servian public opinion, it is necessary to note that the press has in spite of the formal recognition accorded by Servia, never ceased to consider the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, both before and after the event, as a robbery committed against Servia for which reparation is due. This idea recurs not only in the papers of advanced views, but also in the *Samuprava*, which is in such close touch with the Foreign Office at Belgrade, where this idea finds expression in hardly veiled terms. [*See* Appendix II (*b*).]

Nor can one omit to consider how the attempt made on 15th June 1910, at Sarajevo by Bogdan Zerajic against Commandant von Varesanin, Governor of Bosnia-Herzegovina, was applauded by the press.

It will be remembered that Zerajic killed himself immediately after his deed, and before committing it had burned all his papers. For these reasons it is impossible to throw full light upon the motive of this outrage; it has, however, been possible from a document found on his person to form the conclusion that he was a follower of the views of Kropotkin. Circumstantial evidence likewise leads to the conclusion that the attempt was of an anarchist type.

This, however, did not prevent the Servian press from proclaiming the criminal as a national Servian hero, or from praising his deed. The *Politika* even combated the idea that Zerajic was an

anarchist, and declared him to be a "Servian hero whose name all Servians will repeat with respect and grief."

The *Politika* considers the 18th August of the same year, "the birthday of His Imperial and Royal Majesty," as a favourable opportunity on which to return to the subject of Zerajic, "whose name will be to the people something like that of a saint," and solemnly to praise the outrage in a poem. (Appendix No. 1.)

This is the way in which this crime, which was quite foreign to territorial aspirations against the Monarchy, has been exploited for the furtherance of this idea, and in which the murder was hailed in the most explicit way as a glorious means towards the realisation of this aim, and one worthy to be imitated in the struggle. This sanctification of murder, as a weapon fully admissible in the struggle against the Monarchy, reappears later in papers speaking of the attempt made by Jukic against the Royal Commissioner of Cujav. (Appendix I. (*e*).)

These newspapers, which are circulated not only in Servia, but also, as was ascertained later, illicitly in the Monarchy, by well-organised secret methods, have awakened and kept alive this mood in the masses, a mood which has provided a fruitful field for the misdeeds of the associations hostile to the Monarchy.

The Narodna Odbrana has become the centre of the agitation carried on by the associations. The same persons who were at its head at the time of the annexation still control it. They still include the very violent opponents of the Monarchy mentioned above in the capacity of active and energetic organisers. Organised on a broad and far-reaching scale and governed by a hierarchy of officials (*see* Appendix II, "Organisation"), the Narodna Odbrana had soon acquired about 400 members who carried on a very active agitation.

Moreover, the Narodna became closely allied with the "Shooting Federation" (7[illegible] societies), the Association of the Sokol, *Dusan Silni* (2,500 members), the Olympian Club, the Association of Horsemen, *Knez Mihajlo*, the Society of Sportsmen and the League of Development, as well as numerous other associations, all of which, under the guidance and protection of the Narodna, work on the same lines. Becoming more and more closely intermingled, these associations arrived at a complete amalgamation in such a way that to-day they are only members of the single body of the Narodna. Thus the latter has set up all over Servia a very close network of agitation and has attracted to its principles all those who are receptive of its ideas.

The official publications of this Society demonstrate sufficiently clearly the policy of the Narodna.

In its statutes, ostensibly those of a "Development Society," concerning itself only with the spiritual and corporal improvement of the Servian population and its material progress, the Narodna discloses in its deed of amalgamation (*see* Appendix II) the true and single motive of its existence in that which it calls its "reorganised programme."

To preach to the Servian people especially "the sacred truth by fanatical and indefatigable work" under the pretence that the Monarchy wishes "to take away Servia's liberty, her language, and even to destroy her"; that it is an unavoidable necessity to wage against Austria-Hungary, her first and greatest enemy, "a war of destruction with rifle and cannon" and "by every means" to prepare the people for this war for the liberation of the conquered territories in which seven millions of their brothers are subject to contumely and oppression. All the efforts for progress of the Narodna are exclusively concerned with this idea simply as a means for the organisation and education of the people, with a view to the struggle of annihilation that they foresee.

All the associations affiliated to the Narodna work in the same spirit. The association of the Sokol of Kragujuvac will serve as an example. (*See* Appendix III.)

As in the case of the Narodna, officers, professors and civil servants are at its head.

The speech in which its President, Major Kovacevic, opened the annual meeting of 1914 made absolutely no mention of physical training, which is the real object of the Sokol, and only spoke of "preparation for War" against a "dangerous, heartless, and odious enemy invading us from the north," who robs millions of Servian brothers of their liberties and rights, and keeps them in bondage and irons.

In the administrative reports of the association the technical work is placed entirely in the background, and only serves as headlines for the records of the real "objects of the activities of the Administration, especially "*the preparation of national development and the necessity of strengthening the oppressed nation*," *with the object of enabling it to carry out its "incomplete programme. its unfinished task" and accomplishing "that great action which is to be carried out in the near future: the liberation of brothers who are living beyond the Drina and who are suffering the martyrdom of the crucified.*"

Even the treasurer makes use of his financial reports to send forth the appeal that "hawks must be reared" capable "of bringing freedom to the brothers not yet freed."

As in the case of the aspirations of progress in the Narodna, the gymnastic activity of the Sokol is not the real object, but simply a means at the service of the same propaganda carried on with the same intentions, not to say with the very same words.

When the Narodna makes its appeal for the struggle of annihilation against the Monarchy, it does not address itself only to the people of the Monarchy but to all the southern Slavs. In the eyes of the Narodna the Slav regions in the south of the Monarchy belong to "our subjected Servian territories." (*See also* Appendix IV.) So also the Slav subjects of the

south of the Monarchy must take part in this "national work," so also this "healthy and necessary" activity must make itself felt on the other side of the southern frontier, and even on the soil of the Monarchy the Narodna seeks its "heroes for the holy war," among whom Obilic, the murderer of Mourad, is cited as an example worthy of imitation, of sacrifice for one's country.

But in order to induce the brothers "outside Servia" to share in "the work of private effort," the Narodna is intimately associated with the "brothers on this side of the frontier." It is not said in what way this intimate association is effected, no doubt because *it appertains to that part of the "common work"* which "for many reasons cannot and ought not to be explained."

How far this branch of its activity extends is shown by the fact that not only the central committee of the Narodna, but also certain of its local commitees contain special sections for "foreign affairs."

The foreign activity of the Narodna and its affiliated branches is particularly varied.

What is relatively the less dangerous, because it can be officially controlled, consits of lecture tours undertaken by the influential members of the Narodna in the south-western parts of the Monarchy, where they speak before various societies on national or educational subjects. These occasions give the speakers the opportunity of explaining the true aims of the association in the most receptive circles of their adherents, in language more or less veiled, which is intelligible to those who are already *au courant*.

Amongst these emissaries one of the best known is Zivojin Dacic, Director of Government Printing Establishment, already alluded to; it was he who on the 8th of August 1909 issued an appeal to the Servian people in which he called Austria "the enemy of Servia" and invited Servia to prepare herself for a war against the Monarchy. On numerous occasions he has undertaken tours of this nature. At Karlova, in 1912, he flung prudence to the winds and spoke of "the union of all the Serbs against the common enemy."

More dangerous are the relations formed by associations imbued with the spirit of the Narodna under the cloak of common interests and of culture, with associations in the Monarchy; for the respective envoys and corporate visits of these associations, which escape all control, are utilised by the Servian for all sorts of plots against the Monarchy.

Thus, for instance, an envoy of the Narodna at the fête of Serajevo in September 1912 (*see* Appendix VI) had the effrontery secretly to recruit Bosnian adherents to his society. The sending of a representative of the Sokol of Kragujevac to this fête must have meant for the brothers of Bosnia: "We have not forgotten you, the wings of the falcon of Sumadija are still strong"—a thought which, to the initiated, will no doubt have found a quite different expression consonant with the aims of the Narodna explained above (Appendix III). As to the events that take place at the meetings of the same kind in Servia, it is clear that they escape all control of the Royal and Imperial authorities, who only possess on this matter confidential information which is difficult to check. In this connection doubts must be raised regarding the visit of Agram students to Servia (April 1913) who received from the Servians an official reception of an almost military character, accompanied even by a parade and by a review of troops in their honour, and that in a manner so suggestive that the association of the Sokol of Kragujevac could say, "This event marks the beginning and the key of a great deed which must find its accomplishment in the near future; it is a germ which will ripen when the soul of the people bursts its bounds until there is no barrier that has not been destroyed."

It is only recently that it has come to the knowledge of the Austro-Hungarian authorities that the associations of the Servian Sokols have succeeded in making arrangments with some similar societies of the Monarchy to establish a connection with them which is up to the present secret, and the character of which is not yet quite clear; for the information on this point is still being collected Up to the present, however, the information obtained admits of the conclusion that traces have been discovered of one of the ways by which the subversive aims of the Servian Sokols have seduced and led astray certain groups of persons in the Monarchy.

This propaganda among circles so very different assumes minor importance if it is compared with that of the "foreign work" which is conducted by the Narodna and its friends in the form of a personal agitation among individuals. It is in this field that the most melancholy results are shown.

By means of confidential and secret emissaries, it carries the poison of mutiny to the circles of men of mature age as well as those of irresponsible youth.

It is thus, for example, that the late Officers of Honved V.B.D.K.V.N. and the Lieutenant of Gendarmerie of Slav Croatia, V.K., led astray by Milan Pribicevitch, left the service of the army of the Monarchy in the most suspicious circumstances and turned towards Servia; they have seen in the meanwhile most of their hopes falsified, or at any rate in part, and are thinking of returning to the country that they have betrayed. The agitation introduced from Servia into the middle schools of Croatia and Bosnia is unhappily so well known that it hardly needs illustration. What is less known is that people who have been expelled from the Croatian and Bosnian schools, owing to grave acts against discipline, are received in Servia with open arms and often even protected by the State and supported as enemies of the Monarchy. The Servian schools with their masters, who, inspired by hostility towards Austria, are to a great extent members of the Narodna, are clearly establishments thoroughly adapted for training experts of this kind. A very notable case may be quoted here. Last March several pupils of the Normal Training College of Pakrac (Croatia) were expelled on account of a strike. They returned to Servia, where they immediately obtained places as schoolmasters or were admitted to training colleges. One of those who had been so expelled, and who had relations with circles unfriendly to the Monarchy, declared publicly that he and his people would express the opinion and disseminate the view during the stay of the hereditary Archduke in

Bosnia, that this province is Servian territory. It should be particularly noted that during the stay of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Bosnia, the Prefect of the Servian district of Krajna gave to three scholars, who were thus involved, Servian passports, in which he falsely described them as Servian subjects, although he must have known that they were Croats. With these passports the three agitators were able to enter the Monarchy without being noticed, where, however, they were eventually recognised and arrested.

But all this is not enough to give a complete representation of the "foreign" activity of the Narodna.

The Imperial and Royal Government has been informed, for a long time past, confidentilly, that the Noradna has made military preparations for the war which it desires to make against the Monarchy in the following way: it has been sending emissaries in order, as soon as hostilities broke out to attempt in bands the destruction of the transport and to stir up revolt or panic (*see* Appendix VII).

The criminal proceedings taken in 1913 by the Council of War at Serajevo against Jovo Jajlicic and his associates for espionage, confirm this confidential information. As at the time of its foundation, the preparation for war by armed bands still figures in the programme of the Narodna, to which must now further be added a complete service of espionage. It is for this reason that the programme of the Narodna, described as "reorganised" is in reality, an *extended* programme. Acts of terrorism must finally result from an atmosphere of hatred which is publicly and secretly provoked, and from an agitation which evades all responsibility, and in order to bring them about, all means are to be regarded as good in the struggle against Austria including even, without any sense of shame, common acts of murder.

On the 8th of June 1912, a man named Jukic shot at von Cuvaj, the Royal Commissioner at Agram with the result that Councillor von Herwic, who was seated in the same carriage, was mortally wounded; in his flight he killed a policeman who followed him and he wounded two others.

From the subsequent investigation it appeared that Jukic was saturated with the ideas and plans of the Narodna, and that, although Jukic had for some time past been devoting himself to criminal schemes, these schemes were only matured after he had made an excursion to Belgrade, together with the Agram students, for the celebrations prepared in honour of these visitors on the 18th April 1912; that Jukic entered into relations with several people belonging to the Narodna with whom he had had political discussions. A few days afterwards he returned to Belgrade, and there he received *from a Servian Major a bomb and from a friend a Browning pistol*, with which he carried out his crime. The bomb found at Agram came, according to experts, from a military arsenal.

Jukic's attempt had not yet been forgotten, when on the 18th August 1913, Stephan Dojcic, who had returned from America to Agram, made an attempt on the life of the Royal Commissioner, Baron Skerlecz, an attempt which was the outcome of action organised by the Servians among the southern Slavs living in America, and which was the work of the foreign propaganda of the Narodna.

A pamphlet by the Servian, T. Dimitrijevitch, printed in Chicago, with its unbridled attacks against His Imperial and Royal Majesty, and its appeal to the Servians of the Monarchy with reference to their impending "deliverance," and urging them to enter Servia, demonstrates the correspondence between the propaganda carried out unchecked by the Servians in America and that carried on from Servia in the territory of the Monarchy.

And again, scarcely a year afterwards, Agram was the scene of a new outrage, this time unsuccessful.

On the 20th May 1913, Jacob Schaffer made an attempt at the Agram theatre on the life of the Ban, Freiherr von Skerlecz, an attempt which was frustrated at the last moment by a policeman. The subsequent investigation revealed the existence of a plot inspired by Rudolf Hercigonja. From the depositions of the latter and his five accomplices, it is manifest that this crime also originated in Servia.

Having taken part in an unsuccessful attempt to liberate Jukic, Hercigonja fled to Servia (October 1912), where together with his accomplice Marojan Jakcic he was seen in company with *comitadjis* and members of the Narodna. As frequently happens when immature minds concern themselves too early with political questions, these meetings had the worst possible result. Hercigonja returned home impressed by the dogma of Belgrade, that the Slav areas in the south of the Monarchy should be separated from it and re-united to the Servian kingdom. He had further been persuaded by the teachings of his friends that this object should be pursued by means of attempts on the lives of persons holding high office in the Monarchy.

This is the spirit in which Hercigonja influenced his friends at Agram and converted them to his ideas. Foremost among his plans was the carrying out of an attempt on the life of the heir to the throne.

A few months before Suka Alginovic had been tried for high treason. In the course of his trial three witnesses declared that Alginovic had told them that he had received one hundred dina from the Narodna and a similar sum from a secret association of students to start propaganda, but especially to carry out an attempt on the life of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

It is clear how far the criminal agitation of the Narodna and of those who share in its aims has of late been primarily directed against the person of the hereditary Archduke.

From these facts the conclusion may be drawn that the Narodna, as well as the associations hostile to the Monarchy which were grouped around it, recently decided that the hour had struck to translate theory into practice.

It is noteworthy that the Narodna limits itself in this way to *inciting*, and where the incitement had fallen on fertile soil, to *providing means of material assistance*, but that it has confided all the dangerous part in this active propaganda exclusively to the youth of the Monarchy, which has been excited and corrupted by this organisation, which alone ought to bear the burden of this pitiful "heroism."

All the characteristics of this procedure are found in the history and origin of the profoundly regrettable outrage of the 28th June.

Princip and Grabez are examples of these young men who have been poisoned from their school days by the doctrines of the Narodna. At Belgrade, where he consorted with students imbued with these ideas, Princip busied himself with criminal plans against the hereditary Archduke (against whom was directed the particularly rancorous hatred of the elements hostile to the Monarchy), when he made his tour in the annexed territories.

He became friendly with Kabrinovitch, who mingled with the same associates, and whose radically revolutionary opinions, as he himself admits, inspired him with the same sense of hostility to the Monarchy, and brought him into the active propaganda. But however carefully this plot might have been prepared, and however determined the conspirators may have been, the attempt would nevertheless not have been carried out if people had not been found, as in the case of Jukic, to provide for the conspirators means of committing their crime; for as Princip and Kabrinovitch have expressly admitted, they lack the necessary arms as well as money to purchase them. It is interesting to see where the conspirators procured their arms. Milan Pribicevic and Zivogin Dacic, the two principal men in the Narodna, were the first to whom the conspirators turned as to a sure source of help in their need, doubtless because it had already become a tradition among those ready to commit crimes that they could obtain from the members of the Narodna instruments for murder. The fortuitous circumstance that these two men were not at Belgrade at the critical moment doubtless frustrated this plan; however, Princip and Kabrinovitch had no difficulty in finding other help, that of Milan Ciganovic, an ex-comitadji, and now a railway official at Belgrade and member of the Narodna. The latter and his friend Major Voja Tankosic, who has already been mentioned, and was also one of the heads of the Narodna, and who in 1908 was the head of the school of armed bands of Kuprija (Appendix V), now appear as the moving spirits in the plot. They had only one doubt, and that but a fleeting one, namely, whether the three conspirators were really resolved to commit this act, but this doubt soon disappeared, thanks to their own suggestions. Thenceforward, they were ready to give every assistance. Tankosic procured four Browning pistols and ammunition, and money for the journey. Six hand grenades from the Servian army completed the armament, a fact which recalls the case of Jukic. Anxious to be successful, Tankosic obtained shooting lessons for them, but Tankosic and Ciganovic were further anxious to insure secrecy for the plot by special means scarcely desired by the assassins. They, therefore, suborned Zian Kali, pointing out that the two culprits must commit suicide after the crime, a precaution which was to be specially advantageous to them because secrecy would relieve them of the slight danger which they themselves were incurring in this enterprise. *Sure death for victims of their corruption, perfect security for themselves, such is the motto, as is now known, of the Narodna.*

In order to render the execution of the crime possible, it was necessary that the arms and the bombs should arrive in Bosnia by underhand methods and without being perceived. There again Ciganovic gave all the assistance in his power; he explained to the conspirators the route which had been agreed upon, and assured them that the Servian customs authorities would help them. The way in which this journey, described by Princip as "mysterious," was organised and carried out can leave no doubt but that this route was a secret route prepared in advance and already often used for the secret designs of the Narodna. With a simplicity and assurance which could only result from long habit, the frontier guards at Sabak and Losnika lent their administrative organisation for the purpose; the secret transport with its complicated system of constantly changing guides, who could be summoned as if by magic, and were always to be found on the spot when there was need, was effected without any difficulty. Without investigating the object of this strange journey of a few very young students, the Servian authorities set this smooth machinery in motion at a word from the ex-comitadji and minor railway official Ciganovic. However, they had no need to make an inquiry, for, from the information before them, it was clear that a new mission of the Narodna was being carried out. When he saw the arsenal of bombs and revolvers, the guard, Crbic, smiled a benevolent smile of approval, showing conclusively how accustomed they were on this route to find contraband of this nature.

The Royal Servian Government have committed a serious default in allowing all this to take place.

Though bound to cultivate neighbourly relations with Austria-Hungary, they have allowed the press to excite hatred against the Monarchy; they have allowed associations established on their own territory under the leadership of high officers, of public officials, of masters and of judges, to busy themselves with a public campaign against the Monarchy, instilling revolutionary ideas into the minds of its citizens; they have not prevented men with a share in the direction of the military and civil administration from poisoning the public conscience contrary to all moral sentiment, to such an extent that in this conflict vulgar and treacherous assassination appears the most praiseworthy weapon.

No. 75 (2).

Official Communiqué of the Press Bureau.

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

THE Austrian Minister at Belgrade has returned to Vienna and presented the text of the Servian reply.

A spirit of insincerity pervades the whole of this reply; it makes it clear that the Servian Government have no serious intention of putting an end to the culpable toleration which has given rise to the anti-Austrian intrigues. The Servian reply contains such restrictions and limitations, not only with regard to the principle of the Austro-Hungarian *démarche*, but also with regard to the claims advanced by Austria, that the concessions which are made are without importance.

In particular, under an empty pretext, there is a refusal to accept the participation of the Austro-Hungarian officials in the prosecution of the authors of the crimes who are resident in Servian territory.

In the same way, the Servian reply to the Austrian demand that the hostile intrigues of the press should be suppressed, amounts to a refusal.

The demand with regard to the measures to be taken to prevent associations hostile to Austria-Hungary from continuing their activity under another name and form after their dissolution, has not even been considered.

Inasmuch as these claims constitute the minimum regarded as necessary for the re-establishment of a permanent peace in the south-east of the monarchy, the Servian reply is considered to be insufficient.

That the Servian Government is aware of this, appears from the fact that they contemplate the settlement of the dispute by arbitration, and also from the fact that on the day on which their reply was due and before it was in fact submitted, they gave orders for mobilisation.

No. 76.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, to M. Bienvenu-Martin Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On board the "La France," July 28, 1914.

I HAVE received from Copenhagen your telegram summarising the events of Saturday; the telegram describing the last visit of the German Ambassador; that relating to the mediation which Russia advises Servia to ask for and to the English *démarches* at Berlin, as well as your telegram received this morning directly through the Eiffel Tower.

I fully approve the reply which you made to Baron von Schoen; the proposition which you maintained is self-evident; in the search for a peaceful solution of the dispute, we are fully in agreement with Russia, who is not responsible for the present situation, and has not taken any measure whatever which could arouse the least suspicion; but it is plain that Germany on her side would find it difficult to refuse to give advice to the Austro-Hungarian Government, whose action has provoked the crisis.

We must now continue to use the same language to the German Ambassador. Besides, this advice is in harmony with the two English proposals mentioned in your telegram. I entirely approve the combination suggested by Sir E. Grey, and I am myself requesting M. Paul Cambon to inform him of this It is essential that it should be known at Berlin and at Vienna that our full concurrence is given to the efforts which the British Government is making with a view to seeking a solution of the Austro-Servian dispute. The action of the four less interested Powers cannot, for the reasons given above, be exerted only at Vienna and St. Petersburg. In proposing to exert it also at Belgrade, which means, in fact, between Vienna and Belgrade, Sir E. Grey grasps the logic of the situation; and, in not excluding St. Petersburg, the offers on the other hand to Germany, a method of withdrawing with perfect dignity from the *démarche* by which the German Government have caused it to be known at Paris and at London that the affair was looked upon by them as purely Austro-Servian and without any general character.

Please communicate the present telegram to our representatives with the great Powers and to our Minister at Belgrade.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 77.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council on board the "La France."

Paris, July 28, 1914.

IN spite of the assurances given, both in Berlin and Paris by the German representatives, of the desire of their Government to assist in efforts for the maintenance of peace, no sincere action has been

taken by them to hold back Austria, the English proposal, which consists in action by the four less interested Powers to obtain a cessation of military operations at Vienna, Belgrade, and St. Petersburg, and in a meeting at London of the German, French, and Italian Ambassadors under the chairmanship of Sir E. Grey, with a view of seeking a solution of the Austro-Servian difficulty, meets with objections at Berlin of such a nature as must lead to failure.

The Austrian Ambassador has proceeded to announce that his Government will to-morrow take energetic measures to compel Servia to give to them the satisfaction and guarantees which they demand from that power; Count Scezsen has given no explanation as to those measures; according to our Military Attaché at Vienna, mobilisation dating from July 28 appears to be certain.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 78.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 28, 1914.

I HAVE had another visit from the German Ambassador this morning; he told me that he had no communication or official proposal to make to me, but that he came, as on the evening before, to talk over the situation and the methods to be employed to avoid action which would be irreparable. When I asked him about Austria's intentions, he declared that he did not know them, and was ignorant of the nature of the means of coercion which she was preparing.

Germany, according to Baron von Schoen, only asks that she may act with France for the maintenance of peace. Upon my observing to him that a proposal for mediation by the four Powers to which we had adhered, and which had obtained assent in principle from Italy and Germany, had been put forward by England, the Ambassador said that the German Government really only asked to associate themselves with the action of the Powers, provided that that action did not take the form of arbitration or a conference, which had been rejected by Austria.

I replied that, if it was the expression only which was an obstacle to the Austrian Government, the object might be attained by other means; the German Government are in a good position to ask Austria to allow the Powers time to intervene and find a means of conciliation.

Baron von Schoen then observed to me that he had no instructions, and only knew that Germany refused to exercise any pressure on Austria, who does not wish for a conference. He accuses the French papers of attributing to Germany an attitude which she has not taken up, alleging that she is urging Austria on; doubtless she approves Austria's attitude, but she had no knowledge of the Austrian note; she did not see her way to check her too abruptly, for Austria must have guarantees against the proceedings of the Serbs.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 79.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna

Paris, July 28, 1914.

THROUGH the telegrams from our Embassies which I have forwarded to you, you are aware of the English proposal for mediation by the four Powers and for a conference in London, as well as of our adherence to that suggestion, and of the conditional acceptance by Italy and of the reservations of Berlin.

Please keep yourself in touch on this subject with your English colleague, who has received the necessary instructions to acquaint the Austro-Hungarian Government with the English suggestion, as soon as his three colleagues have been authorised to make the same *démarche*; you will adapt your attitude to his.

No. 80.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 28, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY yesterday received my Austro-Hungarian and German colleagues. The first

continued to maintain that the Servian reply was unacceptable. The second used language similar to that of Baron von Schoen at Paris He emphasised the value of moderating action by Great Britain at St. Petersburg. Sir Edward Grey replied that Russia had shown herself very moderate from the beginning of the crisis, especially in her advice to the Servian Government, and that he would find it very embarrassing to give her pacific advice. He added that it was at Vienna that it was necessary to act and that Germany's help was indispensable.

On the other hand, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has telegraphed that M. Sazonof had made a proposal to the Austrian Ambassador for a conversation on the Servian business. This information has been confirmed by the British Ambassador at Vienna, who has sent the information that the first interview between the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Count Szápáry had produced a good effect at the Ballplatz.

Sir Edward Grey and Sir Arthur Nicolson told me that, if an agreement could be brought about by direct discussion between St. Petersburg and Vienna, it would be a matter for congratulation, but they raised some doubts as to the success of M. Sazonof's attempt.

When Sir George Buchanan asked M. Sazonof about the eventual meeting at London of a conference of representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, to seek a solution for the present situation, the latter replied "that he had begun *pourparlers* with the Austrian Ambassador under conditions which he hoped were favourable; that, however, he had not yet received any reply to his proposal for the revision of the Servian note by the two Cabinets." If direct explanations with the Cabinet of Vienna are impracticable, M. Sazonof declares himself ready to accept the English proposals or any other of such a nature as to bring about a favourable issue of the dispute.

In any case, at a moment when the least delay might have serious consequences, it would be very desirable that these direct negotiations should be carried on in such a way as not to hamper Sir E. Grey's action, and not to furnish Austria with a pretext for slipping out of the friendly intervention of the four Powers.

The British Ambassador at Berlin having made a determined effort to obtain Herr von Jagow's adherence to Sir E. Grey's suggestion, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that it was best to await the result of the conversation which had been begun between St. Petersburg and Vienna. Sir E. Grey has, in consequence, directed Sir E. Goschen to suspend his *démarche* for the moment. In addition, the news that Austria has just officially declared war against Servia, opens a new phase of the question.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 81.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 28, 1914.

M. SAZONOF's conversation with Count Szápáry was brought to the knowledge of Herr von Jagow by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires. The Secretary of State told him that in agreement with the remarks of the German Ambassador in Russia, since the Austrian Government did not refuse to continue their conversations with the Russian Government after the expiry of the ultimatum, there was ground for hope that Count Berchtold on his side might be able to converse with M. Schebeko, and that it might be possible to find an issue from the present difficulties. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires takes a favourable view of this state of mind, which corresponds to Herr von Jagow's desire to see Vienna and St. Petersburg enter into direct relations and to release Germany. There is ground, however, for asking whether Austria is not seeking to gain time to make her preparations.

To-day I gave my support to the *démarche* made by my British colleague with the Secretary of State. The latter replied to me, as he did to Sir Edward Goschen, that it was impossible for him to accept the idea of a kind of conference at London between the Ambassadors of the four Powers, and that it would be necessary to give another form to the English suggestion to procure its realisation. I laid stress upon the danger of delay, which might bring on war, and asked him if he wished for war. He protested, and added that direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg were in progress, and that from now on he expectad a favourable result

The British and Italian Ambassadors came to see me this morning together, to talk over with me the conversation which they had had with Herr von Jagow yesterday on the subject of Sir Edward Grey's proposal. To sum up the Secretary of State used the same language to them as to me; accepting in principle the idea of joining in a *démarche* with England, Italy, and ourselves, but rejecting any idea of a conference.

My colleagues and I thought that this was only a question of form, and the British Ambassador is going to suggest to his Government that they should change the wording of their proposal, which might take the character of a diplomatic *démarche* at Vienna and St. Petersburg.

In consequence of the repugnance shown by Herr von Jagow to any *démarche* at Vienna, Sir Edward Grey could put him in a dilemma, by asking him to state himself precisely how diplomatic action by the Powers to avoid war could be brought about.

We ought to associate ourselves with every effort in favour of peace compatible with our engagements towards our ally; but to place the responsibility in the proper quarter, we must take care to ask Germany to state precisely what she wishes.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 82.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 28, 1914.

THE Austro-Hungarian Government has not yet replied to the proposal of the Russian Government suggesting the opening of direct conversations between St. Petersburg and Vienna.

M. Sazonof received the German and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors this afternoon. The impression which he got from this double interview is a bad one; "Certainly," he said to me, "Austria is unwilling to converse."

As the result of a conversation which I have just had with my two colleagues I have the same impression of pessimism.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 83.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

COUNT BERCHTOLD has just declared to Sir M. de Bunsen that any intervention, aiming at the resumption of the discussion between Austria and Servia on the basis of the Servian reply, would be useless, and besides that it would be too late, as war had been officially declared at mid-day.

The attitude of my Russian colleague has never varied up to the present; in his opinion it is not a question of localising the conflict, but rather of preventing it. The declaration of war will make very difficult the initiation of *pourparlers* by the four Powers, as well as the continuation of the direct discussions between M. Sazonof and Count Szápáry.

It is held here that the formula which seemed as if it might obtain the adherence of Germany—"Mediation between Austria and Russia"—is unsuitable, inasmuch as it alleges a dispute between those two Empires which does not exist up to the present.

Among the suspicions aroused by the sudden and violent resolution of Austria, the most disquieting is that Germany should have pushed her on to aggressive action against Servia in order to be able herself to enter into war with Russia and France, in circumstances which she supposes ought to be most favourable to herself and under conditions which have been thoroughly considered.

DUMAINE.

CHAPTER V.

FROM THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY AUSTRIA ON SERVIA (JULY 28, 1914) TO THE GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA (JULY 31, 1914).

No. 84.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 29, 1914.

THE Consulta considers that, in spite of the declaration of war by Austria on Servia, there is no reason why the diplomatic efforts for calling together a conference in London with a view to mediation should be interrupted.

BARRÈRE.

No. 85.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to St. Petersburg, London, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, Constantinople, Belgrade.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

THE Austro-German attitude is becoming clearer. Austria, uneasy concerning the Slav propaganda, has seised the opportunity of the crime of Serajevo in order to punish the Servian intrigues, and to obtain in this quarter guarantees which, according as events are allowed to develop or not, will either affect only the Servian Government and army, or become territorial questions. Germany

intervenes between her ally and the other Powers and declares that the question is a local one, namely, the punishment of a political crime committed in the past, and for the future sure guarantees that the anti-Austrain intrigues will be put an end to. The German Government thinks that Russia should be content with the official and formal assurances given by Austria, to the effect that she does not seek territorial aggrandisement and that she will respect the integrity of Servia; in these circumstances the danger of war can only come from Russia, if she seeks to intervene in a question which is well defined. In these circumstances any action for the maintenance of peace must therefore take place at St. Petersburgh alone.

This sophism, which would relieve Germany from intervening at Vienna, has been maintained unsuccessfully at Paris by Herr von Schoen, who has vainly endeavoured to draw us into identical Franco-German action at St. Petersburgh; it has been also expounded in London to Sir E. Grey. In France, as in England, a reply was given that the St. Petersburgh Cabinet have, from the beginning, given the greatest proofs of their moderation, especially by associating themselves with the Powers in advising Servia to yield to the requirements of the Austrian note. Russia does not therefore in any way threaten peace; it is at Vienna that action must be taken; it is from there that the danger will come, from the moment that they refuse to be content with the almost complete submission of Servia to exorbitant demands; that they refuse to accept the co-operation of the Powers in the discussion of the points which remain to be arranged between Austria and Servia; and, finally, that they do not hesitate to make a declaration of war as precipitate as the original Austro-Hungarian note.

The attitude at Berlin, as at Vienna, is still dilatory. In the former capital, while protesting that the Germans desire to safeguard general peace by common action between the four Powers, the idea of a conference is rejected without any other expedient being suggested, and while they refuse to take any positive action at Vienna. In the Austrian capital they would like to keep St. Petersburgh in play with the illusion of an *entente* which might result from direct conversations, while they are taking action against Servia.

In these circumstances it seems essential that the St Petersburgh Cabinet, whose desire to unravel this crisis peacefully is manifest, should immediately give their adherence to the English proposal This proposal must be strongly supported at Berlin in order to decide Herr von Jagow to take real action at Vienna capable of stopping Austria and preventing her from supplementing her diplomatic advantage by military successes. The Austro-Hungarian Government would, indeed, not be slow to take advantage of it in order to impose on Servia, under the elastic expression of "guarantees," conditions which, in spite of all assurances that no territorial aggrandisement was being sought, would in effect modify the status of Eastern Europe, and would run the risk of gravely compromising the general peace either at once or in the near future.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 86.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 29, 1914.

I AM now in a position to assure Your Excellency that the Russian Government will acquiesce in any measures which France and England may propose in order to maintain peace. My English colleague is telegraphing to London to the same effect.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 87.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, July 29, 1914.

I REPORT the following impressions of my interview with M. Davignon and with several persons in a position to have exact information. The attitude of Germany is enigmatical and justifies every apprehension; it seems improbable that the Austro-Hungarian Government would have taken an initiative which would lead, according to a pre-conceived plan, to a declaration of war, without previous arrangement with the Emperor William.

The German Government stand with grounded arms ready to take peaceful or warlike action as circumstances may require, but there is so much anxiety everywhere that a sudden intervention against us would not surprise anybody here. My Russian and English colleagues share this feeling.

The Belgian Government are taking steps which harmonise with the statement made to me yesterday by M. Davignon that everything will be put in readiness for the defence of the neutrality of the country.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 88.

M. Ronssin, French Consul-General at Frankfort, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Frankfort, July 29, 1914.

I NOTIFY you of important movements of troops yesterday and to-night. This morning several regiments in service dress arrived here, especially by the roads from Darmstadt, Cassel, and Mayence, which are full of soldiers. The bridges and railways are guarded under the pretext of preparations for the autumn manœuvres.

RONSSIN.

No. 89.

M. Allizé, French Minister at Munich, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Munich, July 29, 1914

I AM informed that the mills at Illkirch (Alsace-Lorraine) have been asked to stop delivery to their ordinary clients and to keep all their output for the army.

From Strassburg information has been received of the transport of motor guns used for firing on aeroplanes and dirigibles.

Under the pretext of a change in the autumn manœuvres the non-commissioned officers and men of the Bavarian infantry regiments at Metz, who were on leave in Bavaria for the harvest, received orders yesterday to return immediately.

ALLIZÉ.

No 90.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

Vienna, July 29, 1914.

THE French Consul at Prague confirms the mobilisation of the 8th army corps which had already been announced, and that of the Landwehr division of this army corps. The cavalry divisions in Galicia are also mobilising; regiments and cavalry divisions from Vienna and Budapest have already been transported to the Russian frontier. Reservists are now being called together in this district.

There is a rumour that the Austro-Hungarian Government, in order to be in a position to meet any danger, and perhaps in order to impress St. Petersburgh, intend to decide on a general mobilisation of their forces on the 30th July, or the 1st August. To conclude, it is certain the Emperor will return from Ischl to Vienna to-morrow.

DUMAINE.

No. 91.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affair.

St. Petersburgh, July 29, 1914.

THE direct conversation, to which the Russian Government had invited the Austro-Hungarian Government in a friendly spirit, has been refused by the latter.

On the other hand, the Russian General Staff have satisfied themselves that Austria is hurrying on her military preparations against Russia, and is pressing forward the mobilisation which has begun on the Galician frontier. As a result the order to mobilise will be despatched to-night to thirteen army corps, which are destined to operate eventually against Austria.

In spite of the failure of his proposal, M. Sazonof accepts the idea of a conference of the four Powers in London; further, he does not attach any importance to the title officially given to the discussions, and will support all English efforts in favour of peace.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 92.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 29, 1914.

I ASKED the Secretary of State to-day how the question of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh, which seemed to him yesterday the best means of arriving at a *détente*, stood. He answered that at St. Petersburgh they seemed well disposed towards them and that he had asked Vienna to take this course. He was awaiting the reply. The British Government, after seeing the suggestion of a conference rejected, and let it be known that they would view with favour the inception of such conversations between Austria and Russia, and had asked Germany to urge Austria, which the Imperial Government are not failing to do.

I asked Herr von Jagow if he had at last received the Servian reply to Austria and what he thought of it. He replied that he saw in it a basis for possible negotiation. I added that it was just on that account that I considered the rupture by Austria, after she had received such a document, inexplicable.

The Secretary of State then remarked that with Eastern nations one could never obtain sufficient guarantees, and that Austria wished to be able to supervise the carrying out of promises made to her, a supervision which Servia refused. This, in the eyes of the Secretary of State, is the cardinal point. I answered Herr von Jagow that Servia, as she wished to remain independent, was bound to reject the control of a single Power, but that an International Commission would not have the same character. The Balkan States have more than one, for instance the Financial Commission at Athens. One could imagine, I said, for instance, among other combinations, a Provisional International Commission, charged with the duty of controlling the police inquiry demanded by Austria; it was clear, by this instance, that the reply of Servia opened the door to conversations and did not justify a rupture.

I then asked the Secretary of State if, leaving aside direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh to which Sir. E. Grey had given his adherence, he did not think that common action could be exercised by the four Powers by means of their Ambassadors He answered in the affirmative, adding that at this moment the London Cabinet were confining themselves to exercising their influence in support of direct conversations.

At the end of the afternoon the Imperial Chancellor asked the British Ambassador to come and see him He spoke to him of the proposal of Sir E. Grey for the meeting of a conference; he told him that he had not been able to accept a proposal which seemed to impose the authority of the Powers on Austria; he assured my colleague of his sincere desire for peace and of the efforts he was making to that effect at Vienna, but he added that Russia was alone able to maintain peace or let loose war.

Sir E. Goschen answered that he did not agree. and that if war broke out Austria would be chiefly responsible, for it was inadmissible for her to have broken with Servia after the reply of the latter.

Without discussing this point, the Chancellor said that he was trying his utmost to obtain direct conversations between Austria and Russia; he knew that England looked on such conversations with a favourable eye. He added that his own action would be rendered very difficult at Vienna, if it were true that Russia had mobilised fourteen army corps on the Austrian frontier. He asked my colleague to call Sir E. Grey's attention to what he had said.

Sir E. Goschen has telegraphed to London to this effect.

The attitude of the Chancellor is very probably the result of the last interview of Sir E. Grey with Prince Lichnowsky. Up to quite the last days they flattered themselves here that England would remain out of the question, and the impression produced on the German Government and on the financiers and business men by her attitude is profound.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 93.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 29, 1914.

THE opinion of my British, Russian and Italian colleagues agrees with mine concerning the impossibility of preventing the outbreak of hostilities between Austria and Servia, since all attempts to avoid the collision have failed.

M. Schebeko had asked that the negotiations begun at St. Petersburgh by MM. Sazonof and Szápáry should be continued and made more effective by special powers being conferred on the latter, but Count Berchtold has flatly refused He showed in this way that Austria-Hungary does not tolerate any intervention which would prevent her from inflicting punishment and humiliation on Servia.

The Duke of Avarna admits that it is very probable that the imminence of a general insurrection among the Southern Slav inhabitants precipitated the resolutions of the Monarchy. He still clings to the hope that, after a first success of the Austro-Hungarian arms, but not before this, mediation might be able to limit the conflict.

DUMAINE.

No. 94.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Rome, Vienna, Constantipnople, Belgrade.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

THE following communication was semi-officially made to me this morning by the German Ambassador: —

"The German Government are still continuing their efforts to obtain the consent of the Austrian Government to a friendly conversation which would give the latter an opportunity of stating exactly

the object and extent of the operations in Servia. The Berlin Cabinet hope to receive declarations which will be of a kind to satisfy Russia. The German efforts are in no way impeded by the declaration of war which has occurred." A similar communication will be made at St. Petersburgh.

During the course of a conversation which I had this morning with Baron Von Schoen, the latter stated to me that the German Government did not know what the intentions of Vienna were. When Berlin knows how far Austria wishes to go, there will be a basis of discussion which will make conversations with a view to intervention easier.

When I observed that the military operations which had been begun would not perhaps allow any time for conversation, and that the German Government ought to use their influence at Vienna to delay them, the Ambassador answered that Berlin could not exercise any pressure, but that he hoped that the operations would not be pushed forward very actively.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 95.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Constantinople, Rome, Belgrade.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

M. ISVOLSKY came to me by order of his Government to communicate a telegram addressed by M. Sazonof to Berlin. It appears from this information that, in consequence of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on Servia, the measures of mobilisation already taken with regard to the largest part of the Austro-Hungarian army, and finally the refusal of Count Berchtold to continue negotiations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh, Russia had decided to mobilise in the provinces of Odessa, Kieff Moscow and Kazan. While informing the German Government to this effect, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin was instructed to add that these military precautions were not in any way directed against Germany, and also did not imply aggressive measures against Austria-Hungary; furthermore the Russian Ambassador at Vienna had not been recalled.

The Russian Ambassador also gave me the substance of two telegrams addressed to London by M. Sazonof: the first, after pointing out that the declaration of war on Servia put an end to the conversations of the Russian Minister with the Austrian Ambassador, asked England to exercise her influence, as quickly as possible, with a view to mediation and to the immediate cessation of Austrian military operations (the continuation of which gave Austria time to crush Servia while mediation was dragging on); the second communicated the impression received by M. Sazonof from his conversations with the German Ambassador that Germany favours Austria's uncompromising attitude and is not exercising any influence on her. The Russian Minister thinks that the attitude of Germany is very disquieting, and considers that England is in a better position than the other Powers to take steps at Berlin with a view to exercising pressure on Vienna.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 96.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 29, 1914.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has been officially informed by the Russian Ambassador that his Government, in consequence of the declaration of war by Austria on Servia and of the measures of mobilisation which were from this moment being taken by Austria, had given the order to mobilise in the districts of Kieff, Odessa, Moscow and Kazan. He added that this step had no aggressive character against Germany, and that the Russian Ambassador at Vienna had not been recalled.

In speaking of this communication the Marquis di San Giuliano told me that unfortunately throughout this affair Austria and Germany had been, and were still, convinced that Russia would not move. In this connection he read to me a despatch from M. Bollati reporting an interview which he had had yesterday with Herr von Jagow, in which the latter had again repeated to him that he did not think that Russia would move. He based this belief on the fact that the Russian Government had just sent an agent to Berlin to treat about some financial questions. The Austrian Ambassador at Berlin also told his English colleague that he did not believe in a general war, since Russia was not in the mood or in the condition to make war.

The Marquis di San Giuliano does not share this opinion. He thinks that if Austria contents herself with humiliating Servia and with exacting, besides the acceptance of the note, some material advantages which do not involve her territory, Russia can still find some means of coming to an agreement with her. But if Austria wishes either to dismember Servia or to destroy her as an independent State, he thinks that it would be impossible for Russia not to intervene by military measures.

In spite of the extreme gravity of the situation, the Minister for Foreign Affairs does not seem to me to despair of the possibility of an agreement. He thinks that England can still exercise a great deal of influence in Berlin in the direction of peace. He had yesterday, he told me, a long conversation with the British Ambassador, Sir R. Rodd, in order to show him to what extent English intervention might be effective. He said to me in conclusion, "If your Government are of the same opinion, they could on their side make representations to this effect in London."

BARRÈRE.

No. 97.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

I SHOULD be obliged if you would ask Sir E. Grey to be good enough to renew as soon as possible at Berlin, in the form which he may consider most opportune and effective, his proposal of mediation by the four Powers, which had in principle obtained the adherence of the German Government.

The Russian Government on their side will have expressed the same desire directly to the British Government; the declaration of war by Austria on Servia, her sending of troops to the Austro-Russian frontier, the consequent Russian mobilisation on the Galician frontier have in fact put an end to the direct Austro-Russian conversations.

The explanations which the German Government are going to ask for at Vienna, in accordance with the statement of Baron von Schoen which I have reported to you, in order to learn the intention, of the Austrian Government, will allow the four Powers to exercise effective action between Vienna and St. Petersburgh for the maintenance of peace.

I would ask you also to point out to the English Secretary of State how important it would be for him to obtain from the Italian Government the most whole-hearted continuance of their support in co-operating in the action of the four Powers in favour of peace.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 98.

M Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London July 29, 1914.

IN his interview to-day with my German colleague, Sir E Grey observed that, the overtures of M. Sazonof for direct conversations between Russia and Austria not having been accepted at Vienna it would be well to return to his proposal of friendly intervention by the four Powers which are not directly interested. This suggestion has been accepted in principle by the German Government, but they have objected to the idea of a conference or of mediation. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has invited Prince Lichnowsky to ask his Government that they should themselves propose a new formula. Whatever it may be, if it admits of the maintenance of peace, it will be accepted by England, France and Italy.

The German Ambassador was to have forwarded Sir E. Grey's request to Berlin immediately. In giving me an account of this conversation, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs added that Germany's reply to this communication and to that of Russia concerning the mobilisation of four army corps on the Austrian frontier would allow us to realise the intentions of the German Government. My German colleague having asked Sir E. Grey what the intentions of the British Government were, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that he had nothing to state for the present.

Sir E Grey did not disguise the fact that he found the situation every grave and that he had little hope of a peaceful solution.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 99.

M. Boppe, French Minister at Belgrade, to M. Bienvenue-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 29, 1914.

THE Crown Prince, as soon as the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum was received, telegraphed to the Tsar to ask his help. My Russian colleague tells me that he has just communicated to M. Pashitch His Majesty's reply.

The Tsar thanks the Prince for having turned to him at so critical a juncture; he declares that everything has been done to arrive at a peaceful solution of the dispute, and formally assures the Prince that, if this object cannot be attained, Russia will never cease to interest herself in the fate of Servia.

BOPPE.

No. 100.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 29, 1914

THE German Ambassador came to tell M. Sazonof that if Russia does not stop her military preparations the German army will receive the order to mobilise.

M. Sazonof replied that the Russian preparations have been caused, on the one hand, by the obstinate and uncompromising attitude of Austria, and on the other hand by the fact that eight Austro-Hungarian army corps are already mobilised.

The tone in which Count Pourtalés delivered this communication has decided the Russian Government this very night to order the mobilisation of the thirteen army corps which are to operate against Austria.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 101.

M. René Viviani President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at St. Petersburgh and London.

Paris, July 30, 1914.

M. ISVOLSKY came to-night to tell me that the German Ambassador has notified M. Sazonof of the decision of his Government to mobilise the army if Russia does not cease her military preparations.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Tsar points out that these preparations were only commenced after Austria had mobilised eight army corps and had refused to arrange peacefully her differences with Servia. M. Sazonof declares that in these circumstances Russia can only expedite her arming and consider war as imminent, that she counts on the help of France as an ally, and that she considers it desirable that England should join Russia and France without loss of time.

France is resolved to fulfil all the obligations of her alliance.

She will not neglect, however, any effort towards a solution of the conflict in the interests of universal peace. The conversation entered into between the Powers which are less directly interested still allows of the hope that peace may be preserved; I therefore think it would be well that, in taking any precautionary measures of defence which Russia thinks must go on, she should not immediately take any step which may offer to Germany a pretext for a total or partial mobilisation of her forces.

Yesterday in the late afternoon the German Ambassador came and spoke to me of the military measures which the Government of the Republic were taking, adding that France was able to act in this way, but that in Germany preparations could not be secret and that French opinion should not be alarmed if Germany decided on them.

I answered that the French Government had not taken any step which could give their neighbours any cause for disquietude, and that their wish to lend themselves to any negotiations for the purpose of maintaining peace could not be doubted.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 102.

M Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh to M. René Viviani, President of the Council Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 30, 1914.

M. SAZONOF, to whom I communicated your desire that every military measure that could offer Germany the pretext for general mobilisation should be avoided, answered that in the course of last night the General Staff had suspended all measures of military precaution so that there should be no misunderstanding. Yesterday the Chief of the Russian General Staff sent for the Military Attaché of the German Embassy and gave him his word of honour that the mobilisation ordered this morning was exclusively directed against Austria.

Nevertheless, in an interview which he had this afternoon with Count Pourtalès M. Sazonof was forced to the conclusion that Germany does not wish to pronounce at Vienna the decisive word which would safeguard peace. The Emperor Nicholas has received the same impression from an exchange of telegrams which he has just had personally with the Emperor William.

Moreover, the Russian General Staff and Admiralty have received disquieting information concerning the perparations of the German army and navy.

In giving me this information M. Sazonof added that the Russian Government are continuing none the less their efforts towards conciliation. He repeated to me: "I shall continue to negotiate until the last moment."

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 103.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 30, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came to-night and again urged on M. Sazonof, but in less categorical terms, that Russia should cease her military preparations, and affirmed that Austria would not infringe the territorial integrity of Servia :—

" It is not only the territorial integrity of Servia which we must safeguard," answered M. Sazonof, " but also her independence and her sovereignty. We cannot allow Servi a to become a vassal of Austria".

M. Sazonof added :—" The situation is too serious for me not to tell you all that is in my mind. By intervening at St. Petersburgh while she refuses to intervene at Vienna, Germany is only seeking to gain time so as to allow Austria to crush the little Servian kingdom before Russia can come to its aid But the Emperor Nicholas is so anxious to prevent war that I am going to make a new proposal to you in his name :—

" If Austria, recognising that her dispute with Servia has assumed the character of a question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum the clauses which are damaging to the sovereignty of Servia, Russia undertakes to stop all military preparations."

Count Pourtalès promised to support this proposal with his Government.

In the mind of M. Sazonof, the acceptance of this proposal by Austria would have, as a logical corollary, the opening of a discussion by the Powers in London.

The Russian Government again show by their attitude that they are neglecting nothing in order to stop the conflict.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 104.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Vienna, July 30, 1914.

IN spite of the communication made yesterday by the Russian Ambassador to several of his colleagues, among them the German Ambassador, with reference to the partial mobilisation in his country, the Vienna press refrained from publishing the news. This enforced silence has just been explained at an interview of great importance between M. Schebeko and Count Berchtold, who examined at length the present formidable difficulties with equal readiness to apply to them mutually acceptable solutions.

M. Schebeko explained that the only object of the military preparations on the Russian side was to reply to those made by Austria, and to indicate the intention and the right of the Tsar to formulate his views on the settlement of the Servian question. The steps towards mobilisation taken in Galicia, answered Count Berchtold, have no aggressive intention and are only directed towards maintaining the situation as it stands. On both sides endeavours will be made to prevent these measures from being interpreted as signs of hostility.

With a view to settling the Austro-Servian dispute it was agreed that *pourparlers* should be resumed at St. Petersburg between M. Sazonof and Count Szápáry ; they had only been interrupted owing to a misunderstanding, as Count Berchtold thought that the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs claimed that the Austrian representative should be given powers which would allow him to modify the terms of the Austrian ultimatum. Count Szápáry will only be authorised to discuss what settlement would be compatible with the dignity and prestige for which both Empires had equal concern.

It would therefore for the moment be in this direct form, and only between the two most interested Powers, that the discussion which Sir Edward Grey proposed to entrust to the four Powers not directly interested would take place.

Sir M. de Bunsen, who was with me, at once declared to M. Schebeko that the Foreign Office would entirely approve of this new procedure. Repeating the statement he made at the Ballplatz, the Russian Ambassador stated that his Government would take a much broader view than was generally supposed of the demands of the Monarchy ; M. Schebeko did everything to convince Count Berchtold of the sincerity of Russia's desire to arrive at an agreement which would be acceptable to the two Empires.

The interview was carried on in a friendly tone and gave reason for thinking that all chances of localising the dispute were not lost, when the news of the German mobilisation arrived at Vienna.

DUMAINE.

No. 105.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 30, 1914.

Herr von Jagow telephoned to me at 2 o'clock that the news of the German mobilisation which had spread an hour before was false, and asked me to inform you of this urgently; the Imperial Government is confiscating the extra editions of the papers which announced it. But neither this communication nor these steps diminish my apprehension with regard to the plans of Germany.

It seems certain that the Extraordinary Council held yesterday evening at Potsdam with the military authorities under the presidency of the Emperor decided on mobilisation, and this explains the preparation of the special edition of the *Lokal Anzeiger*, but that from various causes (the declaration of England that she reserved her entire liberty of action, the exchange of telegrams between the Tsar and William II.) the serious measures which had been decided upon were suspended.

One of the Ambassadors with whom I have very close relations saw Herr von Zimmermann at 2 o'clock. According to the Under-Secretary of State the military authorities are very anxious that mobilisation should be ordered, because every delay makes Germany lose some of her advantages. Nevertheless up to the present the haste of the General Staff, which sees war in mobilisation, had been successfully prevented. In any case mobilisation may be decided upon at any moment. I do not know who has issued in the *Local Anzeiger*, a paper which is usually semi-official, premature news calculated to cause excitement in France.

Further, I have the strongest reasons to believe that all the measures for mobilisation which can be taken before the publication of the general order of mobilisation have already been taken here, and that they are anxious here to make us publish our mobilisation first in order to attribute the responsibility to us.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 106.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, July 30, 1914.

Please inform Sir E. Grey of the following facts concerning French and German military preparations. England will see from this that if France is resolved, it is not she who is taking aggressive steps.

You will direct the attention of Sir E. Grey to the decision taken by the Council of Ministers this morning; although Germany has made her covering dispositions a few hundred metres from the frontier along the whole front from Luxemburg to the Vosges, and has transported her covering troops to their war positions, we have kept our troops ten kilometres from the frontier and forbidden them to approach nearer.

Our plan, conceived in the spirit of the offensive, provided, however, that the fighting positions of our covering troops should be as near to the frontier as possible. By leaving a strip of territory undefended against sudden aggression of the enemy, the Government of the Republic hopes to prove that France does not bear, any more than Russia, the responsibility for the attack.

In order to be convinced of this it is sufficient to compare the steps taken on the two sides of our frontier; in France, soldiers who were on leave were not recalled until we were certain that Germany had done so five days before.

In Germany, not only have the garrison troops of Metz been pushed up to the frontier, but they have been reinforced by units transported by train from garrisons of the interior such as Treves or Cologne; nothing like this has been done in France.

The arming of positions on the frontier (clearing of trees, placing of armament, construction of batteries and protection of railway junctions) was begun in Germany on Saturday, the 25th; with us it is going to be begun, for France can no longer refrain from taking similar measures.

The railway stations were occupied by the military in Germany on Saturday, the 25th; in France on Tuesday, the 28th.

Finally, in Germany the reservists by tens of thousands have been recalled by individual summons, those living abroad (the classes of 1903 to 1911) have been recalled, the officers of reserve have been summoned; in the interior the roads are closed, motor-cars only circulate with permits. It is the last stage before mobilisation. None of these measures have been taken in France.

The German army has its outposts on our frontier; on two occasions yesterday German patrols penetrated our territory. The whole 16th army corps from Metz, reinforced by part of the 8th from Treves and Cologne, occupies the frontier from Metz to Luxemburg; the 15th army corps from Strassburg is massed on the frontier.

Under penalty of being shot, the inhabitants of the annexed parts of Alsace-Lorraine are forbidden to cross the frontier.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 107.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 30, 1904.

The British Ambassador has not been informed of Germany's reply to Sir E. Grey's request. He told me that Berlin had consulted Vienna and was still waiting to hear from her ally.

My Russian colleague has just told me that Herr von Jagow (to whom Count Pourtalès had communicated the conciliatory formula suggested by M. Sazonof for an Austro-Russian understanding) had just told him that he found this proposal unacceptable to Austria, thus showing the negative action of German diplomacy at Vienna.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 108.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 30, 1914.

Prince Lichnowsky has not brought any reply to the request addressed to him by Sir E. Grey yesterday to obtain from the German Government a formula for the intervention of the four Powers in the interest of peace. But my German colleague questioned the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs about the military preparations of England.

Sir E. Grey replied that they were not of an offensive character, but that in the present state of affairs on the continent it was natural to take some precautions; that in England, as in France, there was a desire to maintain peace and that if in England, as in France, defensive measures were under consideration, it was not with the object of making any aggression.

The information which your Excellency has addressed to me on the subject of the military measures taken by Germany on the French frontier gave me the opportunity of remarking to Sir E. Grey that it is no longer a question of a conflict of influence between Russia and Austria-Hungary, but that there is a risk of an act of aggression which might provoke general war.

Sir E. Grey understood my feelings perfectly, and he thinks, as I do, that the moment has come to consider and discuss together every hypothesis.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 109.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 30, 1914.

In the interview which I had to-day with the Secretary of State, I asked Herr von Jagow what reply he had made to Sir E. Grey, who had asked him to draw up himself the formula for the intervention of the disinterested Powers.

He answered that "to gain time," he had decided to act directly, and that he had asked Austria to tell him the ground on which conversations might be opened with her. This answer has the effect, under a pretext of proceeding more quickly, of eliminating England, France and Italy, and of entrusting to Herr von Tschirsky, whose Pan-German and Russophobe sentiments are well known, the duty of persuading Austria to adopt a conciliatory attitude.

Herr von Jagow then spoke to me of the Russian mobilisation on the Austrian frontier; he told me that this mobilisation compromised the success of all intervention with Austria, and that everything depended on it. He added that he feared that Austria would mobilise completely as a result of a partial Russian mobilisation, and this might cause as a countermeasure complete Russian mobilisation and consequently that of Germany.

I pointed out to the Secretary of State that he had himself told me that Germany would only consider herself obliged to mobilise if Russia mobilised on her German frontiers, and that this was not being done. He replied that this was true, but that the heads of the army were insisting on it, for every delay is a loss of strength for the German army, and "that the words of which I reminded him did not constitute a firm engagement on his part."

The impression which I received from this conversation is that the chances of peace have again decreased.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 110.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 31, 1914.

At the beginning of our conversation to-day Sir E. Grey told me that Prince Lichnowsky had asked him this morning if England would observe neutrality in the conflict which is at hand. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that, if the conflict became general, England would not be able to remain neutral, and especially that if France were involved England would be drawn in.

I then asked Sir E. Grey concerning the Cabinet Council which took place this morning. He replied that after having examined the situation, the Cabinet had thought for the moment the British Government were unable to guarantee to us their intervention, that they intended to take steps to obtain from Germany and France an understanding to respect Belgian neutrality, but that before considering intervention it was necessary to wait for the situation to develop.

I asked Sir E. Grey if, before intervening, the British Government would await the invasion of French territory. I insisted on the fact that the measures already taken on our frontier by Germany showed an intention to attack in the near future, and that, if a renewal of the mistake of Europe in 1870 was to be avoided, England should consider at once the circumstances in which she would give France the help on which she relied.

Sir E. Grey replied that the opinion of the Cabinet had only been formed on the situation at the moment, that the situation might be modified, and that in that case a meeting of the Cabinet would be called together at once in order to consider it.

Sir A. Nicolson, whom I saw on leaving the room of the Secretary of State, told me that the Cabinet would meet again to-morrow, and confidentially gave me to understand that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would be certain to renew the discussion.

According to your instructions, I have taken the necessary steps to secure that the autograph letter which the President of the Republic has addressed to His Majesty the King of England should be given to the King this evening. This step, which will certainly be communicated to the Prime Minister to-morrow morning, will, I am sure, be taken into serious consideration by the British Cabinet.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 111.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, July 31, 1914.

The Minister of State has just left the Legation; he has just told me that the Germans have closed the bridges over the Moselle at Schengen and at Remich with vehicles and the bridge at Wormeldange with ropes. The bridges at Wasserbillig and at D'Echternach over the Sûre have not been closed, but the Germans no longer allow the export from Prussia of corn, cattle or motor-cars.

M. Eyschen requested me—and this was the real object of his visit—to ask you for an official delaration to the effect that France will, in case of war, respect the neutrality of Luxemburg. When I asked him if he had received a similar declaration from the German Government, he told me that he was going to the German Minister to get the same declaration.

Postscript.—Up to the present no special measure has been taken by the Cabinet of Luxemburg. M. Eyschen has returned from the German Legation. He complained of the measures showing suspicion which were taken against a neutral neighbour. The Minister of State has asked the German Minister for an official declaration from his Government undertaking to respect the neutrality. Herr Von Buch is stated to have replied, "That is a matter of course, but it would be necessary for the French Government to give the same undertaking."

MOLLARD.

No. 112.

M René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

The British Ambassador has handed me a note from his Government asking the French Government to support a proposal at St. Petersburgh for the peaceful solution of the Austro-Servian conflict.

This note shows that the German Ambassador has informed Sir E. Grey of the intention of his Government to try to exercise influence on the Austro-Hungarian Government after the capture of Belgrade and the occupation of the districts bordering on the frontier, in order to obtain a promise not to advance further, while the Powers endeavoured to secure that Servia should give sufficient satisfaction to Austria; the occupied territory would be evacuated as soon as she had received satisfaction.

Sir E. Grey made this suggestion on the 29th July, and expressed the hope that military preparations would be suspended on all sides. Although the Russian Ambassador at London has informed the Secretary of State that he fears that the Russian condition (*if Austria, recognising that her conflict with Servia has assumed the character of a question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum the points which endanger the principle of Servian sovereignty, Russia undertakes to stop all military preparations*) cannot be modified, Sir E. Grey thinks that, if Austria stops her advance after the occupation of Belgrade, the Russian Government could agree to change their formula in the following way.

That the Powers would examine how Servia should give complete satisfaction to Austria without endangering the sovereignty or independence of the Kingdom. In case Austria after occupying Belgrade and the neighbouring Servian territory should declare herself ready, in the interests of Europe, to stop her advance and to discuss how an arrangement might be arrived at, Russia could also consent to the discussion and suspend her military preparations, provided that the other Powers acted in the same way.

In accordance with the request of Sir E. Grey, the French Government joined in the English suggestion, and in the following terms asked their Ambassador at St. Petersburgh to try to obtain, without delay, the assent of the Russian Government :—

"Please inform M. Sazonof urgently that the suggestion of Sir E. Grey appears to me to furnish a useful basis for conversation between the Powers, who are equally desirous of working for an honourable arrangement of the Austro-Servian conflict, and of averting in this manner the dangers which threaten general peace.

"The plan proposed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by stopping the advance of the Austrian army and by entrusting to the Powers the duty of examining how Servia could give full satisfaction to Austria without endangering the sovereign rights and the independence of the Kingdom, by thus affording Russia a means of suspending all military preparations, while the other Powers are to act in the same way, is calculated equally to give satisfaction to Russia and to Austria and to provide for Servia an acceptable means of issue from the present difficulty.

"I would ask you carefully to be guided by the foregoing considerations in earnestly pressing M. Sazonof to give his adherence without delay to the proposal of Sir E. Grey, of which he will have been himself informed."

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 113.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 31, 1914.

THE news of the bombardment of Belgrade during the night and morning of yesterday has provoked very deep feeling in Russia. One cannot understand the attitude of Austria, whose provocations since the beginning of the crisis have regularly followed Russia's attempts at conciliation and the satisfactory conversations exchanged between St. Petersburgh and Vienna.

Nevertheless, desirous of leaving nothing undone in order to prove his sincere desire to safeguard peace, M. Sazonof informs me that he has modified his formula, as requested by the British Ambassador, in the following way :—

"If Austria consents to stay the march of her troops on Servian territory, and if, recognizing that the Austro-Servian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits that the great Powers may examine the satisfaction which Servia can accord to the Austro-Hungarian Government, without injury to her sovereign rights as a State and to her independence, Russia undertakes to preserve her waiting attitude."

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 114.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Constantinople.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

THE efforts made up till now concurrently by England and Russia with the earnest support of France (obtained in advance for every peaceful effort) with the object of a direct understanding between Vienna and St. Petersburgh, or of the mediation of the four Powers in the most appropriate form, are being united to-day ; Russia, giving a fresh proof of her desire for an understanding, has hastened to reply to the first appearance of an overture made by Germany since the beginning of the crisis (as to the conditions on which Russia would stop her military preparations) by indicating a formula, and then modifying it in accordance with the request of England ; there ought to be hope, therefore, negotiations having also been begun again between the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors that English mediation will complete at London that which is being attempted by direct negotiations at Vienna and St. Petersburgh.

Nevertheless, the constant attitude of Germany who, since the beginning of the conflict, while ceaselessly protesting to each Power her peaceful intentions, has actually, by her dilatory or negative attitude, caused the failure of all attempts at agreement, and has not ceased to encourage through her Ambassador the uncompromising attitude of Vienna; the German military preparations begun since the 25th July and subsequently continued without cessation; the immediate opposition of Germany to the Russian formula, declared at Berlin inacceptable for Austria before that Power had even been consulted; in conclusion, all the impressions derived from Berlin bring conviction that Germany has sought to humiliate Russia, to disintegrate the Triple Entente, and if these results could not be obtained, to make war.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 115

Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 31, 1914.

GENERAL mobilisation for all men from 19 to 42 years of age was declared by the Austro-Hungarian Government this morning at 1 o'clock.

My Russian colleague still thinks that this step is not entirely in contradiction to the declaration made yesterday by Count Berchtold.

DUMAINE.

No. 116.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 31, 1914.

HERR VON JAGOW sent for me and has just told me that he was very sorry to inform me that in face of the total mobilisation of the Russian army, Germany, in the interest of the security of the Empire, found herself obliged to take serious precautionary measures. What is called "Kriegsgefahrzustand" (the state of danger of war) has been declared, and this allows the authorities to proclaim, if they deem it expedient, a state of siege, to suspend some of the public services, and to close the frontier.

At the same time a demand is being made at St. Petersburgh that they should demobilise, as well on the Austrian as on the German side, otherwise Germany would be obliged to mobilise on her side. Herr von Jagow told me that Herr von Schoen had been instructed to inform the French Government of the resolution of the Berlin Cabinet and to ask them what attitude they intended to adopt.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 117.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

THE German Government decided at mid-day to take all military measures implied by the state called "state of danger of war."

In communicating this decision to me at 7 o'clock this evening, Baron von Schoen added that the Government required at the same time that Russia should demobilise. If the Russian Government has not given a satisfactory reply within twelve hours Germany will mobilise in her turn.

I replied to the German Ambassador that I had no information at all about an alleged total mobilisation of the Russian army and navy which the German Government invoked as the reason for the new military measures which they are taking to-day.

Baron von Schoen finally asked me, in the name of his Government, what the attitude of France would be in case of war between Germany and Russia. He told me that he would come for my reply to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 o'clock.

I have no intention of making any statement to him on this subject, and I shall confine myself to telling him that France will have regard to her interests. The Government of the Republic need not indeed give any account of her intentions except to her ally.

I ask you to inform M. Sazonof of this immediately. As I have already told you, I have no doubt that the Imperial Government, in the highest interests of peace, will do everything on their part to avoid anything that might render inevitable or precipitate the crisis.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 118.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 31, 1914.

As a result of the general mobilisation of Austria and of the measures for mobilisation taken secretly, but continuously, by Germany for the last six days, the order for the general mobilisation of the Russian army has been given, Russia not being able, without most serious danger, to allow herself to be further out-distanced; really she is only taking military measures corresponding to those taken by Germany.

For imperative reasons of strategy the Russian Government knowing that Germany was arming, could no longer delay the conversion of her partial mobilisation into a general mobilisation.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 119.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

L'AGENCE HAVAS having announced that the state "of danger of war" had been declared in Germany, I told M. Davignon that I could assure him that the Government of the Republic would respect the neutrality of Belgium.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that the Government of the King had always thought that this would be so, and thanked me. The Russian Minister and the British Minister, whom I saw subsequently, appeared much pleased that in the circumstances I gave this assurance, which further, as the English Minister told me, was in accordance with the declaration of Sir E. Grey.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

CHAPTER VI.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY GERMANY ON RUSSIA (SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, AT 7-10 P.M.); AND ON FRANCE (MONDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 6-45 P.M.).

No. 120.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

Two *démarches* were made yesterday evening by the Austrian Ambassadors—the one at Paris, which was rather vague, the other of St. Petersburgh, precise and conciliatory.

Count Scézsen came to explain to me that the Austro-Hungarian Government had officially informed Russia that it had no territorial ambition, and would not touch the sovereignty of Servia; that it also repudiates any intention of occupying the Sandjak; but that these explanations of disinterestedness only retain their force if the war remains localised to Austria and Servia, as a European war would open out eventualities which it was impossible to foresee. The Austrian Ambassador, in commenting on these explanations, gave me to understand that if his Government could not answer the questions of the Powers speaking in their own name, they would certainly answer Servia, or any single Power asking for these conditions in the name of Servia. He added that a step in this direction was perhaps still possible.

At St Petersburgh the Austrian Ambassador called on M. Sazonof and explained to him that his Government was willing to begin a discussion as to the basis of the ultimatum addressed to Servia. The Russian Minister declared himself satisfied with this declaration, and proposed that the *pourparlers* should take place in London with the participation of the Powers. M. Sazonof will have requested the English Government to take the lead in the discussion; he pointed out that it would be very important that Austria should stop her operations in Servia.

The deduction from these facts is that Austria would at last show herself ready to come to an agreement, just as the Russian Government is ready to enter into negotiations on the basis of the English proposal.

Unfortunately these arrangements which allowed one to hope for a peaceful solution appear, in fact, to have been rendered useless by the attitude of Germany. This Power has in fact presented an

ultimatum giving the Russian Government twelve hours in which to agree to the demobilisation of their forces not only as against Germany, but also as against Austria; this time-limit expires at noon. The ultimatum is not justified, for Russia has accepted the English proposal which implies a cessation of military preparation by all the Powers.

The attitude of Germany proves that she wishes for war. And she wishes for it against France. Yesterday when Herr von Schoen came to the Quai d'Orsay to ask what attitude France proposed to take in case of a Russo-German conflict, the German Ambassador, although there has been no direct dispute between France and Germany, and although from the beginning of the crisis we have used all our efforts for a peaceful solution and are still continuing to do so, added that he asked me to present his respects and thanks to the President of the Republic, and asked that we would be good enough to make arrangements as to him personally (*des dispositions pour sa propre personne*); we know also that he has already put the archives of the Embassy in safety. This attitude of breaking off diplomatic relations without any direct dispute, and although he has not received any definitely negative answer, is characteristic of the determination of Germany to make War against France. The want of sincerity in her peaceful protestations is shown by the rupture which she is forcing upon Europe at a time when Austria had at last agreed with Russia to begin negotiations.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 121.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

My Russian colleague received yesterday evening two telegrams from M. Sazonof advising him that the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh had explained that his Government was ready to discuss the note to Servia with the Russian Government even as to its basis; M. Sazonof answered that in his opinion these conversations should take place in London.

The ultimatum to Russia can only do away with the last chances of peace which these conversations still seemed to leave. The question may be asked whether in such circumstances the acceptance by Austria was serious, and had not the object of throwing the responsibility of the conflict on to Russia.

My British colleague during the night made a pressing appeal to Herr von Jagow's feelings of humanity. The latter answered that the matter had gone too far and that they must wait for the Russian answer to the German ultimatum. But he told Sir Edward Goschen that the ultimatum required that the Russians should countermand their mobilisation, not only as against Germany but also as against Austria; my British colleague was much astonished at this, and said that it did not seem possible for Russia to accept this last point.

Germany's ultimatum coming at the very moment when an agreement seemed about to be established between Vienna and St. Petersburgh, is characteristic of her warlike policy.

In truth the conflict was between Russia and Austria only, and Germany could only intervene as an ally of Austria; in these circumstances, as the two Powers which were interested as principals were prepared for conversations, it is impossible to understand why Germany should send an ultimatum to Russia instead of continuing like all the other Powers to work for a peaceful solution, unless she desired war on her own account.

J. CAMBON.

No. 122.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors, at London, Berlin, and to the French Minister at Brussels.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

The British Ambassador, under the instructions of his Government, came to ask me what would be the attitude of the French Government as regards Belgium in case of conflict with Germany.

I stated that, in accordance with the assurance which we had repeatedly given the Belgian Government, we intended to respect their neutrality.

It would only be in the event of some other Power violating that neutrality that France might find herself brought to enter Belgian territory, with the object of fulfilling her obligations as a guaranteeing Power.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 123.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

The British Ambassador has been instructed by his Government to make to the German Government a communication identical with that which he made to you on the subject of the neutrality of Belgium.

Herr von Jagow answered that he would take the instructions of the Emperor and the Chancellor but that he did not think an answer could be given, for Germany could not disclose her military plans in this way. The British Ambassador will see Herr von Jagow to-morrow afternoon.

J. CAMBON.

No. 124.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, August 1, 1914.

I WENT to see the Marquis di San Giuliano this morning at half-past eight, in order to get precise information from him as to the attitude of Italy in view of the provocative acts of Germany and the results which they may have.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs answered that he had seen the German Ambassador yesterday evening. Herr von Flotow had said to him that Germany had requested the Russian Government to suspend mobilisation, and the French Government to inform them as to their intentions; Germany had given France a time-limit of eighteen hours and Russia a time-limit of twelve hours.

Herr von Flotow as a result of this communication asked what were the intentions of the Italian Government.

The Marquis di San Giuliano answered that as the war undertaken by Austria was aggressive and did not fall within the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance, particularly in view of the consequences which might result from it according to the declaration of the German Ambassador, Italy would not be able to take part in the war.

BARRÈRE.

No. 125.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Constantinople.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came to see me again at 11 o'clock this morning. After having recalled to his memory all the efforts made by France towards an honourable settlement of the Austro-Servian conflict and the difficulty between Austria and Russia which has resulted from it, Is put him in possession of the facts as to the *pourparlers* which have been carried on since yesterday :—

(1) An English compromise, proposing, besides other suggestions, suspension of military preparations on the part of Russia, on condition that the other Powers should act in the same way ; adherence of Russia to this proposal

(2) Communications from the Austrian Government declaring that they did not desire any aggrandisement in Servia, nor even to advance into the Sandjak, and stating that they were ready to discuss *even the basis* of the Austro-Servian question at London with the other Powers.

I drew attention to the attitude of Germany who, abandoning all *pourparlers*, presented an ultimatum to Russia at the very moment when this Power had just accepted the English formula (which implies the cessation of military preparations by all the countries which have mobilised) and regarded as imminent a diplomatic rupture with France.

Baron von Schoen answered that he did not know the developments which had taken place in this matter for the last twenty-four hours, that there was perhaps in them a "glimmer of hope" for some arrangement, that he had not received any fresh communication from his Government, and that he was going to get information. He gave renewed protestations of his sincere desire to unite his efforts to those of France for arriving at a solution of the conflict. I laid stress on the serious responsibility which the Imperial Government would assume if, in circumstances such as these, they took an initiative which was not justified and of a kind which would irremediably compromise peace.

Baron von Schoen did not allude to his immediate departure and did not make any fresh request for an answer to his question concerning the attitude of France in case of an Austro-Russian conflict. He confined himself to saying of his own accord that the attitude of France was not doubtful.

It would not do to exaggerate the possibilities which may result from my conversation with the German Ambassador for, on their side, the Imperial Government continue the most dangerous preparations on our frontier. However, we must not neglect the possibilities, and we should not cease to work towards an agreement. On her side France is taking all military measures required for protection against too great an advance in German military preparations. She considers that her attempts at solution will only have a chance of success so far as it is felt that she will be ready and resolute if the conflict is forced on her.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 126.

M Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affair.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

SIR Edward Grey said to me that, at a meeting this morning, the Cabinet had again considered the situation. As Germany had asked England to give a declaration of neutrality and had not obtained it, the British Government remained masters of their action; this could shape itself in accordance with different hypotheses.

In the first place, Belgian neutrality is of great importance to England. France has immediately renewed her engagement to respect it. Germany has explained "that she was not in a position to reply." Sir Edward Grey will put the Cabinet in possession of this answer and will ask to be authorized to state on Monday in the House of Commons, that the British Government will not permit a violation of Belgian neutrality.

In the second place, the English fleet is mobilised, and Sir Edward Grey will propose to his colleagues that he should state that it will oppose the passage of the Straits of Dover by the German fleet, or, if the German fleet should pass through (*s'il venait à le passer*), will oppose any demonstration on the French coasts. These two questions will be dealt with at the meeting on Monday. I drew the attention of the Secretary of State to the point that, if during this intervening period any incident took place, it was necessary not to allow a surprise, and that it would be desirable to think of intervening in time.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 127.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

WE are warned through several channels that the German and the Austrian Governments are trying at this moment to influence England by making her believe that the responsibility for war, if it breaks out, will fall on Russia. Efforts are being made to obtain the neutrality of England by disguising the truth.

France has not ceased in co-operation with England to advise moderation at St. Petersburgh; this advice has been listened to.

From the beginning M. Sazonof has exercised pressure on Servia to make her accept all those clauses of the ultimatum which were not incompatible with her sovereignty.

He then engaged in a direct conservation with Austria; this was fresh evidence of his conciliatory spirit. Finally he has agreed to allow those Powers which are less interested to seek for means of composing the dispute.

In accordance with the wish expressed to him by Sir George Buchanan, M. Sazonof consented to modify the first formula which he had put forward, and he has drawn up a second which is shown not to differ materially from the declaration which Count Szécsen made yesterday to M. de Margerie. Count Szécsen affirms that Austria has no intention of seeking territorial aggrandisement and does not wish to touch the sovereignty of Servia. He expressly adds that Austria has no designs on the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar.

It would then seem that an agreement between Sir Edward Grey's suggestion, M. Sazonof's formula and the Austrian declarations could easily be reconciled.

France is determined, in co-operation with England, to work to the very end for the realisation of this.

But while these negotiations were going on, and while Russia in the negotiations showed a good will which cannot be disputed, Austria was the first to proceed to a general mobilisation.

Russia has found herself obliged to imitate Austria, so as not to be left in an unfavourable position, but all the time she has continued ready to negotiate.

It is not necessary for me to repeat that, so far as we are concerned, we will, in co-operation with England, continue to work for the success of these *pourparlers*.

But the attitude of Germany has made it absolutely compulsory for us to make out the order for mobilisation to-day.

Last Wednesday, well in advance of Russian mobilisation, as I have already telegraphed to you, Herr von Schoen announced to me the impending publication of *Kriensgefahrzustand*. This measure has been taken by Germany, and under the protection of this screen, she immediately began a mobilisation in the proper sense of the word.

To-day M. Paléologue telegraphed that Count Pourtalès had notified the Russian Government of German mobilisation.

Information which has been received by the Ministry of War confirms the fact that this mobilisation is really in full execution.

Our decree of mobilisation is then an *essential measure* of protection. The Government have accompanied it by a proclamation signed by the President of the Republic and by all the Ministers, in which they explain that mobilisation is not war, and that in the present state of affairs it is the best means for France of safeguarding peace, and that the Government of the Republic will redouble their efforts to bring the negotiations to a conclusion.

Will you be good enough to bring all these points urgently to the notice of Sir Edward Grey, and to point out to him that we have throughout been governed by the determination not to commit any act of provocation.

I am persuaded that in case war were to break out, English opinion would see clearly from which side aggression comes, and that it would realise the strong reasons which we have given to Sir Edward Grey for asking for armed intervention on the part of England in the interest of the future of the European balance of power.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 128.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Luxemburg, August 1, 1914.

THE Minister of State instructs me to ask from the French Government an assurance of neutrality similar to that which has been given to Belgium. M. Eyschen has stated that at present, as the declaration in question was made to the President of the Council of the Belgian Government by the French Minister at Brussels, he thought that the same procedure would be most suitable with regard to the Grand Duchy.

This is the reason why he has abstained from making a request direct to the Government of the Republic. As the Chamber of Deputies meets on Monday, M. Eyschen wishes to have the answer by that date; a similar *démarche* is being made at the same time with the German Minister at Luxemburg.

MOLLARD.

No. 129.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

BE good enough to state to the President of the Council that in conformity with the Treaty of London, 1867, the Government of the Republic intends to respect the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, as they have shown by their attitude.

The violation of this neutrality by Germany, would, however, be an act of a kind which would compel France from that time to be guided in this matter by care for her defence and her interest.

RENÉ VIVIANI

No. 130.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

Special editions of newspapers are being distributed in the streets of Berlin announcing that the general mobilisation of the army and the navy has been decreed and that the first day of the mobilisation is Sunday, 2nd August.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 131.

M. Eyschen, Minister of State for Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Luxemburg, August 2, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your Excellency's notice the following facts :—

On Sunday, the 2nd August, very early, German troops, according to the information which has up to now reached the Grand Ducal Government, penetrated into Luxemburg territory by the bridges of Wasserbillig and Remich, and proceeded especially towards the south and in the direction of Luxemburg, the capital of the Grand Duchy. A certain number of armoured trains with troops and

ammunition have been sent along the railway line from Wasserbillig to Luxemburg, where their arrival is immediately expected. These occurrences constitute acts which are manifestly contrary to the neutrality of the Grand Duchy as guaranteed by the Treaty of London of 1867. The Luxemburg Government have not failed to address an energetic protest against this aggression to the representatives of His Majesty the German Emperor at Luxemburg. An identical protest will be sent by telegraph to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Berlin.

The Minister of State,
President of the Government.

EYSCHEN.

No. 132.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxembury, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, August 2, 1914.

THE Minister of State for Luxemburg, M. Eyschen, has just received, through Herr von Buch, German Minister at Luxemburg, a telegram from Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of the German Empire, saying that the military measures taken by Germany in Luxemburg do not constitute a hostile act against this country, but are solely measures tended to assure the use of the railways which have been leased to the Empire against the eventual attack of a French army. Luxemburg will receive a complete indemnity for any damage.

MOLLARD.

No. 133.

Note handed in by the German Ambassador.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

THE German Ambassador has just been instructed, and hastens to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the military measures taken by Germany in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg do not constitute an act of hostility. They must be considered as purely preventive measures taken for the protection of the railways, which, under the treaties between Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, are under German administration.

VON SCHOEN.

No. 134.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, August 2, 1914.

YESTERDAY at ten minutes past seven in the evening the German Ambassador handed to M. Sazonof a declaration of war by his Government; he will leave St. Petersburgh to-day.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has not received any instructions from his Government as to the declaration of war

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 135.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Representatives of France abroad.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

THE Russian Ambassador informs me that Germany has just declared war on Russia, notwithstanding the negotiations which are proceeding, and at a moment when Austria-Hungary was agreeing to discuss with the Powers even the basis of her conflict with Servia.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 136.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Constantinople.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

THIS morning, French territory was violated by German troops at Ciry and near Longwy. They are marching on the fort which bears the latter name. Elsewhere the Custom House at Delle

has twice been fired upon. Finally, German troops have also violated this morning the neutral territory of Luxemburg.

You will at once use this information to lay stress on the fact that the German Government is committing itself to acts of war against France without provocation on our part, or any previous declaration of war, whilst we have scrupulously respected the zone of ten kilometres which we have maintained, even since the mobilisation, between our troops and the frontier.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 137.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 2, 1914.

After the meeting of the Cabinet held this morning Sir Edward Grey made the following declaration to me :—

"I am authorised to give an assurance that, if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power.

"This assurance is of course subject to the policy of His Majesty's Government receiving the support of Parliament, and must not be taken as binding His Majesty's Government to take any action until the above contingency of action by the German fleet takes place."

Afterwards in speaking to me of the neutrality of Belgium and that of Luxemburg, the Secretary of State reminded me that the Convention of 1867, referring to the Grand Duchy, differed from the Treaty referring to Belgium, in that England was bound to require the observance of this latter Convention without the assistance of the other guaranteeing Powers, while with regard to Luxemburg all the guaranteeing Powers were to act in concert.

The protection of Belgian neutrality is here considered so important that England will regard its violation by Germany as a *casus belli*. It is a specially English interest and there is no doubt that the British Government, faithful to the traditions of their policy, will insist upon it, even if the business world in which German influence is making tenacious efforts, exercises pressure to prevent the Government committing itself against Germany.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 138.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

I note the points contained in your telegrams of the 27th, 30th, 31st July and the 1st August, and in that which you have sent to me to-day.

In communicating to the Chambers the declaration which Sir Edward Grey has made to you, the text of which is contained in your last telegram, I will add that in it we have obtained from Great Britain a first assistance which is most valuable to us.

In addition, I propose to indicate that the help which Great Britain intends to give to France for the protection of the French coasts or the French merchant marine, will be used in such a way that our navy will also, in case of a Franco-German conflict, be supported by the English fleet in the Atlantic as well as in the North Sea and Channel. In addition I would note that English ports could not serve as places for revictualling for the German fleet.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 139.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

German troops having to-day violated the eastern frontier at several points I request you immediately to protest in writing to the German Government. You will be good enough to take as your text the following note which, in the uncertainty of communications between Paris and Berlin, I have addressed directly to the German Ambassador :—

"The French administrative and military authorities in the eastern district have just reported several acts which I have instructed the Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin to bring to the knowledge of the Imperial Government.

"The first has taken place at Delle in the district of Belfort; on two occasions the French Customs station in this locality has been fired upon by a detachment of German soldiers. North of Delle two German patrols of the 5th Mounted Jaegers crossed the frontier this morning and advanced to the villages of Joncherey and Baron, more than ten kilometres from the frontier. The officer who commanded the first has blown out the brains of a French soldier. The German cavalry carried off some horses which the French mayor of Suarce was collecting and forced the inhabitants of the commune to lead the said horses.

"The Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin has been instructed to make a formal protest to the Imperial Government against acts which form a flagrant violation of the frontier by German troops in arms, and which are not justified by anything in the present situation. The Government of the Republic can only leave to the Imperial Government the entire responsibility for these acts."

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 140.

M. Marcelin Pellet, French Minister at The Hague, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 3, 1914.

THE German Minister called yesterday on the Minister for Foreign Affairs to explain the necessity under which, as he said, Germany was placed of violating the neutral territory of Luxemburg, adding that he would have a fresh communication to make to him to-day. He has now this morning announced the entry of German troops into Belgium in order, as he has explained, to prevent an occupation of that country by France.

PELLETT.

No. 141.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

YESTERDAY evening the German Minister handed to the Belgian Government an ultimatum stating that his Government, having learnt that the French were preparing for operations in the district of Givet and Namur, were compelled to take steps, the first of which was to invite the Belgian Government to inform them, within 7 hours, if they were disposed to facilitate military operations in Belgium against France. In case of refusal the fortune of war would decide.

The Government of the King answered that the information as to the French movements appeared to them to be inaccurate in view of the formal assurances which had been given by France, and were still quite recent; that Belgium, which since the establishment of her Kingdom, has taken every care to assure the protection of her dignity and of her interests, and has devoted all her efforts to peaceful development of progress, strongly protests against any violation of her territory from whatever quarter it may come: and that, supposing the violation takes place, she will know how to defend with energy her neutrality, which has been guaranteed by the Powers, and notably by the King of Prussia.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 142.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

To the assurance which I gave him that if Belgium appealed to the guarantee of the Powers against the violation of her neutrality by Germany, France would at once respond to her appeal, the Minister for Foreign Affairs answered:

"It is with great sincerity that we thank the Government of the Republic for the support which it would eventually be able to offer us, but under present conditions we do not appeal to the guarantee of the Powers. At a later date the Government of the King will weigh the measures which it may be necessary to take."

No. 143.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY has authorised me to inform you that you could state to Parliament that he was making explanations to the Commons as to the present attitude of the British Government, and that the chief of these declarations would be as follows :—

"In case the German fleet came into the Channel or entered the North Sea in order to go round the British Isles with the object of attacking the French coasts or the French navy and of harassing French merchant shipping, the English fleet would intervene in order to give to French shipping its complete protection, in such a way that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war."

Sir Edward Grey explained to me that the mention of an operation by way of the North Sea implied protection against a demonstration in the Atlantic Ocean.

The declaration concerning the intervention of the English fleet must be considered as binding the British Government. Sir Edward Grey has assured me of this and has added that the French Government were thereby authorised to inform the Chambers of this.

On my return to the Embassy I received your telephonic communication relating to the German ultimatum addressed to Belgium. I immediately communicated it to Sir Edward Grey.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 144.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914.

JUST as Sir Edward Grey was starting this morning for the meeting of the Cabinet, my German colleague, who had already seen him yesterday, came to press him to say that the neutrality of England did not depend upon respecting Belgian neutrality. Sir Edward Grey refused all conversation on this matter.

The German Ambassador has sent to the press a *communiqué* saying that if England remained neutral Germany would give up all naval operations and would not make use of the Belgian coast as a *point d appui* My answer is that respecting the coast is not respecting the neutrality of the territory, and that the German ultimatum is already a violation of this neutrality.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 145.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY has made the statement regarding the intervention of the English fleet. He has explained, in considering the situation, what he proposed to do with regard to Belgian neutrality; and the reading of a letter from King Albert asking for the support of England has deeply stirred the House.

The House will this evening vote the credit which is asked for; from this moment its support is secured to the policy of the Government, and it follows public opinion which is declaring itself more and more in our favour.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 146.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, August 3, 1914.

I AM told that the German Ambassador is said to have stated to the Foreign Office that yesterday morning eighty French officers in Prussian uniform had attempted to cross the German frontier in twelve motor cars at Walbeck, to the west of Geldern and that this formed a very serious violation of neutrality on the part of France.

Be good enough urgently to contradict this news which is pure invention, and to draw the attention of the Foreign Office to the German campaign of false news which is beginning.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 147.

Letter handed by the German Ambassador to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, during his farewell audience, August 3, 1914, at 6-45 P.M.

M. le Président,

THE German administrative and military authorities have established a certain number of flagrantly hostile acts committed on German territory by French military aviators. Several of these have openly violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over the territory of that country; one has attempted to destroy buildings near Wesel; others have been seen in the district of the Eifel, one has thrown bombs on the railway near Carlsruhe and Nuremberg.

I am instructed, and I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that in the presence of these acts of aggression the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power.

At the same time I have the honour to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that the German authorities will detain French mercantile vessels in German ports, but they will release them if, within forty-eight hours, they are assured of complete reciprocity.

My diplomatic mission having thus come to an end it only remains for me to request your Excellency to be good enough to furnish me with my passports, and to take the steps you consider suitable to assure my return to Germany, with the staff of the Embassy, as well as with the staff of the Bavarian Legation and of the German Consulate General in Paris.

Be good enough, M. le Président, to receive the assurances of my deepest respect.

(Signed) SCHOEN.

No. 148.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Representative abroad.

Paris, August 3, 1914.

THE German Ambassador has asked for his passports and is leaving this evening with the staffs of the Embassy, the German Consulate General and the Bavarian Legation Baron von Schoen has given as his reason the establishment by the German administrative and military authorities of acts of hostility which are said to have been committed by French military aviators accused of having flown over territory of the Empire and thrown bombs. The Ambassador adds that the aviators are said to have also violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over Belgian territory "In the presence of these acts of aggression," says the letter of Baron von Schoen, "the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power."

I formally challenged the inaccurate allegations of the Ambassador, and for my part I reminded him that I had yesterday addressed to him a note protesting against the flagrant violations of the France frontier committee two days ago by detachments of German troops.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 149.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin.

(*Telegram communicated to French Representatives abroad.*)

Paris August 3, 1914.

I REQUEST you to ask for your passports and to leave Berlin at once with the staff of the Embassy leaving the charge of French interests and the care of the archives to the Spanish Ambassador. I request you at the same time to protest in writing against the violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg by German troops, of which notice has been given by the Prime Minister of Luxemburg; against the ultimatum addressed to the Belgian Government by the German Minister at Brussels to force upon them the violation of Belgian neutrality and to require of that country that she should facilitate military operations against France on Belgian territory; finally against the false allegation of an alleged projected invasion of these two countries by French armies, by which he has attemped to justify the state of war which he declares henceforth exists between Germany and France.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 150.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Allizé, French Minister at Munich

Paris, August 3, 1914

BE good enough to inform the Royal Bavarian Government that you have received instructions to adopt your attitude to that of our Ambassador at Berlin and to leave Munich.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No 151.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Representatives at London, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Berne, Constantinople, The Hague, Copenhagen, Christiania. Stockholm, Bucharest, Athens, and Belgrade.

Paris, August 3, 1914.

I LEARN from an official Belgian source that German troops have violated Belgian territory at Gemmerich in the district of Verviers.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 152

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Brussels August 4, 1914.

THE Chief of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends me a letter by which "the Government of the King declare that they are firmly decided to resist the aggression of Germany by all means in their power." Belgium appeals to England, France and Russia to co-operate as guarantors in the defence of her territory.

"There would be a concerted and common action having as its object the resistance of forcible measures employed by Germany against Belgium, and at the same time to guarantee the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Belgium in the future."

"Belgium is glad to be able to declare that she will ensure the defence of her fortified places."

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 153.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 4, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY has asked me to come and see him immediately in order to tell me that the Prime Minister would to-day make a statement in the House of Commons that Germany had been invited to withdraw her ultimatum to Belgium, and to give her answer to England before 12 o'clock to-night.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 154.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

THIS morning the German Minister informs the Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, that in consequence of the refusal of the Belgian Government the Imperial Government find themselves compelled to carry out by force of arms those measures of protection which are rendered indispensable by the French threats.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 155.

M. Bapst, French Minister at Copenhagen, to M. Doumergue, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Copenhagen, August 8, 1914.

THE French Ambassador at Berlin asks me to communicate to your Excellency the following telegram :—

"I have been sent to Denmark by the German Government. I have just arrived at Copenhagen. I am accompanied by all the staff of the Embassy and the Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Darmstadt with his family." The treatment which we have received is of such a nature that I have thought it desirable to make a complete report on it to your Excellency by telegram.

On the morning of Monday, the 3rd August, after I had, in accordance with your instructions, addressed to Herr von Jagow a protest against the acts of aggression committed on French territory by German troops, the Secretary of State came to see me. Herr von Jagow came to complain of acts of aggression which he alleged had been committed in Germany, especially at Nuremberg and Coblenz by French aviators, who according to his statement "had come from Belgium." I answered that I had not the slightest information as to the facts to which he attached so much importance and the improbability of which seemed to me obvious ; on my part I asked him if he had read the note which I had addressed to him with regard to the invasion of our territory by detachments of the German army. As the Secretary of State said that he had not yet read this note I explained its contents to him. I called his attention to the act committed by the officer commanding one of the detachments, who had advanced to the French village of Joncherey, ten kilometres within our frontier, and had blown out the brains of a French soldier whom he had met there. After having given my opinon of this act I added : "You will admit that under no circumstances could there be any comparison between this and the flight of an aeroplane over foreign territory carried out by private persons animated by that sprit of individual courage by which aviators are distinguished.

"An act of aggression committed on the territory of a neighbour by detachments of regular troops commanded by officers assumes an importance of quite a different nature."

Herr von Jagow explained to me that he had no knowledge of the facts of which I was speaking to him, and he added that it was difficult for events of this kind not to take place when two armies filled with the feelings which animated our troops found themselves face to face on either side of the frontier.

At this moment the crowds which thronged the Pariser Platz in front of the Embassy and whom we could see through the window of my study, which was half-open, uttered shouts against France. I asked the Secretary of State when all this would come to an end.

"The Government has not yet come to a decision" Her von Jagow answered. "It is probable to Herr von Schoen will receive orders to-day to ask for his passports and then you will receive yours." The Secretary of State assured me that I need not have any anxiety with regard to my departure, and that all the proprieties would be observed with regard to me as well as my staff. We were not to see one another any more and we took leave of one another after an interview which had been courteous and could not make me anticipate what was in store for me.

Before leaving Herr von Jagow I expressed to him my wish to make a personal call on the Chancellor, as that would be the last opportunity that I should have of seeing him.

Herr von Jagow answered that he did not advise me to carry out this intention as this interview would serve no purpose and could not fail to be painful.

At 6 o'clock in the evening Herr von Langwerth brought me my passports. In the name of his Government he refused to agree to the wish which I expressed to him that I should be permitted to travel by Holland or Belgium. He suggested to me that I should go either by way of Copenhagen, although he could not assure me a free passage by sea, or through Switzerland *vid* Constance.

I accepted this last route ; Herr von Langwerth having asked me to leave as soon as I possibly could it was agreed, in consideration of the necessity I was under of making arrangements with the Spanish Ambassador, who was undertaking the charge of our interests, that I should leave on the next day, the 4th August, at 10 o'clock at night.

At 7 o'clock, an hour after Herr von Langwerth had left, Herr von Lancken, formerly Councillor of the Embassy at Paris, came from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to tell me to request the staff of my Embassy to cease taking meals in the restaurants. This order was so strict that on the next day, Tuesday, I had to have recourse to the authority of the Wilhelmstrasse to get the Hotel Bristol to send our meals to the Embassy.

At 11 o'clock on the same evening, Monday, Herr von Langwerth came back to tell me that his Government would not allow our return by way of Switzerland under the pretext that it would take three days and three nights to take me to Constance. He announced that I should be sent by way of Vienna. I only agreed to this alteration under reserve, and during the night I wrote the following letter to Herr von Langwerth :—

Berlin August 8, 1914.

"M. LE BARON.

I HAVE been thinking over the route for my return to my country about which you came to speak to me this evening. You propose that I shall travel by Vienna. I run the risk of finding myself

detained in that town, if not by the action of the Austrian Government, at least owing to the mobilisation which creates great difficulties similar to those existing in Germany as to the movements of trains.

Under these circumstances, I must ask the German Government for a promise made on their honour that the Austrian Government will send me to Switzerland, and that the Swiss Government will not close its frontier either to me or to the persons by whom I am accompanied, as I am told that that frontier has been firmly closed to foreigners.

I cannot then accept the proposal that you have made to me unless I have the security which I ask for, and unless I am assured that I shall not be detained for some months outside my country.

JULES CAMBON."

IN answser to this letter on the next morning, Tuesday, the 4th August, Herr von Langwerth gave me in writing an assurance that the Austrian and Swiss authorities had received communications to this effect.

At the same time M. Miladowski, attached to the Consulate at Berlin, as well as other Frenchmen, was arrested in his own house while in bed. M. Miladowski, for whom a diplomatic passport had been requested, was released after four hours.

I was preparing to leave for Vienna when at a quarter to five, Herr von Langwerth came back to inform me that I would have to leave with the persons accompanying me at 10 o'clock in the evening, but that I should be taken to Denmark. On this new requirement I asked if I should be confined in a fortress supposing I did not comply. Her von Langwerth simply answered that he would return to receive my answer in half an hour. I did not wish to give the German Government the pretext for saying that I had refused to depart from Germany. I therefore told Herr von Langwerth when he came back that I would submit to the order which had been given to me but "that I protested".

I at once wrote to Herr von Jagow a letter of which the following is a copy :—

Berlin, August 4, 1914.

"Sir,

MORE than once your Excellency has said to me that the Imperial Government, in accordance with the usages of international courtesy, would facilitate my return to my own country and would give me every means of getting back to it quickly.

"Yesterday, however, Baron von Langwerth, after refusing me access to Belgium and Holland, informed me that I should travel to Switzerland *viâ* Constance During the night I was informed that I should be sent to Austria, a country which is taking part in the present war on the side of Germany. As I had no knowledge of the intentions of Austria towards me, since on Austrian soil I am nothing but an ordinary private individual, I wrote to Baron von Langwerth that I requested the Imperial Government to give me a promise that the Imperial and Royal Austrian authorities would give me all possible facilities for continuing my journey and that Switzerland would not be closed to me. Herr von Langwerth has been good enough to answer me in writing that I could be assured of an easy journey and that the Austrian authorities would do all that was necessary.

"It is nearly five o'clock, and Baron von Langwerth has just announced to me that I shall be sent to Denmark. In view of the present situation, there is no security that I shall find a ship to take me to England and it is this consideration which made me reject this proposal, with the approval of Herr von Langwerth.

"In truth no liberty is left me and I am treated almost as a prisoner. I am obliged to submit having no means of obtaining that the rules of international courtesy should be observed towards me, but I hasten to protest to your Excellency against the manner in which I am being treated.

JULES CAMBBON."

Whilst my letter was being delivered I was told that the journey would not be made direct but by way of Schleswig. At 10 o'clock in the evening, I left the Embassy with my staff in the middle of a great assembly of foot and mounted police

At the station the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was only represented by an officer of inferior rank.

The journey took place with extreme slowness. We took more than twenty-four hours to reach the frontier. It seemed that at every station they had to wait for orders to proceed. I was accompanied by Major von Rheinbaben of the Alexandra Regiment of the Guard and by a police officer. In the neighbourhood of the Kiel Canal the soldiers entered our carriages. The windows were shut and the curtains of the carriages drawn down ; each of us had to remain isolated in his compartment and was forbidden to get up or to touch his luggage. A soldier stood in the corridor of the carriage before the door of each of our compartments which were kept open, revolver in hand and finger on the trigger. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, the women and children and everyone were subjected to the same treatment.

At the last German station, about 11 o'clock at night, Major von Rheinbaben came to take leave of me. I handed to him the following letter to Herr von Jagow.

Wednesday Evening, August 5, 1914.

"Sir,

YESTERDAY before leaving Berlin, I protested in writing to your Excellency against the repeated change of route which was imposed upon me by the Imperial Government on my journey from Germany.

"To-day, as the train in which I was passed over the Kiel Canal an attempt was made to search all our luggage as if we might have hidden some instrument of destruction. Thanks to the interference of Major von Rheinbaben, we were spared this insult. But they went further.

"They obliged us to remain each in his own compartment, the windows and blinds have been closed. During this time, in the corridors of the carriages at the door of each compartment and facing each one of us, stood a soldier, revolver in hand, finger on the trigger, for nearly half an hour.

"I consider it my duty to protest against this threat of violence to the Ambassador of the Republic and the staff of his Embassy, violence which nothing could even have made me anticipate. Yesterday I had the honour of writing to your Excellency that I was being treated almost as a prisoner. To-day I am being treated as a dangerous prisoner. Also I must record that during our journey which from Berlin to Denmark has taken twenty-four hours, no food has been prepared nor provided for me nor for the persons who were travelling with me to the frontier.

JULES CAMBON."

I thought that our troubles had finished, when shortly afterwards Major von Rheinbaben came, rather embarrassed, to inform me that the train would not proceed to the Danish frontier if I did not pay the cost of this train. I expressed my astonishment that I had not been made to pay at Berlin and that at any rate I had not been forewarned of this. I offered to pay by a cheque on one of the largest Berlin banks. This facility was refused me. With the help of my companions I was able to collect, in gold, the sum which was required from me at once, and which amounted to 3,611 marks 75 pfennig. This is about 5,000 francs in accordance with the present rate of exchange *

After this last incident, I thought it necessary to ask Major von Rheinbaben for his word of honour as an officer and a gentleman that we should be taken to the Danish frontier. He gave it to me, and I required that the policeman who was with us should accompany us.

In this way we arrived at the first Danish station, where the Danish Government had had a train made ready to take us to Copenhagen.

I am assured that my English colleague and the Belgian Minister, although they left Berlin after I did, travelled by the direct route to Holland. I am struck by this difference of treatment, and as Denmark and Norway are, at this moment, infested with spies, if I succeed in embarking in Norway, there is a danger that I may be arrested at sea with the officials who accompany me.

I do not wish to conclude this despatch without notifying your Excellency of the energy and devotion of which the whole staff of the Embassy has given unceasing proof during the course of this crisis. I shall be glad that account should be taken of the services which on this occasion have been rendered to the Government of the Republic, in particular by the Secretaries of the Embassy and by the Military and Naval Attachés.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 156.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. Doumergue, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 5, 1914.

The Minister of State came to see me at the Legation this morning, Tuesday, 4th August, 1914, at above half-past eight o'clock, in order to notify me that the German military authorities required my departure. On my answering that I would only give way to force M. Eyschen said that he understood my feelings in this matter, and it was just for that reason that he had himself come to make this communication which cost him so much, for it was just because force was used that he asked me to leave. He added that he was going to bring me written proof of this.

I did not conceal from M. Eyschen the grief and anxiety which I had in leaving my fellow-countrymen without defence, and asked him to be good enough to undertake their protection; this he promised to do.

Just as he was leaving he handed me the enclosed letter (Enclosure I) which is the answer of the Luxemburg Government to the declaration which I had made the evening before, according to telegraphic instructions of M. Viviani.

About 10 o'clock, the Minister of State came again to the Legation and left me with a short note from himself, a certified copy of the letter which the German Minister had addressed to him on the subject of my departure from Luxemburg. (Enclosure II and III).

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* Subsequently the sum thus required from M. Jules Cambon was given to the Spanish Ambassador to be repaid to the French Ambassador.

At the same time he told me that he had informed Herr von Buch that the Luxemburg Government would be entrusted with the protection of the French and would have charge of the Legation and the Chancery. This news did not seem to be agreeable to my German colleague, who advised M. Eyschen to move me to entrust this responsibility to the Belgian Minister I explained to the Minister of State that the situation was peculiar. As I was accredited to Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess and as my country was not in a state of war with Luxemburg, it was in these circumstances clearly indicated that it should be the Luxemburg Government which should look after the safety of my fellow-countrymen. M. Eyschen did not insist, and again accepted the service which I entrusted to him.

The Minister of State then asked me to be good enough to leave quietly in order to avoid any demonstration, which, as he said, would not fail to bring about reprisals on the part of the German military authorities against the French. I answered that I attached too much value to the safety of my countrymen to compromise it and that he had nothing to fear.

My departure, which was required to take place as soon as possible, was fixed for two o'clock; it was at the same time understood that I should leave in my motor car. As to a safe conduct, M. Eyschen told me that the German Minister was at that very moment at the German headquarters to ask for it, and that he would take care that I received it in good time.

At a quarter past two the Minister of State accompanied by M. Henrion, Councillor of the Government, came to take leave of me and to receive the keys of the Legation and those of the Chancery.

He told me that orders had been given for my free passage, and that I must make for Arlon by way of the Merle, Mamers and Arlon roads. He added that a German officer would wait for me at the Merle road in order to go in front of my motor car.

I then left the Legation and made my way to Arlon by the road which had been determined on, but I did not meet anyone.

Your Excellency will have the goodness to find the enclosed text of the letter which I sent to the Minister of State before leaving my post (Enclosure IV.).

MOLLARD.

ENCLOSURE I.

M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government, to M. Mollard, French Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Luxemburg.

Sir, Luxemburg, August 4, 1914.

IN an oral communication made yesterday evening, your Excellency has had the goodness to bring to my knowledge that in accordance with the Treaty of London of 1867, the Government of the Republic intended to respect the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg as they had shown by their attitude, but that the violation of this neutrality by Germany was nevertheless of such a kind as to compel France henceforth to be influenced in this matter by the care for her defence and her interests.

You will allow me to point out clearly that the decision of the Government of the Republic is based solely on the act of a third Power for which in truth the Grand Duchy is not responsible.

The rights of Luxemburg must then remain intact.

The German Empire has formally declared that only a temporary occupation of Luxemburg entered into their intentions.

I am glad to believe that the Government of the Republic will have no difficulty in establishing with me the fact that at all times and in all circumstances the Grand Duchy has fully and loyally fulfilled all the obligations of every kind which rested on it in virtue of the Treaty of 1867.

I remain, etc.,

EYSCHEN,

Minister of State, President of the Government.

ENCLOSURE II.

Private Letter from M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government, to M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg.

Sir,

A SHORT time ago I had, with very great regret, to inform you of the intentions of General von Fuchs with regard to your sojourn in Luxemburg.

As I had the honour to tell you, I asked for confirmation in writing of the decision taken by the military authorities in this matter.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have at this moment received from the German Minister.

He has assured me that in carrying out this step there will be no want of the respect due to your position and person.

Be good enough to receive the renewed expression of my regret and my deep regard.

EYSCHEN.

ENCLOSURE III.

To His Excellency the Minister of State, Dr. Eyschen.

Your Excellency,

IN accordance with the instructions of his Excellency General Fuchs, I have the honour to ask you to be good enough to request the French Minister, M. Mollard, to leave Luxemburg as soon as possible and to return to France; otherwise the German military authorities would find themselves under the painful necessity of placing M. Mollard under the charge of a military escort and in the last extremity of proceeding to his arrest.

I beg your Excellency to have the goodness on this occasion to receive the assurance of my deepest regard.

VON BUCH.

ENCLOSURE IV.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to His Excellency M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government of Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, August 4, 1914.

Sir,

I HAVE just received your communication and I submit to force.

Before leaving Luxemburg it is my duty to provide for the fortunes and safety of my fellow-countrymen. Knowing the spirit of justice and equity of the Luxemburg Government, I have the honour to ask your Excellency to take them under your protection, and to watch over the safety of their lives and goods.

At the same time I will ask your Excellency to take charge of the Legation and the offices of the Chancery.

I should be much obliged to your Excellency if you would be good enough to lay before Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess the expression of my deepest respect, and my excuses for not having been able myself to express them to her.

In thanking you for all the marks of sympathy which you have given me I beg you to receive renewed assurances of my deep regard.

ARMAND MOLLARD.

No. 157.

Notification by the French Government to the Representatives of the Powers at Paris.

THE German Imperial Government, after having allowed its armed forces to cross the frontier, and to permit various acts of murder and pillage on French territory; after having violated the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg in defiance of the stipulations of the Convention of London, 11th May 1867, and of Convention V. of the Hague, 18th October 1907, *on the rights and duties of Powers and persons in case of war on land* (Articles 1 and 2), Conventions which have been signed by the German Government; after having addressed an ultimatum to the Royal Government of Belgium with the object of requiring passage for German troops through Belgian territory in violation of the Treaties of the 19th April 1839, which had been signed by them, and in violation of the above Convention of the Hague

Have declared war on France at 6-45 P.M. on the 3rd August 1914.

In these circumstances the Government of the Republic find themselves obliged on their side to have recourse to arms.

They have in consequence the honour of informing by these presents the Government of . . . that a state of war exists between France and Germany dating from 6-45 p.m. on 3rd August 1914.

The Government of the Republic protest before all civilised nations, and especially those Governments which have signed the Conventions and Treaties referred to above, against the violation

by the German Empire of their international engagements, and they reserve full right for reprisals which they might find themselves brought to exercise against an enemy so little regardful of its plighted word.

The Government of the Republic, who propose to observe the principles of the law of nations, will, during the hostilities, and assuming that reciprocity will be observed, act in accordance with the International Conventions signed by France concerning the law of war on land and sea.

The present notification, made in accordance with Article 2 of the Third Convention of the Hague of the 18th October 1907, relating to the opening of hostilities and handed to . . . .

Paris, August 4, 1914, 2 p.m.

No. 158.

Message from M. Poincaré, President of the Republic, read at the Extraordinary Session of Parliament, August 4, 1914.

(Journal Officiel of the 5th August 1914.)

(The Chamber rises and remains standing during the reading of the message.)

"GENTLEMEN,

"FRANCE has just been the object of a violent and premeditated attack, which is an insolent defiance of the law of nations. Before any declaration of war had been sent to us, even before the German Ambassador had asked for his passports, our territory has been violated. The German Empire has waited till yesterday evening to give at this late stage the true name to a state of things which it had already created.

"For more than forty years the French, in sincere love of peace, have buried at the bottom of their heart the desire for legitimate reparation.

"They have given to the world the example of a great nation which, definitely raised from defeat by the exercise of will, patience and labour, has only used its renewed and rejuvenated strength in the interest of progress and for the good of humanity.

"Since the ultimatum of Austria opened a crisis which threatened the whole of Europe, France has persisted in following and in recommending on all sides the policy of prudence, wisdom and moderation.

"To her there can be imputed no act, no movement, no word, which has not been peaceful and conciliatory.

"At the hour when the struggle is beginning, she has the right, in justice to herself, of solemnly declaring that she has made, up to the last moment, supreme efforts to avert the war now about to break out, the crushing responsibility for which the German Empire will have to bear before history. (*Unanimous and repeated applause.*)

"On the very morrow of the day when we and our allies were publicly expressing our hope of seeing negotiations which had been begun under the auspices of the London Cabinet carried to a peaceful conclusion, Germany suddenly declared war upon Russia, she has invaded the territory of Luxemburg, she has outrageously insulted the noble Belgain nation (*loud and unanimous applause*), our neighbour and our friend, and attempted treacherously to fall upon us while we were in the midst of diplomatic conversation. (*Fresh and repeated unanimous applause.*)

"But France was watching. As alert as she was peaceful, she was prepared, and our enemies will meet on their path our valiant covering troops, who are at their post and will provide the screen behind which the mobilisation of our national forces will be methodically completed.

"Our fine and courageous army, which France to-day accompanies with her maternal thought (*loud applause*), has risen eager to defend the honour of the flag and the soil of the country. (*Unanimous and repeated applause.*)

"The President of the Republic interpreting the unanimous feeling of the country, expresses to our troops by land and sea the admiration and confidence of every Frenchman. (*Loud and prolonged applause.*)

"Closely united in a common feeling, the nation will persevere with the cool self-restraint of which, since the beginning of the crisis, she has given daily proof. Now, as always, she will know how to harmonise the most noble daring and most ardent enthusiasm with that self-control which is the sign of enduring energy and is the best guarantee of victory. (*Applause.*)

"In the war which is beginning France will have Right on her side, the eternal power of which cannot with impunity be disregerded by nations any more than by individuals. (*Loud and unanimous applause.*)

"She will be heroically defended by all her sons; nothing will break their sacred union before the enemy; to-day they are joined together as brothers in a common indignation against the aggressor, and in a common patriotic faith. (*Loud and prolonged applause and cries of 'Vive la France'.*)

"She is faithfully helped by Russia, her ally (*loud and unanimous applause*); she is supported by the loyal friendship of England (*loud and unanimous applause*).

"And already from every part of the civilised world sympathy and good wishes are coming to her. For to-day once again she stands before the universe for liberty, justice and reason (*loud and repeated applause*) 'Haut les cœurs et vive la France!' (*unanimous and prolonged applause*).

RAYMOND POINCARÉ."

No. 159.

Speach delivered by M. René Viviani, President of the Council, in the Chamber of Deputies, August 4, 1914.

(*Journal Officiel, August 5, 1914.*)

M. René Viviani, *President of the Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

The German Ambassador yesterday left Paris after notifying us of the existence of a state of war.

The Government owe to Parliament a true account of the events which in less than ten days have unloosed a European war and compelled France, peaceful and valiant, to defend her frontier against an attack, the hateful injustice of which is emphasised by its calculated unexpectedness.

This attack, which has no excuse, and which began before we were notified of any declaration of war, is the last act of a plan, whose origin and object I propose to declare before our own democracy and before the opinion of the civilised world.

As a consequence of the abominable crime which cost the Austro-Hungarian Heir-Apparent and the Duchess of Hohenburg their lives, difficulties arose between the Cabinets of Vienna and Belgrade.

The majority of the Powers were only semi-officially informed of these difficulties up till Friday, July 24th, the date on which the Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors communicated to them a circular which the press has published

The object of this circular was to explain and justify an ultimatum delivered the evening before to Servia by the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade.

This ultimatum in alleging the complicity of numerous Servian subjects and associations in the Serajevo crime, hinted that the official Servian authorities themselves were no strangers to it. It demanded a reply from Servia by 6 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, July 25th.

The Austrian demands, or at any rate many of them, without doubt struck a blow at the rights of a sovereign State. Notwithstanding their excessive character, Servia, on July 25th, declared that she submitted to them almost without reserve.

This submission, which constituted a success for Austria-Hungary, a guarantee for the peace of Europe, was not unconnected with the advice tendered to Belgrade from the first moment by France, Russia and Great Britain.

The value of this advice was all the greater since the Austro-Hungarian demands had been concealed from the Chanceries of the Triple Entente, to whom in the three preceding weeks the Austro-Hungarian Government had on several occasions given an assurance that their claims would be extremely moderate.

It was, therefore, with natural astonishment that the Cabinets of Paris, St. Petersburg and London learned on 26th July that the Austrian Minister at Belgrade, after a few minutes' examination, declared that the Servian reply was inacceptable, and broke off diplomatic relations.

This astonishment was increased by the fact that on Friday, the 24th, the German Ambassador came and read to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs a *note verbale* asserting that the Austro-Servian dispute must remain localised, without intervention by the great Powers, or otherwise "incalculable consequences" were to be feared. A similar *démarche* was made on Saturday, the 25th, at London and at St. Petersburg.

Need I, Gentlemen, point out to you the contrast between the threatening expressions used by the German Ambassador at Paris and the conciliatory sentiments which the Powers of the Triple Entente had just manifested by the advice which they gave to Servia to submit?

Nevertheless, in spite of the extraordinary character of the German *démarche*, we immediately, in agreement with our Allies and our friends, took a conciliatory course and invited Germany to join in it.

We have had from the first moment regretfully to recognise that our intentions and our efforts met with no response at Berlin.

Not only did Germany appear wholly unwilling to give to Austria-Hungary the friendly advice which her position gave her the right to offer, but from this moment and still more in the following days, she seemed to intervene between the Cabinet at Vienna and the compromises suggested by the other Powers.

On Tuesday, 28th July, Austria-Hungary declared war on Servia. This declaration of war, with its aggravation of the state of affairs brought about by the rupture of diplomatic relations three days before, gave ground for believing that there was a deliberate desire for war, and a systematic programme for the enslavement of Servia.

Thus there was now involved in the dispute not only the independence of a brave people, but the balance of power in the Balkans, embodied in the Treaty of Bukarest of 1913, and consecrated by the moral support of all the great Powers.

However, at the suggestion of the British Government with its constant and firm attachment to the maintenance of the peace of Europe, the negotiations were continued, or to speak more accurately, the Powers of the Triple Entente tried to continue them.

From this common desire sprang the proposal for action by the four Powers, England, France, Germany and Italy, which was intended, by assuring to Austria all legitimate satisfaction, to bring about an equitable adjustment of the dispute.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the Russian Government, noting the persistent failure of these efforts, and faced by the Austrian mobilisation and declaration of war, fearing the military destruction of Servia, decided as a precautionary measure to mobilise the troops of four military districts, that is to say, the formations echeloned along the Austro-Hungarian frontier exclusively.

In taking this step, the Russian Government were careful to inform the German Government that their measures, restricted as they were and without any offensive character towards Austria, were not in any degree directed against Germany.

In a conversation with the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs acknowledged this without demur.

On the other hand, all the efforts made by Great Britain, with the adherence of Russia and the support of France, to bring Austria and Servia into touch under the moral patronage of Europe were encountered at Berlin with a predetermined negative of which the diplomatic despatches afford the clearest proof.

This was a disquieting situation which made it probable that there existed at Berlin intentions which had not been disclosed. Some hours afterwards this alarming suspicion was destined to become a certainty.

In fact, Germany's negative attitude gave place thirty-six hours later to positive steps which were truly alarming. On the 31st July Germany, by proclaiming "a state of danger of war," cut the communications between herself and the rest of Europe, and obtained for herself complete freedom to pursue against France in absolute secrecy military preparations which, as you have seen, nothing could justify.

Already for some days, and in circumstances difficult to explain, Germany had prepared for the transition of her army from a peace footing to a war footing.

From the morning of the 25th July, that is to say even before the expiration of the time limit given to Servia by Austria, she had confined to barracks the garrisons of Alsace-Lorraine. The same day she had placed the frontier-works in a complete state of defence. On the 26th, she had indicated to the railways the measures preparatory for concentration. On the 27th, she had completed requisitions and placed her covering troops in position. On the 28th, the summons of individual reservists had begun and units which were distant from the frontier had been brought up to it.

Could all these measures, pursued with implacable method, leave us in doubt of Germany's intentions?

Such was the situation when, on the evening of the 31st July, the German Government, which, since the 24th, had not participated by any active step in the conciliatory efforts of the Triple Entente, addressed an ultimatum to the Russian Government under the pretext that Russia had ordered a general mobilisation of her armies, and demanded that this mobilisation should be stopped within twelve hours.

This demand, which was all the more insulting in form because a few hours earlier the Emperor Nicholas II, with a movement at once confiding and spontaneous, had asked the German Emperor for his mediation, was put forward at a moment when, on the request of England and with the knowledge of Germany, the Russian Government was accepting a formula of such a nature as to lay the foundation for a friendly settlement of the Austro-Servian dispute and of the Austro-Russian difficulties by the simultaneous arrest of military operations and of military preparations.

The same day this unfriendly *démarche* towards Russia was supplemented by acts which were frankly hostile towards France; the rupture of communications by road, railway, telegraph and telephone, the seizure of French locomotives on their arrival at the frontier, the placing of machine guns in the middle of the permanent way which had been cut, and the concentration of troops on this frontier.

From this moment we were no longer justified in believing in the sincerity of the pacific declaration which the German representative continued to shower upon us (*hear, hear*).

We knew that Germany was mobilising under the shelter of the "state of danger of war."

We learnt that six classes of reservists had been called up, and that transport was being collected even for those army corps which were stationed a considerable distance from the frontier.

As these events unfolded themselves, the Government, watchful and vigilant, took from day to day, and even from hour to hour, the measures of precaution which the situation required; the general mobilisation of our forces on land and sea was ordered.

The same evening, at 7-30, Germany, without waiting for the acceptance by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg of the English proposal, which I have already mentioned, declared war on Russia.

The next day, Sunday, the 2nd August, without regard for the extreme moderation of France, in contradiction to the peaceful declarations of the German Ambassador at Paris, and in defiance of the rules of international law, German troops crossed our frontier at three different points.

At the same time, in violation of the Treaty of 1867, which guaranteed with the signature of Prussia the neutrality of Luxemburg, they invaded the territory of the Grand Duchy and so gave cause for a protest by the Luxemburg Government.

Finally, the neutrality of Belgium also was threatened. The German Minister, on the evening of the 2nd August, presented to the Belgian Government an ultimatum requesting facilities in Belgium for military operations against France, under the lying pretext that Belgian neutrality was threatened by us; the Belgian Government refused, and declared that they were resolved to defend with vigour their neutrality, which was respected by France and guaranteed by treaties, and in particular by the King of Prussia. (*Unanimous and prolonged applause.*)

Since then, Gentlemen, the German attacks have been renewed, multiplied, and accentuated. At more than fifteen points our frontier has been violated. Shots have been fired at our soldiers and Customs officers. Men have been killed and wounded. Yesterday a German military aviator dropped three bombs on Lunéville.

The German Ambassador, to whom as well as to all the great Powers, we communicated these facts, did not deny them or express his regrets for them. On the contrary, he came yesterday evening to ask me for his passports, and to notify us of the existence of a state of war, giving as his reason, in the teeth of all the facts, hostile acts committed by French aviators in German territory in the Eifel district, and even on the railway near Carlsruhe and near Nuremberg. This [illegible]e letter which he handed to me on the subject:—

"M. Le Président,

"The German administrative and military authorities have established a certain number of flagrantly hostile acts committed on German territory by French military aviators. Several of these have openly violated the neturality of Belgium by flying over the territory of that country; one has attempted to destroy buildings near Wesel; others have been seen in the district of the Eifel, one has thrown bombs on the railway near Carlsruhe and Nuremburg.

"I am instructed, and I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that in the presence of these acts of agression the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power.

"At the same time, I have the honour to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that the German authorities will retain French mercantile vessels in German ports, but they will release them if, within forty-eight hours, they are assured of complete reciprocity.

"My diplomatic mission having thus come to an end it only remains for me to request your Excellency to be good enough to furnish me with my passports, and to take the steps you consider suitable to assure my return to Germany, with the staff of the Embassy, as well as with the staff of the Bavarian Legation and of the German Consulate-General in Paris.

"Be good enough, M. le Président, to receive the assurances of my deepest respect.

"(Signed) SCHOEN."

Need I, Gentlemen, lay stress on the absurdities of these pretexts which they would put forward as grievances? At no time has any French aviator penetrated into Belgium, nor has any French aviator committed either in Bavaria or any other part of Germany any hostile act. The opinion of Europe has already done justice to these wretched inventions. (*Loud and unanimous applause.*)

Against these attacks, which violate all the laws of justice and all the principles of public law, we have now taken all the necessary steps; they are being carried out strictly, regularly, and with calmness.

The mobilisation of the Russian army also continues with remarkable vigour and unrestrained enthusiasm. (*Unanimous and prolonged applause, all the deputies rising from their seats.*) The Belgian army, mobilised with 250,000 men, prepares with a splendid passion and magnificent ardour to defend the neutrality and independence of their country. (*Renewed loud and unanimous applause.*)

The entire English fleet is mobilised and orders have been given to mobilise the land forces. (*Loud cheers, all the deputies rising to their feet.*)

Since 1912 *pourparlers* had taken place between English and French General Staffs and were concluded by an exchange of letters between Sir Edward Grey and M. Paul Cambon.. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs yesterday evening communicated these letters to the House of Commons, and I have honour, with the consent of the British Government, to acquaint you with the contents of these two documents.

Foreign Office,

My dear Ambassador, November 22, 1912.

From time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either Government to decide at any future time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not, and ought not to be regarded as, an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets respectively at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to co-operate in war.

You have, however, pointed out that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, it might become essential to know whether it could in that event depend upon the armed assistance of the other.

I agree that, if either Government have reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common. If these measures involved action, the plans of the General Staffs would at once be taken into consideration, and the Governments would then decide what effect should be given to them.

Yours, &c.,

E. GREY.

To this letter our Ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, replied on the 23rd November 1912 :—

London, November 23, 1912.

Dear Sir Edward,

You reminded me in your letter of yesterday, 22nd November, that during the last few years the military and naval authorities of France and Great Britain had consulted with each other from time to time; that it had always been understood that these consultations should not restrict the liberty of either Government to decide in the future whether they should lend each other the support of their armed forces; that, on either side, these consultations between experts were not, and should not be considered, as engagements binding our Governments to take action in certain eventualities; that, however, I had remarked to you that, if one or other of the two Governments had grave reasons to fear an unprovoked attack on the part of a third Power, it would become essential to know whether it could count on the armed support of the other.

Your letter answers that point, and I am authorised to state that, in the event of one of our two Governments having grave reasons to fear either an act of aggression from a third Power, or some event threatening the general peace, that Government would immediately examine with the other the question whether both Governments should act together in order to prevent the act of aggression or preserve peace. If so, the two Governments would deliberate as to the measures which they would be prepared to take in common; if those measures involved action, the two Governments would take into immediate consideration the plans of their general staffs and would then decide as to the effect to be given to those plans.

Yours, &c.,

PAUL CAMBON.

In the House of Commons the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs spoke of France amidst the applause of the members in a noble and warm-hearted manner, and his language has already found an echo deep in the hearts of all Frenchmen (*loud and unanimous applause.*) I wish in the name of the Government of the Republic, to thank the English Government from this tribune for their cordial words, and the Parliament of France will associate itself in this sentiment (*renewed, prolonged and unanimous applause*).

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made in particular the following declaration :—

> "In case the German fleet came into the Channel or entered the North Sea in order to go round the British Isles with the object of attacking the French coasts or the French navy and of harassing French merchant shipping, the English fleet would intervene in order to give to French shipping its complete protection in such a way that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war."

From now onwards, the English fleet protects our northern and western coasts against a German attack. Gentlemen, these are the facts. I believe that the simple recital of them is sufficient to justify the acts of the Government of the Republic. I wish, however, to make clear the conclusion to be drawn from my story and to give its true meaning to the unheard-of attack of which France is the victim.

The victors of 1870 have, at different times, as you know, desired to repeat the blows which they dealt us then. In 1875, the war which was intended to complete the destruction of conquered France was only prevented by the intervention of the two Powers to whom we were to become united at a later date by ties of alliance and of friendship (*unanimous applause*), by the intervention of Russia and of Great Britain (*prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*).

Since then the French Republic, by the restoration of her national forces and the conclusion of diplomatic agreements unswervingly adhered to, has succeeded in liberating herself from the yoke which, even in a period of profound peace, Bismarck was able to impose upon Europe.

She has re-established the balance of power in Europe, a guarantee of the liberty and dignity of all.

Gentlemen, I do not know if I am mistaken, but it seems to me that this work of peaceful reparation, of liberation and honour finally ratified in 1904 and 1907, with the genial co-operation of King Edward VII of England and the Government of the Crown (*applause*), this is what the German Empire wishes to destroy to-day by one daring stroke.

Germany can reproach us with nothing.

Bearing in silence in our bosom for half a century the wound which Germany dealt us, we have offered to peace an unprecedented sacrifice (*loud and unanimous applause*).

We have offerred other sacrifices in all the discussions which since 1904 German diplomacy has systematically provoked, whether in Morocco or elsewhere in 1905, in 1906, in 1908, in 1911.

Russia also has given proof of great moderation at the time of the events of 1908, as she has done in the present crisis.

She observed the same moderation and the Triple Entente with her, when in the Eastern crisis of 1912 Austria and Germany formulated demands, whether against Servia or against Greece, which still were, as the event proved, capable of settlement by discussion.

Useless sacrifices, barren negotiations, empty efforts, since to-day in the very act of concilation we, our allies and ourselves, are attacked by surprise (*prolonged applause*).

No one can honestly believe that we are the aggressors. Vain is the desire to overthrow the sacred principles of right and of liberty to which nations, as well as individuals, are subject; Italy with that clarity of insight possessed by the Latin intellect, has notified us that she proposes to preserve neutrality (*prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*).

This decision has found in all France an echo of sincerest joy. I made myself the interpreter of this feeling to the Italian Chargé d' Affaires when I told him how much I congratulated myself that the two Latin sisters, who have the same origin and the same ideal, a common and glorious past, are not now opposed to one another (*renewed applause*).

Gentlemen, we proclaim loudly the object of their attack—it is the independence, the honour, the safety, which the Triple Entente has regained in the balance of power for the service of peace. The object of attack is the liberties of Europe, which France, her allies, and her friends, are proud to defend (*loud applause*).

We are going to defend these liberties, for it is they that are in dispute, and all the rest is but a pretext.

France, unjustly provoked, did not desire war, she has done everything to avert it. Since it is forced upon her, she will defend herself against Germany and against every Power which has not yet declared its intentions, but joins with the latter in a conflict between the two countries. (*Applause, all the deputies rising to their feet.*)

A free and valiant people that sustains an eternal ideal, and is wholly united to defend its existence; a democracy which knows how to discipline its military strength, and was not afraid a year ago to increase its burden as an answer to the armaments of its neighbour; a nation armed, struggling for its own life and for the independence of Europe—here is a sight which we are proud to offer to the onlookers in this desperate struggle, that has for some days been preparing with the greatest calmness and method. We are without reproach. We shall be without fear. (*Loud applause, all the deputies rising to their feet.*) France has often proved in less favourable circumstances that she is a most formidable adversary when she fights, as she does to-day, for liberty and for right (*applause*).

In submitting our actions to you Gentlemen, who are our judges, we have to help us in bearing the burden of our heavy responsibility, the comfort of a clear conscience and the conviction that we have done our duty (*prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*).

RENÉ VIVIANI.

CHAPTER VII.

No. 160.

DECLARATION OF THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

(September 4, 1914.)

DECLARATION.

M. Delcassé, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors and Ministers abroad.

Paris, September 4, 1914.

The following declaration has this morning been signed at the Foreign Office at London :—

"The undersigned duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments hereby declare as follows :—

"The British, French and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three Governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed, no one of the Allies will demand terms of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other Allies."

(Signed) PAUL CAMBON.
COUNT BENCKENDORFF.
EDWARD GREY.

This declaration will be published to-day.

DELCASSÉ

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3.] DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 14th January, 1915.

No. 2.—Whereas by Resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 16th day of March, 1871, the 24th day of July, 1877, and the 8th day of November, 1887, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Viet, c. 3), were declared applicable to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, and to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan, inclusive of the tracts known as Pishin, Shorarud, Kach, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi and Thal-Chotiali, from the 1st day of November, 1887 ;

And whereas the said Chief Commissioners have proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation together with the reasons for proposing the same ;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 6th day of January, 1915 ;

In pursuance of the directions contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*, the Local Gazette for Ajmer-Merwara, the *Coorg District Gazette* and the Local Gazette for British Baluchistan.

REGULATION No. I OF 1915.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the Excise Law in force in Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and British Baluchistan.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law in the provinces of Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and British Baluchistan relating to the import, export, transport, manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquor and of intoxicating drugs; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER 1.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the Excise Regulation, 1915.

Short title, extent and commencement.

(*2*) It extends to the provinces of Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and British Baluchistan :

Provided that the provisions of this Regulation relating to *tari* shall not apply to the province of British Baluchistan ; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, direct.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(*1*) "beer" includes ale, stout, porter and all other fermented liquors usually made from malt :

(*2*) to "bottle" means to transfer liquor from a cask or other vessel to a bottle, jar, flask or other similar receptacle for the purpose of sale, and "bottling" includes re-bottling :

(*3*) "Excise Commissioner" means the officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner under section 7, clause (*a*) :

(*4*) "denatured" means rendered unfit for human consumption in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, prescribe.

(*5*) "excisable article" means any liquor or intoxicating drug as defined by or under this Regulation :

(*6*) "Excise-officer" means a Collector or any officer or other person appointed or invested with powers under section 7 :

(*7*) "excise-revenue" means revenue derived or derivable from any duty, fee, tax, penalty payment (other than a fine imposed by a Court of law) or confiscation imposed or ordered under the provisions of this Regulation, or of any other law for the time being in force relating to liquor or intoxicating drugs :

(*8*) "export" means to take out of the province :

(*9*) "hemp plant" means the plant known as *Cannabis sativa* :

(*10*) "import" means to bring into the province :

Provided that import into and export from British Baluchistan from and to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent shall be deemed to be transport :

(*11*) "intoxicating drug" means :—

(*a*) the leaves and flowering tops of the hemp plant and *ganja*, *bhang*, *charas* and every similar preparation made therefrom ;

(*b*) the leaves of the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*), and cocaine and every other preparation and derivative of the said plant ;

(*c*) any other intoxicating drink or substance which the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, specify in this behalf ; and

(*d*) every preparation or admixture of any article referred to in sub-clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) ;

but does not include opium or anything which is included in "opium" as defined in the Opium Act, 1878 ; 1 of 1878.

(*12*) "liquor" means intoxicating liquor, and includes spirits of wine, spirit, wine, *tari*, beer, all liquid consisting of or containing alcohol, and any substance which the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, declare to be liquor for the purposes of this Regulation :

(*13*) "manufacture" includes every process, whether natural or artificial, by which any excisable article is produced or prepared, and also redistillation and every process, for the rectification, flavouring, blending or colouring of liquor :

(*14*) "notification" means notification in the local official Gazette :

(*15*) "place" includes house, building, shop, booth, tent, vessel, raft and vehicle :

(*16*) expressions referring to "sale" include any transfer otherwise than by way of gift :

(*17*) "spirit" means any liquor containing alcohol obtained by distillation whether it is denatured or not :

(*18*) "*tari*" means fermented or unfermented juice drawn from any kind of palm tree : and

(*19*) "transport" means to move from one place to another within the province.

3. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, declare what shall be deemed to be *ganja*, *bhang* or *charas*.

Provision supplemental to the definition of "intoxicating drug."

4. The Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification, declare what, for the purposes of this Regulation or any portion thereof, shall be deemed to be "country liquor" and "foreign liquor", respectively.

Power to declare what shall be deemed to be "country liquor" and "foreign liquor", respectively.

5. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, declare, with respect either to the whole province or to any specified local area, and as regards purchasers generally or any specified class of purchasers, and either generally or for any specified occasion, what quantity of any excisable article shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be the limit of a retail sale.

Definition of retail and wholesale sale.

(*2*) The sale of any excisable article in any quantity in excess of the quantity declared in respect thereof under sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to be a sale by wholesale.

6. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall affect the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (except section 6 thereof, or the Cantonments Act, 1910, or any rule or order made thereunder. VIII of 1878 VIII of 1894 XV of 1910

Saving of enactments.

CHAPTER II.

ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTROL.

Establishment and powers thereof.

7. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, for the whole or for any specified part of the province,—

(*a*) appoint an officer who, subject to such control (if any) as the Chief Commissioner may direct, shall superintend the administration of the Excise Department and the collection of the excise-revenue;

(*b*) appoint any person other than the Collector to exercise all or any of the powers and to perform all or any of the duties conferred and imposed on a Collector by or under this Regulation, either concurrently with, or in subordination to, or in exclusion of, the Collector, subject to such control as the Chief Commissioner may direct;

(*c*) appoint officers of the Excise Department of such classes and with such designations, powers and duties as the Chief Commissioner may think fit;

(*d*) order that all or any of the powers and duties assigned by or under this Regulation to any officer appointed under clause (*c*) shall be exercised and performed by any Government officer or any other person;

(*e*) delegate to the Excise Commissioner all or any of his powers under this Regulation;

(*f*) withdraw from any officer or person all or any of his powers under this Regulation; and

(*g*) authorize the delegation by the Excise Commissioner or the Collector to any person or class of persons specified in such notification of any powers conferred or duties imposed upon him by or under this Regulation, or exercised or discharged by him in respect of the excise-revenue under any other law for the time being in force.

CHAPTER III.

IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSPORT.

Power to prohibit import, export or transport.

8. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification,—

(*a*) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prohibit, throughout the province or in any specified area thereof, the import or export of any exciseable article;

(*b*) prohibit the transport of any exciseable article.

Restriction on import, export or transport.

9. No excisable articles shall be imported, exported or transported, except—

(*a*) after payment of any duty of customs or excise to which it may be liable, or execution of a bond for such payment; or

(*b*) on compliance with such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may impose

Requirement of pass for import, export or transport.

10. No excisable article exceeding such quantity as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe by notification, either generally or for any specified area, shall be imported, exported or transported, except under a pass issued, or deemed to be issued, under the provisions of this Regulation:

Provided that in the case of duty-paid foreign liquor such passes shall be dispensed with, unless the Chief Commissioner shall, by notification, otherwise direct with respect to any local area.

Passes for import, export or transport.

11. (*1*) Except when otherwise directed by the Excise Commissioner, passes for the import, export or transport of excisable articles may be granted by the Collector.

(*2*) Such passes may be either general for definite periods and kinds of excisable articles, or special for specified occasions and particular consignments only.

Passes issued by other authorities may be deemed passes granted under this Regulation.

12. The Excise Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct, subject to such conditions (if any) as he may impose, that a pass granted by any authority in India shall be deemed to be a pass for any purpose under this Regulation.

CHAPTER IV.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE.

License required for manufacture of excisable articles.

13. (*a*) No excisable article shall be manufactured or collected;

(*b*) no hemp or coca plant shall be cultivated;

(*c*) no *tari*-producing tree shall be tapped and no *tari* shall be drawn from any tree;

(*d*) no liquor shall be bottled for sale;

(*e*) no distillery or brewery shall be constructed or worked; and

(*f*) no person shall use, keep or have in his possession any materials, still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the purpose of manufacturing any exciseable article other than *tari*,

except under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a license granted in that behalf:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, declare that the provisions of this section shall not apply, in any area specified in this behalf, to the tapping of *tari*-producing trees, or the drawing of *tari* under such conditions as he may prescribe.

Establishment or licensing of distilleries and warehouses.

14. The Excise Commissioner may—

(*a*) establish a distillery in which spirit may be manufactured under a license graned under section 13 on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may impose ;

(*b*) discontinue any such distillery ;

(*c*) license, on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may impose, the construction and working of a distillery or brewery ;

(*d*) establish or license a warehouse wherein any excisable article may be deposited and kept without payment of duty ; and

(*e*) discontinue any such warehouse.

Payment of duty on removal from distillery, brewery or place of storage.

15. Without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner no excisable article shall be removed from any distillery, brewery, warehouse or other place of storage established or licensed under this Regulation unless the duty (if any) imposed under section 24 has been paid or a bond has been executed for the payment thereof.

Possession of excisable articles generally.

16. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, prescribe a limit of quantity for the possession of any excisable article :

Provided that different limits may be prescribed for different qualities of the same article.

(*2*) No person shall have in his possession any quantity of any excisable article in excess of the limit prescribed under sub-section (*1*), except under the authority and in accordance with the terms and conditions of—

(*a*) a license for the manufacture, cultivation, collection, sale or supply of such article, or

(*b*) a permit granted by the Collector in that behalf.

(*3*) Sub-section (*2*) shall not apply to any foreign liquor—

(*a*) which is in the possession of any common carrier or warehouseman as such, or

(*b*) which is lawfully procured by and in the possession of any person for his *bonâ fide* private consumption and not for sale.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sub-sections, the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, prohibit the possession by any person or class of persons, either throughout the province or in any specified area, of any excisable article either absolutely, or subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

License required for sale of excisable articles.

17. (*1*) No excisable article shall be sold except under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a license granted in that behalf :

Provided that—

(*a*) a person having the right to the *tari* drawn from any tree may sell such *tari* without a licence to a person licensed to manufacture or sell *tari* under this Regulation ;

(*b*) nothing in this section shall apply to the sale of any foreign liquor lawfully procured by any person for his private use and sold by him or on his behalf or on behalf of his representatives in interest upon of his representatives in interest decease.

(*2*) On such conditions as the Excise Commissioner may determine, a license for sale under the Excise law for the time being in force in other parts of British India may be deemed to be a licence granted in that behalf under this Regulation.

Power to grant lease of right to manufacture, etc.

18. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may lease to any person, on such conditions and for such period as he may think fit, the right—

(*a*) of manufacturing or of supplying be wholesale, or of both, or

(*b*) of selling by wholesale or by retail, or

(*c*) of manufacturing or of supplying by wholesale, or of both, and of selling by retail,

any country liquor or intoxicating drug within any specified area.

(*2*) The licensing authority may grant to a lessee under sub-section (*1*) a license in the terms of his lease ; and when there is no condition in the lease which prohibits sub-letting, may, on the application of the lessee, grant a license to any sub-lessee approved by such authority.

Lessee's permission to draw *tari*.

19. Where a right of manufacturing *tari* has been leased under section 18, the Chief Commissioner may declare that the written permission of the lessee to draw *tari* shall have the same force and effect as a license from the Collector for that purpose.

Manufacture and sale of liquor in military cantonments.

20. Within the limits of any military cantonment, and within such distance from those limits as the Chief Commissioner in any case may prescribe, no license for the retail sale of liquor shall be granted, except with the knowledge and consent of the Commanding Officer.

21. Every person who manufactures or sells any excisable article under a license granted under this regulation shall be bound

Duties of licensees with regard to measurement and testing.

(*a*) to supply himself with such measures, weights and instruments as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe, and to keep the same in good condition and on the licensed premises : and

(*b*) on the requisition of any excise-officer duly empowered in that behalf, at any time to measure, weigh or test any excisable article in his possession in such manner as the said Excise officer may require.

22. (*1*) No person who is licensed to sell any excisable article for consumption on his premises shall, during the hours in which such premises are kept open for business, employ or permit to be employed, either with or without remuneration, any child under such age as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe in this behalf, in any part of such premises in which such excisable article is consumed by the public.

Prohibition of employment of children and of women.

(*2*) No person who is licensed to sell any excisable article for consumption on his premises shall, without the previous permission in writing of the Collector, during the hours in which such premises are kept open for business, employ or permit to be employed, either with or without remuneration, any woman in any part of such premises in which such excisable article is consumed by the public.

(*3*) Every permission granted under sub-section (*2*) shall be endorsed on the license and may be modified or withdrawn.

23. (*1*) The District Magistrate, by notice in writing to the licensee, may require that any shops in which any excisable article is sold shall be closed at such times or for such period as he may think necessary for the preservation of the public peace.

Closing of shops for the sake of public peace.

(*2*) If a riot or unlawful assembly is apprehended or occurs in the vicinity of any such shop, a Magistrate of any class, or any police officer above the rank of constable who is present may require such shop to be kept closed for such period as he may think necessary :

Provided that where any riot or unlawful assembly so occurs, the licensee shall, in the absence of such Magistrate or officer, close his shop without any order and keep it closed during the continuance of such riot or unlawful assembly.

CHAPTER V.

DUTIES AND FEES.

24. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, impose a duty, at such rate or rates as he thinks fit, either generally or for any specified area, on any excisable article—

Duty of excisable articles.

(*a*) imported ; or

(*b*) exported ; o

(*c*) transported ; or

(*d*) manufactured, cultivated or collected under any license granted under section 13 ; or

(*e*) manufactured in any distillery established, or any distillery or brewery licensed, under this Regulation.

(*2*) Duty may be imposed under sub-section (*1*) at different rates according to the places to which any excisable article is to be removed, or according to the strength and quality of such article.

(*3*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*),

(*i*) duty shall not be imposed thereunder on any article which has been imported into British India and was liable, on such importation, to duty under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 ; VIII of 187

(*ii*) duty imposed thereunder on denatured spirit or beer manufactured in British India shall, unless the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council otherwise directs, be equal to the duty to which denatured spirit or beer, as the case may be, when imported into British India by sea, is liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, or any other law for the time being in force relating to the duties of customs on goods imported into British India.

25. Subject to such rules regulating the time, place and manner as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe, such duty shall be levied rateably on the quantity of excisable article imported, exported, transported, collected or manufactured in or issued from a distillery, brewery or warehouse :

Ways of levying such duty.

Provided that—

(*1*) duty may be levied—

(*a*) on spirit or beer manufactured in any distillery established or any distillery or brewery licensed under this Regulation—

(*i*) in accordance with such scale of equivalents calculated on the quantity of materials used, or by the degree of attenuation of the wash or wort, as the case may be, as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe ; or

(*ii*) by a rate charged directly on the materials used ;

(*b*) on *tari*, by a tax on each tree from which the *tari* is drawn ;

(2) where payment is made upon the issue of an excisable article for sale from a warehouse, it shall be at the rate of duty in force on the date of issue of such article from the warehouse.

26. Instead of or in addition to any duty leviable under this Chapter, the Chief Commissioner may accept payment of a sum in consideration of the grant of any lease under section 18.

Payment for grant of leases.

CHAPTER VI.

LICENCES, PERMITS AND PASSES.

27. Every license, permit or pass granted under this Regulation—

Form and conditions of licences etc.

(a) shall be granted—

(i) on payment of such fees (if any),

(ii) for such period,

(iii) subject to such restrictions and on such conditions, and

(b) shall be in such form and contain such particulars,

as the Chief Commissioner may direct either generally or in any particular instance.

28. Any authority granting a license under this Regulation may require the licensee to give such security for the observance of the terms of his license, or to make such deposit in lieu of security, as such authority may think fit.

Power to take security from licensee.

29. (1) No licence granted under this Regulation shall be deemed to be invalid by reason merely of any technical defect, irregularity or omission in the licence, or in any proceedings taken prior to the grant thereof.

Technical defects, irregularities and omissions.

(2) The decision of the Excise Commissioner as to what is a technical defect, irregularity or omission shall be final.

30. (1) Subject to such restrictions as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe, the authority granting any licence, permit or pass under this Regulation may cancel or suspend it—

Power to cancel or suspend license, etc.

(a) if any duty or fee payable by the holder thereof be not duly paid; or

(b) in the event of any breach by the holder thereof, or by any of his servants or by any one acting on his behalf with his express or implied permission, of any of the terms or conditions thereof; or

(c) if the holder thereof, or any of his servants or any one acting on his behalf with his express or implied permission, is convicted of any offence under this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force relating to excise-revenue; or

(d) if the holder thereof is convicted of any cognizable and non-bailable offence, or of any offence under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, or under any section which has been introduced into the Indian Penal Code by section 3 of that Act, or of any offence punishable under clause (8) of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878; or XLV of 1860 VIII of 1878

(e) where a licence, permit or pass has been granted on the application of the holder of any lease granted under section 18, on the requisition in writing of such lessee; or

(f) if the conditions of the licence, permit, or pass provide for such cancellation or suspension at will.

(2) Where a licence, permit or pass held by any person is cancelled under clause (a), clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) of sub section (1), the authority aforesaid may cancel any other licence, permit or pass granted to such person under this Regulation or under any other law for the time being in force relating to excise-revenue, or under the Opium Act, 1878.

(3) The holder shall not be entitled to any compensation for its cancellation or suspension, nor to the refund of any fee paid or deposit made in respect thereof.

(4) Where a licence, permit or pass is cancelled or suspended under clause (a), clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1),—

(a) the fee payable for the balance of the period for which such licence would have been current but for such cancellation or suspension, may be recovered from the ex-licensee as excise-revenue;

(b) the Collector may take the grant under management or resell it, but any profit realized by such management or resale which is not in excess of the amount recovered for such period shall be paid to the ex-licence.

31. (1) Whenever the authority which granted any licence under this Regulation considers that such license should be withdrawn for any cause other than those specified in section 30, it shall remit a sum equal to the amount of the fees payable in respect thereof for fifteen days, and may withdraw the licence either—

Power to withdraw licences.

(a) on the expiration of fifteen days' notice in writing of its intention to do so, or

(b) forthwith without notice.

(2) If any licence be withdrawn under clause (b) of sub-section (1), the aforesaid authority shall, in addition to remitting such sum as aforesaid, pay to the licensee such further sum (if any) by way of compensation as the Excise Commissioner may direct.

(3) When a licence is withdrawn under sub-section (1), any fee paid in advance or deposit made by the licensee in respect thereof shall be refunded to him after deducting the amount (if any) due to Government.

Surrender of licence.

32. (1) Any holder of a licence granted under this Regulation to sell an excisable article may surrender his licence on the expiration of one month's notice in writing given by him to the Collector of his intention to surrender the same, and on payment of the fee payable for the licence for the remainder of the period for which it would have been current but for such surrender :

Provided that if the Excise Commissioner is satisfied that there is sufficient reason for surrendering a licence, he may remit to the holder thereof the sum so payable on surrender or any portion thereof.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall not apply in the case of any licence granted under section 18.

Explanation.—The words "holder of a licence" as used in this section include a person whose tender or bid for a licence has been accepted, although he may not actually have received the licence.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Penalty for illegal import, etc.

33. Whoever, in contravention of this Regulation, or of any rule, notification or order made, issued or given thereunder, or of any licence, permit or pass granted under this Regulation,—

(a) imports, exports, transports, manufactures, collects or possesses any excisable article, or

(b) save in the cases provided for in section 37, sells any excisable article; or

(c) cultivates any hemp or coca plant; or

(d) taps or draws *tari* from any *tari*-producing tree; or

(e) constructs or works any distillery or brewery; or

(f) uses, keeps or has in his possession any materials, still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the purpose of manufacturing any excisable article other than *tari*; or

(g) removes any excisable article from any distillery, brewery or warehouse licensed, established or continued under this Regulation; or

(h) bottles any liquor;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both :

Provided that, when any person is convicted under this section of any offence committed in respect of cocaine or any of the synthetics thereof, he shall be punishable for every such offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty for rendering denatured spirit fit for human consumption.

34. Whoever—

(a) renders fit for human consumption any spirit which has been denatured; or

(b) has in his possession any spirit in respect of which he knows or has reason to believe that any such offence has been committed, or that an attempt to commit such offence has been made;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty for illegal possession.

35. Whoever, without lawful authority, has in his possession any quantity of any excisable article knowing the same to have been unlawfully imported, transported, manufactured, cultivated or collected, or knowing the prescribed duty not to have been paid thereon, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty for offences not otherwise provided for.

36. Whoever does any act in contravention of any of the provisions of this Regulation, or of any rule, notification or order made, issued or given thereunder and not otherwise provided for in this Regulation, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Penalty for certain unlawful acts of licensed vendors.

37. (1) A licensed vendor or any person in his employ and acting on his behalf who—

(a) sells any excisable article to a person who is drunk; or

(b) sells or gives any excisable article to any child apparently under such age as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe in this behalf; or

(c) in contravention of section 22 employs or permits to be employed on any part of his licensed premises referred to in that section any child or woman; or

(d) permits drunkenness, disorderly conduct or gaming on the premises of such vendor; or

(e) permits persons whom he knows or has reason to believe to have been convicted of any non-bailable offence or who are reputed prostitutes, to resort to or assemble on the premises of such vendor, whether for the purposes of crime or prostitution or not;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(2) Where any licensed vendor, or any person in his employ and acting on his behalf, is charged with permitting drunkenness on the premises of such vendor, and it is proved that any person was drunk on such premises, it shall lie on the

person charged to prove that the licensed vendor and the persons employed by him took all reasonable steps for preventing drunkenness on such premises.

Penalty for misconduct by licensees, etc.

38. A holder of a licence, permit or pass granted under this Regulation, or any person in the employ of such holder and acting on his behalf, who intentionally—

(*a*) fails to produce such licence, permit or pass on the demand of any Excise-officer or of any other officer duly empowered to make such demand ; or

(*b*) save in a case provided for by section 33, contravenes any rule made under section 62 ; or

(*c*) does any act in breach of any of the conditions of the licence, permit or pass not otherwise provided for in this Regulation,

shall be punishable in case (*a*) with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and in case (*b*) or case (*c*) with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for consumption in chemist's shop, etc.

39. (*1*) A chemist, druggist, apothecary or keeper of a dispensary who allows any excisable article which has not been *bonâ fide* medicated for medicinal purposes to be consumed on his business premises by any person not employed in his business, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(*2*) Any person not employed as aforesaid who consumes any such excisable article on such premises shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Manufacture, sale or possession by one person on account of another.

40. (*1*) Where any excisable article has been manufactured or sold or is possessed by any person on account of any other person, and such other person knows or has reason to believe that such manufacture or sale was, or that such possession is, on his account, the article shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to have been manufactured or sold by, or to be in the possession of, such other person.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) shall absolve any person who manufactures, sells or has possession of an excisable article on account of another person from liability to any punishment under this Regulation for the unlawful manufacture, sale or possession of such article.

Attempts to commit offences.

41. Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under this Regulation shall be liable to the punishment provided for such offence.

Presumption as to commission of offence in certain cases.

42. In prosecutions under section 33, section 34 and section 35 it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the accused person has committed an offence punishable under that section in respect of—

(*a*) any excisable article, or

(*b*) any still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the manufacture of any excisable article other than *tari*, or

(*c*) any materials which have undergone any process towards the manufacture of an excisable article, or from which an excisable article has been manufactured,

for the possession of which he is unable to account satisfactorily.

Criminal liability of licensee for acts of servants.

43. Where any offence under section 33, section 34, section 35, section 37 or section 38 is committed by any person in the employ and acting on behalf of the holder of a licence, permit or pass granted under this Regulation, such holder shall also be punishable as if he had himself committed the same, unless he establishes that all due and reasonable precautions were exercised by him to prevent the commission of such offence :

Provided that no person other than the actual offender shall be punishable under this section with imprisonment except in default of payment of fine.

Enhanced punishment after previous conviction.

44. If any person, after having been previously convicted of an offence punishable under section 33, section 34, section 35, or section 39, or under the corresponding provisions in any enactment repealed by this Regulation, subsequently commits and is convicted of an offence punishable under any of those sections, he shall be liable to twice the punishment which might be imposed on a first conviction under this Regulation :

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any offence which might otherwise have been tried summarily under Chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, from being so tried.

Liability of certain things to confiscation.

45. Whenever an offence has been committed which is punishable under this Regulation, the following things shall be liable to confiscation, namely :—

(*1*) any excisable article, materials, still, utensil, implement or apparatus in respect of or by means of which such offence has been committed

(*2*) any excisable article lawfully imported, transported, manufactured, had in possession or sold along with, or in addition to, any excisable article liable to confiscation under clause (*1*) ; and

(*3*) any receptacle, package or covering in which anything liable to confiscation under clause (*1*) or (*2*) is found, and the other contents, if any, of such receptacle, package or covering, and any animal, cart, vessel, raft or other conveyance used in carrying the same :

Provided that if anything specified in clause (*3*) is not the property of the offender, it shall not be confiscated if the owner thereof had no reason to believe that such offence was being or was likely to be committed.

Order of confiscation.

46. (*1*) Where in any case tried by him the Magistrate decides that anything is liable to confiscation under section 45, he may either order confiscation or may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the Magistrate thinks fit.

(2) When an offence under this Regulation has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, the case shall be inquired into and determined by the Collector who may order confiscation :

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the thing intended to be confiscated, or without hearing any person who may claim any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim :

Provided further that if the thing in question is liable to speedy and natural decay, or if the Collector is of opinion that the sale would be for the benefit of its owner, the Collector may at any time direct it to be sold ; and the provisions of this sub-section shall, as nearly as may be practicable, apply to the net proceeds of such sale.

Power to compound offences.

47. (1) The Collector may—

(a) accept from any person whose license, permit or pass is liable to be cancelled or suspended under clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 30, or who is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence under section 36, section 37 or section 38, a sum of money not exceeding two hundred rupees in lieu of such cancellation or suspension, or by way of composition for such offence, as the case may be ; and

(b) in any case in which any property has been seized as liable to confiscation under this Regulation may, at any time before an order of confiscation has been passed by a Magistrate, release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by the Collector.

(2) On the payment of such sum of money or such value, or both, as the case may be, to the Collector, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property seized (if any) shall be released and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

Penalty on Excise-officer making vexatious search, seizure, detention or arrest :

48. Any Excise-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily—

(a) enters or searches or causes to be entered or searched any place under colour of exercising any power conferred by this Regulation, or

(b) seizes the movable property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Regulation, or

(c) searches or arrests any person,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for Excise-officer refusing to do duty.

49. Any Excise-officer, who without lawful excuse shall cease or refuse to perform, or shall withdraw himself from, the duties of his office, unless expressly allowed to do so in writing by the Collector, or unless he shall have given to his superior officer two months' notice in writing of his intention to do so, or who shall be guilty of cowardice, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER VIII.

DETECTION, INVESTIGATION AND TRIAL OF OFFENCES.

Landholders and others to give information.

50. Whenever any excisable article is manufactured or collected, or any hemp or coca plant is cultivated, on any land in contravention of this Regulation—

(a) all owners and occupiers of such land and their agents ; and

(b) all village-headmen, village-accountants, village-watchmen, village police-officers, and all officers employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards in the villages in which such land is situate ;

shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, be bound to give notice of the fact to a Magistrate or to an officer of the Excise, Police or Land Revenue Department as soon as the fact comes to their knowledge.

Power to enter and inspect places of manufacture and sale.

51. The Excise Commissioner or a Collector or any Excise-officer not below such rank as the Chief Commissioner may by notification prescribe, or any Police-officer duly empowered in that behalf, may—

(a) enter and inspect, at any time by day or by night, any place in which any licensed manufacturer, manufactures or stores any excisable article ; and

(b) enter and inspect, at any time within the hours during which sale is permitted and at any other time during which the same may be open, any place in which any excisable article is kept for sale by any person holding a license under this Regulation ; and

(c) examine accounts and registers, and examine, test, measure or weigh any materials, stills, utensils, implements, apparatus or excisable article found in such place.

Power to arrest without warrant, to seize article liable to confiscation and to make searches.

52. (1) Any officer of the Excise, Police, or Land Revenue Department, subject to such restrictions as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe, and any other person duly empowered, may—

(a) arrest without warrant any person found committing an offence punishable under section 33, section 34 or section 35 ; and

(b) seize and detain any excisable or other article which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force relating to excise-revenue ; and

(c) detain and search any person upon whom, and any vessel, raft, vehicle, animal, package, receptacle or covering in or upon which he may have reasonable cause to suspect any such article to be.

(2) When any person is accused or reasonably suspected of committing an offence under this Regulation, other than an offence under section 33, section 34 or section 35, and on demand of any such officer as aforesaid refuses to give his name and residence or gives a name and residence which such officer has reason to believe is false, he may be arrested by such officer in order that his name and residence may be ascertained.

Power of Magistrate to issue a warrant.

53. If a Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry (if any) as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that an offence under section 33, section 34 or section 35 has been, is being, or is likely to be committed, he may issue a warrant—

(a) for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe that any excisable article, still, utensil, implement, apparatus or materials which are used for the commission of such offence, or in respect of which such offence has been, is being, or is likely to be committed, are kept or concealed, and

(b) for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have been, to be, or to be likely to be engaged in the commission of any such offence.

Power to search without a warrant.

54. Whenever any Excise-officer not below such rank as the Chief Commissioner, may, by notification, prescribe, has reason to believe that an offence under section 33, section 34 or section 35, has been, is being, or is likely to be committed, and that a search-warrant cannot be obtained without affording the offender an opportunity of escape or of concealing evidence of the offence, he may, after recording the grounds of his belief,—

(a) at any time by day or night enter and search any place and seize anything found therein which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Regulation; and

(b) detain and search and, if he thinks proper, arrest any person found in such place whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of such offence as aforesaid.

Powers of Excise-officers in matters of investigation.

55. (1) Any Excise-officer not below such rank and within such specified area as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, prescribe, may, as regards offences under section 33, section 34 and section 35, exercise the powers conferred on an officer in charge of a police station by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898:

Provided that any such powers shall be subject to such restrictions and modifications (if any) as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe.

(2) For the purposes of section 156 of the said Code the area in regard to which an Excise-officer is empowered under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a police-station, and such officer shall be deemed to be the officer in charge of the station.

(3) Any such officer specially empowered in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner may, without reference to a Magistrate and for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, stop further proceedings against any person concerned or supposed to be concerned in any offence against this Regulation, which he has investigated or which may have been reported to him.

Report by investigating officer.

56. If on an investigation by an Excise-officer empowered under section 55, sub-section (1), it appears that there is sufficient evidence to justify the prosecution of the accused, the investigating officer, unless he proceeds under section 55, sub-section (3), shall submit a report (which shall for the purposes of section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be deemed to be a police-report) to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case and empowered to take cognizance of offences on police-reports.

Report by Excise-Officer

57. Where any Excise-officer below the rank of Collector makes any arrest, seizure or search under this Regulation, he shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report of all the particulars of the arrest, seizure or search to his immediate official superior, and shall, unless bail be accepted under section 59, take or send the person arrested, or the thing seized, with all convenient despatch, to a Magistrate for trial or adjudication.

Arrests, searches, etc., how to be made.

58. Save as in this Regulation otherwise expressly provided, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to arrests, detentions in custody, searches, summonses, warrants of arrest, search-warrants, the production of persons arrested and the disposal of things seized, shall apply, as far as may be, to all action taken in these respects under this Regulation. V of 1898

Security for appearance in case of arrest without warrant.

59. (1) The Chief Commissioner may empower any Excise-officer to release persons on bail.

(2) When a person is arrested under this Regulation otherwise than on warrant by a person or officer who has not authority to release arrested persons on bail, he shall be produced before or forwarded to—

(a) the nearest Excise-officer who has authority to release arrested persons on bail, or

(b) the nearest officer in charge of a police-station,

whoever is nearer.

(3) Whenever any person arrested under this Regulation otherwise than on a warrant is prepared to give bail, and is arrested by or produced in accordance with sub-section (2 before an officer who has authority to release arrested persons on bail, he shall be released upon bail or, at the discretion of the officer releasing him, on his own bond.

(4) The provisions of sections 499 to 502, 513, 514 and 515 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall apply, so far as may be, in every case in which bail is accepted or a bond taken under this section. V of 1898

Cognizance of offences.

60. No Magistrate of the third class, unless he is specially empowered by the District Magistrate in this behalf, shall take cognizance of, or try, any offence under this Regulation.

Limitation of prosecutions.

61. (*1*) No Magistrate shall take cognizance of an offence punishable—

(*a*) under section 36, section 37 or section 38, except on the complaint or report of the Collector or of an Excise-officer authorized by him in this behalf; or

(*b*) under any other section of this Regulation other than section 48, except on his own knowledge or suspicion or on the complaint or report of an Excise or Police officer.

(*2*) Except with the special sanction of the Chief Commissioner, no Magistrate shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Regulation, or any rule or order thereunder unless the prosecution is instituted within six months from the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

62. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Chief Commissioner may make rules—

(*a*) prescribing the powers and duties of Excise-officers;

(*b*) regulating the delegation of any powers by the Excise Commissioner or Collectors under section 7, clause (*g*);

(*c*) declaring in what cases or classes of cases and to what authorities appeals shall lie from orders, whether original or appellate, passed under this Regulation, or under any rule made thereunder, or by what authorities such orders may be revised, and prescribing the time and manner of presenting, and the procedure for dealing with, appeals;

(*d*) regulating the import, export, transport, manufacture, cultivation, collection, possession, supply or storage of any excisable article, and may, by such rules, among other matters,—

(i) regulate the tapping of *tari*-producing trees, the drawing of *tari* from such trees, the marking of the same and the maintenance of such marks,

(ii) declare the process by which spirit shall be denatured and the denaturation of spirit ascertained, and

(iii) cause spirit to be denatured through the agency or under the supervision of his own officers;

(*e*) regulating the periods and localities for which, and the persons or classes of persons to whom, licenses for the wholesale or retail vend of any excisable article may be granted, and regulating the number of such licenses which may be granted in any local area;

(*f*) prescribing the proceedure to be followed and the matters to be ascertained before any license for such vend is granted for any locality;

(*g*) regulating the time, place and manner of payment of any duty or fee;

(*h*) prescribing the authority by which, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which any license, permit or pass shall be granted, and may, by such rules, among other matters,—

(i) fix the period for which any license, permit or pass shall continue in force,

(ii) prescribe the scale of fees or the manner of fixing the fees payable in respect of any privilege, license, permit or pass, or the storing of any excisable article,

(iii) prescribe the amount of security to be deposited by the holders of any license, permit or pass for the performance of the conditions of the same,

(iv) prescribe the accounts to be maintained and the returns to be submitted by license-holders,

(v) prohibit or regulate the transfer of licenses, and

(vi) prescribe the ages under which it shall be unlawful to employ children and to sell or give to children excisable articles;

(*i*) providing for the destruction or other disposal of any excisable article deemed to be unfit for use;

(*j*) regulating the disposal of confiscated articles;

(*k*) regulating the grant of expenses to witnesses and to persons charged with offences under this Regulation and subsequently released or acquitted; and

(*l*) regulating the power of Excise-officers to summon witnesses from from a distance.

Publication of rules and notifications.

63. All rules made under this Regulation shall be published in the local official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

Recovery of Government dues.

64. (*1*) The following moneys, namely,—

(*a*) all excise-revenue,

(*b*) any loss that may accrue when, in consequence of default, a grant has been taken under management by the Collector or has beeen re-sold by him, and

(*c*) all amounts due to the Government by any person on account of any contract relating to the excise-revenue,

may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same, or from his surety (if any), by distress and sale of his movable property, or by any other process for the recovery of land-revenue due from landholders or from farmers of land or their sureties.

(2) When a grant has been taken under management by the Collector, or has been re-sold by him, the Collector may recover, in any manner authorised by sub-section (1), any money due to the defaulter by any lessee or assignee.

Government lien on property of defaulters.

65. In the event of default by any person licensed or holding a lease under this Regulation, all his distillery, brewery or warehouse or shop buildings, fittings or apparatus, and all stocks of exisable articles or materials for the manufacture of the same held in or upon any distillery, brewery, warehouse or shop premises, shall be liable to be attached in satisfaction of any claim for excise-revenue, or in respect of any losses incurred by Government through such default, and to be sold to satisfy such claim which shall be a first charge upon the sale-proceeds.

Recovery of dues by lessee under section 18.

66. Any person to whom a lease has been granted in accordance with the provisions of section 18, may, in a case where sub-letting is not forbidden by the terms of his lease, proceed against any person holding under him for the recovery of any money due in respect of such sub-lease or holding as if it were an arrear of rent recoverable under the law for the time being in force with regard to landlord and tenant:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall affect the right of any such grantee to recover any such money by civil suit.

Power of Local Government to exempt exisable articles from the provisions of the Regulation.

67. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, either wholly or partially and subject to such conditions as he may think fit to prescribe, exempt any excisable article from all or any of the provisions of this Regulation, either throughout the province or in any specified area, or for any specified period or occasion, or as regards specified class of persons.

Protection to persons acting under Regulation.

68. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Regulation.

Limitation of suits.

69. No suit shall lie against the Secretary of State for India in Council or against any Excise-officer in respect of anything done, or alleged to have been done, in pursuance of this Regulation, unless the suit is instituted within six months from the date of the act complained of.

Repeal of enactments.

70. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule, in so far as they are in force in, or have been extended to, the provinces of Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and British Baluchistan, are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 70.*)

ENACTMENT REPEALED.

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1896	XII	The Excise Act, 1896.	So much as has not been repealed.
1906	VII	The Excise (Amendment) Act, 1906.	The whole.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 4th January 1915.

No. 21-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, clause (*b*), of the Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), and in supersession of the revised Home Department notification no. 938-C., dated the 10th February 1914, on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to specify the offences under the laws mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, being offences punishable under the said laws with imprisonment, as offences for the abetment or commission of or attempt to commit which, juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping in accordance with the provisions of the said section.

SCHEDULE.

General Acts.

1. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), section 34.

2. The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867), sections 4, 13 and 15.

3. The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), section 24.

4. The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 (VIII of 1873), section 70, clauses (1) and (2).

5. Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), section 9.

6. The Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), sections 25, 32 and 62, and rules made under section 41, for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.

7. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), sections 19, 20, 22 and 23.

8 The Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), sections 9 and 10.

9. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), sections 24 and 25.

10. The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), sections 126, 127, 128 and 129.

11. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), sections 3, 4 and 5.

12. The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), section 42.

13. The Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), sections 45, 46, 48, 49 and 51.

14. The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (IV of 1897), sections 4 and 5.

15. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), sections 27 and 28.

16. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), sections 61, 62 and 68.

17. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), section 16.

18. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), section 40.

19. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), section 22 (i).

20. The Cantonment Code, 1912, section 67 (i).

LOCAL ACTS.

Madras.

1. The Madras District Police Act, 1859 (XXIV of 1859), section 47.

2. The Madras Forest Act, 1882 (V of 1882), sections 21, 28 and 50 and rules made under sections 26 and 35, for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.

3. The Madras Abkari Act, 1886 (I of 1886), sections 55 and 58.

4. The Madras City Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), sections 46, 53, 64, 65, 67, 68, 71, 72 and 75.

5. The Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889 (III of 1889), sections 3, 5 and 7.

6. The Madras Salt Act, 1889 (IV of 1889), section 74.

Bombay.

1. The Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (V of 1878), sections 43 and 48.

2 The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 (IV of 1887), sections 5 and 12.

3. The Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (IV of 1890), sections 62, 70 and 71.

4. The City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay Act IV of 1902), section 122.

Bengal.

1. The Bengal Embankment Act, 1855 (XXXII of 1855), sections 16 and 17.

2. The Howrah Offences Act, 1857 (XXI of 1857), section XX.

3. The Calcutta Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act IV of 1866), section 68.

4. The Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act II of 1866), section 41.

7. The Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867 (II of 1867), sections 4, 11 and 13.

6. The Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876 (III of 1876), section 93.

7. The Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (II of 1882), section 77.

8. The Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (V of 1909), sections 46 and 52.

United Provinces.

1. The United Provinces Excise Act, 1910 (IV of 1910), sections 60, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), and 63.

Punjab.

1. The Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900 (II of 1900), section 19.

2. The Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (Punjab Act I of 1914), section 61, sub-section (1), clauses (*a*) and (*c*), and sub-section (2), clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*).

Burma.

1. The Burma Gambling Act, 1899 (I of 1899), sections 10, 11, 12 and 13.

2. The Rangoon Police Act, 1899 (Burma Act IV of 1899), sections 30, 31 and 42.

3. The Burma Forest Act, 1902 (IV of 1902), section 55, clause (*b*).

MEDICAL.

The 11th January 1915.

No. 168-C.—The services of Captain H. A. H. Robson, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd September 1914.

2. The Home Department Notification No. 959, dated the 12th October 1914, is hereby cancelled.

POLICE.

The 14th January 1915.

No. 204-C.—The services of Mr. F. S. A. Slocock, C.I.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces with effect from the 19th January 1914.

The 15th January 1915.

No. 226-C.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police with effect from the date on which they assume charge of their duties:—

Captain G. D. Wright, 98th Infantry.

Lieutenant R. G. Nairne, 61st Pioneers.

PUBLIC.

The 15th January 1915.

No. 232-C.—The following Warrant, which has received the Royal Sign Manual and which assigns to the Comptroller and Auditor-General a higher position in the table of precedence than was assigned to him in the Warrant of the 10th December 1898, is published for general information in modification of the Home Department notification no. 328, dated the 10th February 1899 :—

George V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come :

Whereas it has been represented unto Us that it is advisable that the rank and precedence of the Comptroller and Auditor-General as laid down by Our Royal Warrant, dated the 10th December 1898, regulating the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies shall be altered.

We do hereby declare that it is Our will and pleasure that the Comptroller and Auditor-General in lieu of the thirty-first position hitherto held by him in the table laid down in Our said recited Warrant shall henceforth be placed between the eighteenth and nineteenth positions in the said table. And further that those officers and persons hitherto holding the nineteenth to the thirtieth positions in the said table shall henceforth hold the twentieth to the thirty-first positions in the said table.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this sixth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fifth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

(Sd.) CREWE.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 9th January 1915.

No. 210-C.—The undermentioned officers who have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Forest Department are appointed to be Assistant Conservators of Forests with effect from the dates specified against their names and are posted to the provinces named below :—

Mr. B. R. Wood, United Provinces, 20th November 1914 (forenoon).

Mr. A. F. Dickson, Burma, 16th December 1914 (forenoon).

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 15th January 1915.

No. 27.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is published for general information.

Tour programme of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta during January and February 1915.

Date.	Day of the week.	Station.	Standard time.
16 January	Saturday	Dep. Calcutta	20-6
		Arr. Khargpur	21-51
17 „	Sunday		
19 „	Tuesday	Dep. Khargpur	12-0
		Arr. Midnapore	12-22
20 „	Wednesday	Dep. Midnapore	13-45
		Arr. Balasore	17-45
21 „	Thursday	Dep. *Balasore*	7-28
		Arr. Khurda Road	14-38
22 „	Friday	Dep. Khurda Road	14-53
		Arr. Puri	16-18
23 „	Saturday	Dep. Puri	11·5
		Arr. *Cuttack*	13·55
24 „	Sunday	Dep. Cuttack	21-24
25 „	Monday	Arr. Calcutta	6-28
29 „	Friday	Dep. Calcutta	17-13
30 „	Saturday	Arr. Barisal	10-0
31 „	Sunday		
1 February	Monday	Dep. *Barisal*	17-30
2 „	Tuesday	Arr. Calcutta	11-15

Letters may be addressed to the Stations marked in italics. Matters of a routine nature requiring immediate attention should be addressed to the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta, St. John's Parsonage, Calcutta.

SANITARY.

The 15th January 1914.

No. 64.—Dr. K. R. Krishnaswami Iyengar, M.B., Ch. B., is appointed to the Bacteriological Department on probation for two years with effect from the 26th November 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 12th January 1915.

No. 237-D.—Captain N. E. Reilly, of the Political Department, on recall from leave, is attached to the Peshawar District, with effect from the 19th December 1914.

No. 241-D.—Mr. W. P. Barton, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 2nd January 1915

The 14th January 1915.

No. 276-D.—The services of the undermentioned officer of the Political Department of the Government of India are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department :—

Captain G. D. Ogilvie, Second Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad.

No. 280-D.—The undermentioned officer whose services have been replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, is confirmed in the Political Department of the Government of India :—

Captain H. C. Finnis.

No. 292-D.—Captain C. G. Crosthwaite, of the Political Department, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, with effect from the 1st January 1915.

No. 90-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1094-W., dated the 17th December 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

Despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople summarising events leading up to rupture of relations with Turkey, and reply thereto.

London, November 20, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report on the circumstances which preceded and accompanied my departure from Constantinople on the 1st November.

On my return to my post on the 16th August, a fortnight after the outbreak of the European war, the situation was already such as to give ground for the apprehension that Turkey would be driven by Germany sooner or later to take part in it as her ally. The Ottoman army, under the supreme command of Enver Pasha, who was entirely in German hands, had been mobilised, and although the Government had declared their intention of preserving their neutrality, they had taken no proper steps to ensure its maintenance. They had, on the contrary, jeopardised their ability to do so by the admission of the German warships "Goeben" and Breslau" into the Dardanelles on the 10th August. Events have confirmed what I and my French and Russian colleagues constantly impressed upon the Grand Vizier and other Ministers at the time, that so long as the German Admiral and crews remained on board the German warships, the German Government were masters of the situation, and were in a position to force the hand of the Turkish Government if at any given moment it suited them to do so.

So far as the Grand Vizier was concerned, the warning fell upon deaf ears, and it was at no time possible to persuade His Highness to admit that he would not be able to control developments to which he was himself opposed and which had not the approval of the whole Government It is quite possible that he was sincere in this conviction, but he was fully alive to the precarious nature of his own position and to the fact that any real attempt on his part to run counter to the policy of Enver Pasha and the military authorities would have meant his elimination. This event would have brought

matters to a head at once, which would have been contrary to the policy of the allied Powers of postponing for as long as possible, if they were unable to avert altogether, the intervention of Turkey in the war, with the vast and complicated issues involved in the raising of the Eastern question, so that my rôle and that of my French and Russian colleagues, with whom I acted in complete accord throughout, was necessarily restricted to one of remonstrance and to an endeavour to expose and defeat the German intrigues.

In pursuance of a long-prepared policy, the greatest pressure was at once exercised by Germany to force Turkey into hostilities. German success in the European war was said to be assured. The perpetual menace to Turkey from Russia might, it was suggested, be averted by a timely alliance with Germany and Austria. Egypt might be recovered for the Empire. India and other Moslem countries represented as groaning under Christian rule might be kindled into a flame of infinite possibilities for the Caliphate of Constantinople. Turkey would emerge from the war the one great Power of the East, even as Germany would be the one great Power of the West. Such was the substance of German misrepresentations. It is a matter of common consent that Enver Pasha, dominated by a quasi-Napoleonic ideal, by political Pan-Islamism, and by a conviction of the superiority of the German arms, was from the first a strong partisan of the German alliance. How far his several colleagues and other directing spirits outside the Ministry entered into his views is to some extent a matter of speculation; but it may be taken as certain that the Sultan, the Heir Apparent, the Grand Vizier, Djavid Bey, a majority of the Ministry, and a considerable section of the Committee of Union and Progress were opposed to so desperate an adventure as war with the allies. At what moment Talaat Bey, the most powerful civilian in the Cabinet and the most conspicuous of the Committee leaders, finally threw in his lot with the war party cannot be ascertained precisely. His sympathies were undoubtedly with them from the beginning, but the part which he actually played in the earlier stages is shrouded in mystery. I have reason to think that for some time he may have thought it possible, by steering a middle course, to postpone a decision until it was clearer what would be the result of the European war; and he may well have been anxious to gain time and to secure in exchange for Turkeys's adhesion to the German cause something more solid than promises. These were tendered, indeed, on a lavish scale, but I am not aware that they were given in a form which could be considered binding. It is certain in any case that Talaat Bey's hesitations were overcome, and that he had definitely joined the conspiracy to bring about war this autumn some three weeks before the crisis was precipitated.

Whatever the views of individual Ministers or others may have been, the Turkish Government made no effort to emancipate themselves from German influence or to stem the tide of its progress. The material hold established by the introduction of the two German ships was on the contrary allowed to be strengthened. Not only did these ships remain under effective German control, but a strong German element was imported into the remainder of the fleet, even before the British naval mission, which had been reduced to impotence by order of the Minister of Marine, had been recalled by His Majesty's Government. Large numbers of Germans were imported from Germany as unostentatiously as possible, to be employed in the forts of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and at other crucial points. Numerous German merchant vessels, of which the most important were the "Corcovado" and the "General," served as bases of communication and as auxiliaries to what had become, in effect, a German Black Sea Fleet. Secret communications with the German General Staff were established at the outbreak of the war by means of the wireless apparatus of the "Corcovado," which was anchored opposite the German Embassy at Therapia, and which was continuously used for this among other purposes throughout the whole period under review, in spite of my urgent representations and those of my French and Russian colleagues. Other German ships played with the Turkish flag as they pleased, in order to facilitate their voyages or cloak their real character while in port, and a department was constituted at the German Embassy for the purpose of requisitioning supplies for the use of the German Government and their ships. All these things were tolerated by a complaisant Turkish Government, who appeared to be indifferent to the incessant encroachments on their sovereignty if not to welcome them.

On land, the officers of the German military mission displayed a ubiquitous activity. Their supremacy at the Ministry of War, combined with the close co-operation which existed between them and the Militarist party, made it easy to fortify an already strong position. Acting in conjunction with other less accredited agents of their own nationality, they were the main organisers of those military preparations in Syria which so directly menaced Egypt, and which became a serious source of preoccupation and a constant theme of my remonstrances.

The evidence of these preparations became daily more convincing. Emissaries of Enver Pasha were present on the frontier, bribing and organising the Bedouins. Warlike stores were despatched south, and battalions of regular troops were posted at Rafah, whilst the Syrian and Mosul army corps were held in readiness to move south at short notice. The Syrian towns were full of German officers, who were provided with large sums of money for suborning the local chiefs. As an illustration of the thoroughness of the German preparations, I was credibly informed that orders were given to obtain estimates for the making of Indian military costumes at Aleppo in order to simulate the appearance of British Indian Troops. Under directions from the Central Government the civil authorities of the Syrian coast towns removed all their archives and ready money to the interior, and Moslem families were warned to leave to avoid the consequences of bombardment by the British fleet. The Khedive himself was a party to the conspiracy, and arrangements were actually made with the German Embassy for his presence with a military expedition across the frontier.

However difficult it would have been for the Ottoman Government to regain their control over the armed forces of the State after the arrival of the "Goeben" and "Breslau," the insidious

campaign carried on with their encouragement by means of the press, the preachers in the mosques, and the pamphleteers, is evidence that its most powerful members were in sympathy with the anti-British movement. I had, indeed, actual proof of the inspiration by Talaat Bey and Djemal Pasha of articles directed against Great Britain. Every agency which could be used to stimulate public opinion in favour of Germany and to inflame it against the allies was set at work with the connivance, and often with the co-operation, of the Turkish authorities. All the Turkish newspapers in Constantinople became German organs; they glorified every real or imaginary success of Germany or Austria; they minimised everything favourable to the allies.

The enclosures in an earlier despatch will have shown to what depths of scurrility some of the more corrupt and unbridled of them descended in their onslaughts on Great Britain, and how unequally the censors of the press held the balance when exercising their practically unlimited powers. The provincial papers were no less enthusiastically pro-German; the semi-official telegraphic agency, which is practically worked by the Ministry of the Interior, was placed at the disposal of German propaganda. Through these agencies unlimited use was made of Turkey's one concrete and substantial grievance against Great Britain as distinguished from other European Powers, that is, the detention of the "Sultan Osman" and the "Reshadie" at the beginning of the European war. Other grievances, older and less substantial, were raked out of the past; and the indictment of Great Britain and her allies was completed by a series of inventions and distortions of the truth designed to represent them as the enemy, not merely of Turkey, but of the whole of Islam. Attacks of the latter kind became especially frequent in the latter half of October, and were undoubtedly directly inspired by Germany. My urgent representations to the Grand Vizier and to Talaat Bey, both verbal and written, had hardly even a temporary effect in checking this campaign.

It may seem strange that, thus equipped and thus abetted, those who sought to involve Turkey in the European war failed so long to achieve their object. The reasons were manifold. As I have already indicated, the party which stood for neutrality contained men who, lacking though they were in any material means of enforcing their views, could not easily be ignored. By whatever various routes they may have been arrived at, the ideas of these men coincided with a body of less sophisticated and hardly articulate opinion which, however wounded by England's action in preventing delivery of the "Sultan Osman" and the "Reshadie," could still not reconcile itself to a war with England and France. In my despatch of the 22nd September I had the honour to report how frankly and how emphatically the Sultan himself voiced this feeling in conversation with me. There can be little doubt that the Grand Vizier exercised what influence he had in favour of neutrality. Djavid Bey, the Minister of Finance, whose influence in favour of neutrality was of weight as representing the Jewish element, and whose arguments in favour of peace were supported by the fact that Turkey was already absolutely bankrupt, and not in a position to embark upon war with the allies, became towards the end so formidable an obstacle to the fulfilment of the German plan that instructions were sent from Berlin to force his resignation.

Again, seriously convinced as most prominent Turks appear to have been of the ultimate success of Germany, their confidence could not but be a little dashed by the actual course of events in the two main theatres of war; and the more thoughtful realized that even in the event of Germany being victorious, the fact of Turkey having fought by her side would not necessarily ensure any advantage to the Ottoman Empire. As for the Germans themselves, it was true, as I have said, that they could at any moment force Turkey to march with them, but to do so before every means of suasion had proved useless would obviously not have been politic. It was clearly only in the last resort that the Monarch whom Pan-Islamic pro-Germans acclaimed as the hope of Islam, and whom the devout in some places had been taught to regard as hardly distinguishable from a true believer, would run the risk of scandalising the Moslem world, whom he hoped to set ablaze to the undoing of England, Russia, and France, by using the guns of the "Goeben" to force the hands of the Sultan-Caliph. But the factor which more than any other delayed the realisation of the German plans, and which enabled me and my French and Russian colleagues to protract the crisis until they could only be realized in such a way as to open the eyes of the Moslem world to the real nature of the conspiracy, was the inherent tendency of Turkish statesmen to procrastinate, in the hope that by playing off one side against the other they might gain more in the long run.

However slender the chances in our favour, it was obviously my duty, in conjunction with my French and Russian colleagues, to support and encourage by all possible means those forces which were obscurely striving for the preservation of peace.

If this policy necessarily involved the acceptance of acts on the part of the Ottoman Government which, in ordinary circumstances, would have called for more than remonstrance and the reservation of our rights, and which it would have been easy to make the occasion of a rupture of relations, the patience displayed by the allies was justified by the results achieved.

Although unsuccessful in averting war, two objects of main importance were gained by delaying its commencement. On the one hand, the allied Powers are now in a position to deal with the problem with a freer hand, and, on the other, Germany has been forced to show her cards and to act independently of a majority of the Turkish Cabinet.

Under the stress of events in the main theatre of the war, and owing to the vital necessity of providing a diversion in the Near East, Germany was constrained to intensify still further their pressure on the Turks. During the first three weeks of October their pressure took yet another form, and a new weight was cast into the scale by the importation into Constantinople, with every circumstance of secrecy, of large quantities of bullion consigned to the German Ambassador and delivered under military guard at the Deutsche Bank. The total amount was estimated at some 4,000,000*l*. This sum was far

more than was necessary for the maintenance of the German military and naval establishments, and I have every reason to believe that a definite arrangement was arrived at between the Germans and a group of Ministers, including Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and Djemal Pasha, that Turkey should declare war as soon as the financial provision should have attained a stated figure. My information establishes the fact that a climax was reached about the middle of the third week in October, when it had been decided to confront the Grand Vizier with the alternative of complicity or resignation, and that only the Russian successes on the Vistula, or some other more obscure cause, prevented this plan from being carried out.

Whatever the exact history of the first three weeks of October, it is certain that on or about the 26th of that month the German conspirators realised that the pace must be forced by still more drastic measures than they had yet used, and that any further attempts to win over the Grand Vizier and the Turkish Government as a whole to their ideas and to induce them to declare war would be useless. On that afternoon an important meeting of Committee leaders was held, at which Enver Pasha was present, but which only decided to send Halil Bey, the President of the Chamber, on a mission to Berlin. In the circles in which this decision became known it was regarded as a partial triumph for the Peace party, and as a fresh attempt to gain time for the sake either of mere procrastination or of securing more concrete offers from Germany. Be that as it may, Halil Bey never left on his mission, and it is believed that its abandonment was due to a more than usually blunt hint from the German representative in Constantinople. Whilst Constantinople generally was comforting itself with the reflection that nothing could well happen until after the four days' Bairam festival, beginning on the 30th October, two events of capital importance occurred.

On the morning of the 29th I received intelligence from Egypt of the incursion into the Sinai peninsula of an armed body of 2,000 Bedouins, who had occupied the wells of Magdaba, and whose objective was an attack upon the Suez Canal. On learning this news I at once proceeded to the Yali of the Grand Vizier, to acquaint him of the serious consequences which must ensue if the expedition were not at once recalled. His Highness received the intelligence with every appearance of surprise. He emphatically disclaimed all knowledge of it, and gave me the most solemn assurance that if the facts were as stated he would at once issue orders for the withdrawal of the invading party. He assured me once more that nothing was further from the intention of the Government than war with Great Britain. It was unthinkable, he said, that an expedition of this kind could have been organised by any member of the Government; and he felt certain that if anything of the kind had occurred, it could only have been a raid by irresponsible Bedouins. I told his Highness that I feared that he deceived himself. I reminded him of the various occasions on which he had given me similar assurances, and of the negative results of the instructions which he had given on previous occasions. I warned him of the disastrous consequences to the Ottoman Empire of a crisis which could not now be long postponed unless he and the friends of peace were prepared to take some serious stand against the conspiracy of which I was fully cognisant, to involve it irretrievably in the general war. On this, as on every occasion of my interviews with the Grand Vizier, I was impressed with his inability to realise the facts or to disabuse himself of the conviction, in spite of his many unfortunate experiences, that he would be able, in a really serious crisis, to exert his authority with effect.

The second event of capital importance was the attack on Odessa and other Russian ports in the Black Sea on the morning of the same day, the 29th October. It is now certain that the actual orders for these attacks were given by the German admiral on the evening of the 27th October, but it was not until after they had actually taken place, that is, on the afternoon of the 29th October, when news of the raid on Odessa was telegraphed to me direct by Mr. Consul General Roberts, that my Russian and French colleagues and myself realised that the die had actually been cast and the crisis that we had so long feared and striven to avert had occurred. Immediately on receiving the news M. Bompard and I called on M. de Giers and decided to ask for authority from our respective Governments to confront the Porte with the alternative of rupture or dismissal of the German naval and military missions. On the morning of the 30th, however, I learnt from my Russian colleague that he had received instructions from his Government immediately to ask for his passports. He had written to the Grand Vizier to ask for an interview, which His Highness had begged him to postpone until the following day owing to indisposition. The instructions of my Russian colleague being in a categorical form, he had therefore been constrained to address a note to the Grand Vizier demanding his passports; and I and my French colleague, acting on the instructions with which the Ambassadors of the allied Powers had at my suggestion already been furnished to leave Constantinople simultaneously, should any one of them be compelled to ask for his passports, owing either to a Turkish declaration of war or to some intolerable act of hostility, decided without further delay to write to the Grand Vizier and ask in our turn for interviews to enable us to carry out these instructions. In view of His Highness's indisposition we had not expected to be received that day, but a few hours later the Grand Vizier sent us word that he would, nevertheless, be glad to see us, and notwithstanding the excuse which he had made earlier in the day he received the Russian Ambassador also in the course of the afternoon. My interview with the Grand Vizier partly coincided with that of M. de Giers, and preceded that of M. Bompard. It was of a painful description. His Highness convinced me of his sincerity in disclaiming all knowledge of or participation in the events which had led to the rupture, and entreated me to believe that the situation was even now not irretrievable. I replied that the time had passed for assurances. The crisis which I had predicted to His Highness at almost every interview which I had had with him since my return had actually occurred, and unless some adequate satisfaction were immediately given by the dismissal of the German missions, which could alone prevent the recurrence of attempts upon Egyptian territory and attacks on Russia, war with the allies was inevitable. My Russian colleague had already demanded his passports, and I must, in

pursuance of the instructions I had received, follow the same course. The Grand Vizier again protested that even now he could undo what the War party had done without his knowledge or consent. In reply to the doubt which I expressed as to the means at his disposal, he said that he had on his side moral forces which could not but triumph, and that he meant to fight on to the end. He did not, indeed, hint at a possibility of immediately dismissing the German mission, but he informed me that there was to be a meeting of the Council at his house that evening, when he would call upon his colleagues to support him in his determination to avert war with the allied Powers.

The Council was duly held, and, as he had predicted, the majority of the Ministers supported the Grand Vizier, who made a strong appeal in favour of peace, and was seconded by Djavid Bey. But the powerlessness of the Sultan's Ministers to do more than vote in the Council Chamber was evident. The question of dismissing the German naval officers was discussed, but no decision to do so was taken, and no Minister ventured even to propose the expulsion of the military mission. In the interval the War party had sealed their resolution to go forward, by publishing a communiqué in which it was stated that the first acts of hostility in the Black Sea had come from the Russian side. Untrue and grotesque as it was, this invention succeeded in deceiving many of the public.

It is not possible to establish by proof which of the Ministers had pre-knowledge of the German admiral's *coup*, but it may be regarded as certain that Enver Pasha was aware of it, and highly probable that Talaat Bey was also an accomp ice.

The story of a Russian provocation was plainly an afterthought, and if the official report of the Russian Government were not sufficient to disprove it, I could produce independent evidence to show that the orders to begin hostilities were given at the mouth of the Bosphorus on the evening of the 27th October, as the result of a conspiracy hatched between the German representatives in Constantinople and a small and unscrupulous Turkish faction.

My Russian colleague left Constantinople without incident on the evening of the 31st October. My own departure was eventually arranged for the following evening, when I left for Dedeagatch, accompanied by my staff of sixty officials and their families, the British advisers in the service of the Turkish Government and some other British subjects also travelled with me. My French colleague and his staff left by the same train.

Owing to the wanton refusal of the military authorities at the last moment to allow the departure of a great number of British and French subjects who were to have left by an earlier train than that which had been placed at my disposal, the station was for some hours the scene of indescribable confusion and turmoil.

My protests and those of the French Ambassador were disregarded, and after protracted discussion, we agreed to leave matters in the hands of the United States Ambassador, who undertook to use all his influence to procure the departure of our fellow subjects on the following day. The "sous-chef de protocole" of the Sublime Porte and the "chef de cabinet particulier" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were sent to bid farewell to M Bompard and myself at the railway station, and two Secretaries of the Political Department of the Ministry accompanied us to the frontier.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the assistance which I have received from Mr. Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador. During the last two days especially the difficulties arising out of the abnormality of the situation would have been immeasurably greater had it not been for his invaluable help and his untiring efforts on behalf of myself and my staff. We are heavily indebted not only to Mr. Morgenthau himself, but to every member of the United States Embassy. It is entirely owing to their exertions that the British and French subjects who were detained at the station on the night of my departure were allowed to leave on the following evening.

Before concluding this despatch I desire also to place on record my sense of the cheerful courage displayed by the British community in Constantinople, as well as in other towns, during the whole of this trying period. A large proportion of them have suffered severely in their business from the instability of the situation in Turkey. Many have suffered heavily and more directly by the military requisitions which from the beginning of August were carried out in an inconceivably arbitrary manner. By the suppression of the Capitulations all saw themselves deprived at a moment's notice of the secular privileges which had hitherto secured the persons and the property of foreigners against caprice and injustice. But they have one and all faced these adversities with a reasonable and manly fortitude.

Shortly after my return to my post, I recommended those British subjects who applied to me for advice to send home, when opportunity offered, those members of their families who had no particular reason to stay in the country.

A certain number left during the autumn, and many have left since. Those who have chosen to stay, or who have not been in a position to leave, remain under the protection of the United States Ambassador. As regards the British community at Bagdad, I instructed the acting British consul-general at Bagdad, early in October, to charter a steamer for the conveyance to the coast of any British subjects who might wish to leave. A large number of British and British-Indian subjects availed themselves of this opportunity.

I cannot conclude this report without calling your attention to the zeal shown by the junior members of my staff, including Mr. Ovey, Lord Gerald Wellesley, Mr. Charles Lister, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Astell, and by Mr. Fuller, Archivisit to His Majesty's Embassy, in the performance of their duties in the Chancery, as well as to the able and conscientious work of the members of the Dragomanate and consulate-general.

The Chancery was greatly assisted by the voluntary help kindly offered to them by Judge Cator, the Rev. Canon Whitehouse, Chaplain to His Majesty's Embassy, and by Dr. Clemow, Physician to His Majesty's Embassy, as well as by Mr. Weakley, Commercial Attaché.

I need not do more than refer to the work of Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe Owen, Military Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy, whose information respecting the military preparations was often obtained with considerable difficulty.

I should like to place on record my high appreciation of the conduct of His Majesty's consular officers throughout the Ottoman Empire during the whole period of the crisis. They one and all performed their often difficult duties with zeal and discretion. I was especially indebted to Mr. Cumberbatch, His Majesty's consul-general at Beirut, Mr. Heathcote Smith, acting British consul-general at Smyrna, and to Mr. Palmer, vice-consul at the Dardanelles, for the valuable information which they supplied

I would wish to bring to your particular notice the services rendered by Mr. Ryan, Acting First Dragoman of His Majesty's Embassy. His ability, knowledge of Turkey, sound judgment and untiring industry, were of invaluable assistance to me, and are deserving of your special commendation.

I have, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

No. 2.*

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

Foreign Office. December 4, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 20th ultimo, in which you summarise the events since your return to your post on the 16th August last until your departure on the 1st November.

I have read with great appreciation and pleasure of the invaluable assistance rendered to your Excellency in the difficult circumstances of your departure by the United States Ambassador and every member of the United States Embassy, and I have already requested the United States Government to convey to Mr. Morgenthau the most sincere thanks of His Majesty's Government for the valuable services rendered by His Excellency on that occasion, and subsequently in helping the British community to leave Constantinople.

I have also been much gratified to receive your Excellency's testimony of the cheerful courage of the British community in Turkey under exceptionally trying circumstances, and I have noted with great satisfaction your Excellency's appreciation of the valuable services of the embassy and consulate staff, and of the members of His Majesty's consular service throughout the Ottoman Empire.

I desire also to convey to your Excellency my high sense of the marked ability, patience, and discretion shown by your Excellency in carrying out, in the face of great difficulties, the policy of His Majesty's Government. War was eventually forced by wanton and unprovoked hostilities of the Turkish fleet under German inspiration and orders, but it was the desire of His Majesty's Government to avoid a rupture with Turkey; and your Excellency rightly directed all your efforts to encourage those influences at Constantinople that were moderate and reasonable. To your efforts it was at any rate in some degree due that the inevitable catastrophe did not occur sooner.

I am, &c.,

No. 91-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 90-W., dated the 14th January 1915, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

Diplomatic correspondence respecting the war published by the French Government.

CHAPTER I.

WARNINGS (1913).

No. 1.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin to M. Jonnart, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, March 17, 1913.

OUR naval and military attachés are sending to their respective Ministers reports on the new German military law. I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of Your Excellency to these important documents.

The consideration of the financial expedients by which Germany intends to provide for these military measures is the sole cause of the delay in the publication of the definite proposals of the Government. In spite of the patriotism with which the rich classes affect to accept the sacrifices asked of them, they are none the less, particularly the business circles, dissatisfied with the financial measures which have been announced, and they feel that a compulsory levy imposed in times of peace creates a formidable precedent for the future. On the other hand, the Federal Governments have strongly opposed an innovation which grants to the Empire resources derived from direct taxation. Hitherto, taxation of this kind has been reserved to the Federal States, and the latter see in the surrender of this principle a new declaration of the corporate unity (*personalité*) of the Empire, constituting a distinct diminution of their own sovereign power.

However this may be, in increasing the strength of the German army the Empire desires to leave nothing to chance in the event of a possible crisis.

The German changes have produced a result unexpected by that country, *viz.*, the proposal of the Government of the Republic to re-establish the three years' service, and the manly determination with which this proposal has been welcomed in France. The surprise occasioned by these proposals has been utilized by the Imperial Government for the purpose of insisting on the absolute necessity of an increase of German military strength the German proposals are represented as a reply to our own. The reverse is the case, since the immense military effort which France is undertaking is but the consequence of German initiative.

The Imperial Government is constantly rousing patriotic sentiment. Every day the Emperor delights to revive memories of 1813. Yesterday evening a military tattoo went through the streets of Berlin, and speeches were delivered in which the present situation was compared to that of a hundred years ago. The trend of public opinion will find an echo in the speeches which will be delivered next month in the Reichstag, and I have reason to fear that the Chancellor himself will be forced to allude in his statements to the relations of France and Germany. It was of course to be expected that national patriotism would be worked up just when fresh sacrifices are being required, but to compare the present time to 1813 is to misuse an historical analogy. If, to-day, there is anything corresponding to the movement which a hundred years ago roused Germans to fight the man of genius who aspired to universal dominion, it is in France that such a counterpart would have to be sought, since the French nation seeks but to protect itself against the domination of force.

Nevertheless, it is true that the state of public opinion in both countries makes the situation grave.

JULES CAMBON.

ENCLOSURE I.

Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Serret, Military Attaché to the Embassy of the French Republic at Berlin to M. Étienne, Minister of War.

Berlin, March 15, 1913.

THE patriotic movement which has manifested itself in France has caused real anger in certain circles.

I do not, indeed, mean to say that the virulent article in the *Kolnische Zeitung* is the expression of prevalent opinion. It is rather the angry outburst of an impulsive journalist, which has been immediately disavowed by the Government.

However, in spite of its want of good manners the article in the *Kolnische Zeitung* cannot be disregarded; several important newspapers have approved of its substance, if not of its form, and it appears to express a real feeling, a latent anger.

It is interesting to note this fact, because it throws very vivid light on the meaning of the present armaments.

For some time now it has been quite a common thing to meet people who declare that the military plans of France are extraordinary and unjustified. In a drawing room a member of the Reichstag who is not a fanatic, speaking of the three years' service in France, went so far as to say, "It is a provocation; we will not allow it." More moderate persons, military and civil, glibly voice the opinion that France with her forty million inhabitants has no right to compete in this way with Germany.

To sum up, people are angry, and this anger is not caused by the shrieking of certain French papers, to which soberminded people pay little attention. It is a case of vexation. People are angry at realising that in spite of the enormous effort made last year, continued and even increased this year, it will probably not be possible this time to outrun France completely.

To outdistance us since we neither will nor can be allied with her, is Germany's real aim. I cannot insist too much on the fact that the impending legislation, which French public opinion is too apt to consider as a spontaneous outburst, is but the inevitable and expected consequence of the law of June 1912.

This law, while creating two new army corps, had deliberately, according to German fashion, left regiments and other large units incomplete. It was evident that there would be no long delay in filling in the gaps * The Balkan crisis, coming just at the right moment, furnished a wonderful opportunity for exploiting the centenary of the War of Liberation, and obtaining with greater ease sacrifices through the memory of those made in days gone by, and that too at a time when Germany was opposed to France.

In order to show clearly the genesis of this military programme, I beg to recall what was written by my predecessor Colonel Pelle a year ago, when the law of 1912 was published:

"We are discovering every day how deep and lasting are the feelings of injured pride and revenge provoked against us by the events of last year.

"The Treaty of the 4th November 1911 has proved a complete disillusion.

"The feeling is the same in all parties. All Germans, even the Socialists, bear us a grudge for having taken away their share in Morocco.

"It seemed, a year or so ago, as if the Germans had set out to conquer the world They considered themselves so strong that no one would dare to oppose them. Limitless possibilities were opening out for German manufactures, German trade, German expansion.

"Needless to say, these ideas and ambitions have not disappeared to-day. Germany always requires outlets for commercial and colonial expansion. They consider that they are entitled to them, because their population is increasing every day, because the future belongs to them. They consider us, with our forty million inhabitants, as a second rate power.

"In the crisis of 1911, however, this second rate power successfully withstood them, and the Emperor and the Government gave way. Public opinion has forgiven neither them nor us. *People are determined that such a thing shall never happen again.*"

And at the moment when the second and formidable part of the programme is about to be realised, when German military strength is on the point of acquiring that final superiority which, should the occasion arise, would force us to submit to humiliation or destruction, France suddenly refuses to abdicate, and shews, as Renan said, "her eternal power of renaissance and resurrection." The disgust of Germany can well be understood.

Of course the Government points to the general situation in Europe and speaks of the "Slav Peril." As far as I can see, however, public opinion really seems indifferent to this "Peril," and yet it has accepted with a good grace, if not with welcome, the enormous burdens of these two successive laws.

On the 10th March last, being the centenary of the *levée en masse* of Germany against France, in spite of a downpour of rain, a huge crowd surged to the military parade in front of the Schloss, in the middle of the Tiergarten, in front of the statues of Queen Louise and Frederick William III. which were surrounded by heaps of flowers.

These anniversaries, recalling as they do the fight with France, will be repeated the whole year through. In 1914 there will be a centenary of the first campaign in France, the first entry of the Prussians into Paris.

To sum up, if public opinion does not actually point at France, as does the *Kolnische Zeitung*, we are in fact, and shall long remain the nation aimed at. Germany considers that for our forty millions of inhabitants our place in the sun is really too large.

* The problem which is set us to-day would, therefore, only be set again a few years later, and in a much more acute fashion, since the decrease of our contingents is continually lowering the numb r of our effectives on a peace footing.

Germans wish for peace—so they keep on proclaiming, and the Emperor more than anyone—but they do not understand peace as involving either mutual concessions or a balance of armaments. They want to be feared and they are at present engaged in making the necessary sacrifices. If on some occasion their national vanity is wounded, the confidence which the country will feel in the enormous superiority of its army will be favourable to an explosion of national anger, in the face of which the moderation of the Imperial Government will perhaps be powerless.

It must be emphasized again that the Government is doing everything to increase patriotic sentiment by celebrating with eclat all the various anniversaries of 1813.

The trend of public opinion would result in giving a war a more or less national character. By whatever pretext Germany should justify the European conflagration, nothing can prevent the first decisive blows being struck at France.

ENCLOSURE II.

M. de Faramond, Naval Attaché to the French Embassy at Berlin, to M. Baudin, Minister of Marine.

Berlin, March 15, 1913.

IN reporting on the examination of the Naval Budget by the Financial Committee of the Reichstag, I said that no Naval law would be introduced this year having as its object an increase of the fleet, and that the whole of the military effort would be directed against us.

Although the new Bill, having for its object the increase of the German effectives, has not yet been presented to the Reichstag, we know that it deals with "an increase of military strength of immense scope" to use the expression of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*.

The official newspapers have also referred to the military proposal in terms which enable us to consider the communiqué of the *Lokal Anzeiger* as accurate.

The German effectives reach at the present moment 730,000 men. We are, therefore, entitled to conclude that on the 1st October 1914, the Imperial army will be raised to a figure not far removed from 860,000.

The importance of this figure would not be so great if the provisions of the proposed legislation (as far as one can gather from the official newspapers) did not tend, as, in fact, those of the law of 1912 tend, to place the army corps nearest to our frontier in a state which most nearly approaches a war footing, in order to be able on the very day of the outbreak of hostilities, to attack us suddenly with forces very much stronger than our own. It is absolutely imperative for the Imperial Government to obtain success at the very outset of the operations.

The conditions under which the German Emperor would nowadays commence a campaign against France are not those of forty years ago. At the commencement of the war of 1870 the Prussian General Staff had considered the possibility of a victorious French offensive, and Moltke, seeing that we might conceivably get as far as Mayence, remarked to his sovereign, "There they will come to a stop." William II. cannot allow a retreat to enter into his calculations, although the German soldier is no longer to-day what he was forty years ago, a plain religious man, ready to die at the order of his king. When it is remembered that at the last elections 4,000,000 votes were cast by the Socialists and that the franchise is only obtained in Germany at the age of 25, it may be presumed that the active army, composed of young men from 20 to 25, must contain in its ranks a considerable proportion of Socialists.

It would indeed be foolish to think that the German Socialists will throw down their rifles on the day when France and Germany come to blows; but it will be very important that the Imperial Government should persuade them that on the one hand we are the aggressors, and on the other that they can have entire confidence in the direction of the campaign and its final result.

On the last occasion when the recruits for the Guard took the oath at Potsdam I was struck to hear the Emperor take as a theme for his address to the young soldiers "the duty of being braver and more disciplined in adversity than in success."

And it is because a German defeat at the outset would have such an incalculable effect on the Empire, that we find in all the plans worked out by the General Staff proposals for a crushing offensive movement against France.

In reality the Imperial Government wishes to be in a position to meet all possible eventualities. It is from the direction of France that the danger seems to them greatest. The *Kolnische Zeitung* has said as much in an article both spiteful and violent, the form rather than the substance of which has been disavowed by the Wilhelmstrasse.

But we must be willing to realise that the opinion expressed by the *Kolnische Zeitung* is at the present moment that of the immense majority of the German people.

In this connection I think it is interesting to quote a conversation which a member of our Embassy had the other evening with the old Prince Heuckel von Donnersmarck, as it may serve to reflect the opinions which dominate Court circles.

Referring to the new German military proposals Prince Donnersmarck spoke as follows :—

"French people are quite wrong in thinking that we harbour evil designs and want war. But we cannot forget that in 1870 popular opinion forced the French Government to make a foolish attack on us before they were ready. Who can assure us that public opinion, which in France is so easily inflamed, will not force the Government to declare war? It is against this danger that we wish to protect ourselves."

And the Prince added : "I have even been considered in France as one of those responsible for the war of 1870. That is quite false. Even if I took part in the war after it had begun, I did my utmost to prevent its outbreak. A short time before the war, happening to be at a dinner where there were some of the most important personages of the Imperial Government, I expressed my regret at the hostile sentiments which were already becoming manifest between France and Prussia. The answer was that, if I spoke like that, it was because I was afraid of a struggle in which the issue would certainly be unfavourable to Prussia. I replied, 'No, it is not because I am afraid, that I repudiate the idea of war between France and Prussia, but rather because I think that it is in the interest of both countries to avoid war. And since you have referred to the possible result of such a struggle I will give you my opinion. I am convinced that you will be beaten and for this reason. In spite of the brilliant qualities which I recognise are possessed by the French and which I admire, you are not sufficiently accurate; by accuracy I do not mean arriving in time at a meeting, but I mean punctuality in the whole sense of the word: Frenchmen, who have a great facility for work, are not as punctual as Germans in the fulfilment of their duty. In the coming war that nation will be victorious whose servants from the top of the ladder to the bottom will do their duty with absolute exactitude, however important or small it may be.'" And Prince Donnersmarck added : "An exactitude which played so great a rôle forty years ago in moving an army of 500,000 men will have a far greater importance in the next war, when it will be a question of moving masses far more numerous."

In this way the old Prince gave expression to the confidence shared by all Germans in the superiority of their military organisation.

When I spoke above of the new German proposal I only alluded to increased effectives. But the proposal will include also an increase of material and of defence works, the details of which are not known, but some idea of which may be gained by the figure estimated to be necessary to meet the expenses, *viz.*, 1,250,000,000 francs.

The carrying into effect of the law of the quinquennium of 1911 did not necessitate any special financial measures.

The military and naval law of 1912 had been provisionally covered by the Budget surplus of the years 1910 and 1911, by the reform of the law with regard to alcohol and by delaying the reduction of the tax on sugar. (These last two resources only represent together the sum of 60,000,000 francs.)

It must also be remembered that large loans have recently been raised by the Empire and Prussia: 500,000,000 marks on the 29th January 1912, and 350,000,000 marks on the 7th March 1913. Quite an important part of these loans must have been applied to military expenses.

The military law of 1913 will require quite exceptional financial measures.

According to the indications given by the semi-official press, the "non-recurring" expenditure will amount to a milliard marks, while the "permanent" annual expenditure resulting from the increase of effectives will exceed 200,000,000 marks

It seems certain that the "non-recurring" expenditure will be covered by a war contribution levied on capital. Small fortunes would be exempted and those above 20,000 marks would be subject to a progressive tax. Presented in this guise the war tax would not be objected to by the Socialists, who will be able, in accordance with their usual tactics, to reject the principle of the military law and at the same time to pass the votes which assure its being carried into effect.

The Government are afraid that among the rich and bourgeois classes this extraordinary tax of a milliard levied exclusively on acquired capital will cause permanent discontent. Accordingly they are doing everything in their power to persuade those on whom so heavy an exaction is to be levied that the security of the Empire is threatened, establishing for the purpose on analogy between the war-like times of 1813 and the present day

By noisy celebrations of the centenary of the War of Independence it is desired to convince people of the necessity of sacrifice, and to remind them that France is to-day, as 100 years ago, their hereditary enemy.

If it is established that the German Government are doing their utmost to secure that the payment of this enormous tax should be made in full, and not by way of instalment, and if, as some of the newspapers say, the whole payment is to be complete before 1st July 1914, these facts have a formidable significance for us, for nothing can explain such haste on the part of the military authorities to obtain war treasure in cash to the amount of a milliard.

With regard to the manner in which the permanent expenditure resulting from the application of the laws of 1912 to 1913 is to be met, nothing has yet been said. Further legislation will certainly be necessary in order that the required annual amount may be forthcoming.

To sum up: In Germany the execution of military reforms always follows very closely the decision to carry them out. All the provisions made by the law of the quinquennium of 1911 and by the law of 1912 have already been put into operation. It is quite possible that part of the material,

the purchase of which will be authorised by the new law, is already in course of manufacture. Military secrets are so well kept here that it is extremely difficult to follow the changes in *personnel* and *matériel*.

With 700,000 men under arms (without counting the very large number of reservists who are at the present time in training), a perfect military organisation and a public opinion which can be swayed by the warlike appeals of the Military and Naval Leagues, the German people is at the present moment a very dangerous neighbour.

If the three years' service is adopted and immediately applied in France, the conditions will be less unequal next year. The German effectives will still be considerably more numerous than ours, but the call to the Colours of all available contingents will no longer allow any selection, and will bring into the ranks of the German army elements of inferior quality and even some undesirable individuals. The morale of the active army will deteriorate.

Germany has wished to upset the equilibrium of the two camps which divide Europe by a supreme effort beyond which they can do little more.

They did not think that France was capable of a great sacrifice. Our adoption of the three years' service will upset their circulations.

FARAMOND.

No. 2.

M. Étienne, Minister of War, to M. Jonnart, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, April 2, 1913.

I HAVE just received from a reliable source an official secret report concerning the strengthening of the German army. The report is divided into two parts; the first consisting of general statements, the second dealing with technicalities and describing in the greatest detail, for each branch of the service, the measures to be adopted. Especially striking are the instructions with regard to the employment of motor-traction and the utilisation of aircraft.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the first part of this document, which seems to merit your attention.

ÉTIENNE.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum on the strengthening of the German Army.

Berlin, March 19, 1913.

I. GENERAL MEMORANDUM ON THE NEW MILITARY LAWS.

The increase has taken place in three stages:—

(1) The Conference of Algeciras has removed the last doubt with regard to the existence of an *Entente* between France, England, and Russia. Moreover we have seen that Austria-Hungary was obliged to keep some of her forces mobilised against Servia and Italy; finally our fleet was not at that time sufficiently strong. At the end of the dispute the first matter taken in hand was the strengthening of our coast defences and the increase of our naval forces. To meet the English plan of sending an Expeditionary Force of 160,000 men to the Continent, it would be necessary to make a better formation of reserves to be used according to circumstances in the protection of the Coast, in fortresses and in siege operations. It was already clear at that time that it would be absolutely necessary to make a great effort.

(2) The French having violated the Morocco Conventions brought on the incident of Agadir. At that time the progress made by the French army, the moral recovery of the nation, the technical advance in the realm of aviation and of machine guns rendered an attack on France less easy than in the previous period. Further, an attack by the English fleet had to be considered. This difficult situation opened our eyes to the necessity for an increase in the army. This increase was from this moment considered as a minimum.

(3) The war in the Balkans might have involved us in a war in support of our ally. The new situation in the south of Austria-Hungary lessened the value of the help which this ally could give us. On the other hand, France was strengthened by a new *loi des cadres*; it was accordingly necessary to anticipate the date of execution contemplated by the new military law.

Public opinion is being prepared for a new increase in the active army, which would ensure Germany an honourable peace and the possibility of properly ensuring her influence in the affairs of the world. The new army law and the supplementary law which should follow will enable her almost completely to attain this end.

Neither ridiculous shriekings for revenge by French chauvinists, nor the Englishmen's gnashing of teeth, nor the wild gestures of the Slavs will turn us from our aim of protecting and extending *Deutschtum* (German influence) all the world over.

The French may arm as much as they wish, they cannot in one day increase their population. The employment of an army of negroes in the theatre of European operations will remain for a long time a dream, and in any case be devoid of beauty.

II.—Aim and Obligations of our National Policy, of our Army, and of the Special Organisations for Army Purposes.

Our new army law is only an extension of the military education of the German nation. Our ancestors of 1913 made greater sacrifices. It is our sacred duty to sharpen the sword that has been put into our hands and to hold it ready for defence as well as for offence. *We must allow the idea to sink into the minds of our people that our armaments are an answer to the armaments and policy of the French.* We must accustom them to think that an offensive war on our part is a necessity, in order to combat the provocations of our adversaries. We must act with prudence so as not to arouse suspicion, and to avoid the crises which might injure our economic existence. We must so manage matters that under the heavy weight of powerful armaments, considerable sacrifices and strained political relations, an outbreak (*Loschlagen*) should be considered as a relief, because after it would come decades of peace and prosperity, as after 1870. We must prepare for war from the financial point of view; there is much to be done in this direction. We must not arouse the distrust of our financiers, but there are many things which cannot be concealed.

We must not be anxious about the fate of our colonies. The final result in Europe will settle their position. On the other hand we must stir up trouble in the North of Africa and in Russia. It is a means of keeping the forces of the enemy engaged. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that we should open up relations, by means of well-chosen organisations, with influential people in Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, in order to prepare the measures which would be necessary in the case of a European war. Of course in case of war we should openly recognise these secret allies; and on the conclusion of peace we should secure to them the advantages which they had gained. These aims are capable of realisation. The first attempt which was made some years ago opened up for us the desired relations. Unfortunately these relations were not sufficiently consolidated Whether we like it or not it will be necessary to resort to preparations of this kind, in order to bring a campaign rapidly to a conclusion.

Risings provoked in time of war by political agents need to be carefully prepared and by material means. They must break out simultaneously with the destruction of the means of the communication; they must have a controlling head to be found among the influential leaders, religious or political. The Egyptain School is particularly suited to this purpose; more and more it serves as a bond between the intellectuals of the Mohammedan World.

However this may be, we must be strong in order to annihilate at one powerful swoop our enemies in the east and west. But in the next European war it will also be necessary that the small states should be forced to follow us or be subdued. In certain conditions their armies and their strong positions can be rapidly conquered or neutralised: this would probably be the case with Belgium and Holland, so as to prevent our enemy in the west from gaining territory which they could use as a base of operations against our flank. In the north we have nothing to fear from Denmark or Scandinavia, especially as in any event we shall provide for the concentration of a strong northern army, capable of replying to any menace from this direction. In the most unfavourable case, Denmark might be forced by England to abandon her neutrality: but by this time the decision would already have been reached both on land and on sea. Our northern army, the strength of which could be largly increased by Dutch formations, would oppose a very active defence to any offensive measures from this quarter.

In the south, Switzerland forms an extremely solid bulwark, and we can rely on her energetically defending her neutrality against France, and thus protecting our flank.

As was stated above, the situation with regard to the small states on our north-western frontier cannot be viewed in quite the same light. This will be a vital question for us, and our aim must be to take the offensive with a large superiority from the first days. For this purpose it will be necessary to concentrate a large army, followed up by strong Landwehr formations, which will induce the small states to follow us or at least to remain inactive in the theatre of operations, and which would crush them in the event of armed resistance. If we could induce these states to organise their system of fortification in such a manner as to constitute an effective protection for our flank we could abandon the proposed invasion. But for this, army reorganisation, particularly in Belgium, would be necessary in order that it might really guarantee an effective resistance. If, on the contrary, their defensive oganisation was established against us, thus giving definite advantages to our adversary in the west, we could in no circumstances offer Belgium a guarantee for the security of her neutrality. Accordingly, a vast field is open to our diplomacy to work in this country on the lines of our interests.

The arrangements made with this end in view allow us to hope that it will be possible to take the offensive immediately after the complete concentration of the army of the Lower Rhine. An ultimatum with a short time-limit, to be followed immediately by invasion, would allow a sufficient justification for our action in international law.

Such are the duties which devolve on our army and which demand a striking force of considerable numbers. If the enemy attacks us, or if we wish to overcome him, we will act as our brothers did a hundred years ago; the eagle thus provoked will soar in his flight, will seize the enemy in his steel claws and render him harmless. We will then remember that the provinces of the ancient German Empire, the County of Burgundy and a large part of Lorraine, are still in the hands of the French; that thousands of brother Germans in the Baltic provinces are groaning under the Slav yoke. It is a national question of restoring to Germany her former possessions.

No. 3.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, May 6, 1913.

I was talking this evening to the Secretary of State about the conference of Ambassadors and the results obtained at the meeting in London yesterday. The crisis with which Europe was threatened is in his opinion over, but only temporarily. "It seems to me," said Herr von Jagow, "that we are travelling in a mountainous district. We have just reached a difficult pass and we see other heights rising in front of us." "The height which we have just surmounted," I replied, "was, perhaps, the most difficult to cross."

The crisis which we have just gone through has been very serious. Here the danger of war has been considered imminent. I have proof of the anxiety of the German Government by a number of facts which it is important that your Excellency should know.

I received yesterday a visit from one of my colleagues with whom I maintain special and cordial relations. On the occasion of the visit he paid to Herr von Jagow, the latter asked my colleague confidentially what was exactly the situation of Russia in the Far East, and whether this Power had at the present time any cause for fear which might necessitate the retention of its troops in that quarter. The Ambassador answered him that he knew of nothing, absolutly nothing, which could be a cause of preoccupation for the Russian Government, and that the latter have their hands free in Europe.

I said above that the danger of war had been regarded here as extremely near. The Government have not been satisfied with investigating the position in the Far East; perparations have even been made here.

The mobilisation of the German army is not restricted to the recall of reservists to their barracks. There is in Germany a preliminary measure which we have not got, and which consists in warning officers and men of the reserve to hold themselves ready for the call, in order that they may make the necessary arrangements. It is a general call to "attention," and it requires an incredible spirit of submission, discipline, and secrecy such as exists in this country, to make a step of this kind possible. If such a warning were given in France, a thrill would run through the whole country, and it would be in the papers the next day.

This warning was given in 1911 during the negotiations which I was carrying on with regard to Morocco.

Now it has been given again about ten days ago—that is to say, at the moment of the Austro-Albanian tension. I know that this is so, and I have it from several different sources, notably from officers of the reserve who have told it to their friends in the strictest confidence. These gentlemen have taken the necessary measures to put aside in a safe the means of existence for their families for a year. It has even been said that it was for this reason that the Crown Prince, who was to make the trial trip on the "Imperator," did not embark.

The decision which occasioned this preliminary mobilisation order is quite in keeping with the ideas of the General Staff. On this point I have been informed of some remarks made in a German *milieu* by General von Moltke, who is considered here as the most distinguished officer of the German army.

The intention of the General Staff is to act by surprise. "We must put on one side," said General von Moltke, "all commonplaces as to the responsibility of the aggressor When war has become necessary it is essential to carry it on in such a way as to place all the chances in one's own favour. Success alone justifies war. Germany cannot and ought not to leave Russia time to mobilise, for she would then be obliged to maintain on her Eastern frontier so large an army that she would be placed in a position of equality, if not of inferiority, to that of France Accordingly," added the General, "we must anticipate our principal adversary as soon as there are nine chances to one of going to war, and begin it without delay in order ruthlessly to crush all resistance."

This represents exactly the attitude of military circles and it corresponds to that of political circles; the latter, however, do not consider Russia, in contradistinction to us, as a necessary enemy

This is what was being thought and said privately a fortnight ago.

From these events the following conclusions may be drawn which comprise the facts stated above; these people are not afraid of war, they fully accept its possibility and they have consequently taken the necessary steps. *They wish to be always ready.*

As I said, this demands qualities of secrecy, discipline and of persistence, enthusiasm alone is not sufficient. This lesson may form a useful subject of meditation when the Government of the Republic ask Parliament for the means of strengthening the defences of the country.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 4.

M. Allisé, Minister of the Republic in Bavaria, to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Munich, July 10, 1913.

FROM a political point of view people are asking what is the object of the new armaments. Recognising that no one threatens Germany, they consider that German diplomacy had already at its disposal forces sufficiently large and alliances sufficiently powerful to protect German interests with success. As I pointed out the day after the Morocco agreement of 1911, it is thought that the Imperial Chancery will be as incapable in the future as in the past, of adopting an active foreign policy and of achieving, at least in this sphere, successes which would justify the burdens which the nation has assumed.

This frame of mind is all the more a cause of anxiety as the Imperial Government would find themselves supported by public opinion in any enterprise on which they might energetically embark, even at the risk of a conflict. The state of war to which all the events in the East have accustomed people's minds for the last two years appears no longer like some distant catastrophe, but as a solution of the political and economic difficulties which will continue to increase.

May the example of Bulgaria exercise a salutary influence on Germany. As the Prince Regent recently said to me, "The fortune of war is always uncertain; every war is an adventure, and the man is a fool who risks it believing himself sure of victory."

ALLIZÉ.

No. 5.

Report to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs (on Public Opinion in Germany according to the Reports of the Diplomatic and Consular Agents).

Paris, July 30, 1913.

FROM observations which our agents in Germany have been able to collect from persons having access to the most diverse circles, it is possible to draw the conclusion that two feelings sway and irritate men's minds:

(1) The Treaty of the 4th November 1912 is considered a disappointment for Germany;

(2) France—a new France—undreamed of prior to the summer of 1911 is considered to be a warlike country, and to want war.

Members of all the parties in the Reichstag, from the Conservatives to the Socialists, representing the most different districts of Germany, university people from Berlin, Halle, Jena, and Marburg students, elementary school teachers, commercial clerks, bank clerks, bankers, artisans, merchants, manufacturers, doctors, lawyers, editors of Democratic and Socialistic newspapers Jewish publicists, members of trade unions, clergymen and shopkeepers from the Mark of Brandenburg, country squires from Pomerania and shoemakers from Stettin celebrating the 505th anniversary of their association, country gentlemen, officials, priests, and large farmers from Westphalia, are unanimous on these two points, with very slight differences corresponding to their position in society or their political party. Here is a synthesis of all these opinions:

The Treaty of the 4th November is a diplomatic defeat, a proof of the incapacity of German diplomacy and the carelessness of the Government (so often denounced), a proof that the future of the Empire is not safe without a new Bismarck; it is a national humiliation, a lowering in the eyes of Europe, a blow to German prestige, all the more serious because up to 1911, the military supremacy of Germany was unchallenged, and French anarchy and the powerlessness of the Republic were a sort of German dogma.

In July 1911, the "Coup of Agadir" made the Morocco question for the first time a national question affecting the life and expansion of the Empire. The revelations and the press campaign which followed, have sufficiently proved how the campaign has been organised, what Pan-German greed it had awakened, and what hatred it had left behind. If the Emperor was discussed, the Chancellor unpopular, Herr von Kiderlen was the best-hated man in Germany last winter However, he begins to be merely thought little of, for he allows it to be known that he will have his revenge.

Thus, during the summer of 1911, German public opinion became restive when confronted with French opinion with regard to Morocco. And the attitude of France, her calmness, her re-born spiritual unity, her resolution to make good her rights right up to the end, the fact that she has the audacity not to be afraid of war, these things are the most persistent and the gravest cause of anxiety and bad temper on the part of German public opinion.

Why then did not Germany go to war during the summer of 1911, since public opinion although not so unanimous and determined as French public opinion, was certainly favourable? Apart from the pacific disposition of the Emperor and the Chancellor, military and financial reasons made themselves felt.

But these events of 1911 have caused a profound disillusionment in Germany. A new France united, determined, resolved not to be intimidated any longer, has emerged from the shroud in which she had been burying herself for the last ten years. Public opinion in Germany, from December to May, from the columns of the press of all parties, which reproached the Imperial Government for their incapacity and cowardice has discovered with surprise mingled with irritation that the country conquered in 1870 had never ceased since then to carry on war, to float her flag and maintain the prestige of her arms in Asia and Africa, and to conquer vast territories; that Germany on the other hand had lived on her reputation, that Turkey is the only country in which during the reign of William II. she had made moral conquests, and these were now compromised by the disgrace of the Morocco solution. Each time that France made a colonial conquest this consolation was offered:—"Yes, but that does not prevent the decadence, anarchy, and disemberment of France at home."

The public were mistaken and public opinion was misled.

Given this German public opinion that considers France as longing for war, what can be augured for the future as regards the possibility and proximity of war?

German public opinion is divided into two currents on the question of the possibility and proximity of war.

There are in the country forces making for peace, but they are unorganised and have no popular leaders. They consider that war would be a social misfortune for Germany, and that caste pride, Prussian domination, and the manufacturers of guns and armour plate would get the greatest benefit, but above all that war would profit England.

The forces consist of the following elements:—

The bulk of the workmen, artisans and peasants, who are peace-loving by instinct.

Those members of the nobility detached from military interests and engaged in business, such as the *grands seigneurs* of Silesia and a few other personages very influential at Court, who are sufficiently enlightened to realise the disastrous political and social consequences of war, even if successful.

Numerous manufacturers, merchants and financiers in a moderate way of business, to whom war, even if successful, would mean bankruptcy, because their enterprises depend on credit, and are chiefly supported by foreign capital

Poles, inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, and Schleswig-Holstein—conquered, but not assimilated and sullenly hostile to Prussian policy. There are about 7,000,000 of these annexed Germans.

Finally, the Governments and the governing classes in the large southern states—Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and the Grand Duchy of Baden—are divided by these two opinions:—an unsuccessful war would compromise the Federation from which they have derived great economic advantages; a successful war would only profit Prussia and Prussianisation, against which they have difficulty in defending their political independence and administrative autonomy.

These classes of people either consciously or instinctively prefer peace to war; but they are only a sort of makeweight in political matters, with limited influence on public opinion, or they are silent social forces, passive and defenceless against the infection of a wave of warlike feeling.

An example will make this idea clear:—The 110 Socialist members of the Reichstag are in favour of peace. They would be unable to prevent war, for war does not depend upon a vote of the Reichstag, and in the presence of such an eventuality the greater part of their number would join the rest of the country in a chorus of angry excitement and enthusiasm.

Finally, it must be observed that these supporters of peace believe in war in the mass because they do not see any other solution for the present situation. In certain contracts, especially in publishers contracts, a clause has been introduced cancelling the contract in the case of war. They hope, however, that the will of the Emperor on the one side, France's difficulties in Morocco on the other, will be for some time a guarantee of peace. Be that as it may, their pessimism gives free play to those who favour war.

People sometimes speak of a military party in Germany. The expression is inaccurate even if it is intended to convey the idea that Germany is the country where military power is supreme, as it is said of France that it is the country where the civil power is supreme. There exists a state of mind which is more worthy of attention than this historical fact, because it constitutes a danger more evident and more recent. There is a war party, with leaders, and followers, a press either convinced or subsidised for the purpose of creating public opinion; it has means both varied and formidable for the intimidation of the Government. It goes to work in the country with clear ideas, burning aspirations, and a determination that is at once thrilling and fixed.

Those in favour of war are divided into several categories; each of these derives from its social caste, its class, its intellectual and moral education, its interests, its hates, special arguments which create a general attitude of mind and increase the strength and rapidity of the stream of warlike desire.

Some want war because in the present circumstances they think it is *inevitable*. And, as far as Germany is concerned, the sooner the better.

Others regard war as necessary for economic reasons based on over-population, over-production, the need for markets and outlets; or for social reasons, *i.e.*, to provide the outside interests that alone can prevent or retard the rise to power of the democratic and socialist masses.

Others uneasy for the safety of the Empire, and believing that time is on the side of France think that events should be brought to an immediate head. It is not unusual to meet, in the course of conversation or in the pages of patriotic pamphlets, the vague but deeply rooted conviction that a free Germany and a regenerated France are two historical facts mutually incompatible.

Others are bellicose from "Bismarckism" as it may be termed. The feel themselves humiliated at having to enter into discussions with France, at being obliged to talk in terms of law and right in negotiations and conferences where they have not always found it easy to get right on their side, even when they have a preponderating force. From their still recent past they derive a sense of pride ever fed by personal memories of former exploits, by oral traditions, and by books, and irritated by the events of recent years. Angry disappointment is the unifying force of the *Wehrvereine*, and other associations of Young Germany.

Others again want war from a mystic hatred of revolutionary France; others finally from a feeling of rancour. These last are the people who heap up pretexts for war.

Coming to actuals facts, these feelings take concrete form as follows:—The country squires represented in the Reichstag by the Conservative party want at all costs to escape the death duties, which are bound to come if peace continues. In the last sitting of the session which has just closed, the Reichstag agreed to these duties in principle. It is a serious attack on the interests and privileges of the landed gentry. On the other hand, this aristocracy is military in character. and it is instructive to compare the Army List with the year book of the nobility. War alone can prolong its prestige and support its family interest. During the discussions on the Army Bill, a Conservative speaker put forward the need for promotion among officers as an argument in its favour. Finally, this social class, which forms a hierarchy with the King of Prussia as its supreme head, realises with dread the democratisation of Germany and the increasing power of the Socialist party, and considers its own days numbered. Not only does a formidable movement hostile to agrarain protection threaten its material interests, but, in addition, the number of its political representatives decreases with each legislative period. In the Reichstag of 1878, out of 397 members, 162 belonged to the aristocracy; in 1898, 83; in 1912, 57. Out of this number 27 lone belong to the Right, 14 to the Centre, 7 to the Left, and one sits among the Socialists.

The higher bourgeoisie, represented by the National Liberal Party, the party of the contented spirits, have not the same reasons as the squires for wanting war. With a few exceptions, however, they are bellicose. They have their reasons, social in character.

The higher bourgeoisie is no less troubled than the aristocracy at the democratisation of Germany. In 1871 they had 125 members in the Reichstag; in 1874, 155; in 1887, 99; in 1912, 45. They do not forget that in the years succeeding the war they played the leading role in parliament, helping Bismarck in his schemes against the country squires. Uneasily balanced to-day between Conservative instincts and Liberal ideas, they look to war to settle problems which their parliamentary representatives are painfully incapable of solving. In addition, doctrinaire manufacturers declare that the difficulties between themselves and their workmen originate in France, the home of revolutionary ideas of freedom—without France industrial unrest would be unknown.

Lastly, there are the manufacturers of guns and armour plate, big merchants who demand bigger markets, bankers who are speculating on the coming of the golden age and the next war indemnity—all these regard war as good business.

Amongst the "Bismarckians" must be reckoned officials of all kinds, represented fairly closely in the Reichstag by the Free Conservatives or Imperial Party. This is the party of the "pensioned" whose impetuous sentiments are poured out in the *Post*. They find disciples and political sympathisers in the various groups of young men whose minds have been trained and formed in the public schools and universities.

The universities, if we except a few distinguished spirits, develop a warlike philosophy. Economists demonstrate by statistics Germany's need for a colonial and commercial empire commensurate with the industrial output of the Empire. There are sociological fanatics who go even further. The armed peace, so they say, is a crushing burden on the nations, it checks improvement in the lot of the masses, and assists the growth of socialism. France by clinging obstinately to her desire for revenge opposes disarmament. Once for all she must be reduced, for a century, to a state of impotence; that is the best and speediest way of solving the social problem.

Historians, philosophers, political pamphleteers and other apologists of German *Kultur* wish to impose upon the world a way of thinking and feeling specifically German. They wish to wrest from France that intellectual supremacy which according to the clearest thinkers is still her possession. From this source is derived the phraseology of the Pan-Germans and the ideas and adherents of the *Kriegsvereine*, *Wehrvereine* and other similar associations too well known to need particular description. It is enough to note that the dissatifaction caused by the treaty of November 4th has considerably swelled the membership of colonial societies.

We come finally to those whose support of the war policy is inspired by rancour and resentment. These are the most dangerous. They are recruited chiefly among diplomatists. German diplomatists are now in very bad odour in public opinion. The most bitter are those who since 1905 have been engaged in the negotiations between France and Germany; they are heaping together and reckoning up their grievances against us, and one day they will present their accounts in the war press.

It seems as if they were looking for grievances chiefly in Morocco, though an incident is always possible in any part of the globe where France and Germany are in contact.

They must have their revenge, for they complain that they have been duped. During the discussion on the Army Bill one of these warlike diplomatists exclaimed, "Germany will not be able to have any serious conversation with France until she has every sound man under arms."

In what terms will this conversation be couched? The opinion is fairly widely spread, even in Pan-German circles, that Germany will not declare war in view of the system of defensive alliances and the tendencies of the Emperor. But when the moment comes, she will have to try in every possible way to force France to attack her. Offence will be given if necessary. That is the Prussian tradition.

Must war then be considered as inevitable?

It is hardly likely that Germany will take the risk, if France can make it clear to the world that the *Entente Cordiale* and the Russian alliance are not mere diplomatic fictions but realities which exist and will make themselves felt. The English fleet inspires a wholesome terror. It is well knownn however, that victory on sea will leave everything in suspense. On land alone can a decisive issue be obtained.

As for Russia, even though she carries greater weight in political and military circles than was the case three or four years ago, it is not believed that her co-operation will be sufficiently rapid and energetic to be effective.

People's minds are thus getting used to consider the next war as a duel between France and Germany.

No. 6.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the French Republic at Berlin, to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, November 22, 1913.

I HAVE received from an absolutely reliable source an account of a conversation which took place a fortnight ago between the Emperor and the King of the Belgians, in the presence of the Chief of the General Staff—General von Moltke. This conversation, it appears, has made a profound impression on King Albert. I am in no way surprised at the impression he gathered, which corresponds with what I have myself felt for some time. Enmity against us is increasing and the Emperor has ceased to be the friend of peace.

The person addressed by the Emperor had thought up till then, as did all the world, that William II., whose personal influence had been exerted on many critical occasions in support of peace, was still in the same state of mind. He found him this time completely changed. The German Emperor is no longer in his eyes the champion of peace against the warlike tendencies of certain parties in Germany. William II. has come to think that war with France is inevitable, and that it must come sooner or later. Naturally he believes in the crushing superiority of the German army and in its certain success.

General von Moltke spoke exactly in the same strain as his sovereign. He, too, declared war to be necessary and inevitable, but he showed himself still more assured of success "for," he said, to the King, "this time the matter must be settled, and your Majesty can have no conception of the irresistible enthusiasm with which the whole German people will be carried away when that day comes."

The King of the Belgians protested that it was a travesty of the intentions of the French Government to interpret them in that sense; and to let oneself be misled as to the sentiments of the French nation by the ebullitions of a few irresponsible spirits or the intrigues of unscrupulous agitators.

The Emperor and his Chief of the General Staff nevertheless persisted in their point of view.

During the course of this conversation the Emperor moreover seemed overstrained and irritable. As William II. advances in years, family traditions, the reactionary tendencies of the court, and especially the impatience of the soldiers, obtain a greater empire over his mind. Perhaps he feels some slight jealousy of the popularity acquired by his son, who flatters the passions of the Pan-Germans, and who does not regard the position occupied by the Empire in the world as commensurate with its power. Perhaps the reply of France to the last increase of the German army, the object of which was to establish the incontestable supremacy of Germany, is, to a certain extent, responsible for his bitterness, for, whatever may be said, it is realised that Germany cannot go much further.

One may well ponder over the significance of this conversation. The Emperor and his Chief of the General Staff may have wished to impress the King of the Belgians and induce him not to make any opposition in the event of a conflict between us. Perhaps Germany would be glad to see Belgium less hostile to certain aspirations lately manifested here with regard to the Belgian Congo, but this last hypothesis does not seem to me to fit in with the interposition of General von Moltke.

For the rest, the Emperor William is less master of his impatience than is usually supposed. I have known him more than once to allow his real thoughts escape him. Whatever may have been

the object of the conversation related to me, the revelation is none the less of extreme gravity. It tallies with the precariousness of the general situation and with the state of a certain shade of public opinion in France and Germany.

If I may be allowed to draw a conclusion, I would submit that it would be well to take account of this new factor, namely, that the Emperor is becoming used to an order of ideas which were formerly repugnant to him, and that, to borrow from him a phrase which he likes to use, "we must keep our powder dry."

JULES CAMBON.

CHAPTER II.

PRELIMINARIES.

From the death of the Hereditary Archduke (June 28, 1914) to the Presentation of the Austrian Note to Servia (July 23, 1914).

No. 7.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, June 28, 1914.

NEWS has just arrived at Vienna that the Hereditary Archduke of Austria and his wife have been to-day assassinated at Serajevo by a student belonging to Grahovo. Some moments before the attack to which they fell a victim, they had escaped the explosion of a bomb which wounded several officers of their suite.

The Emperor, who is now at Ischl, was immediately informed by telegraph.

DUMAINE.

No. 8.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 2, 1914.

THE crime of Serajevo arouses the most acute resentment in Austrian military circles, and among all those who are not content to allow Servia to maintain in the Balkans the position which she has acquired.

The investigation into the origin of the crime which it is desired to exact from the Government at Belgrade under conditions intolerable to their dignity would, in case of a refusal, furnish grounds of complaint which would admit of resort to military measures.

DUMAINE.

No 9.

M de Manneville, French Chargé d' Affaires at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 4, 1914.

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs told me yesterday, and has to-day repeated to the Russian Ambassador, that he hoped Servia would satisfy the demands which Austria might have to make to her with regard to the investigation and the prosecution of the accomplices in the crime of Serajevo. He added that he was confident that this would be the case because Servia, if she acted in any other way, would have the opinion of the whole civilised world against her.

The German Government do not then appear to share the anxiety which is shown by a part of the German press as to possible tension in the relations between the Governments of Vienna and Belgrade, or at least they do not wish to seem to do so.

DE MANNEVILLE.

No. 10.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 6, 1914.

IN the course of an interview which he had asked for with the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Sazonof pointed out in a friendly way the disquieting irritation which the attacks of the Austrian press against Servia are in danger of producing in his country.

Count Czernin having given him to understand that the Austro-Hungarian Government would perhaps be compelled to search for the instigators of the crime of Serajevo on Servian territory, M. Sazonof interrupted him: "No country," he said, "has had to suffer more than Russia from crimes prepared on foreign territory. Have we ever claimed to employ in any country whatsoever the procedure with which your papers threaten Servia? Do not embark on such a course."

May this warning not be in vain.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 11.

M. d' Apchier le Maugin, French Consul-General at Budapest, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Budapest, July 11, 1914.

QUESTIONED in the Chamber on the state of the Austro-Servian question, M. Tisza explained that before everything else it was necessary to wait for the result of the judical inquiry, as to which he refused at the moment to make any disclosure whatsoever. And the Chamber has given its full approval to this. He also showed himself equally discreet as to the decisions taken at the meeting of Ministers at Vienna, and did not give any indication whether the project of a *démarche* at Belgrade, with which all the papers of both hemispheres are full, would be followed up. The Chamber assented without hesitation.

With regard to this *démarche* it seems that the word has been given to minimise its significance; the anger of the Hungarians has, as it were, evaporated through the virulent articles of the press, which is now unanimous in advising against this step, which might be dangerous. The semi-official press especially would desire that for the word "*démarche*," with its appearance of a threat, there should be substituted the expression "*pourparlers*," which appears to them more friendly and more courteous. Thus officially, for the moment all is for peace.

All is for peace in the press. But the general public here believes in war and fears it. Moreover, persons in whom I have every reason to have confidence have assured me that they knew that every day cannon and ammunition were being sent in large quantities towards the frontier. Whether true or not, this rumour has been brought to me from various quarters with details which agree with one another; at least it indicates what are the thoughts with which people are generally occupied. The Government, whether it is sincerely desirous of peace, or whether it is *preparing a coup*, is now doing all that it can to allay these anxieties. This is why the tone of the Government newspapers has been lowered, first by one note, then by two, so that it is at the present moment almost optimistic. But they had themselves spread the alarm as it suited them (*à plaiser*). Their optimism to order is in fact without an echo; the nervousness of the Bourse, a barometer which cannot be neglected, is a sure proof of this; without exception stocks have fallen to an unaccountably low level; the Hungarian 4 per cents. were quoted yesterday at 79·95, a rate which has never been quoted since they were first issued.

D'APCHIER LE MAUGIN.

No. 12.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 15, 1914.

CERTAIN organs of the Vienna press, discussing the military organisation of France and of Russia, represent these two countries as incapable of holding their own in European affairs; this would ensure to the Dual Monarchy, supported by Germany, appreciable facilities for subjecting Servia to any treatment which it might be pleased to impose. The *Militärische Rundschau* frankly admits it. "The moment is still favourable to us. If we do not decide for war, that war in which we shall have to engage at the latest in two or three years will be begun in far less propitious circumstances. At this moment the initiative rests with us: Russia is not ready, moral factors and right are on our side, as well as might. Since we shall have to accept the contest some day, let us provoke it at once. Our prestige, our position as a Great Power, our honour, are in question; and yet more, for it would seem that our very existence is concerned—to be or not to be—which is in truth the great matter to-day."

Surpassing itself, the *Neue Freie Presse* of to-day reproaches Count Tisza for the moderation of his second speech, in which he said, "Our relations with Servia require, however, to be made clear". These words rouse its indignation. For it, tranquility and security can result only from a *war to the knife* against Pan-Servism, and it is in the name of humanity that it demands the extermination of the cursed Servian race.

DUMAINE.

No 13.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 19, 1914.

THE Chancellor of the Consulate, who has sent me his half-yearly report, in which he sums up the various economic facts which have been the subject of his study since the beginning of the year, has added a section containing political information emanating from a trustworthy source.

I asked him briefly to sum up the information which he has obtained regarding the impending presentation of the Austrian note to Servia, which the papers have for some days been persistently announcing.

You will find the text of this memorandum interesting on account of the accurate information which it contains.

DUMAINE.

No. 14.

Memorandum.

(*Extract from a Consular Report on the Economic and Political Situation in Austria.*)

Vienna, July 20, 1914.

FROM information furnished by a person specially well informed as to official news, it appears that the French Government would be wrong to have confidence in disseminators of optimism; much will be demanded of Servia; she will be required to dissolve several propagandist societies, she will be summoned to repress nationalism, to guard the frontier in co-operation with Austrian officials, to keep strict control over anti-Austrian tendencies in the schools; and it is a very difficult matter for a Government to consent to become in this way a policeman for a foreign Government. They foresee the subterfuges by which Servia will doubtless wish to avoid giving a clear and direct reply; that is why a short interval will perhaps be fixed for her to declare whether she accepts or not. The tenour of the note and its imperious tone almost certainly ensure that Belgrade will refuse. Then military operations will begin.

There is here, and equally at Berlin, a party which accepts the idea of a conflict of widespread dimensions, in other words, a conflagration. The leading idea is probably that it would be necessary to start before Russia has completed the great improvements of her army and railways, and before France has brought her military organisation to perfection. But on this point there is no unanimity in high circles; Count Berchtold and the diplomatists desire at the most localised operations against Servia. But everything must be regarded as possible. A singular fact is pointed out; generally the official telegraph agency, in its summaries and reviews of the foreign press, pays attention only to semi-official newspapers and to the most important organs; it omits all quotation from and all mention of the others This is a rule and a tradition. Now, for the last ten days the official agency has furnished daily to the Austro-Hungarian press a complete review of the whole Servian press giving a prominent place to the least known, the smallest, and most insignificant papers, which, just on account of their obscurity, employ language freer, bolder, more aggressive, and often, insulting. This work of the official agency has obviously for its aim the excitement of public feeling and the creation of opinion favourable to war. The fact is significant.

No. 15.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 21, 1914.

It has come to my knowledge that the Servian representative at Berlin declared, at the Wilhelmstrasse, yesterday that his Government was ready to entertain Austria's requirements arising out of the outrage at Serajevo, provided that she asked only for judicial co-operation in the punishment and prevention of political crimes, but that he was charged to warn the German Government that it would be dangerous to attempt, through that investigation, to lower the prestige of Servia

In confidence I may also inform your Excellency that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at the diplomatic audience to-day mentioned this subject to Herr von Jagow. He said that he supposed the

German Government now had full knowledge of the note prepared by Austria, and were therefore willing to give the assurance that the Austro-Servian difficulties would be localised. The Secretary of State protested that he was in complete ignorance of the contents of that note, and expressed himself in the same way to me. I could not help showing my astonishment at a statement which agreed so little with what circumstances lead one to expect.

I have also been assured that, from now on, the preliminary notices for mobilisation, the object of which is to place Germany in a kind of "attention" attitude in times of tension, have been sent out here to those classes which would receive them in similar circumstances. That is in a measure to which the Germans, constituted as they are, can have recourse without indiscretion and without exciting the people. It is not a sensational measure, and is not necessarily followed by full mobilisation, as we have already seen, but it is none the less significant.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 16.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 21, 1914.

I SPECIALLY draw your attention to information of which I am in receipt from Berlin; the French Ambassador notifies the extreme weakness of the Berlin Bourse yesterday, and attributes it to the anxiety which has begun to be aroused by the Servian question.

M. Jules Cambon has very grave reason for believing that when Austria makes the *démarche* at Belgrade which she judges necessary in consequence of the crime of Serajevo, Germany will support her with her authority, without seekin to play the part of mediator.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 17.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 22, 1914.

M. JULES CAMBON, having questioned Herr von Jagow on the tenour of the Austrian note at Belgrade, the latter replied that he knew nothing of the text; our Ambassador expressed his great astonishment at this. He emphasizes that the weakness of the Berlin Bourse continues, and that pessimistic rumours are current.

M. Barrère also discussed the same question with the Marquis di San Giuliano, who appears disturbed by it, and gives the assurance that he is working at Vienna in order that Servia may not be asked for anything beyond what is practicable, for instance, the dissolution of the Bosnian Club, and not a judicial inquiry into the causes of the crime of Serajevo.

In present circumstances, the most favourable presumption one can make is that the Cabinet at Vienna, finding itself carried away by the press and the military party, is trying to obtain the maximum from Servia by starting to intimidate her directly and indirectly, and looks to Germany for support in this.

I have asked the French Ambassador at Vienna to use all his influence with Count Berchtold and to represent to him, in a friendly conversation, how much Europe would appreciate moderation on the part of the Austrian Government, and what consequences would be likely to be entailed by violent pressure on Servia.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 18.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 22, 1914.

NOTHING is known as to the decision which Count Berchtold, who is prolonging his stay at Ischl, is trying to obtain from the Emperor. The intention of proceeding against Servia with the greatest severity, of having done with her, of "treating her like another Poland," is attributed to the Government. Eight army corps are said to be ready to start on the campaign, but M. Tisza, who is very disturbed about the excitement in Croatia, is said to have intervened actively in order to exercise a moderating influence.

In any case it is believed that the *démarche* will be made at Belgrade this week. The requirements of the Austro-Hungarian Government with regard to the punishment of the outrage, and to guarantees of control and police supervision, seem to be acceptable to the dignity of the Servians; M. Jovanovich believes they will be accepted. M. Pashitch wishes for a peaceful solution, but says

that he is ready for a full resistance. He has confidence in the strength of the Servian army; besides, he counts on the union of all the Slavs in the Monarchy to paralyse the effort directed against his country.

Unless people are absolutely blinded, it must be recognised here that a violent blow has every chance of being fatal, both to the Austro-Hungarian army and to the cohesion of the nationalities governed by the Emperor, which has already been so much compromised.

Herr von Tschirscky the German Ambassador, is showing himself a supporter of violent measures, while at the same time he is willing to let it be understood that the Imperial Chancery would not be in entire agreement with him on this point. The Russian Ambassador, who left yesterday for the country in consequence of reassuring explanations made to him at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, has confided to me that his Government will not raise any objection to steps directed towards the punishment of the guilty and the dissolution of the societies which are notoriously revolutionary, but could not accept requirements which would humiliate Servian national feeling.

DUMAINE.

No. 19.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 22, 1914.

YOUR Excellency has been good enough to communicate to me the impressions which have been collected by our Ambassador at Berlin with regard to the *démarche* which the Austro-Hungarian Minister is proposing to make at Belgrade.

These impressions have been confirmed by a conversation which I had yesterday with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Sir Edward Grey told me that he had seen the German Ambassador, who stated to him that at Berlin a *démarche* of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the Servian Government was expected. Prince Lichnowsky assured him that the German Government were endeavouring to hold back and moderate the Cabinet of Vienna, but that up to the present time they had not been successful in this, and that he was not without anxiety as to the result of a *démarche* of this kind. Sir Edward Grey answered Prince Lichnowsky that he would like to believe that, before intervening at Belgrade, the Austro-Hungarian Government had fully informed themselves as to the circumstances of the conspiracy to which the Hereditary Archduke and the Duchess of Hohenburg had fallen victims, and had assured themselves that the Servian Government had been cognisant of it and had not done all that lay in their power to prevent the consequences. For if it could not be proved that the Servian Government were responsible and implicated to a certain degree, the intervention of Austria-Hungary would not be justified and would arouse against them the opinion of Europe.

The communication of Prince Lichnowsky had left Sir Edward Grey with an impression of anxiety which he did not conceal from me. The same impression was given me by the Italian Ambassador, who also fears the possibility of fresh tension in Austro-Servian relations.

This morning the Servian Minister came to see me, and he shares the apprehensions of Sir Edward Grey. He fears that Austria may make of the Servian Government demands which their dignity, and above all the susceptibility of public opinion, will not allow them to accept without a protest. When I pointed out to him the quiet which appears to reign at Vienna, and to which all the Ambassadors accredited to that Court bear testimony, he answered that this official quiet was only apparent and concealed feelings which were most fundamentally hostile to Servia. But, he added, if these feelings take a public form (*démarche*) which lacks the moderation that is desirable, it will be necessary to take account of Servian public opinion, which has been inflamed by the wrong methods which the Austrian Government have used in approaching that country, and which has been made less patient by the memory of two victorious wars which is still quite fresh. Notwithstanding the sacrifices which Servia has made for her recent victories she can still put 400,000 men in the field, and public opinion, which knows this, is not inclined to put up with any humiliation.

Sir Edward Grey, in an interview with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, asked him to recommend his Government not to depart from the prudence and moderation necessary for avoiding new complications, not to demand from Servia any measures to which she could not reasonably submit and not to allow themselves to be carried away too far.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 20.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, and Rome.

Paris, July 23, 1914.

ACCORDING to information collected by the French Ambassador at Vienna, the first intention of the Austro-Hungarian Government had been to proceed with the greatest severity against Servia, while keeping eight army corps ready to start operations.

The disposition at this moment was more conciliatory; in answer to a question put to him by M. Dumaine, whom I instructed to call the attention of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the

anxiety aroused in Europe, Baron Macchio stated to our Ambassador that the tone of the Austrian note, and the demands which would be formulated in it, allow us to count on a peaceful result. In view of the customary procedure of the Imperial Chancery, I do not know what confidence ought to be placed in these assurances.

In any case the Austrian note will be presented in a very short space of time. The Servian Minister holds that as M. Pashitch wishes to come to an understanding, he will accept those demands which relate to the punishment of the outrage and to the guarantees for control and police supervision, but that he will resist everything which might affect the sovereignty and dignity of his country.

In diplomatic circles at Vienna the German Ambassador is in favour of violent measures, while at the same time he confesses that the Imperial Chancery is perhaps not entirely in agreement with him on this point; the Russian Ambassador, trusting to assurances which have been given him, has left Vienna, and before his departure confided to M. Dumaine that his Government will not raise any objection to the punishment of the guilty and the dissolution of the revolutionary associations, but that they could not accept requirements which were humiliating to the national sentiment of Servia.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 21.

M. Allisé, French Minister at Munich, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Paris.

Munich, July 23, 1914.

THE Bavarian press seems to believe that a peaceful solution of the Austro-Servian incident is not only possible but even probable; on the other hand official circles have for some time been assuming with more or less sincerity an air of real pessimism.

In particular the President of the Council said to me to-day that the Austrian note the contents of which were known to him (*dont il avait connaissance*) was in his opinion, drawn up in terms which could be accepted by Servia, but that none the less the existing situation appeared to him to be very serious.

CHAPTER III.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE AND THE SERVIAN REPLY.

(From Friday, July 24, to Saturday, July 25.)

No. 22.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I SHOULD be obliged if you would urgently send on to M. Dumaine the following information and instructions.

Reval, July 24, 1914, 1 A.M.

In the course of my conversation with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs we had to take into consideration the dangers which might result from any step taken by Austria-Hungary in relation to Servia in connection with the crime of which the Hereditary Archduke has been a victim. We found ourselves in agreement in thinking that we should not leave anything undone to prevent a request for an explanation or some *mise en demeure* which would be equivalent to intervention in the internal affairs of Servia, of such a kind that Servia might consider it as an attack on her sovereignty and independence.

We have in consequence come to the opinion that we might, by means of a friendly conversation with Count Berchtold, give him counsels of moderation, of such a kind as to make him understand how undesirable would be any intervention at Belgrade which would appear to be a threat on the part of the Cabinet at Vienna.

The British Ambassador, who was kept informed by M. Sazonof, expressed the idea that his Government would doubtless associate itself with a *démarche* for removing any danger which might threaten general peace, and he has telegraphed to his Government to this effect.

M. Sazonof has addressed instructions to this effect to M. Schebeko. While there is no question in this of collective or concerted action at Vienna on the part of the representatives of the Triple Entente, I ask you to discuss the matter with the Russian and English Ambassadors, and to come to an agreement with them as to the best means by which each of you can make Count Berchtold understand without delay the moderation that the present situation appears to us to require.

Further, it would be desirable to ask M. Paul Cambon to bring the advantages of this procedure to the notice of Sir Edward Grey, and to support the suggestion that the British Ambassador in Russia will have made to this effect to the Foreign Office. Count Benckendorff is instructed to make a similar recommendation.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 23.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, on board the "France."

Paris, July 24, 1914.

I have sent on your instructions to Vienna as urgent, but from information contained in this morning's papers it appears that the Austrian note was presented at Belgrade at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

This note, the official text of which has not yet been handed to us by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, appears to be very sharp; it appears to aim not only at obtaining the prosecution of the Serbs who were directly implicated in the outrage of Serajevo but to require the immediate suppression of the whole of the anti-Austrian propaganda in the Servian press and army. It is said to give Servia till 6 o'clock on Saturday evening to make her submission.

In sending your instructions to M. Dumaine I requested him to come to an agreement with his English and Russian colleagues as to his action.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 24.

Text of the Austrian Note.

(Note communicated by Count Szecsen, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Friday, July 24th 1914, at 10-30 a.m.)

Vienna, July 24, 1914.

The Austro-Hungarian Government felt compelled to address the following note to the Servian Government on the 23rd July, through the medium of the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade:—

"On the 31st March, 1909, the Servian Minister in Vienna, on the instructions of the Servian Government, made the following declaration to the Imperial and Royal Government:—

> " 'Servia recognises that the *fait accompli* regarding Bosnia has not affected her rights, and consequently she will conform to the decisions that the Powers may take in conformity with article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. In deference to the advice of the Great Powers, Servia undertakes to renounce from now onwards the attitude of protest and opposition which she has adopted with regard to the annexation since last autumn. She undertakes, moreover, to modify the direction of her policy with regard to Austria-Hungary and to live in future on good neighbourly terms with the latter.'

"The history of recent years, and in particular the painful events of the 28th June last, have shown the existence of a subversive movement with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy. The movement, which had its birth under the eye of the Servian Government, has gone so far as to make itself manifest on both sides of the Servian frontier in the shape of acts of terrorism and a series of outrages and murders.

"Far from carrying out the formal undertakings contained in the declaration of the 31st March, 1909, the Royal Servian Government has done nothing to repress these movements. It has permitted the criminal machinations of various societies and associations directed against the Monarchy, and has tolerated unrestrained language on the part of the press, the glorification of the perpetrators of outrages, and the participation of officers and functionaries in subversive agitation. It has permitted an unwholesome propaganda in public instruction, in short, it has permitted all manifestations of a nature to incite the Servian population to hatred of the Monarchy and contempt of its institutions.

"This culpable tolerance of the Royal Servian Government had not ceased at the moment when the events of the 28th June last proved its fatal consequences to the whole world.

"It results from the depositions and confessions of the criminal perpetrators of the outrage of the 28th June that the Serajevo assassinations were planned in Belgrade; that the arms and explosives with which the murderers were provided had been given to them by Servian officers and functionaries belonging to the Narodna Odbrana; and finally, that the passage into Bosnia of the criminals and their arms was organised and effected by the chiefs of the Servian frontier service.

"The above-mentioned results of the magisterial investigation do not permit the Austro-Hungarian Government to pursue any longer the attitude of expectant forbearance which they have maintained for years in face of the machinations hatched in Belgrade, and thence propagated in the territories of the Monarchy. The results, on the contrary, impose on them the duty of putting an end to the intrigues which form a perpetual menace to the tranquility of the Monarchy.

"To achieve this end the Imperial and Royal Government see themselves compelled to demand from the Royal Servian Government a formal assurance that they condemn this dangerous propaganda against the Monarchy; in other words, the whole series of tendencies, the ultimate aim of which is to detach from the Monarchy territories belonging to it, and that they undertake to suppress by every means this criminal and terrorist propaganda.

"In order to give a formal character to this undertaking the Royal Servian Government shall publish on the front page of their 'Official Journal' of the 13/26 July the following declaration:—

"'The Royal Government of Servia condemn the propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary—*i.e.*, the general tendency of which the final aim is to detach from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories belonging to it, and they sincerely deplore the fatal consequences of these criminal proceedings.

"'The Royal Government regret that Servian officers and functionaries participated in the above-mentioned propaganda and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Government were solemnly pledged by their declaration of the 31st March, 1909.

"'The Royal Government who disapprove and repudiate all idea of interfering or attempting to interfere with the destinies of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, consider it their duty formally to warn officers and functionaries, and the whole population of the Kingdom, that henceforward they will proceed with the utmost rigour against persons who may be guilty of such machinations, which they will use all their efforts to anticipate and suppress.'

"This declaration shall simultaneously be communicated to the Royal army as an order of the day by His Majesty the King and shall be published in the 'Official Bulletin' of the army.

"The Royal Servian Government further undertake:

"(1) To suppress any publication which incites to hatred and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the general tendency of which is directed against its territorial integrity;

"(2) To dissolve immediately the society styled 'Narodna Odbrana,' to confiscate all its means of propaganda, and to proceed in the same manner against other societies and their branches in Servia which engage in propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Royal Government shall take the necessary measures to prevent the societies dissolved from continuing their activity under another name and form;

"(3) To eliminate without delay from public instruction in Servia, both as regards the teaching body and also as regards the methods of instruction, everything that serves, or might serve, to foment the propaganda against Austria-Hungary;

"(4) To remove from the military service, and from the administration in general, all officers and functionaries guilty of propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy whose names and deeds the Austro-Hungarian Government reserve to themselves the right of communicating to the Royal Government;

"(5) To accept the collaboration in Servia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government for the suppression of the subversive movement directed against the territorial integrity of the Monarchy;

"(6) To take judicial proceedings against accessories to the plot of the 28th June who are on Servian territory; delegates of the Austro-Hungarian Government will take part in the investigation relating thereto;

"(7) To proceed without delay to the arrest of Major Voija Tankositch and of the individual named Milan Ciganovitch, a Servian State employé, who have been compromised by the results of the magisterial enquiry at Serajevo;

"(8) To prevent by effective measures the co-operation of the Servian authorities in the illicit traffic in arms and explosives across the frontier, to dismiss and punish severely the officials of the frontier service at Schabatz Loznica guilty of having assisted the perpetrators of the Serajevo crime by facilitating their passage across the frontier;

"(9) To furnish the Imperial and Royal Government with explanations regarding the unjustifiable utterances of high Servian officials, both in Servia and abroad, who notwithstanding their official position, have not hesitated since the crime of the 28th June to express themselves in interviews in terms of hostility to the Austro-Hungarian Government; and finally,

"(10) To notify the Imperial and Royal Government without delay of the execution of the measures comprised under the preceding heads.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government expect the reply of the Royal Government at the latest by 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 25th July.*

* The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in a private letter on the 24th July sent to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the following correction:—

"In the copy of the dispatch which I had the honour to send to your Excellency this morning, it was said that my Government expected an answer from the Cabinet at Belgrade at latest by 5 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 25th of this month. As our Minister at Belgrade did not deliver his note yesterday until 6 o'clock in the evening, the time allowed for the answer has in consequence been prolonged to 6 o'clock to-morrow Saturday evening.

"I consider it my duty to inform your Excellency of this slight alteration in the termination of the period fixed for the answer to the Servian Government."

"A memorandum dealing with the results of the magisterial enquiry at Serajevo with regard to the officials mentioned under heads (7) and (8) is attached to this note."

I have the honour to request your Excellency to bring the contents of this note to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, accompanying your communication with the following observations :—

On the 31st March 1909, the Royal Servian Government addressed to Austria-Hungary the declaration of which the text is reproduced above.

On the very day after this declaration Servia embarked on a policy of instilling revolutionary ideas into the Serb subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and so preparing for the separation of the Austro-Hungarian territory on the Servian frontier.

Servia became the centre of a criminal agitation.

No time was lost in the formation of societies and groups, whose object, either avowed or secret, was the creation of disorders on Austro-Hungarian territory. These societies and groups count among their members generals and diplomatists, Government officials and judges—in short, men at the top of official and unofficial society in the kingdom.

Servian journalism is almost entirely at the service of this propaganda, which is directed against Austria-Hungary, and not a day passes without the organs of the Servian press stirring up their readers to hatred or contempt for the neighbouring Monarchy, or to outrages directed more or less openly against its security and integrity.

A large number of agents are employed in carrying on by every means the agitation against Austria-Hungary and corrupting the youth in the frontier provinces.

Since the recent Balkan crisis there has been a recrudescence of the spirit of conspiracy inherent in Servian politicians, which has left such sanguinary imprints on the history of the kingdom; individuals belonging formerly to bands employed in Macedonia have come to place themselves at the disposal of the terrorist propaganda against Austria-Hungary.

In the presence of these doings, to which Austria-Hungary has been exposed for years, the Servian Government have not thought it incumbent on them to take the slightest step. The Servian Government have thus failed in the duty imposed on them by the solemn declaration of the 31st March 1909, and acted in opposition to the will of Europe and the undertaking given to Austria-Hungary.

The patience of the Imperial and Royal Government in the face of the provocative attitude of Servia was inspired by the territorial disinterestedness of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the hope that the Servian Government would end in spite of everything by appreciating Austria-Hungary's friendship at its true value. By observing a benevolent attitude towards the political interests of Servia, the Imperial and Royal Government hoped that the kingdom would finally decide to follow an analogous line of conduct on its own side. In particular, Austria-Hungary expected a development of this kind in the political ideas of Servia, when, after the events of 1912, the Imperial and Royal Government, by its disinterested and ungrudging attitude, made such a considerable aggrandisement of Servia possible.

The benevolence which Austria-Hungary showed towards the neighbouring State had no restraining effect on the proceedings of the kingdom, which continued to tolerate on its territory a propaganda of which the fatal consequences were demonstrated to the whole world on the 28th June last, when the Heir Presumptive to the Monarchy and his illustrious consort fell victims to a plot hatched at Belgrade.

In the presence of this state of things the Imperial and Royal Government have felt compelled to take new and urgent steps at Belgrade with a view to inducing the Servian Government to stop the incendiary movement that is threatening the security and integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

The Imperial and Royal Government are convinced that in taking this step they will find themselves in full agreement with the sentiments of all civilised nations, who cannot permit regicide to become a weapon that can be employed with impunity in political strife, and the peace of Europe to be continually disturbed by movements emanating from Belgrade.

In support of the above the Imperial and Royal Government hold at the disposal of the British Government a *dossier* elucidating the Servian intrigues and the connection between these intrigues and the murder of the 28th June.

An identical communication has been addressed to the Imperial and Royal representatives accredited to the other signatory Powers.

Your are authorised to leave a copy of this despatch in the hands of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

APPENDIX.

THE criminal enquiry opened by the Court of Serajevo against Gavrilo Princip and his accessories in and before the act of assassination committed by them on the 28th June last has up to the present led to the following conclusions :—

(1) The plot, having as its object the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at the time of his visit to Serajevo was formed at Belgrade by Gavrilo Princip, Nedeljko

Cabrinovic, one Milan Ciganovic, and Trifko Grabez, with the assistance of Commander Voija Tankosic.

(2) The six bombs and the four Browning pistols and ammunition with which the guilty parties committed the act were delivered to Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez by the man Milan Ciganovic and Commander Voija Tankosic at Belgrade.

(3) The bombs are hand-grenades coming from the arms depôt of the Servian army at Kragujevac.

(4) In order to ensure the success of the act, Ciganovic taught Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez how to use the bombs, and gave lessons in firing Browning pistols to Princip and Grabez in a forest near the shooting ground at Topschider.

(5) To enable Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez to cross the frontier of Bosnia-Herzegovina and smuggle in their contraband of arms secretly, a secret system of transport was organised by Ciganovic.

By this arrangement the introduction into Bosnia-Herzegovina of criminals and their arms was effected by the officials controlling the frontiers at Chabac (Rade Popovic) and Loznica, as well as by the customs officer Rudivoj Grbic, of Loznica, with the assistance of various individuals.

No. 25.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, on board the "France," and to London, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburgh, Rome, Belgrade.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador this morning left me a copy of the Austrian note which was handed in at Belgrade on Thursday evening. Count Scézsen informs me that the Austro-Hungarian Government gives the Servian Government up to 5 o'clock on the evening of Saturday the 25th for their answer.*

The note is based on the undertaking made by Servia on the 31st March 1909, to recognise the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reproaches the Servian Government with having tolerated an anti-Austrian propaganda in which officials, the army, and the press have taken part, a propaganda which threatens the security and integrity of Austria, and the danger of which has been shown by the crime of the 28th June which, according to the facts established during the investigation, was planned at Belgrade.

The Austrian Government explain that they are compelled to put an end to a propaganda which forms a permanent danger to their tranquillity, and to require from the Servian Government an official pronouncement of their determination to condemn and suppress it, by publishing in the official Gazette of the 26th a declaration, the terms of which are given, condemning it, stating their regret, and threatening to crush it. A general order of the King to the Servian army is at the same time to make these declarations known to the army. In addition to this, the Servian Government are to undertake to suppress publications, to dissolve the societies, to dismiss those officers and civil servants whose names would be communicated to them by the Austrian Government, to accept the co-operation of Austrian officials in suppressing the subversive acts to which their attention has been directed as well as for the investigation into the crime of Serajevo, and finally to proceed to the immediate arrest of a Servian officer and an official who were concerned in it.

Annexed to the Austrian memorandum is a note which sums up the facts established by the investigation into the crime of Serajevo, and declares that it was planned at Belgrade; that the bombs were provided for the murderers, and came from a depôt of the Servian army; finally that the murderers were drilled and helped by Servian officers and officials.

On visiting the Acting Political Director immediately after making this communication, Count Scézsen without any observations informed him that the note had been presented. M. Berthelot, on my instructions, confined himself to pointing out to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador the feeling of anxiety which had been aroused by the information available this morning as to the contents of the Austrian note, and the painful feeling which could not fail to be aroused in French public opinion by the time chosen for so categorical a *démarche* with so short a time limit; that is to say, a time when the President of the Republic and the President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic had left St. Petersburgh and were at sea, and consequently were not able to exert, in agreement with those Powers which were not directly interested, that soothing influence on Servia and Austria which was so desirable in the interest of general peace.

The Servian Minister has not yet received any information as to the intentions of his Government.

The German Ambassador has asked me to receive him at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 26.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Thiébaut, French Minister at Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, Vienna, London, Berlin, Rome, St. Petersburgh.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

M. VESNITCH was this morning still without any telegram from his Government informing him as to their intentions, and did not know the contents of the Austrian note.

To a request for advice which he made to the Political Director, M. Berthelot said to him, speaking personally and for himself alone, that Servia must try to gain time, as the limit of forty-eight hours perhaps formed rather a "*mise en demeure*" than an ultimatum in the proper sense of the term; that there might, for instance, be an opportunity of offering satisfaction on all those points which were not inconsistent with the dignity and sovereignty of Servia; he was advised to draw attention to the fact that statements based on the Austrian investigations at Serajevo were one sided, and that Servia, while she was quite ready to take measures against all the accomplices of a crime which she most strongly condemned, required full information as to the evidence in order to be able to verify it with all speed; above all to attempt to escape from the direct grip of Austria by declaring herself ready to submit to the arbitration of Europe.

I have asked at London and St. Petersburgh for the views and intentions of the English and Russian Governments. It appears on the other hand from our information that the Austrian note was not communicated to Italy until to-day, and that Italy had neither been consulted nor even informed of it.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 27.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Rome.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

THE French Ambassador at Vienna informs me that opinion has been startled by the sudden and exaggerated nature of the Austrian demands, but that the chief fear of the military party appears to be that Servia may give way.

The Servian Minister in Austria thinks that his Government will show themselves very conciliatory in all that concerns the punishment of the accomplices of the crime, and the guarantees to be given as to the suppression of the anti-Austrian propaganda, but that they could not accept a general order to the army dictated to the King nor the dismissal of officers who were suspected by Austria, nor the interference of foreign officials in Servia. M. Jovanovitch considers that, if it were possible to start a discussion, a settlement of the dispute might still be arranged, with the assistance of the Powers.

Our Ambassador at Berlin gives an account of the excitement aroused by the Austrian note, and of the state of feeling of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, who thinks that a large part of opinion in Germany would desire war. The tone of the press is threatening and appears to have as its object the intimidation of Russia. Our Ambassador is to see Herr von Jagow this evening.

M. Barrère informs us that Italy is exercising moderating influence at Vienna and is trying to avoid complications.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 28.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

HERR VON SCHOEN came to inform me of a note from his Government, of which he would not leave me a copy, but at my request he read it twice over to me

The note was almost word for word as follows:—

"The statements of the Austro-Hungarian newspapers concerning the circumstances under which the assassination of the Austrian heir-presumptive and his consort has taken place disclose unmistakably the aims which the Pan-Servian propaganda has set itself, and the means it employs to realise them. The facts made known must also do away with all doubt that the centre of activity of all those tendencies which are directed towards the detachment of the Southern Slav provinces from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and their incorporation into the Servian Kingdom is to be found in Belgrade, and is, at any rate, at work there, with the connivance of members of the Government and the Army.

"The Servian intrigues have been going on for many years. In an especially marked form the Pan-Servian chauvinism manifested itself during the Bosnian crisis. It was only owing to the moderation and far-reaching self-restraint of the Austro-Hungarian Government and

to the energetic intervention of the Great Powers that the Servian provocations to which Austria-Hungary was then exposed did not lead to a conflict. The assurance of good conduct in future which was given by the Servian Government at that time has not been kept. Under the eyes, at least with the tacit permission, of official Servia, the Pan-Servian propaganda has, since that time, continuously increased in extension and intensity. To its account must be set the recent crime, the threads of which lead to Belgrade. It has become clearly evident that it would not be consistent either with the dignity or with the self-preservation of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to remain longer inactive in face of this movement on the other side of the frontier, by which the security and the integrity of her territories are constantly menaced. Under these circumstances, the course of procedure and demands of the Austro-Hungarian Government can only be regarded as justified. In spite of that, the attitude which public opinion as well as the Government in Servia have recently adopted does not exclude the apprehension that the Servian Government might refuse to comply with those demands, and might even allow themselves to be carried away into a provocative attitude towards Austria-Hungary. The Austro-Hungarian Government, if they do not wish definitely to abandon Austria's position as a Great Power, would then have no choice but to obtain the fulfilment of their demands from the Servian Government by strong pressure and, if necessary, by using military measures, the choice of the means having to be left to them."

The German Ambassador particularly called my attention to the last two paragraphs of his note before reading it, pressing the point that this was the important matter. I noted down the "text literally; it is as follows:—"The German Government consider that in the present case there "is only question of a matter to be settled exclusively between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and "that the Great Powers ought seriously to endeavour to restrict it to those two immediately concerned."

"The German Government desire urgently the localisation of the dispute, because every "interference of another Power would, owing to the natural play of alliances be followed by incalculable "consequences."

I called the German Ambassador's attention to the fact that while it might appear legitimate to demand the punishment of all those who were implicated in the crime of Serajevo, on the other hand it seemed difficult to require measures which could not be accepted, having regard to the dignity and sovereignty of Servia; the Servian Government, even if it was willing to submit to them would risk being carried away by a revolution.

I also pointed out to Herr von Schoen that his note only took into account two hypotheses: that of a pure and simple refusal or that of a provocative attitude on the part of Servia. The third hypothesis (which would leave the door open for an arrangement) should also be taken into consideration; that of Servia's acceptance and of her agreeing at once to give full satisfaction for the punishment of the accomplices and full guarantees for the suppression of the anti-Austrian propaganda so far as they were compatible with her sovereignty and dignity.

I added that if within these limits the satisfaction desired by Austria could be admitted, the means of obtaining it could be examined; if Servia gave obvious proof of goodwill it could not be thought that Austria would refuse to take part in the conversation.

Perhaps they should not make it too difficult for third Powers, who could not either morally or sentimentally cease to take interest in Servia, to take an attitude which was in accord with the wishes of Germany to localise the dispute.

Herr von Schoen recognised the justice of these considerations and vaguely stated that hope was always possible. When I asked him if we should give to the Austrian note the character of a simple *mise en demeure*, which permitted a discussion, or an ultimatum, he answered that personally he had no views.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 29.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 24, 1914.

The delivery of the Austrian note to Servia has made a deep impression.

The Austrian Ambassador declares that his Government could not abate any of their demands. At the Wilhelmstrasse, as well as in the press, the same view is expressed.

Most of the Chargés d'Affaires present in Berlin came to see me this morning. They show little hope of a peaceful issue. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires bitterly remarked that Austria has presented her note at the very moment that the President of the Republic and the President of the Council had left St. Petersburgh. He is inclined to think that a considerable section of opinion in Germany desires war and would like to seize this opportunity, in which Austria will no doubt be found more united than in the past, and in which the German Emperor, influenced by a desire to give support to the monarchic principle (*par un sentiment de solidarité monarchique*), and by horror at the crime, is less inclined to show a conciliatory attitude.

Herr von Jagow is going to receive me late in the afternoon.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 30.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the French Republic at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 24, 1914

I ASKED the Secretary of State to-day, in the interview which I had with him, if it was correct, as announced in the newspapers, that Austria had presented a note to the Powers on her dispute with Servia; if he had received it; and what view he took of it.

Herr von Jagow answered me in the affirmative, adding that the note was forcible, and that he approved it, the Servian Government having for a long time past wearied the patience of Austria. Moreover, he considers this question to be a domestic one for Austria, and he hopes that it will be localised.

I then said to him that not having as yet received any instructions, the views which I wished to exchange with him were strictly personal. Thereupon I asked him if the Berlin Cabinet had really been entirely ignorant of Austria's requirements before they were communicated to Belgrade, and as he told me that that was so, I showed him my surprise at seeing him thus undertake to support claims, of whose limit and scope he was ignorant.

Herr von Jagow interrupted me, and said, "It is only because we are having a personal conversa-
"tion that I allow you to say that to me."

"Certainly," I replied, "but if Peter I, humiliates himself, domestic row will probably break out in Servia; that will open the door to fresh possibilities, and do you know where you will be led by Vienna?" I added that the language of the German newspapers was not the language of persons who were indifferent to, and unacquainted with, the question, but betokened an active support. Finally, I remarked that the shortness of the time limit given to Servia for submission would make an unpleasant impression in Europe.

Herr von Jagow answered that he quite expected a little excitement (*un peu d'émotion*) on the part of Servia's friends, but that he was counting on their giving her wise advice.

"I have no doubt," I then said to him, "that Russia would endeavour to persuade the Cabinet of Belgrade to make acceptable concessions, but why not ask from one what is being asked from the other, and if reliance is being placed on advice being given at Belgrade, is it not also legitimate to rely on advice being given at Vienna from another quarter?"

The Secretary of State went so far as to say that that depended on circumstances; but immediately checked himself; he repeated that the difficulty must be localised. He asked me if I really thought the situation serious. "Certainly," I answered, "because if what is happening is the result of due reflection, I do not understand why all means of retreat have been cut off."

All the evidence shows that Germany is ready to support Austria's attitude with unusual energy. The weakness which her Austro-Hungarian ally has shown for some years past has weakened the confidence that was placed in her here. She was found heavy to drag along. Mischievous legal proceedings, such as the Agram and the Friedjung affairs, brought odium on her police and covered them with ridicule. All that was asked of the police was that they should be strong; the conviction is that they were violent.

An article which appeared in the *Lokal Anzeiger* this evening shows also that at the German Chancery there exists a state of mind to which we in Paris are naturally not inclined to pay sufficient attention, I mean the feeling that monarchies must stand together (*sentiment de la solidarité monarchique*). I am convinced that great weight must be attached to this point of view in order to appreciate the attitude of the Emperor William, whose impressionable nature must have been affected by the assassination of a prince whose guest he had been a few days previously.

It is not less striking to notice the pains with which Herr von Jagow, and all the officials placed under his orders, pretend to every one that they were ignorant of the scope of the note sent by Austria to Servia.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 31.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 24, 1914.

THE Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has communicated to M. Sazonof a threatening note to Servia.

The intentions of the Emperor of Russia and his Ministers could not be more pacific, a fact of which the President of the Republic and the President of the Council have been able to satisfy themselves directly; but the ultimatum which the Austro-Hungarian Government has just delivered to the Cabinet at Belgrade introduces a new and disquieting element into the situation.

Public opinion in Russia would not allow Austria to offer violence to Servia. The shortness of the time limit fixed by the ultimatum renders still more difficult the moderating influence that the Powers of the Triple Entente might exercise at Vienna.

On the other hand, M. Sazonof assumes that Germany will desire to support her ally and I am afraid that this impression is correct. Nothing but the assurance of the solidarity of the Triple Entente can prevent the German Powers from emphasising their provocative attitude.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 32.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 24, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY having discussed with me his desire to leave no stone unturned to avert the crisis, we agreed in thinking that the English Cabinet might ask the German Government to take the initiative in approaching Vienna with the object of offering the mediation, between Austria and Servia, of the four Powers which are not directly interested. If Germany agrees, time will be gained, and this is the essential point.

Sir Edward Grey told me that he would discuss with Prince Lichnowsky the proposal I have just explained. I mentioned the matter to my Russian colleague, who is afraid of a surprise from Germany, and who imagines that Austria would not have despatched her ultimatum without previous agreement with Berlin.

Count Benckendorff told me that Prince Lichnowsky, when he returned from leave about a month ago, had intimated that he held pessimistic views regarding the relations between St. Petersburgh and Berlin. He had observed the uneasiness caused in this latter capital by the rumours of a naval entente between Russia and England, by the Tsar's visit to Bucharest, and by the strengthening of the Russian Army. Count Benckendorff had concluded from this that a war with Russia would be looked upon without disfavour in Germany.

The Under-Secretary of State has been struck, as all of us have been, by the anxious looks of Prince Lichnowsky since his return from Berlin, and he considers that if Germany had wished to do so she could have stopped the dispatch of the ultimatum.

The situation, therefore, is as grave as it can be, and we see no way of arresting the course of events.

However, Count Benckendorff thinks it right to attempt the *démarche* upon which I have agreed with Sir Edward Grey.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 33.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

London, July 24, 1914.

THE Servian Minister received to-night from M. Pashitch a telegram saying that the Austro-Hungarian Government had sent him their ultimatum, the time limit of which expires at 6 o'clock to-morrow, Saturday evening. M. Pashitch does not give the terms of the Austrian communication but if it is of the nature reported in to-day's "Times," it seems impossible for the Servian Government to accept it.

In consultation with my Russian colleague, who thinks it extremely difficult for his Government not to support Servia, we have been asking ourselves what intervention could avert the conflict.

Sir Edward Grey having summoned me for this afternoon, I propose to suggest that he should ask for the semi-official intervention of the German Government at Vienna to prevent a sudden attack.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 34.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), Belgrade, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

THE Austrian Ambassador having communicated his Government's note to Sir Edward Grey, the latter observed that no such formidable declaration had ever been addressed by one Government to another; he drew Count Mensdorff's attention to the responsibility assumed by Austria.

With the possibility of a conflict between Austria and Russia before him, Sir Edward Grey proposes to ask for the co-operation of the German Government with a view to the mediation of the four Powers who are not directly interested in the Servian question, namely, England, France, Italy and Germany; this mediation to be exercised simultaneously at Vienna and at St. Petersburgh.

I advised the Servian Minister to act cautiously, and I am willing to co-operate in any conciliatory action at Vienna, in the hope that Austria will not insist on the acceptance of all her demands as against a small State, if the latter shows herself ready to give every satisfaction which is considered compatible with her independence and her sovereignty.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 35.

M. Jules Cambon, French Minister at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THE Belgian Minister appears very anxious about the course of events.

He is of opinion that Austria and Germany have desired to take advantage of the fact that, owing to a combination of circumstances at the present moment, Russia and England appear to them to be threatened by domestic troubles, while in France the military law is under discussion. Moreover, he does not believe in the pretended ignorance of the Government of Berlin on the subject of Austria's *démarche*.

He thinks that if the form of it has not been submitted to the Cabinet at Berlin, the moment of its despatch has been cleverly chosen in consultation with that Cabinet, in order to surprise the Triple Entente at a moment of disorganisation.

He has seen the Italian Ambassador, who has just interrupted his holiday in order to return. It looks as if Italy would be surprised, to put it no higher, at having been kept out of the whole affair by her two allies.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 36.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council, and to London, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Vienna.

Paris, July 25, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came at 12 o'clock to protest against an article in the *Echo de Paris* which applied the term "German threat" (*menace allemande*) to his *démarche* of yesterday. Herr von Schoen told a certain number of journalists, and came to state at the *Direction Politique*, that there has been no "concert" between Austria and Germany in connection with the Austrian note, and that the German Government had no knowledge of this note when it was communicated to them at the same time as to the other Powers, though they had approved it subsequently.

Baron von Schoen added, moreover, that there was no "threat"; the German Government had merely indicated that they thought it desirable to localise the dispute, and that the intervention of other Powers ran the risk of aggravating it.

The Acting Political Director took note of Baron von Schoen's *démarche*. Having asked him to repeat the actual terms of the last two paragraphs of his note, he remarked to him that the terms showed the willingness of Germany to act as intermediary between the Powers and Austria. M. Berthelot added that, as no private information had been given to any journalist, the information in the *Echo de Paris* involved this newspaper alone, and merely showed that the German *démarche* appeared to have been known elsewhere than at the Quai d'Orsay, and apart from any action on his part. The German Ambassador did not take up the allusion.

On the other hand, the Austrian Ambassador at London also came to reassure Sir Edward Grey, telling him that the Austrian note did not constitute an "ultimatum" but a demand for a reply with a time limit"; which meant that if the Austrian demands are not accepted by 6 o'clock this evening, the Austrian Minister will leave Belgrade and the Austro-Hungarian Government will begin military "preparations" but not military "operations."

The Cabinet of London, like those of Paris and St. Petersburgh, has advised Belgrade to express regret for any complicity which might be established in the crime of Serajevo, and to promise the most complete satisfaction in this respect. The Cabinet added that in any case it was Servia's business to reply in terms which the interests of the country appeared to call for. The English Minister at Belgrade is to consult his French and Russian colleagues, and, if these have had corresponding instructions in the matter, advise the Servian Government to give satisfaction on all the points on which they shall decide that they are able to do so.

Sir Edward Grey told Prince Lichnowsky (who, up to the present, has made no communication to him similar to that of Herr von Schoen at Paris) that if the Austrian note caused no difficulty between Austria and Russia, the English Government would not have to concern themselves with it, but that it was to be feared that the stiffness of the note and the shortness of the time limit would bring about a state of tension. Under these conditions the only chance that could be seen of avoiding a conflict would consist in the mediation of France, Germany, Italy and England, Germany alone being able to influence the Government at Vienna in this direction.

The German Ambassador replied that he would transmit this suggestion to Berlin, but he gave the Russian Ambassador, who is a relative of his, to understand that Germany would not lend herself to any *démarche* at Vienna.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 37.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d' Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 25, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came to the Foreign Office to state that his Government would refuse to interfere in the dispute between Austria and Servia.

Sir Edward Grey replied that without the co-operation of Germany at Vienna, England would not be able to take action at St. Petersburgh. If, however, both Austria and Russia mobilised, that would certainly be the occasion for the four other Powers to intervene. Would the German Government then maintain its passive attitude, and would it refuse to join with England, France and Italy?

Prince Lichnowsky does not think so, since the question would no longer be one of difficulties between Vienna and Belgrade, but of a conflict between Vienna and St. Petersburgh.

Sir Edward Grey added this observation, that if war eventually broke out, no Power in Europe would be able to take up a detached attitude (*pourrait s'en désintéresser*).

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 38.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Government is about to endeavour to obtain from the Austro-Hungarian Government an extension of the time limit fixed by the ultimatum, in order that the Powers may be able to form an opinion on the judicial *dossier*, the communication of which is offered to them.

M. Sazonof has asked the German Ambassador to point out to his Government the danger of the situation, but he refrained from making any allusion to the measures which Russia would no doubt be led to take, if either the national independence or the territorial integrity of Servia were threatened. The evasive replies and the recriminations of Count de Pourtalès left an unfavourable impression on M. Sazonof.

The Ministers will hold a Council to-morrow with the Emperor presiding. M. Sazonof preserves complete moderation. "We must avoid," he said to me, "everything which might precipitate the crisis. I am of opinion that, even if the Austro-Hungarian Government come to blows with Servia, we ought not to break off negotiations."

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 39.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna.

Paris, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Government has instructed its representative at Vienna to ask the Austrian Government for an extension of the time limit fixed for Servia, so as to enable the Powers to form an opinion on the *dossier* which Austria has offered to communicate to them, and with a view to avoiding regrettable consequences for everyone.

A refusal of this demand by Austria-Hungary would deprive of all meaning the *démarche* which she made to the Powers by communicating her note to them, and would place her in a position of conflict with international ethics.

The Russian Government has asked that you should make a corresponding and urgent *démarche* to Count Berchtold. I beg you to support the request of your colleague. The Russian Government have sent the same request to London, Rome, Berlin, and Bucharest.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 4.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 25, 1914.

SIR Edward Grey has had communicated to him this morning the instructions which require the Russian Ambassador at Vienna to ask for an extension of the time limit given to Servia by Austria's note of the day before yesterday. M. Sazonof asked that the Russian *démarche* should be supported by the English Embassy.

Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to Sir M. de Bunsen to take the same action as his Russian colleague, and to refer to Austria's communication which was made to him late last night by Count Mensdorff, according to the terms of which the failure of Servia to comply with the conditions of the ultimatum would only result, as from to-day, in a diplomatic rupture and not in immediate military operations.

Sir Edward Grey inferred from this action that time would be left for the Powers to intervene and find means for averting the crisis.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 41.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THIS morning the English Chargé d'Affaires, acting under instructions from his Government, asked Herr von Jagow if Germany were willing to join with England, France and Italy with the object of intervening between Austria and Russia, to prevent a conflict and, in the first instance, to ask Vienna to grant an extension of the time limit imposed on Servia by the ultimatum.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that directly after the receipt of Prince Lichnowsky's despatch informing him of the intentions of Sir Edward Grey, he had already telegraphed this very morning to the German Ambassador at Vienna to the effect that he should ask Count Berchtold for this extension. Unfortunately Count Berchtold is at Ischl. In any case, Herr von Jagow does not think that this request would be granted.

The English Chargé d'Affaires also enquired of Herr von Jagow, as I had done yesterday, if Germany had had no knowledge of the Austrian note before it was despatched, and he received so clear a reply in the negative that he was not able to carry the matter further; but he could not refrain from expressing his surprise at the blank cheque given by Germany to Austria.

Herr von Jagow having replied to him that the matter was a domestic one for Austria, he remarked that it had become essentially an international one.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 42.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Chargé d'Affaires has been instructed to ask the German Government to make strong representations to the Cabinet at Vienna, with a view to obtaining an extension of the time limit of the ultimatum.

Herr von Jagow not having made an appointment with him until late in the afternoon, that is to say, till the very moment when the ultimatum will expire, M. Broniewski sent an urgent note addressed to the Secretary of State in which he points out that the lateness of Austria's communication to the Powers makes the effect of this communication illusory, inasmuch as it does not give the Powers time to consider the facts brought to their notice before the expiration of the time limit. He insists very strongly on the necessity for extending the time limit, unless the intention be to create a serious crisis.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 43.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Chargé d'Affaires has, in accordance with his instructions, approached the Secretary of State with a view to securing an extension of the time limit of the ultimatum. Herr von Jagow replied that he had already transmitted to Vienna a suggestion of this nature, but that in his opinion all these *démarches* were too late.

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* In French text by an obvious error "de la Grande-Bretagne" is printed.

M. Broniewski insisted that if the time limit could not be extended, action at least might be delayed so as to allow the Powers to exert themselves to avoid a conflict. He added that the Austrian note was couched in terms calculated to wound Servia and to force her into war.

Herr von Jagow replied that there was no question of a war, but of an "*exécution*" in a local matter.

The Chargé d'Affaires in reply expressed regret that the German Government did not weigh their responsibilities in the event of hostilities breaking out, which might extend to the rest of Europe; to this Herr von Jagow replied that he refused to believe in such consequences.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, like myself, has heard the rumour that Austria, while declaring that she did not desire an annexation of territory, would occupy parts of Servia until she had received complete satisfaction. "One knows," he said to me, "what this word 'satisfaction' means." M. Broniewski's impressions of Germany's ultimate intentions are very pessimistic.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 44.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 25, 1914,

THE Russian Ambassador has carried out at the Consulta the *démarche* which M. Sazonof requested the representatives of Russia at Paris, Berlin, Rome and Bucharest to undertake, the object of which was to induce these various Cabinets to take action similar to that of Russia at Vienna, with a view of obtaining an extension of the time limit imposed on Servia.

In the absence of the Marquis di San Giuliano, M. Salandra and M. di Martino replied that they would put themselves into communication with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but that his reply could not reach them until towards 6 o'clock, that is to say, too late to take any step at Vienna.

BARRÈRE.

No. 45.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 25, 1914,

THE Russian Chargé d'Affaires received instructions from his Government to ask for an extended time limit for the ultimatum to Servia at the very moment that Count Berchtold was leaving for Ischl with the intention, according to the newspapers, of remaining there near the Emperor until the end of the crisis.

Prince Koudacheff informed him nevertheless of the *démarche* which he had to carry out, by means of two telegrams *en clair*, one addressed to him on his journey and the other at his destination. He does not expect any result.

Baron Macchio, General Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to whom the Prince communicated the tenour of his instructions and of his telegrams, behaved with icy coldness when it was represented to him that to submit for consideration grievances with documentary proofs, without leaving time for the *dossier* to be studied, was not consonant with international courtesy. Baron Macchio replied that one's interests sometimes exempted one from being courteous.

The Austrian Government is determined to inflict humiliation on Servia; it will accept no intervention from any Power until the blow has been delivered and received full in the face by Servia.

DUMAINE.

No. 46.

M. Boppe, French Minister at Belgrade, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

M. PASHITCH has just acquainted me with the reply which will be sent this evening to the Austrian Minister.

The Servian Government agrees to publish to-morrow in the *Journal Officiel* the declaration which has been required of them; they will communicate it also to the army by means of an Order of the Day; they will dissolve the societies of national defence and all other associations which might agitate against Austria-Hungary; they undertake to modify the press law, to dismiss from service in the army, in the ministry of public instruction and in the other Government offices, all officials who shall be proved to have taken part in the propaganda; they only request that the names of these officials may be communicated to them.

As to the participation of Austrian officials in the enquiry, the Government ask that an explanation of the manner in which this will be exercised may be given to them. They could accept no participation which conflicted with international law or with good and neighbourly relations.

They accept all the other demands of the ultimatum and declare that if the Austro-Hungarian Government is not content with this, they are ready to refer the matter to the Hague Tribunal or to the decision of the Great Powers who took part in the preparation of the declaration of March 31, 1909.

BOPPE.

No. 47.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THROUGHOUT the afternoon there has been a persistent rumour that Servia had submitted to the Austrian demands. This evening the newspapers published extra editions which announce a rupture at Belgrade and the departure of the Austro-Hungarian Minister.

The correspondent of the *Agence Havas* at the Wilhelmstrasse has just received confirmation of this rumour. Large crowds consisting of several hundred persons are collecting here before the newspaper offices and a demonstration of numbers of young people has just passed through the Pariser platz shouting cries of "Hurrah" for Germany, and singing patriotic songs. The demonstrators are visiting the *Siegessaül*, the Austrian, and then the Italian Embassy. It is a significent outburst of chauvinism.

A German whom I saw this evening confessed to me that it had been feared here that Servia would accept the whole Austrian note, reserving to herself the right to discuss the manner in which effect should be given to it, in order to gain time and to allow the efforts of the Powers to develop effectively before the rupture.

In financial circles measures are already being taken to meet every eventuality, for no means of averting the crisis is seen, in view of the determined support which Germany is giving to Austria.

I, for my part, see in England the only Power which might be listened to at Berlin.

Whatever happens, Paris, St. Petersburgh and London will not succeed in maintaining peace with dignity unless they show a firm and absolutely united front.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 48.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 25, 1914.

YOUR telegram reaches me exactly at the moment when the time limit given to Servia expires. On the other hand I have just informed you under what conditions the Russian Chargé d'Affaires has had to carry out his *démarche*. It seems useless to support him when there is no longer any time for it.

During the afternoon a rumour spread that Servia had yielded to the ultimatum, while adding that she was appealing to the Powers against it. But the latest news is that at the last moment we are assured that the Austrian Minister has just left Belgrade hurriedly; he must have thought the Servian Government's acceptance of the conditions imposed by his Government inadequate.

DUMAINE.

No. 49.

Reply of Servian Government to Austro-Hungarian Note.
(Communicated by M. Vesnitch, Servian Minister, July 27.)

Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

THE Royal Servian Government have received the communication of the Imperial and Royal Government of the 10th instant, and are convinced that their reply will remove any misunderstanding which may threaten to impair the good neighbourly relations between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Kingdom of Servia.

Conscious of the fact that the protests which were made both from the tribune of the national Skuptchina and in the declarations and actions of the responsible representatives of the State—protests which were cut short by the declarations made by the Servian Government on the 18-31 March 1909—have not been renewed on any occasion as regards the great neighbouring Monarchy, and that

no attempt has been made since that time, either by the successive Royal Governments or by their organs, to change the political and legal state of affairs created in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Royal Government draw attention to the fact that in this connection the Imperial and Royal Government have made no representation except one concerning a school-book, and that on that occasion the Imperial and Royal Government received an entirely satisfactory explanation. Servia has several times given proofs of her pacific and moderate policy during the Balkan crisis, and it is, thanks to Servia and to the sacrifice that she has made in the exclusive interest of European peace, that that peace has been preserved. The Royal Government cannot be held responsible for manifestations of a private character, such as articles in the press and the peaceable work of societies—manifestations which take place in nearly all countries in the ordinary course of events, and which, as a general rule, escape official control. The Royal Government are all the less responsible, in view of the fact that at the time of the solution of a series of questions which arose between Servia and Austria-Hungary, they gave proof of a great readiness to oblige, and thus succeeded in settling the majority of these questions to the advantage of the two neighbouring countries.

For these reasons the Royal Government have been pained and surprised at the statements, according to which members of the Kingdom of Servia are supposed to have participated in the preparations for the crime committed at Serajevo; the Royal Government expected to be invited to collaborate in an investigation of all that concerns this crime, and they were ready, in order to prove the entire correctness of their attitude, to take measures against any persons concerning whom representations were made to them. Falling in, therefore, with the desire of the Imperial and Royal Government, they are prepared to hand over for trial any Servian subject, without regard to his situation or rank, of whose complicity in the crime of Serajevo proofs are forthcoming, and more especially they undertake to cause to be published on the first page of the "Journal officiel," on the date of the 13-26 July, the following declaration :—

"The Royal Government of Servia condemn all propaganda which may be directed against Austria-Hungary, that is to say, all such tendencies as aim at ultimately detaching from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories which form part thereof, and they sincerely deplore the baneful consequences of these criminal movements. The Royal Government regret that, according to the communication from the Imperial and Royal Government, certain Servian officers and officials should have taken part in the above-mentioned propaganda, and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Servian Government was solemnly engaged by the declaration of the 18-31 March 1909, which declaration disapproves and repudiates all idea or attempt at interference with the destiny of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, and they consider it their duty formally to warn the officers officials and entire population of the kingdom that henceforth they will take the most rigorous steps against all such persons as are guilty of such acts, to prevent and to repress which they will use their utmost endeavour."

This declaration will be brought to the knowledge of the Royal Army in an order of the day in the name of His Majesty the King, by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Alexander, and will be published in the next official army bulletin.

The Royal Government further undertake :—

1. To introduce at the first regular convocation of the Skuptchina a provision into the press law providing for the most severe punishment of incitement to hatred or contempt or the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and for taking action against any publication the general tendency of which is directed against the territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary.

The Government engage at the approaching revision of the Constitution to cause an amendment to be introduced into article 22 of the Constitution of such a nature that such publication may be confiscated, a proceeding at present impossible under the categorical terms of article 22 of the Constitution.

2. The Government possess no proof, nor does the note of the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with any, that the "Narodna Odbrana" and other similar societies have committed up to the present any criminal act of this nature through the proceedings of any of their members. Nevertheless, the Royal Government will accept the demand of the Imperial and Royal Government, and will dissolve the "Narodna Odbrana" Society and every other society which may be directing its efforts against Austria-Hungary.

3. The Royal Servian Government undertake to remove without delay from their public educational establishments in Servia all that serves or could serve to foment propaganda against Austria-Hungary, whenever the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with facts and proofs of this propaganda.

4. The Royal Government also agree to remove from military service all such persons as the Judicial enquiry may have proved to be guilty of acts directed against the integrity of the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and they expect the Imperial and Royal Government to communicate to them at a later date the names and the acts of these officers and officials for the purposes of the proceedings which are to be taken against them.

5. The Royal Government must confess that they do not clearly grasp the meaning or the scope of the demand made by the Imperial and Royal Government that Servia shall undertake to accept the collaboration of the organs of the Imperial and Royal Government upon their territory, but they declare that they will admit such collaboration as agrees with the principle of international law, with criminal procedure, and with good neighbourly relations.

6. It goes without saying that the Royal Government consider it their duty to open an enquiry against all such persons as are, or eventually may be, implicated in the plot of the 15-28 June, and

who happen to be within the territory of the Kingdom. As regards the participation in this enquiry of Austro-Hungarian agents or authorities appointed for this purpose by the Imperial and Royal Government, the Royal Government cannot accept such an arrangement, as it would be a violation of the Constitution and of the law of criminal procedure; nevertheless, in concrete cases communications as to the results of the investigation in question might be given the Austro-Hungarian agents.

7. The Royal Government proceeded, on the very evening of the delievery of the note, to arrest Commandant Voislav Tankossitch. As regards Milan Ziganovitch, who is a subject of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and who up to the 15-28 June was employed (on probation) by the directorate of railways, it has not yet been possible to arrest him.

The Austro-Hungarian Government are requested to be so good as to supply as soon as possible, in the customary form, the presumptive evidence of guilt, as well as the eventual proofs of guilt which have been collected up to the present, at the enquiry at Serajevo for the purposes of the later enquiry.

8. The Servian Government will reinforce and extend the measures which have been taken for preventing the illicit traffic of arms and explosives across the frontier. It goes without saying that they will immediately order an enquiry and will severely punish the frontier officials on the Schabatz-Loznitza line who have failed in their duty and allowed the authors of the crime of Serajevo to pass.

9. The Royal Government will gladly give explanations of the remarks made by their officials whether in Servia or abroad, in interviews after the crime which, according to the statement of the Imperial and Royal Government, were hostile towards the Monarchy, as soon as the Imperial and Royal Government have communicated to them the passages in question in these remarks, and as soon as they have shown that the remarks were actually made by the said officials, although the Royal Government will itself take steps to collect evidence and proofs.

10. The Royal Government will inform the Imperial and Royal Government of the execution of the measures comprised under the above heads, in so far as this has not already been done by the present note, as soon as each measure has been ordered and carried out.

If the Imperial and Royal Government are not satisfied with this reply, the Servian Government, considering that it is not to the common interest to precipitate the solution of this question, are ready, as always, to accept a pacific understanding either by referring this question to the decision of the International Tribune of the Hague, or to the great Powers which took part in the drawing up of the declaration made by the Servian Government on the 18-31st March 1909.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM THE RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, (JULY 25, 1914), TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY AUSTRIA ON SERVIA, (JULY 28, 1914).

No. 51.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France,") and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 26, 1914.

THE events of Saturday can be summed up as follows:—refusal of Austria to grant the extension of the time limit asked for by Russia,—departure of the Austrian Minister from Belgrade after receiving a reply from Servia which was considered insufficient although it reached the limit of any possible concession,—order for mobilisation given in Servia whose Government retired to Kragoujewatz, where it was followed by the French and Russian Ministers.

The Italian Government, to whom the Austrian note had been communicated on Friday, without any request for support or even advice, could not, in the absence of the Marquis di San Giuliano, who does not return till Tuesday, make any reply to the suggestion of the Russian Government proposing to press at Vienna for an extension of time. It appears from a confidential communication by the Italian Ambassador to M. Paléologue that at Vienna people still soothe themselves with the illusion that Russia "will not hold firm." It must not be forgotten that Italy is only bound by the engagements of the Triple Alliance if she has been consulted beforehand.

From St. Petersburgh we learn that M. Sazonof has advised Servia to ask for English mediation. At the Council of Ministers on the 25th, which was held in presence of the Emperor, the mobilisation of thirteen army corps intended eventually to operate against Austria was considered; this mobilisation, however, would only be made effective if Austria were to bring armed pressure to bear upon Servia, and not till after notice had been given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon whom falls the duty of fixing the day, liberty being left to him to go on with negotiations even

if Belgrade should be occupied. Russian opinion makes clear that it is both politically and morally impossible for Russia to allow Servia to be crushed.

In London the German *démarche* was made on the 25th in the same terms as those used by Baron von Schoen at Paris. Sir Edward Grey has replied to Prince Lichnowsky that if the war were to break out, no Power in Europe could take up a detached attitude. He did not express himself more definitely and used very reserved language to the Servian Minister. The communication made on the evening of the 25th by the Austrian Ambassador makes Sir Edward Grey more optimistic; since the diplomatic rupture does not necessarily involve immediate military operations, the Secretary of State is still willing to hope that the Powers will have time to intervene.

At Berlin the language used by the Secretary of State to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires is unsatisfactory and dilatory; when the latter asked him to associate himself with a *démarche* at Vienna for an extension of the time limit, he replied that he had already taken action in this sense but that it was too late; to the request for an extension of the time limit before active measures were taken, he replied that this had to do with a domestic matter, and not with a war but with local operations. Herr von Jagow pretends not to believe that the Austrian action could lead to general consequences.

A real explosion of chauvinism has taken place at Berlin. The German Emperor returns direct to Kiel. M. Jules Cambon thinks that, at the first military steps taken by Russia, Germany would immediately reply, and probably would not wait for a pretext before attacking us.

At Vienna, the French Ambassador has not had time to join in the *démarche* of his Russian colleague for obtaining an extension of the time limit fixed for Servia; he does not ergret it, this *démarche* having been categorically rejected, and England not having had time to give instructions to her representative about it.

A note from the English Embassy has been delivered to me: it gives an account of the conversation between the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh and M. Sazonof and M. Paléologue. Sir Edward Grey thinks that the four Powers who are not directly interested ought to press both on Russia and Austria that their armies should not cross the frontier, and that they should give time to England, France, Germany and Italy to bring their mediation into play. If Germany accepts, the English Government has reason to think that Italy also would be glad to be associated in the joint action of England and France; the adherence of Germany is essential, for neither Austria nor Russia would tolerate any intervention except that of impartial friends or allies.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 51.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 26, 1914.

A TELEGRAM from Vienna which has just been received at the Consulta informs them that the diplomatic rupture between Austria and Servia has taken place and that Austria is proceeding to military measures.

The Marquis di San Giuliano, who is at Fiuggi, will not return to Rome, till the day after tomorrow.

To-day I had an interesting conversation with the President of the Council on the situation, the full gravity of which he recognises. From the general drift of his remarks, I have carried away the impression that the Italian Government would be willing, in case of war, to keep out of it and to maintain an attitude of observation.

M Salandra said to me on this subject: "We shall make the greatest efforts to prevent peace being broken; our situation is somewhat analogous to that of England. Perhaps we could do something in a pacific sense together with the English." M. Salandra stated definitely to me that the Austrian note had been communicated to Rome at the last moment.

BARRÈRE.

No. 52.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 26, 1914.

M. SAZONOF yesterday told the Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh that Russia would employ all diplomatic means to avoid a conflict, and that she did not give up hope that mediation might lead Austria to a less uncompromising attitude; but that Russia could not be asked to allow Servia to be crushed.

I observe that the greater part of Italian public opinion is hostile to Austria in this serious business.

BARRÈRE.

No. 53.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. de Fleurian Chargé d' Affaires at London.

Paris, July 26, 1914.

M. PALÉOLOGUE sends me the following telegram :—

"M. Sazonof advises the Servian Government to ask for the mediation of the British Government."

In concurrence with M. Paul Cambon, I think that the French Government can only say that they hope to see the English Government accept, if an offer of this kind is made to them.

Be good enough to express yourself in this sense at the Foreign Office.

BIENVENU MARTIN.

No. 54.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 26, 1914.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs continues with praiseworthy perseverance to seek means to bring about a peaceful solution. "Up to the last moment," he declared to me, "I shall show myself ready to negotiate."

It is in this spirit that he has just sent for Count Szápáry to come to a "frank and loyal explanation." M. Sazonof commented in his presence on the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum, article by article, making clear the insulting character of the principal clauses. "The intention which inspired this document," he said, "is legitimate if you pursued no aim other than the protection of your territory against the intrigues of Servian anarchists ; but the procedure to which you have had recourse is not defensible" He concluded : "Take back your ultimatum, modify its form, and I will guarantee you the result."

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador showed himself moved by this language ; however, while awaiting instructions, he reserves the opinion of his Government. Without being discouraged M. Sazonof has decided to propose this evening to Count Berchtold the opening of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh on the changes to be introduced into the ultimatum.

This friendly and semi-official interposition of Russia between Austria and Servia has the advantage of being expeditious. I therefore believe it to be preferable to any other procedure and likely to succeed.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 55.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 26, 1914.

M. SCHEBEKO has returned hastily from a journey to Russia ; he had only undertaken it after he had received an assurance from Count Berchtold that the demands on Servia would be thoroughly acceptable.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh spoke in the same sense to M. Sazonof the evening before the delivery of the note. This procedure, which is quite usual in the diplomacy of the Monarchy, and which Baron Macchio has also employed towards me, seems to have greatly added to the irritation of the Russian Government.

M. Schebeko will make an effort, however, to profit by the delay which is indispensable for mobilisation, in order to make a proposal for an arrangement, which will at least have the advantage of allowing us to measure the value of the pacific declarations of Germany.

While we were talking over the situation this evening, in company with Sir M. de Bunsen, the latter received instructions from the Foreign Office with reference to the *démarche* to be attempted by the representatives of the four Powers less directly interested. I am expecting, therefore, that we may have to consult to-morrow with the Duke d'Avarna and with M. Tschirsky, who, in order to refuse his concurrence, will almost certainly entrench himself behind the principle of localising the conflict.

My impression is that the Austro-Hungarian Government, although surprised and perhaps regretting the vigour with which they have been inspired, will believe themselves obliged to commence military action.

DUMAINE.

No. 56.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France,") and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 26, 1914.

THE summary of the Servian reply to the Austrian note only reached us after twenty hours' delay. Although the Servian Government had given way on all points, with the exception of two small reservations, the Austro-Hungarian Minister has broken off relations, thus proving the determined wish of his Government to proceed to execution on Servia.

According to a telegram from M. Jules Cambon, the English Ambassador thinks that there is a slight yielding; when he observed to Herr von Jagow that Sir Edward Grey did not ask him to intervene between Austria and Servia, but, as this question ceased to be localised, to intervene with England, France and Italy at Vienna and St. Petersburgh, the Secretary of State declared that he would do his best to maintain peace.

In the course of an interview between M. Barrère and the General Secretary of the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the latter indicated that probably the Italian Government would not have approved the Austrian note; but as it was not communicated to them beforehand, the Government consider themselves by this fact relieved of all responsibility in the grave step taken by Austria.

The German Ambassador came this afternoon to make a communication to me relating to an intervention by France with Russia in a pacific sense. "Austria," he said to me, "has declared to Russia, that she was not pursuing any territorial aggrandisement nor any attack on the integrity of the Kingdom of Servia; her only intention is to ensure her own tranquillity and to take police measures. The prevention of war depends on the decision of Russia; Germany feels herself identified with France in the ardent desire that peace may be maintained, and has the firm hope that France will use her influence in this sense at St. Petersburgh."

I replied to this suggestion that Russia was moderate, that she had not committed any act which allowed any doubt as to her moderation, and that we were in agreement with her in seeking a peaceful solution of the dispute. It, therefore, appeared to us that Germany on her side ought to act at Vienna, where her action would certainly be effective, with a view to avoiding military operations leading to the occupation of Servia.

The Ambassador having observed to me that this could not be reconciled with the position taken up by Germany "that the question concerned only Austria and Servia," I told him that the mediation at Vienna and St. Petersburgh could be the act of the four other Powers less interested in the question.

Herr von Schoen then entrenched himself behind his lack of instructions in this respect, and I told him that in these conditions I did not feel myself in a position to take any action at St. Petersburgh alone.

The conversation ended by the renewed assurances of the Ambassador of the peaceful intention of Germany, whom he declared to be on this point identified with France.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 57.

Note for the Minister.

Paris, Sunday evening, July 26, 1914.

AFTER the visit which he paid to the Minister at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Baron von Schoen went this evening at 7 o'clock to the *Direction Politique*, to ask that in order to avoid the appearance in the newspapers of comments intended to influence public opinion, such as that in the *Echo de Paris* of the evening before, and in order to define exactly the sense of the *démarches* of the German Government, a brief statement should be communicated to the press on the interview between the German Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Herr von Schoen, in order to define what he had in his mind, suggested the following terms, which the Acting Political Director took down at his dictation: "During the afternoon the German Ambassador, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs had a fresh interview, in the course of which, in the most amicable spirit, and acting in an identical spirit of peaceful co-operation (*sentiment de solidarité pacifique*), they examined the means which might be employed to maintain general peace."

The Acting Political Director replied at once, "Then, in your opinion, every thing is settled, and you bring us the assurance that Austria accepts the Servian note or will enter into conversations with the Powers on this matter?" The Ambassador having appeared surprised and having vigorously denied the suggestion, it was explained to him that if there was no modification in Germany's negative attitude, the terms of the suggested "note to the press" were exaggerated, and of a nature to give a false security to French opinion by creating illusion on the real situation, the dangers of which were only too evident.

To the assurances lavished by the German Ambassador as to the optimistic impressions which he had formed, the Acting Political Director replied by asking if he might speak to him in a manner quite personal and private, as man to man, quite freely and without regard to their respective functions. Baron von Schoen asked him to do so.

M. Berthelot then said that to any simple mind Germany's attitude was inexplicable if it did not aim at war; a purely objective analysis of the facts and the psychology of the Austro-German relations led logically to this conclusion. In the face of the repeated statement that Germany was ignorant of the contents of the Austrian note, it was no longer permissible to raise any doubt on that point; but was it probable that Germany would have arrayed herself on the side of Austria in such an adventure with her eyes closed? Did the psychology of all the past relations of Vienna and Berlin allow one to admit that Austria could have taken up a position without any possible retreat, before having weighed with her ally all the consequences of her uncompromising attitude? How surprising appeared the refusal by Germany to exercise mediating influence at Vienna, now that she knew the extraordinary text of the Austrian note! What responsibility was the German Government assuming and what suspicions would rest upon them if they persisted in interposing between Austria and the Powers, after what might be called the absolute submission of Servia, and when the slightest advice given by them to Vienna would put an end to the nightmare which weighed on Europe!

The breaking off of diplomatic relations by Austria, her threats of war, and the mobilisation which she was undertaking make peculiarly urgent pacific action on the part of Germany, for from the day when Austrian troops crossed the Servian frontier, one would be faced by an act which without doubt would oblige the St. Petersburgh Cabinet to intervene, and would risk the unloosing of a war which Germany declares that she wishes to avoid.

Herr von Schoen, who listened smiling, once more affirmed that Germany had been ignorant of the text of the Austrian note,[1] and had only approved it after its delivery; she thought, however, that Servia had need of a lesson severe enough for her not to be able to forget it, and that Austria owed it to herself to put an end to a situation which was dangerous and intolerable for a great Power. He declared besides that he did not know the text of the Servian reply, and showed his personal surprise that it had not satisfied Austria, if indeed it was such as the papers, which are often ill-informed, represented it to be.

He insisted again on Germany's peaceful intentions and gave his impressions as to the effect that might arise from good advice given, for instance, at Vienna, by England in a friendly tone. According to him Austria was not uncompromising; what she rejects is the idea of a formal mediation, the "spectre" of a conference: a peaceful word coming from St. Petersburgh, good words said in a conciliatory tone by the Powers of the Triple Entente, would have a chance of being well received. He added, finally, that he did not say that Germany on her side would not give some advice at Vienna.

In these conditions the Political Director announced that he would ask the Minister if it appeared to him opportune to communicate to the press a short note in a moderate tone.

Cf. No. 21. Letter from the French Minister in Munich stating that the Bavarian President of the Council said, on July 23, that he had read the Austrian note to Servia.

Cf. also the English Blue Book, No. 95, in which Sir M. de Bunsen, English Ambassador at Vienna, states:—

"Although I am not able to verify it, I have private information that the German Ambassador knew the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia before it was despatched and telegraphed it to the German Emperor. I know from the German Ambassador himself that he endorses every line of it."

No. 58.

M. Chevalley, French Minister at Christiania, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Christiania, July 26th, 1914.

THE whole German fleet in Norway has received orders to put to sea. The German authorities at Bergen declare that it is to make straight for Germany.

German ships scattered in the Fjords to the North of Bergen were to join those which are in the neighbourhood of Stavangar.

CHEVALLEY.

No. 59.

M. d'Annoville, French Chargé d'Affaires at Luxemburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, July 26th, 1914.

ACCORDING to information which I have just received from Thionville, the four last classes set at liberty have been ordered to hold themselves at the disposition of the *Kommandatur* at any moment.

Without being completely mobilised the reservits are forbidden to go away from their place of

No. 60.

M. Farges, French Consul-General at Basle, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Basle, July 27, 1914.

FOUR days ago the German officers on leave in this district received orders to break off their leave and return to Germany.

Moreover, I learn from two reliable sources that warning has been given to persons owning motor cars in the Grand Duchy of Baden to prepare to place them at the disposal of the military authorities, two days after a fresh order. Secrecy on the subject of this warning has been directed under penalty of a fine.

The population of Basle is very uneasy, and banking facilities are restricted.

FARGES.

No. 61.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, on board the "La France" (for the President of the Council) and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, and Rome.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

THE three steps taken by the German Ambassador at Paris seem characteristic:—On Friday he reads a note in which the German Government categorically place themselves between Austria and the Powers, approving the Austrian ultimatum to Servia, and adding that "Germany warmly desires that the dispute should remain localised, since any intervention of another party must through the play of its alliances provoke incalculable consequences;" the second day, Saturday, the effect having been produced, and the Powers having, on account of the surprise, the shortness of the time-limit, and the risks of general war, advised Servia to yield, Herr von Schoen returns to minimise this step, pretending to be astonished at the impression produced, and protests that intentions are attributed to Germany which she does not harbour, "since," he says, "there was neither concert before nor threat afterwards;"—the third day, Sunday, the result having been obtained, since Servia has yielded, as one might almost say, to all the Austrian demands, the German Ambassador appears on two occasions to insist on Germany's peaceful intentions, and on her warm desire to co-operate in the maintenance of peace, after having registered the Austrian success which closes the first phase of the crisis.

The situation at the moment of writing remains disturbing, on account of the incomprehensible refusal of Austria to accept Servia's submission, of her operations of mobilisation and of her threats to invade Servia. The attitude taken up from the beginning by the Austrian Government, with German support, her refusal to accept any conversation with the Powers, practically do not allow the latter to intervene effectively with Austria without the mediation of Germany. However, time presses, for if the Austrian army crosses the frontier it will be very difficult to circumscribe the crisis, Russia not appearing to be able to tolerate the occupation of Servia after the latter has in reality submitted to the Austrian note, giving every satisfaction and guarantee. Germany, from the very fact of the position taken up by her, is qualified to intervene effectively and be listened to at Vienna; if she does not do this she justifies all suspicions and assumes the responsibility for the war.

The Powers, particularly Russia, France, and England, have by their urgent advice induced Belgrade to yield; they have thus fulfilled their part; now it is for Germany, who is alone able to gain a rapid hearing at Vienna, to give advice to Austria, who has obtained satisfaction and cannot, for a detail easy to adjust, bring about a general war.

It is in these circumstances that the proposal made by the Cabinet of London is put forward M. Sazonof having said to the British Ambassador that as a consequence of the appeal of Servia to the Powers, Russia would agree to stand aside, Sir Edward Grey has formulated the following suggestion to the Cabinets of Paris, Berlin and Rome: the French, German and Italian Ambassadors at London would be instructed to seek with Sir Edward Grey a means of resolving the present difficulties, it being understood that during this conversation Russia, Austria, and Servia would abstain from all active military operations Sir A. Nicolson has spoken of this suggestion to the German Ambassador, who showed himself favourable to it; it will be equally well received in Paris, and also at Rome, according to all probability. Here again it is Germany's turn to speak, and she has an opportunity to show her goodwill by other means than words.

I would ask you to come to an understanding with your English colleague, and to support his proposal with the German Government in whatever form appears to you opportune.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 62.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France") and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, and Vienna.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

AFTER his *démarche* of yesterday tending to an intervention by France at St. Petersburgh in favour of peace, the German Ambassador returned, as I have informed you, to the *Direction Politique*

on the pretext that it might be desirable to communicate to the press a short note indicating the peaceful and friendly sense of the conversation; he even suggested the following terms:—"During "the afternoon the German Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs had a fresh interview, "in the course of which, in the most amicable spirit and acting in an identical spirit of peaceful "co-operation, they examined the means which might be employed to maintain general peace." He was told in answer, that the terms appeared exaggerated and of a nature to create in public opinion illusions on the real situation; that, however, a brief note in the sense indicated, that is to say, giving an account of a conversation at which the means employed to safeguard peace, had been examined, might be issued if I approved it.

The note communicated was as follows:—"The German Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs have had a fresh interview, in the course of which they sought means of action by the Powers for the maintenance of peace." This phrasing, deliberately terse, avoided an appearance of solidarity with Germany which might have been misinterpreted.

This morning Herr von Schoen addressed a private letter to the Political Director under pretext of resuming his interview with the Minister, and has added: "Note well the phrase in an identical spirit of peaceful co-operation. This is not an idle phrase, but the sincere expression of the truth." The summary annexed to the letter was drawn up as follows:—"The Cabinet of Vienna has, formally and officially, caused it to be declared to that of St Petersburgh, that it does not seek any territorial acquisition in Servia, and that it has no intention of making any attempt against the integrity of the kingdom; its sole intention is that of assuring its own tranquility. At this moment the decision whether a European war must break out depends solely on Russia. The German Government have firm confidence that the French Government, with which they know that they are at one in the warm desire that European peace should be able to be maintained, will use their whole influence with the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh in a pacific spirit."

I have let you know the reply which has been given (a French *démarche* at St. Petersburgh would be misunderstood, and must have as corollary a German *démarche* at Vienna, or, failing that, mediation by the four less interested Powers in both capitals).

Herr von Schoen's letter is capable of different interpretations; the most probable is that it has for its object, like his *démarche* itself, an attempt to compromise France with Russia and, in case of failure, to throw the reponsibility for an eventual war on Russia and on France; finally, by pacific assurances which have not been listened to, to mask military action by Austria in Servia intended to complete the success of Austria.

I communicate this news to you by way of information and for any useful propose you can put it to.

BIENVENU-MARTIN

No. 63.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 27, 1914

The German Ambassador and the Austo-Hungarian Ambassador allow it to be understood that they are sure that England would preserve neutrality if a conflict were to break out. Sir Arthur Nicolson has told me, however, that Prince Lichnowsky cannot, after the conversation which he has had with him to-day, entertain any doubt as to the freedom which the British Government intended to preserve of intervening in case they should judge it expedient.

The German Ambassador will not have failed to be struck with this declaration, but to make its weight felt in Germany and to avoid a conflict, it seems indispensable that the latter should be brought to know for certain that they will find England and Russia by the side of France.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 64.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 27, 1914.

M. Sazonof has used conciliatory language to all my colleagues.

In spite of the public excitement, the Russian Government is applying itself successfully to restraining the press; in particular great moderation towards Germany has been recommended.

M. Sazonof has not received any information from Vienna or from Berlin since yesterday.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 65.

M. Bompard, French Ambassador at Constantinople, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

Therapia, July 27, 1914.

THE Austro-Servian conflict holds the attention of the Ottoman Government, and the Turks are delighted at the misfortunes of Servia, but people here generally are led to believe that the conflict will remain localised. It is generally thought that once again Russia will not intervene in favour of Servia in circumstances which would extend the armed conflict.

The unanimous feeling in Ottoman political circles is that Austria, with the support of Germany, will attain her objects and that she will make Servia follow Bulgaria and enter into the orbit of the Triple Alliance.

BOMPARD.

No 66.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

London, July 27, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY told the German Ambassador this morning that if Austria were to invade Servia after the Servian reply, she would make it clear that she was not merely aiming at the settlement of the questions mentioned in her note of July 23, but that she wished to crush a small State. "Then," he added, "a European question would arise, and war would follow in which other Powers "would be led to take a part."

The attitude of Great Britain is confirmed by the postponement of the demobilisation of the fleet. The First Lord of the Admiralty took this measure quietly on Friday on his own initiative; to-night, Sir Edward Grey and his colleagues decided to make it public. This result is due to the conciliatory attitude of Servia and Russia.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 67

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 27, 1914.

TO-DAY I have had a conversation with the Secretary of State on the proposal by England that Germany should join the Cabinets of London, Paris and Rome to prevent hostilities between St. Petersburgh and Vienna.

I remarked to him that Sir Edward Grey's proposal opened the way to a peaceful issue. Herr von Jagow replied that he was disposed to join in, but he remarked to me that, if Russia mobilised, Germany would be obliged to mobilise at once, that we should be forced to the same course also, and that then a conflict would be almost inevitable. I asked him if Germany would regard herself as bound to mobilise in the event of Russia mobilising only on the Austrian frontier; he told me "No," and authorised me formally to communicate this limitation to you. He also attached the greatest importance to an intervention with Russia by the Powers which were friendly with and allied to her.

Finally, he remarked that if Russia attacked Austria, Germany would be obliged to attack at once on her side. The intervention proposed by England at St. Petersburgh and Vienna could, in his opinion, only come into operation if events were not precipitated. In that case, he does not despair that it might succeed. I expressed my regret that Austria, by her uncompromising attitude had led Europe to the difficult pass through which we were going, but I expressed the hope that intervention would have its effect.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 68.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 27, 1914.

YESTERDAY in the course of a conversation between M Sazanof, M. Paléologue and Sir G. Buchanan, the Russian Minister said that Servia was disposed to appeal to the Powers, and that in that case his Government would be prepared to stand aside.

Sir E. Grey has taken these words as a text on which to formulate to the Cabinets of Paris, Berlin, and Rome a proposal with which Sir Francis Bertie will acquaint your Excellency. The four Powers would intervene in the dispute, and the French, German, and Italian Ambassadors at London would be instructed to seek, with Sir E. Grey, a means of solving the present difficulties.

would see [illegible] of detail Servia has yielded entirely. It appears then that, since Austria has obtained [illegible] which your support has procured for her, you might to-day advise her to be content or to examine with Servia the terms of her reply."

As Herr von Jagow gave me no clear reply, I asked him whether Germany wished for war. He protested energetically, saying that he knew what was in my mind, but that it was wholly incorrect. "You must then," I replied, "act consistently. When you read the Servian reply, I entreat you in the name of humanity to weigh the terms in your conscience, and do not personally assume a part of the responsibility for the catastrophe which you are allowing to be prepared." Herr von Jagow protested anew, adding that he was ready to join England and France in a common effort, but that it was necessary to find a form for this intervention which he could accept, and that the Cabinets must come to an understanding on this point.

"For the rest," he added, "direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh have been entered upon and are in progress. I expect very good results from them and I am hopeful."

As I was leaving I told him that this morning I had had the impression that the hour of *détente* had struck, but I now saw clearly that there was nothing in it. He replied that I was mistaken; that he hoped that matters were on the right road and would perhaps rapidly reach a favourable conclusion. I asked him to take such action in Vienna as would hasten the progress of events, because it was a matter of importance not to allow time for the development in Russia of one of those currents of opinion which carry all before them.

In my opinion it would be well to ask Sir Edward Grey, who must have been warned by Sir Edward Goschen of the refusal to his proposal in the form in which it was made, to renew it under another form, so that Germany would have no pretext for refusing to associate herself with it, and would have to assume the responsibilities that belong to her in the eyes of England.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 75.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna and Rome.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador came to see me to hand me a memorandum which amounted to an indictment of Servia; he was instructed by his Government to state that since Servia had not given a satisfactory reply to the requirements of the Imperial Government, the latter found themselves obliged to take strong measures to induce Servia to give the satisfaction and guarantees that are required of her. To-morrow the Austrian Government will take steps to that effect.

I asked the Ambassador to acquaint me with the measures contemplated by Austria, and Count Scézsen replied that they might be either an ultimatum, or a declaration of war, or the crossing of the frontier, but he had no precise information on this point.

I then called the Ambassador's attention to the fact that Servia had accepted Austria's requirements on practically every point, and that the differences that remained on certain points might vanish with a little mutual goodwill, and with the help of the Powers who wished for peace; by fixing to-morrow as the date for putting her resolution into effect, Austria for the second time was making their co-operation practically impossible, and was assuming a grave responsibility in running the risk of precipitating a war, the limits of which it was impossible to foresee.

I enclose for your information the memorandum that Count Scézsen handed to me.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum of the Austro-Hungarian Government handed by Count Scézsen to M. Bienvenu-Martin on July 27, 1914.

The Servian agitation, which has as its object the separation from the Austrian Monarchy of the South Slav districts, in order to attach them to a great Servian state, dates from far back. This propaganda on Servian soil always the same in its ultimate object, although varying in its means and intensity, reached its culminating point at the time of the annexation crisis. Throwing off the protecting cloak of secrecy, it then revealed its purposes openly and undisguisedly, and showed, under the patronage of the Servian Government, its intention of achieving its aims by every means

While the whole of the Servian press was calling for war against the Monarchy with shouts of [illegible] and by the perversion of facts, associations were being formed to foment this [illegible]

The association which had become the most important was the Narodna Obrana. Having its origin in a revolutionary committee which already existed, it was constituted as a private society, although in fact it took the form of an organisation dependent upon the Foreign Office at Belgrade through military and civil officials. Amongst its founders should be specially mentioned General Bozo Jankvic, ex-Ministers Ljuba Jovanovic, Ljuba Davidovic, and Valislav Valovic, Zivojin Dacic (Director of the Government Printing Establishment) and Majors (then Captains) Voja Tanovic, and Milan Pribicevic. This association adopted as its aim the creation and organisation of armed bands, with a view to the war that they hoped for against the Monarchy. A convincing description of the activity of the Narodna Obrana at this time will be found, in particular, in the statements of Trifko Krstanovic, a Bosnia-Herzegovinian subject, in the course of his evidence before the Council of War at Serajevo, he was then at Belgrade, and had been accepted by the Narodna Odbrana, with other subjects of the Monarchy, as *comitadji*. Krstanovic had been brought, with about one hundred and forty others, to a school established for the formation of new bands at Cuprija, in the district of Jagodina, managed by Captains Voja Tankosic and Dusan Putnick. The only masters in this school were Servian officers; General Bozo Jankovic and Captain Milan Pribicevic introduced great regularity into the courses of organisation of these bands, which lasted three months.

The *comitadji* received there complete instruction in musketry, bomb throwing, mines and the destruction of railways, tunnels, bridges and telegraphs; their duty was, according to their leaders, to put into practice in Bosnia-Herzegovina the knowledge they had recently acquired.

By this action on the part of the Narodna Odbrana, carried on in the most open manner and encouraged by the Servian Government, guerilla warfare was carried on against the Monarchy. In this way the subjects of the Monarchy were led into treason against their country, and induced as Servian emissaries systematically to practise secret attacks against the means of defence of their country.

This period of aggressive aspirations ended with the announcement of the Servian Government on the 31st March 1909, in which that Government announced that they were prepared to accept the new situation created in public law by the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and solemnly promised that they would do their best to maintain in future friendly and neighbourly relations with the Monarchy.

With this declaration it might have been expected that the agitation, which constituted a source of constant trouble to Austria Hungary, would be brought to an end, and that means might have been found for an amicable *rapprochement* between Servia and the Monarchy. Deprived of the support of the Servian Government, and combated by that Government in accordance with its engagements, the hostile propaganda could only have continued secretly, and would have been condemned to prompt destruction. On the other hand, the ties of language, race and culture existing between the Servian districts in the south of the Monarchy and Servia ought to have resulted in the realisation of a task of common development inspired by mutual friendship and parallel interest.

However, these hopes have not been realised. Aspirations hostile to the Monarchy have continued: and, under the eyes of the Servian Government, who have done nothing to suppress this agitation, the propaganda instituted against Austria has only increased in extent and volume. Hatred against the Monarchy has been fanned and has developed into an irreconcilable feeling. The Servian people alike by the old methods, which have been adapted to the situation, and by more thorough methods, have been called "to an inevitable struggle of annihilation" against Austria. Their secret ramifications have been systematically spread towards the *Slav* domains in the south of the Monarchy, whose subjects have been incited to treason.

Above all, this spirit has found constant expression in the Servian press.

Up to the present time, no fewer than 81 newspapers appearing in Servia have had to be withdrawn from postal circulation on account of their contents falling within the scope of the penal law. There is hardly a clause protecting the sacred person of the Monarch and of the members of the Imperial Family or the integrity of the State that has not been violated by Servian papers In Appendix I, will be found a few of the numerous instances occurring in the press, of ideas of the nature indicated above.

Without entering into a detailed examination of the points of view of Servian public opinion, it is necessary to note that the press has in spite of the formal recognition accorded by Servia, never ceased to consider the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, both before and after the event, as a robbery committed against Servia for which reparation is due. This idea recurs not only in the papers of advanced views but also in the *Samuprava*, which is in such close touch with the Foreign Office at Belgrade, where this idea finds expression in hardly veiled terms. [*See* Appendix II (*b*)]

Nor can one omit to consider how the attempt made on 15th June 1910, at Sarajevo by Bogdan Zerajic against Commandant von Varesanin, Governor of Bosnia-Herzegovina, was applauded by

It will be remembered that Zeraiic killed himself immediately after his deed, and before committing it had burned all his papers. For these reasons it is impossible to throw full light upon the motive of this outrage; it has, however, been possible from a document found on his person to form the conclusion that he was a follower of the views of Kropotkin. Circumstantial evidence likewise leads to the conclusion that the attempt was of an anarchist type.

This, however, did not prevent the Servian press from proclaiming the criminal as a national Servian hero, or from praising his deed. The *Politika* even combated the idea that Zerajic was an

anarchist, and declared him to be a "Servian hero whose name all Servians will repeat with respect and grief."

The *Politika* considers the 18th August of the same year, "the birthday of His Imperial and Royal Majesty," as a favourable opportunity on which to return to the subject of Zerajic, "whose name will be to the people something like that of a saint," and solemnly to praise the outrage in a poem. (Appendix No. 1.)

This is the way in which this crime, which was quite foreign to territorial aspirations against the Monarchy, has been exploited for the furtherance of this idea, and in which the murder was hailed in the most explicit way as a glorious means towards the realisation of this aim, and one worthy to be imitated in the struggle. This sanctification of murder, as a weapon fully admissible in the struggle against the Monarchy, reappears later in papers speaking of the attempt made by Jukic against the Royal Commissioner of Cujav. (Appendix I. (*e*).)

These newspapers, which are circulated not only in Servia, but also, as was ascertained later, illicitly in the Monarchy, by well-organised secret methods, have awakened and kept alive this mood in the masses, a mood which has provided a fruitful field for the misdeeds of the associations hostile to the Monarchy.

The Narodna Odbrana has become the centre of the agitation carried on by the associations. The same persons who were at its head at the time of the annexation still control it. They still include the very violent opponents of the Monarchy mentioned above in the capacity of active and energetic organisers. Organised on a broad and far-reaching scale and governed by a hierarchy of officials (*see* Appendix II, "Organisation"), the Narodna Odbrana had soon acquired about 400 members who carried on a very active agitation.

Moreover, the Narodna became closely allied with the "Shooting Federation" (762 societies), the Association of the Sokol, *Dusan Silni* (2,500 members), the Olympian Club, the Association of Horsemen, *Knez Mihajlo*, the Society of Sportsmen and the League of Development, as well as numerous other associations, all of which, under the guidance and protection of the Narodna, work on the same lines. Becoming more and more closely intermingled, these associations arrived at a complete amalgamation in such a way that to-day they are only members of the single body of the Narodna. Thus the latter has set up all over Servia a very close network of agitation and has attracted to its principles all those who are receptive of its ideas.

The official publications of this Society demonstrate sufficiently clearly the policy of the Narodna.

In its statutes, ostensibly those of a "Development Society," concerning itself only with the spiritual and corporal improvement of the Servian population and its material progress, the Narodna discloses in its deed of amalgamation (*see* Appendix II) the true and single motive of its existence in that which it calls its "reorganised programme."

To preach to the Servian people especially "the sacred truth by fanatical and indefatigable work" under the pretence that the Monarchy wishes "to take away Servia's liberty, her language, and even to destroy her"; that it is an unavoidable necessity to wage against Austria-Hungary, her first and greatest enemy, "a war of destruction with rifle and cannon" and "by every means" to prepare the people for this war for the liberation of the conquered territories in which seven millions of their brothers are subject to contumely and oppression. All the efforts for progress of the Narodna are exclusively concerned with this idea simply as a means for the organisation and education of the people, with a view to the struggle of annihilation that they foresee.

All the associations affiliated to the Narodna work in the same spirit. The association of the Sokol of Kragujuvac will serve as an example. (*See* Appendix III.)

As in the case of the Narodna, officers, professors and civil servants are at its head.

The speech in which its President, Major Kovacevic, opened the annual meeting of 1914 made absolutely no mention of physical training, which is the real object of the Sokol, and only spoke of "preparation for War" against a "dangerous, heartless, and odious enemy invading us from the north," who robs millions of Servian brothers of their liberties and rights, and keeps them in bondage and irons.

In the administrative reports of the association the technical work is placed entirely in the background, and only serves as headlines for the records of the real "objects of the activities of the Administration, especially "*the preparation of national development and the necessity of strengthening the oppressed nation*," *with the object of enabling it to carry out its "incomplete programme its unfinished task" and accomplishing "that great action which is to be carried out in the near future: the liberation of brothers who are living beyond the Drina and who are suffering the martyrdom of the crucified.*"

Even the treasurer makes use of his financial reports to send forth the appeal that "hawks must be reared" capable "of bringing freedom to the brothers not yet freed."

As in the case of the aspirations of progress in the Narodna, the gymnastic activity of the Sokol is not the real object, but simply a means at the service of the same propaganda carried on with the same intentions, not to say with the very same words.

When the Narodna makes its appeal for the struggle of annihilation against the Monarchy, it does not address itself only to the people of the Monarchy but to all the southern Slavs. In the eyes of the Narodna the Slav regions in the south of the Monarchy belong to "our subjected Servian territories." (*See also* Appendix IV.) So also the Slav subjects of the

south of the Monarchy must take part in this "national work," so also this "healthy and necessary" activity must make itself felt on the other side of the southern frontier, and even on the soil of the Monarchy the Narodna seeks its "heroes for the holy war," among whom Obilic, the murderer of Mourad, is cited as an example worthy of imitation, of sacrifice for one's country.

But in order to induce the brothers "outside Servia" to share in "the work of private effort," the Narodna is intimately associated with the "brothers on this side of the frontier." It is not said in what way this intimate association is effected, no doubt because *it appertains to that part of the "common work"* which "for many reasons cannot and ought not to be explained."

How far this branch of its activity extends is shown by the fact that not only the central committee of the Narodna, but also certain of its local commitees contain special sections for "foreign affairs."

The foreign activity of the Narodna and its affiliated branches is particularly varied.

What is relatively the less dangerous, because it can be officially controlled, consits of lecture tours undertaken by the influential members of the Narodna in the south-western parts of the Monarchy, where they speak before various societies on national or educational subjects. These occasions give the speakers the opportunity of explaining the true aims of the association in the most receptive circles of their adherents, in language more or less veiled, which is intelligible to those who are already *au courant*.

Amongst these emissaries one of the best known is Zivojin Dacic, Director of Government Printing Establishment, already alluded to; it was he who on the 8th of August 1909 issued an appeal to the Servian people in which he called Austria "the enemy of Servia" and invited Servia to prepare herself for a war against the Monarchy. On numerous occasions he has undertaken tours of this nature. At Karlova, in 1912, he flung prudence to the winds and spoke of "the union of all the Serbs against the common enemy."

More dangerous are the relations formed by associations imbued with the spirit of the Narodna under the cloak of common interests and of culture, with associations in the Monarchy; for the respective envoys and corporate visits of these associations, which escape all control, are utilised by the Servian for all sorts of plots against the Monarchy.

Thus, for instance, an envoy of the Narodna at the fête of Serajevo in September 1912 (*see* Appendix VI) had the effrontery secretly to recruit Bosnian adherents to his society. The sending of a representative of the Sokol of Kragujevac to this fête must have meant for the brothers of Bosnia: "We have not forgotten you, the wings of the falcon of Sumadija are still strong"—a thought which, to the initiated, will no doubt have found a quite different expression consonant with the aims of the Narodna explained above (Appendix III). As to the events that take place at the meetings of the same kind in Servia, it is clear that they escape all control of the Royal and Imperial authorities, who only possess on this matter confidential information which is difficult to check. In this connection doubts must be raised regarding the visit of Agram students to Servia (April 1912) who received from the Servians an official reception of an almost military character, accompanied even by a parade and by a review of troops in their honour, and that in a manner so suggestive that the association of the Sokol of Kragujevac could say, "This event marks the beginning and the key of a great deed which must find its accomplishment in the near future; it is a germ which will ripen when the soul of the people bursts its bounds until there is no barrier that has not been destroyed."

It is only recently that it has come to the knowledge of the Austro-Hungarian authorities that the associations of the Servian Sokols have succeeded in making arrangments with some similar societies of the Monarchy to establish a connection with them which is up to the present secret, and the character of which is not yet quite clear; for the information on this point is still being collected. Up to the present, however, the information obtained admits of the conclusion that traces have been discovered of one of the ways by which the subversive aims of the Servian Sokols have seduced and led astray certain groups of persons in the Monarchy.

This propaganda among circles so very different assumes minor importance if it is compared with that of the "foreign work" which is conducted by the Narodna and its friends in the form of a personal agitation among individuals. It is in this field that the most melancholy results are shown.

By means of confidential and secret emissaries, it carries the poison of mutiny to the circles of men of mature age as well as those of irresponsible youth.

It is thus, for example, that the late Officers of Honved V.B.D.K.V.N. and the Lieutenant of Gendarmerie of Slav Croatia, V.K., led astray by Milan Pribicevitch, left the service of the army of the Monarchy in the most suspicious circumstances and turned towards Servia; they have seen in the meanwhile most of their hopes falsified, or at any rate in part, and are thinking of returning to the country that they have betrayed. The agitation introduced from Servia into the middle schools of Croatia and Bosnia is unhappily so well known that it hardly needs illustration. What is less known is that people who have been expelled from the Croatian and Bosnian schools, owing to grave acts against discipline, are received in Servia with open arms and often even protected by the State and supported as enemies of the Monarchy. The Servian schools with their masters, who, inspired by hostility towards Austria, are to a great extent members of the Narodna, are clearly establishments thoroughly adapted for training experts of this kind. A very notable case may be quoted here. Last March several pupils of the Normal Training College of Pakrac (Croatia) were expelled on account of a strike. They returned to Servia, where they immediately obtained places as schoolmasters or were admitted to training colleges. One of those who had been so expelled, and who had relations with circles unfriendly to the Monarchy, declared publicly that he and his people would express the opinion and disseminate the view during the stay of the hereditary Archduke in

Bosnia, that this province is Servian territory. It should be particularly noted that during the stay of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Bosnia, the Prefect of the Servian district of Krajna gave to three schoolboys, who were thus involved, Servian passports, in which he falsely described them as Servian subjects, although he must have known that they were Croats. With these passports the three agitators were able to enter the Monarchy without being noticed, where, however, they were eventually recognised and arrested.

But all this is not enough to give a complete representation of the "foreign" activity of the Narodna.

The Imperial and Royal Government has been informed, for a long time past, confidentially, that the Noradna has made military preparations for the war which it desires to make against the Monarchy in the following way: it has been sending emissaries in order, as soon as hostilities broke out to attempt in bands the destruction of the transport and to stir up revolt or panic (*see* Appendix VII).

The criminal proceedings taken in 1913 by the Council of War at Serajevo against Jovo Jajlicic and his associates for espionage, confirm this confidential information. As at the time of its foundation, the preparation for war by armed bands still figures in the programme of the Narodna, to which must now further be added a complete service of espionage. It is for this reason that the programme of the Narodna, described as "reorganised" is in reality, an *extended* programme. Acts of terrorism must finally result from an atmosphere of hatred which is publicly and secretly provoked, and from an agitation which evades all responsibility, and in order to bring them about, all means are to be regarded as good in the struggle against Austria including even, without any sense of shame, common acts of murder.

On the 8th of June 1912, a man named Jukic shot at von Cuvaj, the Royal Commissioner at Agram with the result that Councillor von Herwic, who was seated in the same carriage, was mortally wounded; in his flight he killed a policeman who followed him and he wounded two others.

From the subsequent investigation it appeared that Jukic was saturated with the ideas and plans of the Narodna, and that, although Jukic had for some time past been devoting himself to criminal schemes, these schemes were only matured after he had made an excursion to Belgrade, together with the Agram students, for the celebrations prepared in honour of these visitors on the 18th April 1912; that Jukic entered into relations with several people belonging to the Narodna with whom he had had political discussions. A few days afterwards he returned to Belgrade, and there he received *from a Servian Major a bomb and from a friend a Browning pistol*, with which he carried out his crime. The bomb found at Agram came, according to experts, from a military arsenal.

Jukic's attempt had not yet been forgotten, when on the 18th August 1913, Stephan Dojcic, who had returned from America to Agram, made an attempt on the life of the Royal Commissioner, Baron Skerlecz, an attempt which was the outcome of action organised by the Servians among the southern Slavs living in America, and which was the work of the foreign propaganda of the Narodna.

A pamphlet by the Servian, T. Dimitrijevitch, printed in Chicago, with its unbridled attacks against His Imperial and Royal Majesty, and its appeal to the Servians of the Monarchy with reference to their impending "deliverance," and urging them to enter Servia, demonstrates the correspondence between the propaganda carried out unchecked by the Servians in America and that carried on from Servia in the territory of the Monarchy.

And again, scarcely a year afterwards, Agram was the scene of a new outrage, this time unsuccessful.

On the 20th May 1913, Jacob Schaffer made an attempt at the Agram theatre on the life of the Ban, Freiherr von Skerlecz, an attempt which was frustrated at the last moment by a policeman. The subsequent investigation revealed the existence of a plot inspired by Rudolf Hercigonja. From the depositions of the latter and his five accomplices, it is manifest that this crime also originated in Servia.

Having taken part in an unsuccessful attempt to liberate Jukic, Hercigonja fled to Servia (October 1912), where together with his accomplice Marojan Jakcic he was seen in company with *comitadjis* and members of the Narodna. As frequently happens when immature minds concern themselves too early with political questions, these meetings had the worst possible result. Hercigonja returned home impressed by the dogma of Belgrade, that the Slav areas in the south of the Monarchy should be separated from it and re united to the Servian kingdom. He had further been persuaded by the teachings of his friends that this object should be pursued by means of attempts on the lives of persons holding high office in the Monarchy.

This is the spirit in which Hercigonja influenced his friends at Agram and converted them to his ideas. Foremost among his plans was the carrying out of an attempt on the life of the heir to the throne.

A few months before Suka Alginovic had been tried for high treason. In the course of his trial three witnesses declared that Alginovic had told them that he had received one hundred dina from the Narodna and a similar sum from a secret association of students to start propaganda, but especially to carry out an attempt on the life of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

It is clear how far the criminal agitation of the Narodna and of those who share in the crimes has of late been primarily directed against the person of the hereditary Archduke.

From these facts the conclusion may be drawn that the Narodna, as well as the associations hostile to the Monarchy which were grouped around it, recently decided that the hour had struck to translate theory into practice.

It is noteworthy that the Narodna limits itself in this way to *inciting*, and where the incitement had fallen on fertile soil, to *providing means of material assistance*, but that it has confided al the dangerous part in this active propaganda exclusively to the youth of the Monarchy, which has been excited and corrupted by this organisation, which alone ought to bear the burden of this pitiful "heroism."

All the characteristics of this procedure are found in the history and origin of the profoundly regrettable outrage of the 28th June.

Princip and Grabez are examples of these young men who have been poisoned from their school days by the doctrines of the Narodna. At Belgrade, where he consorted with students imbued with these ideas, Princip busied himself with criminal plans against the hereditary Archduke (against whom was directed the particularly rancorous hatred of the elements hostile to the Monarchy), when he made his tour in the annexed territories.

He became friendly with Kabrinovitch, who mingled with the same associates, and whose radically revolutionary opinions, as he himself admits, inspired him with the same sense of hostility to the Monarchy, and brought him into the active propaganda. But however carefully this plot might have been prepared, and however determined the conspirators may have been, the attempt would nevertheless not have been carried out if people had not been found, as in the case of Jukic, to provide for the conspirators means of committing their crime; for as Princip and Kabrinovitch have expressly admitted, they lack the necessary arms as well as money to purchase them. It is interesting to see where the conspirators procured their arms. Milan Pribicevic and Zivogin Dacic, the two principal men in the Narodna, were the first to whom the conspirators turned as to a sure source of help in their need, doubtless because it had already become a tradition among those ready to commit crimes that they could obtain from the members of the Narodna instruments for murder. The fortuitous circumstance that these two men were not at Belgrade at the critical moment doubtless frustrated this plan; however, Princip and Kabrinovitch had no difficulty in finding other help, that of Milan Ciganovic, an ex-comitadji, and now a railway official at Belgrade and member of the Narodna. The latter and his friend Major Voja Tankosic, who has already been mentioned, and was also one of the heads of the Narodna, and who in 1908 was the head of the school of armed bands of Kuprija (Appendix V), now appear as the moving spirits in the plot. They had only one doubt, and that but a fleeting one, namely, whether the three conspirators were really resolved to commit this act, but this doubt soon disappeared, thanks to their own suggestions. Thenceforward, they were ready to give every assistance. Tankosic procured four Browning pistols and ammunition, and money for the journey. Six hand grenades from the Servian army completed the armament, a fact which recalls the case of Jukic. Anxious to be successful, Tankosic obtained shooting lessons for them, but Tankosic and Ciganovic were further anxious to insure secrecy for the plot by special means scarcely desired by the assassins. They, therefore, suborned Zian Kali, pointing out that the two culprits must commit suicide after the crime, a precaution which was to be specially advantageous to them because secrecy would relieve them of the slight danger which they themselves were incurring in this enterprise *Sure death for victims of their corruption, perfect security for themselves, such is the motto, as is now known, of the Narodna.*

In order to render the execution of the crime possible, it was necessary that the arms and the bombs should arrive in Bosnia by underhand methods and without being perceived There again Ciganovic gave all the assistance in his power; he explained to the conspirators the route which had been agreed upon, and assured them that the Servian customs authorities would help them. The way in which this journey, described by Princip as "mysterious," was organised and carried out can leave no doubt but that this route was a secret route prepared in advance and already often used for the secret designs of the Narodna. With a simplicity and assurance which could only result from long habit, the frontier guards at Sabak and Loznika lent their administrative organisation for the purpose; the secret transport with its complicated system of constantly changing guides, who could be summoned as if by magic, and were always to be found on the spot when there was need, was effected without any difficulty Without investigating the object of this strange journey of a few very young students, the Servian authorities set this smooth machinery in motion at a word from the ex-comitadji and minor railway official Ciganovic. However, they had no need to make an inquiry, for, from the information before them, it was clear that a new mission of the Narodna was being carried out. When he saw the arsenal of bombs and revolvers, the guard, Crbic, smiled a benevolent smile of approval, showing conclusively how accustomed they were on this route to find contraband of this nature.

The Royal Servian Government have committed a serious default in allowing all this to take place.

Though bound to cultivate neighbourly relations with Austria-Hungary, they have allowed the press to excite hatred against the Monarchy; they have allowed associations established on their own territory under the leadership of high officers, of public officials, of masters and of judges, to busy themselves with a public campaign against the Monarchy, instilling revolutionary ideas into the minds of its citizens; they have not prevented men with a share in the direction of the military and civil administration from poisoning the public conscience contrary to all moral sentiment, to such an extent that in this conflict vulgar and treacherous assassination appears the most praiseworthy weapon.

No. 75 (2).

Official Communiqué of the Press Bureau.

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

THE Austrian Minister at Belgrade has returned to Vienna and presented the text of the Servian reply.

A spirit of insincerity pervades the whole of this reply; it makes it clear that the Servian Government have no serious intention of putting an end to the culpable toleration which has given rise to the anti-Austrian intrigues. The Servian reply contains such restrictions and limitations not only with regard to the principle of the Austro-Hungarian *démarche*, but also with regard to the claims advanced by Austria, that the concessions which are made are without importance.

In particular, under an empty pretext, there is a refusal to accept the participation of the Austro-Hungarian officials in the prosecution of the authors of the crimes who are resident in Servian territory.

In the same way, the Servian reply to the Austrian demand that the hostile intrigues of the press should be suppressed, amounts to a refusal.

The demand with regard to the measures to be taken to prevent associations hostile to Austria-Hungary from continuing their activity under another name and form after their dissolution, has not even been considered.

Inasmuch as these claims constitute the minimum regarded as necessary for the re-establishment of a permanent peace in the south-east of the monarchy, the Servian reply is considered to be insufficient.

That the Servian Government is aware of this, appears from the fact that they contemplate the settlement of the dispute by arbitration, and also from the fact that on the day on which their reply was due and before it was in fact submitted, they gave orders for mobilisation.

No. 76.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, to M. Bienvenu-Martin Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On board the "La France," July 28, 1914.

I HAVE received from Copenhagen your telegram summarising the events of Saturday; the telegram describing the last visit of the German Ambassador; that relating to the mediation which Russia advises Servia to ask for and to the English *démarches* at Berlin, as well as your telegram received this morning directly through the Eiffel Tower.

I fully approve the reply which you made to Baron von Schoen; the proposition which you maintained is self-evident; in the search for a peaceful solution of the dispute, we are fully in agreement with Russia, who is not responsible for the present situation, and has not taken any measure whatever which could arouse the least suspicion; but it is plain that Germany on her side would find it difficult to refuse to give advice to the Austro-Hungarian Government, whose action has provoked the crisis.

We must now continue to use the same language to the German Ambassador. Besides, this advice is in harmony with the two English proposals mentioned in your telegram. I entirely approve the combination suggested by Sir E. Grey, and I am myself requesting M Paul Cambon to inform him of this It is essential that it should be known at Berlin and at Vienna that our full concurrence is given to the efforts which the British Government is making with a view to seeking a solution of the Austro-Servian dispute. The action of the four less interested Powers cannot, for the reasons given above, be exerted only at Vienna and St. Petersburg. In proposing to exert it also at Belgrade, which means, in fact, between Vienna and Belgrade, Sir E. Grey grasps the logic of the situation; and, in not excluding St. Petersburg, the offers on the other hand to Germany, a method of withdrawing with perfect dignity from the *démarche* by which the German Government have caused it to be known at Paris and at London that the affair was looked upon by them as purely Austro-Servian and without any general character.

Please communicate the present telegram to our representatives with the great Powers and to our Minister at Belgrade.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 77.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council on board the "La France."

Paris, July 28, 1914.

IN spite of the assurances given, both in Berlin and Paris by the German representatives, of the desire of their Government to assist in efforts for the maintenance of peace, no sincere action has been

taken by them to hold back Austria, the English proposal, which consists in action by the four less interested Powers to obtain a cessation of military operations at Vienna, Belgrade, and St. Petersburg, and in a meeting at London of the German, French, and Italian Ambassadors under the chairmanship of Sir E. Grey, with a view of seeking a solution of the Austro-Servian difficulty, meets with objections at Berlin of such a nature as must lead to failure.

The Austrian Ambassador has proceeded to announce that his Government will to-morrow take energetic measures to compel Servia to give to them the satisfaction and guarantees which they demand from that power; Count Szecsen has given no explanation as to those measures; according to our Military Attaché at Vienna, mobilisation dating from July 28 appears to be certain.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 78.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 28, 1914.

I HAVE had another visit from the German Ambassador this morning; he told me that he had no communication or official proposal to make to me, but that he came, as on the evening before, to talk over the situation and the methods to be employed to avoid action which would be irreparable. When I asked him about Austria's intentions, he declared that he did not know them, and was ignorant of the nature of the means of coercion which she was preparing.

Germany, according to Baron von Schoen, only asks that she may act with France for the maintenance of peace. Upon my observing to him that a proposal for mediation by the four Powers to which we had adhered, and which had obtained assent in principle from Italy and Germany, had been put forward by England, the Ambassador said that the German Government really only asked to associate themselves with the action of the Powers, provided that that action did not take the form of arbitration or a conference, which had been rejected by Austria.

I replied that, if it was the expression only which was an obstacle to the Austrian Government, the object might be attained by other means; the German Government are in a good position to ask Austria to allow the Powers time to intervene and find a means of conciliation.

Baron von Schoen then observed to me that he had no instructions, and only knew that Germany refused to exercise any pressure on Austria, who does not wish for a conference. He accuses the French papers of attributing to Germany an attitude which she has not taken up, alleging that she is urging Austria on; doubtless she approves Austria's attitude, but she had no knowledge of the Austrian note; she did not see her way to check her too abruptly, for Austria must have guarantees against the proceedings of the Serbs.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 79.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna.

Paris, July 28, 1914.

THROUGH the telegrams from our Embassies which I have forwarded to you, you are aware of the English proposal for mediation by the four Powers and for a conference in London, as well as of our adherence to that suggestion, and of the conditional acceptance by Italy and of the reservations of Berlin.

Please keep yourself in touch on this subject with your English colleague, who has received the necessary instructions to acquaint the Austro-Hungarian Government with the English suggestion, as soon as his three colleagues have been authorised to make the same *démarche*; you will adapt your attitude to his.

No. 80.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 28, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY yesterday received my Austro-Hungarian and German colleagues. The first

continued to maintain that the Servian reply was unacceptable. The second used language similar to that of Baron von Schoen at Paris He emphasised the value of moderating action by Great Britain at St. Petersburg. Sir Edward Grey replied that Russia had shown herself very moderate from the beginning of the crisis, especially in her advice to the Servian Government, and that he would find it very embarrassing to give her pacific advice. He added that it was at Vienna that it was necessary to act and that Germany's help was indispensable.

On the other hand, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has telegraphed that M. Sazonof had made a proposal to the Austrian Ambassador for a conversation on the Servian business. This information has been confirmed by the British Ambassador at Vienna, who has sent the information that the first interview between the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Count Szápáry had produced a good effect at the Ballplatz.

Sir Edward Grey and Sir Arthur Nicolson told me that, if an agreement could be brought about by direct discussion between St. Petersburg and Vienna, it would be a matter for congratulation, but they raised some doubts as to the success of M. Sazonof's attempt.

When Sir George Buchanan asked M. Sazonof about the eventual meeting at London of a conference of representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, to seek a solution for the present situation, the latter replied "that he had begun *pourparlers* with the Austrian Ambassador under conditions which he hoped were favourable; that, however, he had not yet received any reply to his proposal for the revision of the Servian note by the two Cabinets." If direct explanations with the Cabinet of Vienna are impracticable M. Sazonof declares himself ready to accept the English proposals or any other of such a nature as to bring about a favourable issue of the dispute.

In any case, at a moment when the least delay might have serious consequences, it would be very desirable that these direct negotiations should be carried on in such a way as not to hamper Sir E. Grey's action, and not to furnish Austria with a pretext for slipping out of the friendly intervention of the four Powers.

The British Ambassador at Berlin having made a determined effort to obtain Herr von Jagow's adherence to Sir E. Grey's suggestion, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that it was best to await the result of the conversation which had been begun between St Petersburg and Vienna. Sir E. Grey has, in consequence, directed Sir E. Goschen to suspend his *démarche* for the moment. In addition, the news that Austria has just officially declared war against Servia, opens a new phase of the question.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 81.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 28, 1914.

M. SAZONOF's conversation with Count Szápáry was brought to the knowledge of Herr von Jagow by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires. The Secretary of State told him that in agreement with the remarks of the German Ambassador in Russia, since the Austrian Government did not refuse to continue their conversations with the Russian Government after the expiry of the ultimatum, there was ground for hope that Count Berchtold on his side might be able to converse with M. Schebeko, and that it might be possible to find an issue from the present difficulties. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires takes a favourable view of this state of mind, which corresponds to Herr von Jagow's desire to see Vienna and St. Petersburg enter into direct relations and to release Germany. There is ground, however, for asking whether Austria is not seeking to gain time to make her preparations.

To-day I gave my support to the *démarche* made by my British colleague with the Secretary of State. The latter replied to me, as he did to Sir Edward Goschen, that it was impossible for him to accept the idea of a kind of conference at London between the Ambassadors of the four Powers, and that it would be necessary to give another form to the English suggestion to procure its realisation. I laid stress upon the danger of delay, which might bring on war, and asked him if he wished for war. He protested and added that direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg were in progress, and that from now on he expectad a favourable result.

The British and Italian Ambassadors came to see me this morning together, to talk over with me the conversation which they had had with Herr von Jagow yesterday on the subject of Sir Edward Grey's proposal. To sum up the Secretary of State used the same language to them as to me; accepting in principle the idea of joining in a *démarche* with England, Italy, and ourselves, but rejecting any idea of a conference.

My colleagues and I thought that this was only a question of form, and the British Ambassador is going to suggest to his Government that they should change the wording of their proposal, which might take the character of a diplomatic *démarche* at Vienna and St. Petersburg.

In consequence of the repugnance shown by Herr von Jagow to any *démarche* at Vienna, Sir Edward Grey could put him in a dilemma, by asking him to state himself precisely how diplomatic action by the Powers to avoid war could be brought about.

We ought to associate ourselves with every effort in favour of peace compatible with our engagements towards our ally; but to place the responsibility in the proper quarter, we must take care to ask Germany to state precisely what she wishes.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 82.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 28, 1914.

THE Austro-Hungarian Government has not yet replied to the proposal of the Russian Government suggesting the opening of direct conversations between St. Petersburg and Vienna.

M. Sazonof received the German and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors this afternoon. The impression which he got from this double interview is a bad one; "Certainly," he said to me, "Austria is unwilling to converse."

As the result of a conversation which I have just had with my two colleagues I have the same impression of pessimism.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 83.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

COUNT BERCHTOLD has just declared to Sir M. de Bunsen that any intervention, aiming at the resumption of the discussion between Austria and Servia on the basis of the Servian reply, would be useless, and besides that it would be too late, as war had been officially declared at mid-day.

The attitude of my Russian colleague has never varied up to the present; in his opinion it is not a question of localising the conflict, but rather of preventing it. The declaration of war will make very difficult the initiation of *pourparlers* by the four Powers, as well as the continuation of the direct discussions between M. Sazonof and Count Szápáry.

It is held here that the formula which seemed as if it might obtain the adherence of Germany—"Mediation between Austria and Russia"—is unsuitable, inasmuch as it alleges a dispute between those two Empires which does not exist up to the present.

Among the suspicions aroused by the sudden and violent resolution of Austria, the most disquieting is that Germany should have pushed her on to aggressive action against Servia in order to be able herself to enter into war with Russia and France, in circumstances which she supposes ought to be most favourable to herself and under conditions which have been thoroughly considered.

DUMAINE.

CHAPTER V.

FROM THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY AUSTRIA ON SERVIA (JULY 28, 1914) TO THE GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA (JULY 31, 1914).

No. 84.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 29, 1914.

THE Consulta considers that, in spite of the declaration of war by Austria on Servia, there is no reason why the diplomatic efforts for calling together a conference in London with a view to mediation should be interrupted.

BARRÈRE.

No. 85.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to St. Petersburg, London, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, Constantinople, Belgrade.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

THE Austro-German attitude is becoming clearer. Austria, uneasy concerning the Slav propaganda, has seized the opportunity of the crime of Serajevo in order to punish the Servian intrigues, and to obtain in this quarter guarantees which, according as events are allowed to develop or not, will either affect only the Servian Government and army, or become territorial questions. Germany

intervenes between her ally and the other Powers and declares that the question is a local one, namely, the punishment of a political crime committed in the past, and for the future sure guarantees that the anti-Austrain intrigues will be put an end to. The German Government thinks that Russia should be content with the official and formal assurances given by Austria, to the effect that she does not seek territorial aggrandisement and that she will respect the integrity of Servia; in these circumstances the danger of war can only come from Russia, if she seeks to intervene in a question which is well defined. In these circumstances any action for the maintenance of peace must therefore take place at St. Petersburgh alone.

This sophism, which would relieve Germany from intervening at Vienna, has been maintained unsuccessfully at Paris by Herr von Schoen, who has vainly endeavoured to draw us into identical Franco-German action at St. Petersburgh; it has been also expounded in London to Sir E. Grey. In France, as in England, a reply was given that the St. Petersburgh Cabinet have, from the beginning, given the greatest proofs of their moderation, especially by associating themselves with the Powers in advising Servia to yield to the requirements of the Austrian note. Russia does not therefore in any way threaten peace; it is at Vienna that action must be taken; it is from there that the danger will come, from the moment that they refuse to be content with the almost complete submission of Servia to exorbitant demands; that they refuse to accept the co-operation of the Powers in the discussion of the points which remain to be arranged between Austria and Servia; and, finally, that they do not hesitate to make a declaration of war as precipitate as the original Austro-Hungarian note.

The attitude at Berlin, as at Vienna, is still dilatory. In the former capital, while protesting that the Germans desire to safeguard general peace by common action between the four Powers, the idea of a conference is rejected without any other expedient being suggested, and while they refuse to take any positive action at Vienna. In the Austrian capital they would like to keep St. Petersburgh in play with the illusion of an *entente* which might result from direct conversations, while they are taking action against Servia.

In these circumstances it seems essential that the St Petersburgh Cabinet, whose desire to unravel this crisis peacefully is manifest, should immediately give their adherence to the English proposal. This proposal must be strongly supported at Berlin in order to decide Herr von Jagow to take real action at Vienna capable of stopping Austria and preventing her from supplementing her diplomatic advantage by military successes. The Austro-Hungarian Government would, indeed, not be slow to take advantage of it in order to impose on Servia, under the elastic expression of "guarantees," conditions which, in spite of all assurances that no territorial aggrandisement was being sought, would in effect modify the status of Eastern Europe, and would run the risk of gravely compromising the general peace either at once or in the near future.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 86.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 29, 1914.

I AM now in a position to assure Your Excellency that the Russian Government will acquiesce in any measures which France and England may propose in order to maintain peace. My English colleague is telegraphing to London to the same effect.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 87.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, July 29, 1914.

I REPORT the following impressions of my interview with M. Davignon and with several persons in a position to have exact information. The attitude of Germany is enigmatical and justifies every apprehension; it seems improbable that the Austro-Hungarian Government would have taken an initiative which would lead, according to a pre-conceived plan, to a declaration of war, without previous arrangement with the Emperor William.

The German Government stand with grounded arms ready to take peaceful or warlike action as circumstances may require, but there is so much anxiety everywhere that a sudden intervention against us would not surprise anybody here. My Russian and English colleagues share this feeling.

The Belgian Government are taking steps which harmonise with the statement made to me yesterday by M. Davignon that everything will be put in readiness for the defence of the neutrality of the country.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 88.

M. Ronssin, French Consul-General at Frankfort, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Frankfort, July 29, 1914

I NOTIFY you of important movements of troops yesterday and to-night. This morning several regiments in service dress arrived here, especially by the roads from Darmstadt, Cassel, and Mayence, which are full of soldiers. The bridges and railways are guarded under the pretext of preparations for the autumn manœuvres.

RONSSIN.

No. 89.

M. Allizé, French Minister at Munich, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Munich, July 29, 1914

I AM informed that the mills at Illkirch (Alsace-Lorraine) have been asked to stop delivery to their ordinary clients and to keep all their output for the army.

From Strassburg information has been received of the transport of motor guns used for firing on aeroplanes and dirigibles.

Under the pretext of a change in the autumn manœuvres the non-commissioned officers and men of the Bavarian infantry regiments at Metz, who were on leave in Bavaria for the harvest, received orders yesterday to return immediately.

ALLIZÉ.

No 90.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

Vienna, July 29, 1914.

THE French Consul at Prague confirms the mobilisation of the 8th army corps which had already been announced, and that of the Landwehr division of this army corps. The cavalry divisions in Galicia are also mobilising ; regiments and cavalry divisions from Vienna and Budapest have already been transported to the Russian frontier. Reservists are now being called together in this district.

There is a rumour that the Austro-Hungarian Government, in order to be in a position to meet any danger, and perhaps in order to impress St. Petersburgh, intend to decide on a general mobilisation of their forces on the 30th July, or the 1st August. To conclude, it is certain the Emperor will return from Ischl to Vienna to-morrow.

DUMAINE.

No. 91.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

St. Petersburgh, July 29, 1914.

THE direct conversation, to which the Russian Government had invited the Austro-Hungarian Government in a friendly spirit, has been refused by the latter.

On the other hand, the Russian General Staff have satisfied themselves that Austria is hurrying on her military preparations against Russia, and is pressing forward the mobilisation which has begun on the Galician frontier As a result the order to mobilise will be despatched to-night to thirteen army corps, which are destined to operate eventually against Austria.

In spite of the failure of his proposal, M. Sazonof accepts the idea of a conference of the four Powers in London ; further, he does not attach any importance to the title officially given to the discussions, and will support all English efforts in favour of peace.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 92.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 29, 1914.

I ASKED the Secretary of State to-day how the question of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh, which seemed to him yesterday the best means of arriving at a *détente*, stood. He answered that at St. Petersburgh they seemed well disposed towards them and that he had asked Vienna to take this course. He was awaiting the reply. The British Government, after seeing the suggestion of a conference rejected, and let it be known that they would view with favour the inception of such conversations between Austria and Russia, and had asked Germany to urge Austria, which the Imperial Government are not failing to do.

I asked Herr von Jagow if he had at last received the Servian reply to Austria and what he thought of it. He replied that he saw in it a basis for possible negotiation. I added that it was just on that account that I considered the rupture by Austria, after she had received such a document, inexplicable.

The Secretary of State then remarked that with Eastern nations one could never obtain sufficient guarantees, and that Austria wished to be able to supervise the carrying out of promises made to her, a supervision which Servia refused. This, in the eyes of the Secretary of State, is the cardinal point I answered Herr von Jagow that Servia, as she wished to remain independent, was bound to reject the control of a single Power, but that an International Commission would not have the same character. The Balkan States have more than one, for instance the Financial Commission at Athens. One could imagine, I said, for instance, among other combinations, a Provisional International Commission, charged with the duty of controlling the police inquiry demanded by Austria; it was clear, by this instance, that the reply of Servia opened the door to conversations and did not justify a rupture.

I then asked the Secretary of State if, leaving aside direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh to which Sir. E. Grey had given his adherence, he did not think that common action could be exercised by the four Powers by means of their Ambassadors He answered in the affirmative, adding that at this moment the London Cabinet were confining themselves to exercising their influence in support of direct conversations.

At the end of the afternoon the Imperial Chancellor asked the British Ambassador to come and see him He spoke to him of the proposal of Sir E. Grey for the meeting of a conference; he told him that he had not been able to accept a proposal which seemed to impose the authority of the Powers on Austria; he assured my colleague of his sincere desire for peace and of the efforts he was making to that effect at Vienna but he added that Russia was alone able to maintain peace or let loose war.

Sir E. Goschen answered that he did not agree, and that if war broke out Austria would be chiefly responsible, for it was inadmissible for her to have broken with Servia after the reply of the latter

Without discussing this point, the Chancellor said that he was trying his utmost to obtain direct conversations between Austria and Russia; he knew that England looked on such conversations with a favourable eye. He added that his own action would be rendered very difficult at Vienna, if it were true that Russia had mobilised fourteen army corps on the Austrian frontier. He asked my colleague to call Sir E. Grey's attention to what he had said.

Sir E. Goschen has telegraphed to London to this effect.

The attitude of the Chancellor is very probably the result of the last interview of Sir E. Grey with Prince Lichnowsky. Up to quite the last days they flattered themselves here that England would remain out of the question, and the impression produced on the German Government and on the financiers and business men by her attitude is profound.

JULES CAMBON

No. 93.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 29, 1914.

THE opinion of my British, Russian and Italian colleagues agrees with mine concerning the impossibility of preventing the outbreak of hostilities between Austria and Servia, since all attempts to avoid the collision have failed.

M. Schebeko had asked that the negotiations begun at St. Petersburgh by MM. Sazonof and Szápáry should be continued and made more effective by special powers being conferred on the latter, but Count Berchtold has flatly refused He showed in this way that Austria-Hungary does not tolerate any intervention which would prevent her from inflicting punishment and humiliation on Servia.

The Duke of Avarna admits that it is very probable that the imminence of a general insurrection among the Southern Slav inhabitants precipitated the resolutions of the Monarchy. He still clings to the hope that, after a first success of the Austro-Hungarian arms, but not before this, mediation might be able to limit the conflict.

DUMAINE.

No. 94.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to London, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Rome, Vienna, Constantinople, Belgrade.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

THE following communication was semi-officially made to me this morning by the German Ambassador: —

"The German Government are still continuing their efforts to obtain the consent of the Austrian Government to a friendly conversation which would give the latter an opportunity of stating exactly

the object and extent of the operations in Servia. The Berlin Cabinet hope to receive declarations which will be of a kind to satisfy Russia. The German efforts are in no way impeded by the declaration of war which has occurred." A similar communication will be made at St. Petersburgh.

During the course of a conversation which I had this morning with Baron Von Schoen, the latter stated to me that the German Government did not know what the intentions of Vienna were. When Berlin knows how far Austria wishes to go, there will be a basis of discussion which will make conversations with a view to intervention easier.

When I observed that the military operations which had been begun would not perhaps allow any time for conversation, and that the German Government ought to use their influence at Vienna to delay them, the Ambassador answered that Berlin could not exercise any pressure, but that he hoped that the operations would not be pushed forward very actively.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 95.

M Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St Petersburgh, Vienna, Constantinople, Rome, Belgrade.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

M. ISVOLSKY came to me by order of his Government to communicate a telegram addressed by M. Sazonof to Berlin. It appears from this information that, in consequence of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on Servia, the measures of mobilisation already taken with regard to the largest part of the Austro-Hungarian army, and finally the refusal of Count Berchtold to continue negotiations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh, Russia had decided to mobilise in the provinces of Odessa, Kieff Moscow and Kazan. While informing the German Government to this effect, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin was instructed to add that these military precautions were not in any way directed against Germany, and also did not imply aggressive measures against Austria-Hungary; furthermore the Russian Ambassador at Vienna had not been recalled.

The Russian Ambassador also gave me the substance of two telegrams addressed to London by M. Sazonof: the first, after pointing out that the declaration of war on Servia put an end to the conversations of the Russian Minister with the Austrian Ambassador, asked England to exercise her influence, as quickly as possible, with a view to mediation and to the immediate cessation of Austrian military operations (the continuation of which gave Austria time to crush Servia while mediation was dragging on); the second communicated the impression received by M. Sazonof from his conversations with the German Ambassador that Germany favours Austria's uncompromising attitude and is not exercising any influence on her. The Russian Minister thinks that the attitude of Germany is very disquieting, and considers that England is in a better position than the other Powers to take steps at Berlin with a view to exercising pressure on Vienna.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 96.

M Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 29, 1914.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has been officially informed by the Russian Ambassador that his Government, in consequence of the declaration of war by Austria on Servia and of the measures of mobilisation which were from this moment being taken by Austria, had given the order to mobilise in the districts of Kieff, Odessa, Moscow and Kazan. He added that this step had no aggressive character against Germany, and that the Russian Ambassador at Vienna had not been recalled.

In speaking of this communication the Marquis di San Giuliano told me that unfortunately throughout this affair Austria and Germany had been, and were still, convinced that Russia would not move. In this connection he read to me a despatch from M. Bollati reporting an interview which he had had yesterday with Herr von Jagow, in which the latter had again repeated to him that he did not think that Russia would move. He based this belief on the fact that the Russian Government had just sent an agent to Berlin to treat about some financial questions. The Austrian Ambassador at Berlin also told his English colleague that he did not believe in a general war, since Russia was not in the mood or in the condition to make war.

The Marquis di San Giuliano does not share this opinion. He thinks that if Austria contents herself with humiliating Servia and with exacting, besides the acceptance of the note, some material advantages which do not involve her territory, Russia can still find some means of coming to an agreement with her. But if Austria wishes either to dismember Servia or to destroy her as an independent State, he thinks that it would be impossible for Russia not to intervene by military measures

In spite of the extreme gravity of the situation, the Minister for Foreign Affairs does not seem to me to despair of the possibility of an agreement. He thinks that England can still exercise a great deal of influence in Berlin in the direction of peace. He had yesterday, he told me, a long conversation with the British Ambassador, Sir R. Rodd, in order to show him to what extent English intervention might be effective. He said to me in conclusion, "If your Government are of the same opinion, they could on their side make representations to this effect in London."

BARRÈRE.

No. 97.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

I SHOULD be obliged if you would ask Sir E. Grey to be good enough to renew as soon as possible at Berlin, in the form which he may consider most opportune and effective, his proposal of mediation by the four Powers, which had in principle obtained the adherence of the German Government.

The Russian Government on their side will have expressed the same desire directly to the British Government; the declaration of war by Austria on Servia, her sending of troops to the Austro-Russian frontier, the consequent Russian mobilisation on the Galician frontier have in fact put an end to the direct Austro-Russian conversations.

The explanations which the German Government are going to ask for at Vienna, in accordance with the statement of Baron von Schoen which I have reported to you, in order to learn the intention, of the Austrian Government, will allow the four Powers to exercise effective action between Vienna and St. Petersburgh for the maintenance of peace.

I would ask you also to point out to the English Secretary of State how important it would be for him to obtain from the Italian Government the most whole-hearted continuance of their support in co-operating in the action of the four Powers in favour of peace.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 98.

M Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London July 29, 1914.

IN his interview to-day with my German colleague, Sir E Grey observed that, the overtures of M. Sazonof for direct conversations between Russia and Austria not having been accepted at Vienna it would be well to return to his proposal of friendly intervention by the four Powers which are not directly interested. This suggestion has been accepted in principle by the German Government, but they have objected to the idea of a conference or of mediation. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has invited Prince Lichnowsky to ask his Government that they should themselves propose a new formula. Whatever it may be, if it admits of the maintenance of peace, it will be accepted by England, France and Italy.

The German Ambassador was to have forwarded Sir E. Grey's request to Berlin immediately. In giving me an account of this conversation the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs added that Germany's reply to this communication and to that of Russia concerning the mobilisation of four army corps on the Austrian frontier would allow us to realise the intentions of the German Government. My German colleague having asked Sir E. Grey what the intentions of the British Government were, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that he had nothing to state for the present.

Sir E Grey did not disguise the fact that he found the situation every grave and that he had little hope of a peaceful solution.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 99.

M. Boppe, French Minister at Belgrade, to M. Bienvenue-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 29, 1914.

THE Crown Prince, as soon as the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum was received, telegraphed to the Tsar to ask his help. My Russian colleague tells me that he has just communicated to M. Pashitch His Majesty's reply.

The Tsar thanks the Prince for having turned to him at so critical a juncture; he declares that everything has been done to arrive at a peaceful solution of the dispute, and formally assures the Prince that, if this object cannot be attained, Russia will never cease to interest herself in the fate of Servia.

BOPPE.

No. 100.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 29, 1914

THE German Ambassador came to tell M. Sazonof that if Russia does not stop her military preparations the German army will receive the order to mobilise.

M. Sazonof replied that the Russian preparations have been caused, on the one hand, by the obstinate and uncompromising attitude of Austria, and on the other hand by the fact that eight Austro-Hungarian army corps are already mobilised.

The tone in which Count Pourtalés delivered this communication has decided the Russian Government this very night to order the mobilisation of the thirteen army corps which are to operate against Austria.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 101.

M. René Viviani President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at St. Petersburgh and London.

Paris, July 30, 1914.

M. ISVOLSKY came to-night to tell me that the German Ambassador has notified M. Sazonof of the decision of his Government to mobilise the army if Russia does not cease her military preparations.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Tsar points out that these preparations were only commenced after Austria had mobilised eight army corps and had refused to arrange peacefully her differences with Servia. M. Sazonof declares that in these circumstances Russia can only expedite her arming and consider war as imminent, that she counts on the help of France as an ally, and that she considers it desirable that England should join Russia and France without loss of time.

France is resolved to fulfil all the obligations of her alliance.

She will not neglect, however, any effort towards a solution of the conflict in the interests of universal peace. The conversation entered into between the Powers which are less directly interested still allows of the hope that peace may be preserved; I therefore think it would be well that, in taking any precautionary measures of defence which Russia thinks must go on, she should not immediately take any step which may offer to Germany a pretext for a total or partial mobilisation of her forces.

Yesterday in the late afternoon the German Ambassador came and spoke to me of the military measures which the Government of the Republic were taking, adding that France was able to act in this way, but that in Germany preparations could not be secret and that French opinion should not be alarmed if Germany decided on them.

I answered that the French Government had not taken any step which could give their neighbours any cause for disquietude, and that their wish to lend themselves to any negotiations for the purpose of maintaining peace could not be doubted.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 102.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh to M. René Viviani, President of the Council Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 30, 1914.

M. SAZONOF, to whom I communicated your desire that every military measure that could offer Germany the pretext for general mobilisation should be avoided, answered that in the course of last night the General Staff had suspended all measures of military precaution so that there should be no misunderstanding. Yesterday the Chief of the Russian General Staff sent for the Military Attaché of the German Embassy and gave him his word of honour that the mobilisation ordered this morning was exclusively directed against Austria.

Nevertheless, in an interview which he had this afternoon with Count Pourtalès M. Sazonof was forced to the conclusion that Germany does not wish to pronounce at Vienna the decisive word which would safeguard peace. The Emperor Nicholas has received the same impression from an exchange of telegrams which he has just had personally with the Emperor William.

Moreover, the Russian General Staff and Admiralty have received disquieting information concerning the perparations of the German army and navy.

In giving me this information M. Sazonof added that the Russian Government are continuing none the less their efforts towards conciliation. He repeated to me: "I shall continue to negotiate until the last moment."

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 103.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 30, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came to-night and again urged on M. Sazonof, but in less categorical terms, that Russia should cease her military preparations, and affirmed that Austria would not infringe the territorial integrity of Servia:—

"It is not only the territorial integrity of Servia which we must safeguard," answered M. Sazonof, "but also her independence and her sovereignty. We cannot allow Servia to become a vassal of Austria".

M. Sazonof added:—"The situation is too serious for me not to tell you all that is in my mind. By intervening at St. Petersburgh while she refuses to intervene at Vienna, Germany is only seeking to gain time so as to allow Austria to crush the little Servian kingdom before Russia can come to its aid But the Emperor Nicholas is so anxious to prevent war that I am going to make a new proposal to you in his name:—

"If Austria, recognising that her dispute with Servia has assumed the character of a question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum the clauses which are damaging to the sovereignty of Servia, Russia undertakes to stop all military preparations."

Count Pourtalès promised to support this proposal with his Government.

In the mind of M. Sazonof, the acceptance of this proposal by Austria would have, as a logical corollary, the opening of a discussion by the Powers in London.

The Russian Government again show by their attitude that they are neglecting nothing in order to stop the conflict.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 104.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Vienna, July 30, 1914.

IN spite of the communication made yesterday by the Russian Ambassador to several of his colleagues, among them the German Ambassador, with reference to the partial mobilisation in his country, the Vienna press refrained from publishing the news. This enforced silence has just been explained at an interview of great importance between M. Schebeko and Count Berchtold, who examined at length the present formidable difficulties with equal readiness to apply to them mutually acceptable solutions.

M. Schebeko explained that the only object of the military preparations on the Russian side was to reply to those made by Austria, and to indicate the intention and the right of the Tsar to formulate his views on the settlement of the Servian question. The steps towards mobilisation taken in Galicia, answered Count Berchtold, have no aggressive intention and are only directed towards maintaining the situation as it stands. On both sides endeavours will be made to prevent these measures from being interpreted as signs of hostility.

With a view to settling the Austro-Servian dispute it was agreed that *pourparlers* should be resumed at St. Petersburg between M. Sazonof and Count Szápáry; they had only been interrupted owing to a misunderstanding, as Count Berchtold thought that the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs claimed that the Austrian representative should be given powers which would allow him to modify the terms of the Austrian ultimatum. Count Szápáry will only be authorised to discuss what settlement would be compatible with the diguity and prestige for which both Empires had equal concern.

It would therefore for the moment be in this direct form, and only between the two most interested Powers, that the discussion which Sir Edward Grey proposed to entrust to the four Powers not directly interested would take place.

Sir M. de Bunsen, who was with me, at once declared to M. Schebeko that the Foreign Office would entirely approve of this new procedure. Repeating the statement he made at the Ballplatz, the Russian Ambassador stated that his Government would take a much broader view than was generally supposed of the demands of the Monarchy; M. Schebeko did everything to convince Count Berchtold of the sincerity of Russia's desire to arrive at an agreement which would be acceptable to the two Empires.

The interview was carried on in a friendly tone and gave reason for thinking that all chances of localising the dispute were not lost, when the news of the German mobilisation arrived at Vienna.

DUMAINE.

No. 105.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 30, 1914.

HERR VON JAGOW telephoned to me at 2 o'clock that the news of the German mobilisation which had spread an hour before was false, and asked me to inform you of this urgently; the Imperial Government is confiscating the extra editions of the papers which announced it. But neither this communication nor these steps diminish my apprehension with regard to the plans of Germany.

It seems certain that the Extraordinary Council held yesterday evening at Potsdam with the military authorities under the presidency of the Emperor decided on mobilisation, and this explains the preparation of the special edition of the *Lokal Anzeiger*, but that from various causes (the declaration of England that she reserved her entire liberty of action, the exchange of telegrams between the Tsar and William II.) the serious measures which had been decided upon were suspended.

One of the Ambassadors with whom I have very close relations saw Herr von Zimmermann at 2 o'clock. According to the Under-Secretary of State the military authorities are very anxious that mobilisation should be ordered, because every delay makes Germany lose some of her advantages. Nevertheless up to the present the haste of the General Staff, which sees war in mobilisation, had been successfully prevented. In any case mobilisation may be decided upon at any moment. I do not know who has issued in the *Local Anzeiger*, a paper which is usually semi-official, premature news calculated to cause excitement in France.

Further, I have the strongest reasons to believe that all the measures for mobilisation which can be taken before the publication of the general order of mobilisation have already been taken here, and that they are anxious here to make us publish our mobilisation first in order to attribute the responsibility to us.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 106.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, July 30, 1914.

PLEASE inform Sir E. Grey of the following facts concerning French and German military preparations. England will see from this that if France is resolved, it is not she who is taking aggressive steps.

You will direct the attention of Sir E. Grey to the decision taken by the Council of Ministers this morning; although Germany has made her covering dispositions a few hundred metres from the frontier along the whole front from Luxemburg to the Vosges, and has transported her covering troops to their war positions, we have kept our troops ten kilometres from the frontier and forbidden them to approach nearer.

Our plan, conceived in the spirit of the offensive, provided, however, that the fighting positions of our covering troops should be as near to the frontier as possible. By leaving a strip of territory undefended against sudden aggression of the enemy, the Government of the Republic hopes to prove that France does not bear, any more than Russia, the responsibility for the attack.

In order to be convinced of this it is sufficient to compare the steps taken on the two sides of our frontier; in France, soldiers who were on leave were not recalled until we were certain that Germany had done so five days before.

In Germany, not only have the garrison troops of Metz been pushed up to the frontier, but they have been reinforced by units transported by train from garrisons of the interior such as Treves or Cologne; nothing like this has been done in France.

The arming of positions on the frontier (clearing of trees, placing of armament, construction of batteries and protection of railway junctions) was begun in Germany on Saturday, the 25th; with us it is going to be begun, for France can no longer refrain from taking similar measures.

The railway stations were occupied by the military in Germany on Saturday, the 25th; in France on Tuesday, the 28th.

Finally, in Germany the reservists by tens of thousands have been recalled by individual summons, those living abroad (the classes of 1903 to 1911) have been recalled, the officers of reserve have been summoned; in the interior the roads are closed, motor-cars only circulate with permits. It is the last stage before mobilisation. None of these measures have been taken in France.

The German army has its outposts on our frontier; on two occasions yesterday German patrols penetrated our territory. The whole 16th army corps from Metz, reinforced by part of the 8th from Treves and Cologne, occupies the frontier from Metz to Luxemburg; the 15th army corps from Strasburg is massed on the frontier.

Under penalty of being shot, the inhabitants of the annexed parts of Alsace-Lorraine are forbidden to cross the frontier.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 107.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 30, 1904.

The British Ambassador has not been informed of Germany's reply to Sir E. Grey's request. He told me that Berlin had consulted Vienna and was still waiting to hear from her ally.

My Russian colleague has just told me that Herr von Jagow (to whom Count Pourtalès had communicated the conciliatory formula suggested by M. Sazonof for an Austro-Russian understanding) had just told him that he found this proposal unacceptable to Austria, thus showing the negative action of German diplomacy at Vienna.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 1

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 30, 1914.

Prince Lichnowsky has not brought any reply to the request addressed to him by Sir E Grey yesterday to obtain from the German Government a formula for the intervention of the four Powers in the interest of peace. But my German colleague questioned the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs about the military preparations of England.

Sir E. Grey replied that they were not of an offensive character, but that in the present state of affairs on the continent it was natural to take some precautions; that in England, as in France, there was a desire to maintain peace and that if in England, as in France, defensive measures were under consideration, it was not with the object of making any aggression.

The information which your Excellency has addressed to me on the subject of the military measures taken by Germany on the French frontier gave me the opportunity of remarking to Sir E. Grey that it is no longer a question of a conflict of influence between Russia and Austria-Hungary, but that there is a risk of an act of aggression which might provoke general war.

Sir E. Grey understood my feelings perfectly, and he thinks, as I do, that the moment has come to consider and discuss together every hypothesis.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 109.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 30, 1914.

In the interview which I had to-day with the Secretary of State, I asked Herr von Jagow what reply he had made to Sir E. Grey, who had asked him to draw up himself the formula for the intervention of the disinterested Powers.

He answered that "to gain time," he had decided to act directly, and that he had asked Austria to tell him the ground on which conversations might be opened with her. This answer has the effect, under a pretext of proceeding more quickly, of eliminating England, France and Italy, and of entrusting to Herr von Tschirsky, whose Pan-German and Russophobe sentiments are well known, the duty of persuading Austria to adopt a conciliatory attitude.

Herr von Jagow then spoke to me of the Russian mobilisation on the Austrian frontier; he told me that this mobilisation compromised the success of all intervention with Austria, and that everything depended on it. He added that he feared that Austria would mobilise completely as a result of a partial Russian mobilisation, and this might cause as a countermeasure complete Russian mobilisation and consequently that of Germany.

I pointed out to the Secretary of State that he had himself told me that Germany would only consider herself obliged to mobilise if Russia mobilised on her German frontiers, and that this was not being done. He replied that this was true, but that the heads of the army were insisting on it, for every delay is a loss of strength for the German army, and "that the words of which I reminded him did not constitute a firm engagement on his part."

The impression which I received from this conversation is that the chances of peace have again

JULES CAMBON.

No. 110.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 31, 1914.

At the beginning of our conversation to-day Sir E. Grey told me that Prince Lichnowsky had asked him this morning if England would observe neutrality in the conflict which is at hand. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that, if the conflict became general, England would not be able to remain neutral, and especially that if France were involved England would be drawn in.

I then asked Sir E. Grey concerning the Cabinet Council which took place this morning. He replied that after having examined the situation, the Cabinet had thought for the moment the British Government were unable to guarantee to us their intervention, that they intended to take steps to obtain from Germany and France an understanding to respect Belgian neutrality, but that before considering intervention it was necessary to wait for the situation to develop.

I asked Sir E. Grey if, before intervening, the British Government would await the invasion of French territory. I insisted on the fact that the measures already taken on our frontier by Germany showed an intention to attack in the near future, and that, if a renewal of the mistake of Europe in 1870 was to be avoided, England should consider at once the circumstances in which she would give France the help on which she relied.

Sir E. Grey replied that the opinion of the Cabinet had only been formed on the situation at the moment, that the situation might be modified, and that in that case a meeting of the Cabinet would be called together at once in order to consider it.

Sir A. Nicolson, whom I saw on leaving the room of the Secretary of State, told me that the Cabinet would meet again to-morrow, and confidentially gave me to understand that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would be certain to renew the discussion.

According to your instructions, I have taken the necessary steps to secure that the autograph letter which the President of the Republic has addressed to His Majesty the King of England should be given to the King this evening. This step, which will certainly be communicated to the Prime Minister to-morrow morning, will, I am sure, be taken into serious consideration by the British Cabinet.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 111.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, July 31, 1914.

The Minister of State has just left the Legation; he has just told me that the Germans have closed the bridges over the Moselle at Schengen and at Remich with vehicles and the bridge at Wormeldange with ropes. The bridges at Wasserbillig and at D Echternach over the Sûre have not been closed, but the Germans no longer allow the export from Prussia of corn, cattle or motor-cars.

M. Eyschen requested me—and this was the real object of his visit—to ask you for an official declaration to the effect that France will, in case of war, respect the neutrality of Luxemburg. When I asked him if he had received a similar declaration from the German Government, he told me that he was going to the German Minister to get the same declaration.

Postscript.—Up to the present no special measure has been taken by the Cabinet of Luxemburg. M. Eyschen has returned from the German Legation. He complained of the measures showing suspicion which were taken against a neutral neighbour. The Minister of State has asked the German Minister for an official declaration from his Government undertaking to respect the neutrality. Herr Von Buch is stated to have replied, "That is a matter of course, but it would be necessary for the French Government to give the same undertaking."

MOLLARD.

No. 112.

M René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

The British Ambassador has handed me a note from his Government asking the French Government to support a proposal at St. Petersburgh for the peaceful solution of the Austro-Servian conflict.

This note shows that the German Ambassador has informed Sir E. Grey of the intention of his Government to try to exercise influence on the Austro-Hungarian Government after the capture of Belgrade and the occupation of the districts bordering on the frontier, in order to obtain a promise not to advance further, while the Powers endeavoured to secure that Servia should give sufficient satisfaction to Austria; the occupied territory would be evacuated as soon as she had received satisfaction.

Sir E. Grey made this suggestion on the 29th July, and expressed the hope that military preparations would be suspended on all sides. Although the Russian Ambassador at London has informed the Secretary of State that he fears that the Russian condition (*if Austria, recognising that her conflict with Servia has assumed the character of a question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum the points which endanger the principle of Servian sovereignty, Russia undertakes to stop all military preparations*) cannot be modified, Sir E. Grey thinks that, if Austria stops her advance after the occupation of Belgrade, the Russian Government could agree to change their formula in the following way.

That the Powers would examine how Servia should give complete satisfaction to Austria without endangering the sovereignty or independence of the Kingdom. In case Austria after occupying Belgrade and the neighbouring Servian territory should declare herself ready, in the interests of Europe, to stop her advance and to discuss how an arrangement might be arrived at, Russia could also consent to the discussion and suspend her military preparations, provided that the other Powers acted in the same way.

In accordance with the request of Sir E. Grey, the French Government joined in the English suggestion, and in the following terms asked their Ambassador at St. Petersburgh to try to obtain, without delay, the assent of the Russian Government :—

"Please inform M. Sazonof urgently tha the suggestion of Sir E. Grey appears to me to furnish a useful basis for conversation between the Powers, who are equally desirous of working for an honourable arrangement of the Austro-Servian con ct, and of averting in this manner the dangers which threaten general peace.

"The plan proposed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by stopping the advance of the Austrian army and by entrusting to the Powers the duty of examining how Servia could give full satisfaction to Austria without endangering the sovereign rights and the independence of the Kingdom, by thus affording Russia a means of suspending all military preparations, while the other Powers are to act in the same way, is calculated equally to give satisfaction to Russia and to Austria and to provide for Servia an acceptable means of issue from the present difficulty.

"I would ask you carefully to be guided by the foregoing considerations in earnestly pressing M. Sazonof to give his adherence without delay to the proposal of Sir E. Grey, of which he will have been himself informed."

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 113.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 31, 1914.

THE news of the bombardment of Belgrade during the night and morning of yesterday has provoked very deep feeling in Russia. One cannot understand the attitude of Austria, whose provocations since the beginning of the crisis have regularly followed Russia's attempts at conciliation and the satisfactory conversations exchanged between St. Petersburgh and Vienna.

Nevertheless, desirous of leaving nothing undone in order to prove his sincere desire to safeguard peace, M. Sazonof informs me that he has modified his formula, as requested by the British Ambassador, in the following way :—

"If Austria consents to stay the march of her troops on Servian territory, and if, recognizing that the Austro-Servian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits that the great Powers may examine the satisfaction which Servia can accord to the Austro-Hungarian Government, without injury to her sovereign rights as a State and to her independence, Russia undertakes to preserve her waiting attitude."

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 114.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Constantinople.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

THE efforts made up till now concurrently by England and Russia with the earnest support of France (obtained in advance for every peaceful effort) with the object of a direct understanding between Vienna and St. Petersburgh, or of the mediation of the four Powers in the most appropriate form, are being united to-day ; Russia, giving a fresh proof of her desire for an understanding, has hastened to reply to the first appearance of an overture made by Germany since the beginning of the crisis (as to the conditions on which Russia would stop her military preparations) by indicating a formula, and then modifying it in accordance with the request of England ; there ought to be hope, therefore, negotiations having also been begun again between the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors that English mediation will complete at London that which is being attempted by direct negotiations at Vienna and St. Petersburgh.

Nevertheless, the constant attitude of Germany who, since the beginning of the conflict, while ceaselessly protesting to each Power her peaceful intentions, has actually, by her dilatory or negative attitude, caused the failure of all attempts at agreement, and has not ceased to encourage through her Ambassador the uncompromising attitude of Vienna; the German military preparations begun since the 25th July and subsequently continued without cessation; the immediate opposition of Germany to the Russian formula, declared at Berlin inacceptable for Austria before that Power had even been consulted; in conclusion, all the impressions derived from Berlin bring conviction that Germany has sought to humiliate Russia, to disintegrate the Triple Entente, and if these results could not be obtained, to make war.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 115.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 31, 1914.

GENERAL mobilisation for all men from 19 to 42 years of age was declared by the Austro-Hungarian Government this morning at 1 o'clock.

My Russian colleague still thinks that this step is not entirely in contradiction to the declaration made yesterday by Count Berchtold.

DUMAINE.

No. 116.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 31, 1914.

HERR VON JAGOW sent for me and has just told me that he was very sorry to inform me that in face of the total mobilisation of the Russian army, Germany, in the interest of the security of the Empire, found herself obliged to take serious precautionary measures. What is called "Kriegsgefahrzustand" (the state of danger of war) has been declared, and this allows the authorities to proclaim, if they deem it expedient, a state of siege, to suspend some of the public services, and to close the frontier.

At the same time a demand is being made at St. Petersburgh that they should demobilise, as well on the Austrian as on the German side, otherwise Germany would be obliged to mobilise on her side. Herr von Jagow told me that Herr von Schoen had been instructed to inform the French Government of the resolution of the Berlin Cabinet and to ask them what attitude they intended to adopt.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 117.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

THE German Government decided at mid-day to take all military measures implied by the state called "state of danger of war."

In communicating this decision to me at 7 o'clock this evening, Baron von Schoen added that the Government required at the same time that Russia should demobilise. If the Russian Government has not given a satisfactory reply within twelve hours Germany will mobilise in her turn.

I replied to the German Ambassador that I had no information at all about an alleged total mobilisation of the Russian army and navy which the German Government invoked as the reason for the new military measures which they are taking to-day.

Baron von Schoen finally asked me, in the name of his Government, what the attitude of France would be in case of war between Germany and Russia. He told me that he would come for my reply to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 o'clock.

I have no intention of making any statement to him on this subject, and I shall confine myself to telling him that France will have regard to her interests. The Government of the Republic need not indeed give any account of her intentions except to her ally.

I ask you to inform M. Sazonof of this immediately. As I have already told you, I have no doubt that the Imperial Government, in the highest interests of peace, will do everything on their part to avoid anything that might render inevitable or precipitate the crisis.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 118.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 31, 1914.

As a result of the [illegible]l mobilisation of Austria and of the measures for mobilisation taken secretly, but continuously, by Germany for the last six days, the order for the general mobilisation of the Russian army has been given, Russia not being able, without most serious danger, to allow herself to be further out-distanced; really she is only taking military measures corresponding to those taken by Germany.

For imperative reasons of strategy the Russian Government knowing that Germany was arming, could no longer delay the conversion of her partial mobilisation into a general mobilisation.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 119.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

L'AGENCE HAVAS having announced that the state "of danger of war" had been declared in Germany, I told M. Davignon that I could assure him that the Government of the Republic would respect the neutrality of Belgium.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that the Government of the King had always thought that this would be so, and thanked me. The Russian Minister and the British Minister, whom I saw subsequently, appeared much pleased that in the circumstances I gave this assurance, which further, as the English Minister told me, was in accordance with the declaration of Sir E. Grey.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

CHAPTER VI.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY GERMANY ON RUSSIA (SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, AT 7-10 P.M.); AND ON FRANCE (MONDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 6-45 P.M.).

No. 120.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, Aug. 1, 1914.

Two *démarches* were made yesterday evening by the Austrian Ambassadors—the one at Paris, which was rather vague, the other of St. Petersburgh, precise and conciliatory.

Count Scézsen came to explain to me that the Austro-Hungarian Government had officially informed Russia that it had no territorial ambition, and would not touch the sovereignty of Servia; that it also repudiates any intention of occupying the Sandjak; but that these explanations of disinterestedness only retain their force if the war remains localised to Austria and Servia, as a European war would open out eventualities which it was impossible to foresee. The Austrian Ambassador, in commenting on these explanations, gave me to understand that if his Government could not answer the questions of the Powers speaking in their own name, they would certainly answer Servia, or any single Power asking for these conditions in the name of Servia. He added that a step in this direction was perhaps still possible.

At St. Petersburgh the Austrian Ambassador called on M. Sazonof and explained to him that his Government was willing to begin a discussion as to the basis of the ultimatum addressed to Servia. The Russian Minister declared himself satisfied with this declaration, and proposed that the *pourparlers* should take place in London with the participation of the Powers. M. Sazonof will have requested the English Government to take the lead in the discussion; he pointed out that it would be very important that Austria should stop her operations in Servia.

The deduction from these facts is that Austria would at last show herself ready to come to an agreement, just as the Russian Government is ready to enter into negotiations on the basis of the English proposal.

Unfortunately these arrangements which allowed one to hope for a peaceful solution appear, in fact, to have been rendered useless by the attitude of Germany. This Power has in fact presentedan

ultimatum giving the Russian Government twelve hours in which to agree to the demobilisation of their forces not only as against Germany, but also as against Austria; this time-limit expires at noon. The ultimatum is not justified, for Russia has accepted the English proposal which implies a cessation of military preparation by all the Powers.

The attitude of Germany proves that she wishes for war. And she wishes for it against France. Yesterday when Herr von Schoen came to the Quai d'Orsay to ask what attitude France proposed to take in case of a Russo-German conflict, the German Ambassador, although there has been no direct dispute between France and Germany, and although from the beginning of the crisis we have used all our efforts for a peaceful solution and are still continuing to do so, added that he asked me to present his respects and thanks to the President of the Republic, and asked that we would be good enough to make arrangements as to him personally (*des dispositions pour sa propre personne*); we know also that he has already put the archives of the Embassy in safety. This attitude of breaking off diplomatic relations without any direct dispute, and although he has not received any definitely negative answer, is characteristic of the determination of Germany to make War against France. The want of sincerity in her peaceful protestations is shown by the rupture which she is forcing upon Europe at a time when Austria had at last agreed with Russia to begin negotiations.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 121.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

My Russian colleague received yesterday evening two telegrams from M. Sazonof advising him that the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh had explained that his Government was ready to discuss the note to Servia with the Russian Government even as to its basis; M. Sazonof answered that in his opinion these conversations should take place in London.

The ultimatum to Russia can only do away with the last chances of peace which these conversations still seemed to leave. The question may be asked whether in such circumstances the acceptance by Austria was serious, and had not the object of throwing the responsibility of the conflict on to Russia.

My British colleague during the night made a pressing appeal to Herr von Jagow's feelings of humanity. The latter answered that the matter had gone too far and that they must wait for the Russian answer to the German ultimatum. But he told Sir Edward Goschen that the ultimatum required that the Russians should countermand their mobilisation, not only as against Germany but also as against Austria; my British colleague was much astonished at this, and said that it did not seem possible for Russia to accept this last point.

Germany's ultimatum coming at the very moment when an agreement seemed about to be established between Vienna and St. Petersburgh, is characteristic of her warlike policy.

In truth the conflict was between Russia and Austria only, and Germany could only intervene as an ally of Austria; in these circumstances, as the two Powers which were interested as principals were prepared for conversations, it is impossible to understand why Germany should send an ultimatum to Russia instead of continuing like all the other Powers to work for a peaceful solution, unless she desired war on her own account.

J. CAMBON.

No. 122.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors, at London, Berlin, and to the French Minister at Brussels.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

The British Ambassador, under the instructions of his Government, came to ask me what would be the attitude of the French Government as regards Belgium in case of conflict with Germany.

I stated that, in accordance with the assurance which we had repeatedly given the Belgian Government, we intended to respect their neutrality.

It would only be in the event of some other Power violating that neutrality that France might find herself brought to enter Belgian territory, with the object of fulfilling her obligations as a guaranteeing Power.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 123.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

The British Ambassador has been instructed by his Government to make to the German Government a communication identical with that which he made to you on the subject of the neutrality of Belgium.

Herr von Jagow answered that he would take the instructions of the Emperor and the Chancellor but that he did not think an answer could be given, for Germany could not disclose her military plans in this way. The British Ambassador will see Herr von Jagow to-morrow afternoon.

J. CAMBON.

No. 124.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, August 1, 1914.

I WENT to see the Marquis di San Giuliano this morning at half-past eight, in order to get precise information from him as to the attitude of Italy in view of the provocative acts of Germany and the results which they may have.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs answered that he had seen the German Ambassador yesterday evening. Herr von Flotow had said to him that Germany had requested the Russian Government to suspend mobilisation and the French Government to inform them as to their intentions; Germany had given France a time-limit of eighteen hours and Russia a time-limit of twelve hours.

Herr von Flotow as a result of this communication asked what were the intentions of the Italian Government.

The Marquis di San Giuliano answered that as the war undertaken by Austria was aggressive and did not fall within the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance, particularly in view of the consequences which might result from it according to the declaration of the German Ambassador, Italy would not be able to take part in the war.

BARRÈRE.

No. 125.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Constantinople.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came to see me again at 11 o'clock this morning. After having recalled to his memory all the efforts made by France towards an honourable settlement of the Austro-Servian conflict and the difficulty between Austria and Russia which has resulted from it, Is put him in possession of the facts as to the *pourparlers* which have been carried on since yesterday:—

(1) An English compromise, proposing, besides other suggestions, suspension of military preparations on the part of Russia, on condition that the other Powers should act in the same way; adherence of Russia to this proposal

(2) Communications from the Austrian Government declaring that they did not desire any aggrandisement in Servia, nor even to advance into the Sandjak, and stating that they were ready to discuss *even the basis* of the Austro-Servian question at London with the other Powers.

I drew attention to the attitude of Germany who, abandoning all *pourparlers*, presented an ultimatum to Russia at the very moment when this Power had just accepted the English formula (which implies the cessation of military preparations by all the countries which have mobilised) and regarded as imminent a diplomatic rupture with France.

Baron von Schoen answered that he did not know the developments which had taken place in this matter for the last twenty-four hours, that there was perhaps in them a "glimmer of hope" for some arrangement, that he had not received any fresh communication from his Government, and that he was going to get information. He gave renewed protestations of his sincere desire to unite his efforts to those of France for arriving at a solution of the conflict. I laid stress on the serious responsibility which the Imperial Government would assume if, in circumstances such as these, they took an initiative which was not justified and of a kind which would irremediably compromise peace.

Baron von Schoen did not allude to his immediate departure and did not make any fresh request for an answer to his question concerning the attitude of France in case of an Austro-Russian conflict. He confined himself to saying of his own accord that the attitude of France was not doubtful.

It would not do to exaggerate the possibilities which may result from my conversation with the German Ambassador for, on their side, the Imperial Government continue the most dangerous preparations on our frontier. However, we must not neglect the possibilities, and we should not cease to work towards an agreement. On her side France is taking all military measures required for protection against too great an advance in German military preparations. She considers that her attempts at solution will only have a chance of success so far as it is felt that she will be ready and resolute if the conflict is forced on her.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 126.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council Minister for Foreign Affair.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

SIR Edward Grey said to me that, at a meeting this morning, the Cabinet had again considered the situation. As Germany had asked England to give a declaration of neutrality and had not obtained it, the British Government remained masters of their action; this could shape itself in accordance with different hypotheses.

In the first place, Belgian neutrality is of great importance to England. France has immediately renewed her engagement to respect it. Germany has explained "that she was not in a position to reply." Sir Edward Grey will put the Cabinet in possession of this answer and will ask to be authorized to state on Monday in the House of Commons, that the British Government will not permit a violation of Belgian neutrality.

In the second place, the English fleet is mobilised, and Sir Edward Grey will propose to his colleagues that he should state that it will oppose the passage of the Straits of Dover by the German fleet, or, if the German fleet should pass through (*voulaient à le passer*), will oppose any demonstration on the French coasts. These two questions will be dealt with at the meeting on Monday. I drew the attention of the Secretary of State to the point that, if during this intervening period any incident took place, it was necessary not to allow a surprise, and that it would be desirable to think of intervening in time.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 127.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

WE are warned through several channels that the German and the Austrian Governments are trying at this moment to influence England by making her believe that the responsibility for war, if it breaks out, will fall on Russia. Efforts are being made to obtain the neutrality of England by disguising the truth.

France has not ceased in co-operation with England to advise moderation at St. Petersburgh; this advice has been listened to.

From the beginning M. Sazonof has exercised pressure on Servia to make her accept all those clauses of the ultimatum which were not incompatible with her sovereignty.

He then engaged in a direct conservation with Austria; this was fresh evidence of his conciliatory spirit. Finally he has agreed to allow those Powers which are less interested to seek for means of composing the dispute.

In accordance with the wish expressed to him by Sir George Buchanan, M. Sazonof consented to modify the first formula which he had put forward, and he has drawn up a second which is shown not to differ materially from the declaration which Count Scézsen made yesterday to M. de Margerie. Count Scézsen affirms that Austria has no intention of seeking territorial aggrandisement and does not wish to touch the sovereignty of Servia. He expressly adds that Austria has no designs on the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar.

It would then seem that an agreement between Sir Edward Grey's suggestion, M. Sazonof's formula and the Austrian declarations could easily be reconciled.

France is determined, in co-operation with England, to work to the very end for the realisation of this.

But while these negotiations were going on, and while Russia in the negotiations showed a good will which cannot be disputed, Austria was the first to proceed to a general mobilisation.

Russia has found herself obliged to imitate Austria, so as not to be left in an unfavourable position, but all the time she has continued ready to negotiate.

It is not necessary for me to repeat that, so far as we are concerned, we will, in co-operation with England, continue to work for the success of these *pourparlers*.

But the attitude of Germany has made it absolutely compulsory for us to make out the order for mobilisation to-day.

Last Wednesday, well in advance of Russian mobilisation, as I have already telegraphed to you, Herr von Schoen announced to me the impending publication of *Kriegsgefahrzustand*. This measure has been taken by Germany, and under the protection of this screen, she immediately began a mobilisation in the proper sense of the word.

To-day M. Paléologue telegraphed that Count Pourtalès had notified the Russian Government of German mobilisation.

Information which has been received by the Ministry of War confirms the fact that this mobilisation is really in full execution.

Our decree of mobilisation is then an *essential measure* of protection. The Government have accompanied it by a proclamation signed by the President of the Republic and by all the Ministers, in which they explain that mobilisation is not war, and that in the present state of affairs it is the best means for France of safeguarding peace, and that the Government of the Republic will redouble their efforts to bring the negotiations to a conclusion.

Will you be good enough to bring all these points urgently to the notice of Sir Edward Grey, and to point out to him that we have throughout been governed by the determination not to commit any act of provocation.

I am persuaded that in case war were to break out, English opinion would see clearly from which side aggression comes, and that it would realise the strong reasons which we have given to Sir Edward Grey for asking for armed intervention on the part of England in the interest of the future of the European balance of power.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 128.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, August 1, 1914.

THE Minister of State instructs me to ask from the French Government an assurance of neutrality similar to that which has been given to Belgium. M. Eyschen has stated that at present, as the declaration in question was made to the President of the Council of the Belgian Government by the French Minister at Brussels, he thought that the same procedure would be most suitable with regard to the Grand Duchy.

This is the reason why he has abstained from making a request direct to the Government of the Republic. As the Chamber of Deputies meets on Monday, M. Eyschen wishes to have the answer by that date; a similar *démarche* is being made at the same time with the German Minister at Luxemburg.

MOLLARD.

No. 129.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

BE good enough to state to the President of the Council that in conformity with the Treaty of London, 1867, the Government of the Republic intends to respect the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, as they have shown by their attitude.

The violation of this neutrality by Germany, would, however, be an act of a kind which would compel France from that time to be guided in this matter by care for her defence and her interest.

RENÉ VIVIANI

No. 130.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

Special editions of newspapers are being distributed in the streets of Berlin announcing that the general mobilisation of the army and the navy has been decreed and that the first day of the mobilisation is Sunday, 2nd August.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 131.

M. Eyschen, Minister of State for Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, August 2, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your Excellency's notice the following facts:—

On Sunday, the 2nd August, very early, German troops, according to the information which has up to now reached the Grand Ducal Government, penetrated into Luxemburg territory by the bridges of Wasserbillig and Remich, and proceeded especially towards the south and in the direction of Luxemburg, the capital of the Grand Duchy. A certain number of armoured trains with troops and

ammunition have been sent along the railway line from Wasserbillig to Luxemburg, where their arrival is immediately expected. These occurrences constitute acts which are manifestly contrary to the neutrality of the Grand Duchy as guaranteed by the Treaty of London of 1867. The Luxemburg Government have not failed to address an energetic protest against this aggression to the representatives of His Majesty the German Emperor at Luxemburg. An identical protest will be sent by telegraph to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Berlin.

The Minister of State,
President of the Government.
EYSCHEN.

No. 132.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxembury, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, August 2, 1914.

THE Minister of State for Luxemburg, M. Eyschen, has just received, through Herr von Buch, German Minister at Luxemburg, a telegram from Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of the German Empire, saying that the military measures taken by Germany in Luxemburg do not constitute a hostile act against this country, but are solely measures tended to assure the use of the railways which have been leased to the Empire against the eventual attack of a French army. Luxemburg will receive a complete indemnity for any damage.

MOLLARD.

No 133.

Note handed in by the German Ambassador.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

THE German Ambassador has just been instructed, and hastens to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the military measures taken by Germany in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg do not constitute an act of hostility. They must be considered as purely preventive measures taken for the protection of the railways, which, under the treaties between Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, are under German administration.

VON SCHOEN.

No. 134.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, August 2, 1914.

YESTERDAY at ten minutes past seven in the evening the German Ambassador handed to M. Sazonof a declaration of war by his Government; he will leave St. Petersburgh to-day.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has not received any instructions from his Government as to the declaration of war

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 135.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Representatives of France abroad.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

THE Russian Ambassador informs me that Germany has just declared war on Russia, notwithstanding the negotiations which are proceeding, and at a moment when Austria-Hungary was agreeing to discuss with the Powers even the basis of her conflict with Servia.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 136.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Constantinople.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

THIS morning, French territory was violated by German troops at Ciry and near Longwy. They are marching on the fort which bears the latter name. Elsewhere the Custom House at Delle

has twice been fired upon. Finally, German troops have also violated this morning the neutral territory of Luxemburg.

You will at once use this information to lay stress on the fact that the German Government is committing itself to acts of war against France without provocation on our part, or any previous declaration of war, whilst we have scrupulously respected the zone of ten kilometres which we have maintained, even since the mobilisation, between our troops and the frontier.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 137.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 2, 1914.

AFTER the meeting of the Cabinet held this morning Sir Edward Grey made the following declaration to me :—

"I am authorised to give an assurance that, if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power.

"This assurance is of course subject to the policy of His Majesty's Government receiving the support of Parliament, and must not be taken as binding His Majesty's Government to take any action until the above contingency of action by the German fleet takes place."

Afterwards in speaking to me of the neutrality of Belgium and that of Luxemburg, the Secretary of State reminded me that the Convention of 1867, referring to the Grand Duchy, differed from the Treaty referring to Belgium, in that England was bound to require the observance of this latter Convention without the assistance of the other guaranteeing Powers, while with regard to Luxemburg all the guaranteeing Powers were to act in concert.

The protection of Belgian neutrality is here considered so important that England will regard its violation by Germany as a *casus belli*. It is a specially English interest and there is no doubt that the British Government, faithful to the traditions of their policy, will insist upon it, even if the business world in which German influence is making tenacious efforts, exercises pressure to prevent the Government committing itself against Germany.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 138.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

I NOTE the points contained in your telegrams of the 27th, 30th, 31st July and the 1st August, and in that which you have sent to me to-day.

In communicating to the Chambers the declaration which Sir Edward Grey has made to you, the text of which is contained in your last telegram, I will add that in it we have obtained from Great Britain a first assistance which is most valuable to us.

In addition, I propose to indicate that the help which Great Britain intends to give to France for the protection of the French coasts or the French merchant marine, will be used in such a way that our navy will also, in case of a Franco-German conflict, be supported by the English fleet in the Atlantic as well as in the North Sea and Channel. In addition I would note that English ports could not serve as places for revictualling for the German fleet.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 139.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

GERMAN troops having to-day violated the eastern frontier at several points I request you immediately to protest in writing to the German Government. You will be good enough to take as your text the following note which, in the uncertainty of communications between Paris and Berlin, I have addressed directly to the German Ambassador :—

"The French administrative and military authorities in the eastern district have just reported several acts which I have instructed the Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin to bring to the knowledge of the Imperial Government.

"The first has taken place at Delle in the district of Belfort; on two occasions the French Customs station in this locality has been fired upon by a detachment of German soldiers. North of Delle two German patrols of the 5th Mounted Jaegers crossed the frontier this morning and advanced to the villages of Joncherey and Baron, more than ten kilometres from the frontier. The officer who commanded the first has blown out the brains of a French soldier. The German cavalry carried off some horses which the French mayor of Suarce was collecting and forced the inhabitants of the commune to lead the said horses.

"The Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin has been instructed to make a formal protest to the Imperial Government against acts which form a flagrant violation of the frontier by German troops in arms, and which are not justified by anything in the present situation. The Government of the Republic can only leave to the Imperial Government the entire responsibility for these acts."

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 140.

M. Marcelin Pellet, French Minister at The Hague, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 3, 1914.

THE German Minister called yesterday on the Minister for Foreign Affairs to explain the necessity under which, as he said, Germany was placed of violating the neutral territory of Luxemburg, adding that he would have a fresh communication to make to him to-day. He has now this morning announced the entry of German troops into Belgium in order, as he has explained, to prevent an occupation of that country by France.

PELLETT.

No. 141.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

YESTERDAY evening the German Minister handed to the Belgian Government an ultimatum stating that his Government, having learnt that the French were preparing for operations in the district of Givet and Namur, were compelled to take steps, the first of which was to invite the Belgian Government to inform them, within 7 hours, if they were disposed to facilitate military operations in Belgium against France. In case of refusal the fortune of war would decide.

The Government of the King answered that the information as to the French movements appeared to them to be inaccurate in view of the formal assurances which had been given by France, and were still quite recent; that Belgium, which since the establishment of her Kingdom, has taken every care to assure the protection of her dignity and of her interests, and has devoted all her efforts to peaceful development of progress, strongly protests against any violation of her territory from whatever quarter it may come: and that, supposing the violation takes place, she will know how to defend with energy her neutrality, which has been guaranteed by the Powers, and notably by the King of Prussia.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 142.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

To the assurance which I gave him that if Belgium appealed to the guarantee of the Powers against the violation of her neutrality by Germany, France would at once respond to her appeal, the Minister for Foreign Affairs answered:

"It is with great sincerity that we thank the Government of the Republic for the support which it would eventually be able to offer us, but under present conditions we do not appeal to the guarantee of the Powers. At a later date the Government of the King will weigh the measures which it may be necessary to take."

No. 143.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY has authorised me to inform you that you could state to Parliament that he was making explanations to the Commons as to the present attitude of the British Government, and that the chief of these declarations would be as follows :—

"In case the German fleet came into the Channel or entered the North Sea in order to go round the British Isles with the object of attacking the French coasts or the French navy and of harassing French merchant shipping, the English fleet would intervene in order to give to French shipping its complete protection, in such a way that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war."

Sir Edward Grey explained to me that the mention of an operation by way of the North Sea implied protection against a demonstration in the Atlantic Ocean.

The declaration concerning the intervention of the English fleet must be considered as binding the British Government. Sir Edward Grey has assured me of this and has added that the French Government were thereby authorised to inform the Chambers of this.

On my return to the Embassy I received your telephonic communication relating to the German ultimatum addressed to Belgium. I immediately communicated it to Sir Edward Grey.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 144.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914.

JUST as Sir Edward Grey was starting this morning for the meeting of the Cabinet, my German colleague, who had already seen him yesterday, came to press him to say that the neutrality of England did not depend upon respecting Belgian neutrality. Sir Edward Grey refused all conversation on this matter.

The German Ambassador has sent to the press a *communiqué* saying that if England remained neutral Germany would give up all naval operations and would not make use of the Belgian coast as a *point d'appui*. My answer is that respecting the coast is not respecting the neutrality of the territory, and that the German ultimatum is already a violation of this neutrality.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 145.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY has made the statement regarding the intervention of the English fleet. He has explained, in considering the situation, what he proposed to do with regard to Belgian neutrality; and the reading of a letter from King Albert asking for the support of England has deeply stirred the House.

The House will this evening vote the credit which is asked for; from this moment its support is secured to the policy of the Government, and it follows public opinion which is declaring itself more and more in our favour.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 146.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, August 3, 1914.

I AM told that the German Ambassador is said to have stated to the Foreign Office that yesterday morning eighty French officers in Prussian uniform had attempted to cross the German frontier in twelve motor cars at Walbeck, to the west of Geldern and that this formed a very serious violation of neutrality on the part of France.

Be good enough urgently to contradict this news which is pure invention, and to draw the attention of the Foreign Office to the German campaign of false news which is beginning.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 147.

Letter handed by the German Ambassador to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, during his farewell audience, August 3, 1914, at 6-45 P.M.

M. le Président,

THE German administrati e nd military authorities have established a certain number of flagrantly hostile acts committed on German territory by French military aviators. Several of these have openly violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over the territory of that country; one has attempted to destroy buildings near Wesel; others have been seen in the district of the Eifel, one has thrown bombs on the railway near Carlsruhe and Nuremberg.

I am instructed, and I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that in the presence of these acts of aggression the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power.

At the same time I have the honour to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that the German authorities will detain French mercantile vessels in German ports, but they will release them if, within forty-eight hours, they are assured of complete reciprocity.

My diplomatic mission having thus come to an end it only remains for me to request your Excellency to be good enough to furnish me with my passports, and to take the steps you consider suitable to assure my return to Germany, with the staff of the Embassy, as well as with the staff of the Bavarian Legation and of the German Consulate General in Paris.

Be good enough, M. le Président, to receive the assurances of my deepest respect.

(Signed) SCHOEN.

No. 148.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Representative abroad.

Paris, August 3, 1914.

THE German Ambassador has asked for his passports and is leaving this evening with the staffs of the Embassy, the German Consulate General and the Bavarian Legation Baron von Schoen has given as his reason the establishment by the German administrative and military authorities of acts of hostility which are said to have been committed by French military aviators accused of having flown over territory of the Empire and thrown bombs. The Ambassador adds that the aviators are said to have also violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over Belgian territory "In the presence of these acts of aggression," says the letter of Baron von Schoen, "the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power."

I formally challenged the inaccurate allegations of the Ambassador, and for my part I reminded him that I had yesterday addressed to him a note protesting against the flagrant violations of the France frontier committee two days ago by detachments of German troops.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 149.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin.

(Telegram communicated to French Representatives abroad.)

Paris August 3, 1914.

I REQUEST you to ask for your passports and to leave Berlin at once with the staff of the Embassy leaving the charge of French interests and the care of the archives to the Spanish Ambassador. I request you at the same time to protest in writing against the violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg by German troops, of which notice has been given by the Prime Minister of Luxemburg; against the ultimatum addressed to the Belgian Government by the German Minister at Brussels to force upon them the violation of Belgian neutrality and to require of that country that she should facilitate military operations against France on Belgian territory; finally against the false allegation of an alleged projected invasion of these two countries by French armies, by which he has attempted to justify the state of war which he declares henceforth exists between Germany and France.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 150.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Allizé, French Minister at Munich

Paris, August 3, 1914

BE good enough to inform the Royal Bavarian Government that you have received instructions to adopt your attitude to that of our Ambassador at Berlin and to leave Munich.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No 151.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Representatives at London, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Berne, Constantinople, The Hague, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Bucharest, Athens, and Belgrade.

Paris, August 3, 1914.

I LEARN from an official Belgian source that German troops have violated Belgian territory at Gemmerich in the district of Verviers.

RENE VIVIANI.

No. 152

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels August 4, 1914.

THE Chief of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends me a letter by which "the Government of the King declare that they are firmly decided to resist the aggression of Germany by all means in their power." Belgium appeals to England, France and Russia to co-operate as guarantors in the defence of her territory.

"There would be a concerted and common action having as its object the resistance of forcible measures employed by Germany against Belgium, and at the same time to guarantee the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Belgium in the future."

"Belgium is glad to be able to declare that she will ensure the defence of her fortified places."

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 153.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 4, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY has asked me to come and see him immediately in order to tell me that the Prime Minister would to-day make a statement in the House of Commons that Germany had been invited to withdraw her ultimatum to Belgium, and to give her answer to England before 12 o'clock to-night.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 154.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

THIS morning the German Minister informs the Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, that in consequence of the refusal of the Belgian Government the Imperial Government find themselves compelled to carry out by force of arms those measures of protection which are rendered indispensable by the French threats.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 155.

M. Bapst, French Minister at Copenhagen, to M. Doumergue, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Copenhagen, August 3, 1914.

THE French Ambassador at Berlin asks me to communicate to your Excellency the following telegram :—

"I have been sent to Denmark by the German Government. I have just arrived at Copenhagen. I am accompanied by all the staff of the Embassy and the Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Darmstadt with his family." The treatment which we have received is of such a nature that I have thought it desirable to make a complete report on it to your Excellency by telegram.

On the morning of Monday, the 3rd August, after I had, in accordance with your instructions, addressed to Herr von Jagow a protest against the acts of aggression committed on French territory by German troops, the Secretary of State came to see me. Herr von Jagow came to complain of acts of aggression which he alleged had been committed in Germany, especially at Nuremberg and Coblenz by French aviators, who according to his statement "had come from Belgium." I answered that I had not the slightest information as to the facts to which he attached so much importance and the improbability of which seemed to me obvious ; on my part I asked him if he had read the note which I had addressed to him with regard to the invasion of our territory by detachments of the German army. As the Secretary of State said that he had not yet read this note I explained its contents to him. I called his attention to the act committed by the officer commanding one of the detachments, who had advanced to the French village of Joncherey, ten kilometres within our frontier, and had blown out the brains of a French soldier whom he had met there. After having given my opinon of this act I added : "You will admit that under no circumstances could there be any comparison between this and the flight of an aeroplane over foreign territory carried out by private persons animated by that sprit of individual courage by which aviators are distinguished.

"An act of aggression committed on the territory of a neighbour by detachments of regular troops commanded by officers assumes an importance of quite a different nature."

Herr von Jagow explained to me that he had no knowledge of the facts of which I was speaking to him, and he added that it was difficult for events of this kind not to take place when two armies filled with the feelings which animated our troops found themselves face to face on either side of the frontier.

At this moment the crowds which thronged the Pariser Platz in front of the Embassy and whom we could see through the window of my study, which was half-open, uttered shouts against France. I asked the Secretary of State when all this would come to an end.

"The Government has not yet come to a decision" Her von Jagow answered. "It is probable to Herr von Schoen will receive orders to-day to ask for his passports and then you will receive yours." The Secretary of State assured me that I need not have any anxiety with regard to my departure, and that all the proprieties would be observed with regard to me as well as my staff. We were not to see one another any more and we took leave of one another after an interview which had been courteous and could not make me anticipate what was in store for me.

Before leaving Herr von Jagow I expressed to him my wish to make a personal call on the Chancellor, as that would be the last opportunity that I should have of seeing him.

Herr von Jagow answered that he did not advise me to carry out this intention as this interview would serve no purpose and could not fail to be painful.

At 6 o'clock in the evening Herr von Langwerth brought me my passports. In the name of his Government he refused to agree to the wish which I expressed to him that I should be permitted to travel by Holland or Belgium. He suggested to me that I should go either by way of Copenhagen, although he could not assure me a free passage by sea, or through Switzerland *viâ* Constance.

I accepted this last route ; Herr von Langwerth having asked me to leave as soon as I possibly could it was agreed, in consideration of the necessity I was under of making arrangements with the Spanish Ambassador, who was undertaking the charge of our interests, that I should leave on the next day, the 4th August, at 10 o'clock at night.

At 7 o'clock, an hour after Herr von Langwerth had left, Herr von Lancken, formerly Councillor of the Embassy at Paris, came from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to tell me to request the staff of my Embassy to cease taking meals in the restaurants. This order was so strict that on the next day, Tuesday, I had to have recourse to the authority of the Wilhelmstrasse to get the Hotel Bristol to send our meals to the Embassy.

At 11 o'clock on the same evening, Monday, Herr von Langwerth came back to tell me that his Government would not allow our return by way of Switzerland under the pretext that it would take three days and three nights to take me to Constance. He announced that I should be sent by way of Vienna. I only agreed to this alteration under reserve, and during the night I wrote the following letter to Herr von Langwerth :—

Berlin August 3, 1914.

"M. LE BARON.

I have been thinking over the route for my return to my country about which you came to speak to me this evening. You propose that I shall travel by Vienna. I run the risk of finding myself

detained in that town, if not by the action of the Austrian Government, at least owing to the mobilisation which creates great difficulties similar to those existing in Germany as to the movements of trains.

Under these circumstances, I must ask the German Government for a promise made on their honour that the Austrian Government will send me to Switzerland, and that the Swiss Government will not close its frontier either to me or to the persons by whom I am accompanied, as I am told that that frontier has been firmly closed to foreigners.

I cannot then accept the proposal that you have made to me unless I have the security which I ask for, and unless I am assured that I shall not be detained for some months outside my country.

JULES CAMBON."

IN answser to this letter on the next morning, Tuesday, the 4th August, Herr von Langwerth gave me in writing an assurance that the Austrian and Swiss authorities had received communications to this effect.

At the same time M. Miladowski, attached to the Consulate at Berlin, as well as other Frenchmen, was arrested in his own house while in bed. M. Miladowski, for whom a diplomatic passport had been requested, was released after four hours.

I was preparing to leave for Vienna when at a quarter to five, Herr von Langwerth came back to inform me that I would have to leave with the persons accompanying me at 10 o'clock in the evening, but that I should be taken to Denmark. On this new requirement I asked if I should be confined in a fortress supposing I did not comply. Herr von Langwerth simply answered that he would return to receive my answer in half an hour. I did not wish to give the German Government the pretext for saying that I had refused to depart from Germany. I therefore told Herr von Langwerth when he came back that I would submit to the order which had been given to me but "that I protested".

I at once wrote to Herr von Jagow a letter of which the following is a copy :—

Berlin, August 4, 1914.

"Sir,

MORE than once your Excellency has said to me that the Imperial Government, in accordance with the usages of international courtesy, would facilitate my return to my own country and would give me every means of getting back to it quickly.

"Yesterday, however, Baron von Langwerth, after refusing me access to Belgium and Holland, informed me that I should travel to Switzerland *viâ* Constance During the night I was informed that I should be sent to Austria, a country which is taking part in the present war on the side of Germany. As I had no knowledge of the intentions of Austria towards me, since on Austrian soil I am nothing but an ordinary private individual, I wrote to Baron von Langwerth that I requested the Imperial Government to give me a promise that the Imperial and Royal Austrian authorities would give me all possible facilities for continuing my journey and that Switzerland would not be closed to me. Herr von Langwerth has been good enough to answer me in writing that I could be assured of an easy journey and that the Austrian authorities would do all that was necessary.

"It is nearly five o'clock, and Baron von Langwerth has just announced to me that I shall be sent to Denmark. In view of the present situation, there is no security that I shall find a ship to take me to England and it is this consideration which made me reject this proposal, with the approval of Herr von Langwerth.

"In truth no liberty is left me and I am treated almost as a prisoner. I am obliged to submit having no means of obtaining that the rules of international courtesy should be observed towards me, but I hasten to protest to your Excellency against the manner in which I am being treated.

JULES CAMBBON."

Whilst my letter was being delivered I was told that the journey would not be made direct but by way of Schleswig. At 10 o'clock in the evening, I left the Embassy with my staff in the middle of a great assembly of foot and mounted police.

At the station the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was only represented by an officer of inferior rank.

The journey took place with extreme slowness. We took more than twenty-four hours to reach the frontier. It seemed that at every station they had to wait for orders to proceed. I was accompanied by Major von Rheinbaben of the Alexandra Regiment of the Guard and by a police officer. In the neighbourhood of the Kiel Canal the soldiers entered our carriages. The windows were shut and the curtains of the carriages drawn down; each of us had to remain isolated in his compartment and was forbidden to get up or to touch his luggage. A soldier stood in the corridor of the carriage before the door of each of our compartments which were kept open, revolver in hand and finger on the trigger. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, the women and children and everyone were subjected to the same treatment.

At the last German station, about 11 o'clock at night, Major von Rheinbaben came to take leave of me. I handed to him the following letter to Herr von Jagow.

Wednesday Evening, August 5, 1914.

"Sir,

YESTERDAY before leaving Berlin, I protested in writing to your Excellency against the repeated change of route which was imposed upon me by the Imperial Government on my journey from Germany.

"To-day, as the train in which I was passed over the Kiel Canal an attempt was made to search all our luggage as if we might have hidden some instrument of destruction. Thanks to the interference of Major von Rheinbaben, we were spared this insult. But they went further.

"They obliged us to remain each in his own compartment, the windows and blinds have been closed. During this time, in the corridors of the carriages at the door of each compartment and facing each one of us, stood a soldier, revolver in hand, finger on the trigger, for nearly half an hour.

"I consider it my duty to protest against this threat of violence to the Ambassador of the Republic and the staff of his Embassy, violence which nothing could even have made me anticipate. Yesterday I had the honour of writing to your Excellency that I was being treated almost as a prisoner. To-day I am being treated as a dangerous prisoner. Also I must record that during our journey which from Berlin to Denmark has taken twenty-four hours, no food has been prepared nor provided for me nor for the persons who were travelling with me to the frontier.

JULES CAMBON."

I thought that our troubles had finished, when shortly afterwards Major von Rheinbaben came, rather embarrassed, to inform me that the train would not proceed to the Danish frontier if I did not pay the cost of this train. I expressed my astonishment that I had not been made to pay at Berlin and that at any rate I had not been forewarned of this. I offered to pay by a cheque on one of the largest Berlin banks. This facility was refused me. With the help of my companions I was able to collect, in gold, the sum which was required from me at once, and which amounted to 3,611 marks 75 pfennig. This is about 5,000 francs in accordance with the present rate of exchange *

After this last incident, I thought it necessary to ask Major von Rheinbaben for his word of honour as an officer and a gentleman that we should be taken to the Danish frontier. He gave it to me, and I required that the policeman who was with us should accompany us.

In this way we arrived at the first Danish station, where the Danish Government had had a train made ready to take us to Copenhagen.

I am assured that my English colleague and the Belgian Minister, although they left Berlin after I did, travelled by the direct route to Holland. I am struck by this difference of treatment, and as Denmark and Norway are, at this moment, infested with spies, if I succeed in embarking in Norway, there is a danger that I may be arrested at sea with the officials who accompany me.

I do not wish to conclude this despatch without notifying your Excellency of the energy and devotion of which the whole staff of the Embassy has given unceasing proof during the course of this crisis. I shall be glad that account should be taken of the services which on this occasion have been rendered to the Government of the Republic, in particular by the Secretaries of the Embassy and by the Military and Naval Attachés.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 156

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. Doumergue, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 5, 1914.

The Minister of State came to see me at the Legation this morning, Tuesday, 4th August, 1914, at above half-past eight o'clock, in order to notify me that the German military authorities required my departure. On my answering that I would only give way to force M. Eyschen said that he understood my feelings in this matter, and it was just for that reason that he had himself come to make this communication which cost him so much, for it was just because force was used that he asked me to leave. He added that he was going to bring me written proof of this.

I did not conceal from M. Eyschen the grief and anxiety which I had in leaving my fellow-countrymen without defence, and asked him to be good enough to undertake their protection; this he promised to do.

Just as he was leaving he handed me the enclosed letter (Enclosure I) which is the answer of the Luxemburg Government to the declaration which I had made the evening before, according to telegraphic instructions of M. Viviani.

About 10 o'clock, the Minister of State came again to the Legation and left me with a short note from himself, a certified copy of the letter which the German Minister had addressed to him on the subject of my departure from Luxemburg. (Enclosure II and III).

* Subsequently the sum thus required from M. Jules Cambon was given to the Spanish Ambassador to be repaid to the French Ambassador.

At the same time he told me that he had informed Herr von Buch that the Luxemburg Government would be entrusted with the protection of the French and would have charge of the Legation and the Chancery. This news did not seem to be agreeable to my German colleague, who advised M. Eyschen to move me to entrust this responsibility to the Belgian Minister I explained to the Minister of State that the situation was peculiar. As I was accredited to Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess and as my country was not in a state of war with Luxemburg, it was in these circumstances clearly indicated that it should be the Luxemburg Government which should look after the safety of my fellow-countrymen. M. Eyschen did not insist, and again accepted the service which I entrusted to him.

The Minister of State then asked me to be good enough to leave quietly in order to avoid any demonstration, which, as he said, would not fail to bring about reprisals on the part of the German military authorities against the French. I answered that I attached too much value to the safety of my countrymen to compromise it and that he had nothing to fear.

My departure, which was required to take place as soon as possible, was fixed for two o'clock; it was at the same time understood that I should leave in my motor car. As to a safe conduct, M. Eyschen told me that the German Minister was at that very moment at the German headquarters to ask for it, and that he would take care that I received it in good time.

At a quarter past two the Minister of State accompanied by M. Henrion, Councillor of the Government, came to take leave of me and to receive the keys of the Legation and those of the Chancery.

He told me that orders had been given for my free passage, and that I must make for Arlon by way of the Merle, Mamers and Arlon roads. He added that a German officer would wait for me at the Merle road in order to go in front of my motor car.

I then left the Legation and made my way to Arlon by the road which had been determined on, but I did not meet anyone.

Your Excellency will have the goodness to find the enclosed text of the letter which I sent to the Minister of State before leaving my post (Enclosure IV.).

MOLLARD.

ENCLOSURE I.

M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government, to M. Mollard, French Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Luxemburg.

Sir, Luxemburg, August 4, 1914.

IN an oral communication made yesterday evening, your Excellency has had the goodness to bring to my knowledge that in accordance with the Treaty of London of 1867, the Government of the Republic intended to respect the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg as they had shown by their attitude, but that the violation of this neutrality by Germany was nevertheless of such a kind as to compel France henceforth to be influenced in this matter by the care for her defence and her interests.

You will allow me to point out clearly that the decision of the Government of the Republic is based solely on the act of a third Power for which in truth the Grand Duchy is not responsible.

The rights of Luxemburg must then remain intact.

The German Empire has formally declared that only a temporary occupation of Luxemburg entered into their intentions.

I am glad to believe that the Government of the Republic will have no difficulty in establishing with me the fact that at all times and in all circumstances the Grand Duchy has fully and loyally fulfilled all the obligations of every kind which rested on it in virtue of the Treaty of 1867.

I remain, etc.,

EYSCHEN,

Minister of State, President of the Government.

ENCLOSURE II.

Private Letter from M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government, to M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg.

Sir,

A SHORT time ago I had, with very great regret, to inform you of the intentions of General von Fuchs with regard to your sojourn in Luxemburg.

As I had the honour to tell you, I asked for confirmation in writing of the decision taken by the military authorities in this matter.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have at this moment received from the German Minister.

He has assured me that in carrying out this step there will be no want of the respect due to your position and person.

Be good enough to receive the renewed expression of my regret and my deep regard.

EYSCHEN.

ENCLOSURE III.

To His Excellency the Minister of State, Dr. Eyschen.

Your Excellency,

IN accordance with the instructions of his Excellency General Fuchs, I have the honour to ask you to be good enough to request the French Minister, M. Mollard, to leave Luxemburg as soon as possible and to return to France; otherwise the German military authorities would find themselves under the painful necessity of placing M. Mollard under the charge of a military escort and in the last extremity of proceeding to his arrest.

I beg your Excellency to have the goodness on this occasion to receive the assurance of my deepest regard.

VON BUCH.

ENCLOSURE IV.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to His Excellency M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government of Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, August 4, 1914.

Sir,

I HAVE just received your communication and I submit to force.

Before leaving Luxemburg it is my duty to provide for the fortunes and safety of my fellow-countrymen. Knowing the spirit of justice and equity of the Luxemburg Government, I have the honour to ask your Excellency to take them under your protection, and to watch over the safety of their lives and goods.

At the same time I will ask your Excellency to take charge of the Legation and the offices of the Chancery.

I should be much obliged to your Excellency if you would be good enough to lay before Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess the expression of my deepest respect, and my excuses for not having been able myself to express them to her.

In thanking you for all the marks of sympathy which you have given me I beg you to receive renewed assurances of my deep regard.

ARMAND MOLLARD.

No. 157.

Notification by the French Government to the Representatives of the Powers at Paris.

THE German Imperial Government, after having allowed its armed forces to cross the frontier, and to permit various acts of murder and pillage on French territory; after having violated the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg in defiance of the stipulations of the Convention of London, 11th May 1867, and of Convention V. of the Hague, 18th October 1907, *on the rights and duties of Powers and persons in case of war on land* (Articles 1 and 2), Conventions which have been signed by the German Government; after having addressed an ultimatum to the Royal Government of Belgium with the object of requiring passage for German troops through Belgian territory in violation of the Treaties of the 19th April 1839, which had been signed by them, and in violation of the above Convention of the Hague

Have declared war on France at 6-45 P.M. on the 3rd August 1914.

In these circumstances the Government of the Republic find themselves obliged on their side to have recourse to arms.

They have in consequence the honour of informing by these presents the Government of . . . that a state of war exists between France and Germany dating from 6-45 p.m. on 3rd August 1914.

The Government of the Republic protest before all civilised nations, and especially those Governments which have signed the Conventions and Treaties referred to above, against the violation

by the German Empire of their international engagements, and they reserve full right for reprisals which they might find themselves brought to exercise against an enemy so little regardful of its plighted word.

The Government of the Republic, who propose to observe the principles of the law of nations, will during the hostilities, and assuming that reciprocity will be observed, act in accordance with the International Conventions signed by France concerning the law of war on land and sea.

The present notification, made in accordance with Article 2 of the Third Convention of the Hague of the 18th October 1907, relating to the opening of hostilities and handed to . . . .

Paris, August 4, 1914, 2 p.m.

No. 158.

Message from M. Poincaré, President of the Republic, read at the Extraordinary Session of Parliament, August 4, 1914.

(Journal Officiel of the 5th August 1914.)

(The Chamber rises and remains standing during the reading of the message.)

"GENTLEMEN,

"FRANCE has just been the object of a violent and premeditated attack, which is an insolent defiance of the law of nations. Before any declaration of war had been sent to us, even before the German Ambassador had asked for his passports, our territory has been violated. The German Empire has waited till yesterday evening to give at this late stage the true name to a state of things which it had already created.

"For more than forty years the French, in sincere love of peace, have buried at the bottom of their heart the desire for legitimate reparation.

"They have given to the world the example of a great nation which, definitely raised from defeat by the exercise of will, patience and labour, has only used its renewed and rejuvenated strength in the interest of progress and for the good of humanity.

"Since the ultimatum of Austria opened a crisis which threatened the whole of Europe, France has persisted in following and in recommending on all sides the policy of prudence, wisdom and moderation.

"To her there can be imputed no act, no movement, no word, which has not been peaceful and conciliatory.

"At the hour when the struggle is beginning, she has the right, in justice to herself, of solemnly declaring that she has made, up to the last moment, supreme efforts to avert the war now about to break out, the crushing responsibility for which the German Empire will have to bear before history. *(Unanimous and repeated applause.)*

"On the very morrow of the day when we and our allies were publicly expressing our hope of seeing negotiations which had been begun under the auspices of the London Cabinet carried to a peaceful conclusion, Germany suddenly declared war upon Russia, she has invaded the territory of Luxemburg, she has outrageously insulted the noble Belgain nation *(loud and unanimous applause)*, our neighbour and our friend, and attempted treacherously to fall upon us while we were in the midst of diplomatic conversation. *(Fresh and repeated unanimous applause.)*

"But France was watching. As alert as she was peaceful, she was prepared, and our enemies will meet on their path our valiant covering troops, who are at their post and will provide the screen behind which the mobilisation of our national forces will be methodically completed.

"Our fine and courageous army, which France to-day accompanies with her maternal thought *(loud applause)*, has risen eager to defend the honour of the flag and the soil of the country. *(Unanimous and repeated applause.)*

"The President of the Republic interpreting the unanimous feeling of the country, expresses to our troops by land and sea the admiration and confidence of every Frenchman. *(Loud and prolonged applause.)*

"Closely united in a common feeling, the nation will persevere with the cool self-restraint of which, since the beginning of the crisis, she has given daily proof. Now, as always, she will know how to harmonise the most noble daring and most ardent enthusiasm with that self-control which is the sign of enduring energy and is the best guarantee of victory. *(Applause.)*

"In the war which is beginning France will have Right on her side, the eternal power of which cannot with impunity be disregerded by nations any more than by individuals. *(Loud and unanimous applause.)*

"She will be heroically defended by all her sons; nothing will break their sacred union before the enemy; to-day they are joined together as brothers in a common indignation against the aggressor, and in a common patriotic faith. *(Loud and prolonged applause and cries of 'Vive la France!')*

"She is faithfully helped by Russia, her ally *(loud and unanimous applause)*; she is supported by the loyal friendship of England *(loud and unanimous applause)*.

"And already from every part of the civilised world sympathy and good wishes are coming to her. For to-day once again she stands before the universe for liberty, justice and reason (*loud and repeated applause*) 'Haut les cœurs et vive la France!' (*unanimous and prolonged applause*).

RAYMOND POINCARÉ."

No. 159.

Speech delivered by M. René Viviani, President of the Council, in the Chamber of Deputies, August 4, 1914.

(*Journal Officiel, August 5, 1914.*)

M. René Viviani, *President of the Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

The German Ambassador yesterday left Paris after notifying us of the existence of a state of war.

The Government owe to Parliament a true account of the events which in less than ten days have unloosed a European war and compelled France, peaceful and valiant, to defend her frontier against an attack, the hateful injustice of which is emphasised by its calculated unexpectedness.

This attack, which has no excuse, and which began before we were notified of any declaration of war, is the last act of a plan, whose origin and object I propose to declare before our own democracy and before the opinion of the civilised world.

As a consequence of the abominable crime which cost the Austro-Hungarian Heir-Apparent and the Duchess of Hohenburg their lives, difficulties arose between the Cabinets of Vienna and Belgrade.

The majority of the Powers were only semi-officially informed of these difficulties up till Friday, July 24th, the date on which the Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors communicated to them a circular which the press has published

The object of this circular was to explain and justify an ultimatum delivered the evening before to Servia by the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade.

This ultimatum in alleging the complicity of numerous Servian subjects and associations in the Serajevo crime, hinted that the official Servian authorities themselves were no strangers to it. It demanded a reply from Servia by 6 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, July 25th.

The Austrian demands, or at any rate many of them, without doubt struck a blow at the rights of a sovereign State. Notwithstanding their excessive character, Servia, on July 25th, declared that she submitted to them almost without reserve.

This submission, which constituted a success for Austria-Hungary, a guarantee for the peace of Europe, was not unconnected with the advice tendered to Belgrade from the first moment by France, Russia and Great Britain.

The value of this advice was all the greater since the Austro-Hungarian demands had been concealed from the Chanceries of the Triple Entente, to whom in the three preceding weeks the Austro-Hungarian Government had on several occasions given an assurance that their claims would be extremely moderate.

It was, therefore, with natural astonishment that the Cabinets of Paris, St. Petersburg and London learned on 26th July that the Austrian Minister at Belgrade, after a few minutes' examination, declared that the Servian reply was inacceptable, and broke off diplomatic relations.

This astonishment was increased by the fact that on Friday, the 24th, the German Ambassador came and read to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs a *note verbale* asserting that the Austro-Servian dispute must remain localised, without intervention by the great Powers, or otherwise "incalculable consequences" were to be feared. A similar *démarche* was made on Saturday, the 25th, at London and at St. Petersburg.

Need I, Gentlemen, point out to you the contrast between the threatening expressions used by the German Ambassador at Paris and the conciliatory sentiments which the Powers of the Triple Entente had just manifested by the advice which they gave to Servia to submit?

Nevertheless, in spite of the extraordinary character of the German *démarche*, we immediately, in agreement with our Allies and our friends, took a conciliatory course and invited Germany to join in it.

We have had from the first moment regretfully to recognise that our intentions and our efforts met with no response at Berlin.

Not only did Germany appear wholly unwilling to give to Austria-Hungary the friendly advice which her position gave her the right to offer, but from this moment and still more in the following days, she seemed to intervene between the Cabinet at Vienna and the compromises suggested by the other Powers.

On Tuesday, 28th July, Austria-Hungary declared war on Servia. This declaration of war, with its aggravation of the state of affairs brought about by the rupture of diplomatic relations three days before, gave ground for believing that there was a deliberate desire for war, and a systematic programme for the enslavement of Servia.

Thus there was now involved in the dispute not only the independence of a brave people, but the balance of power in the Balkans, embodied in the Treaty of Bukarest of 1913, and consecrated by the moral support of all the great Powers.

However, at the suggestion of the British Government with its constant and firm attachment to the maintenance of the peace of Europe, the negotiations were continued, or to speak more accurately, the Powers of the Triple Entente tried to continue them.

From this common desire sprang the proposal for action by the four Powers, England, France, Germany and Italy, which was intended, by assuring to Austria all legitimate satisfaction, to bring about an equitable adjustment of the dispute.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the Russian Government, noting the persistent failure of these efforts, and faced by the Austrian mobilisation and declaration of war, fearing the military destruction of Servia, decided as a precautionary measure to mobilise the troops of four military districts, that is to say, the formations echeloned along the Austro-Hungarian frontier exclusively.

In taking this step, the Russian Government were careful to inform the German Government that their measures, restricted as they were and without any offensive character towards Austria, were not in any degree directed against Germany.

In a conversation with the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs acknowledged this without demur.

On the other hand, all the efforts made by Great Britain, with the adherence of Russia and the support of France, to bring Austria and Servia into touch under the moral patronage of Europe were encountered at Berlin with a predetermined negative of which the diplomatic despatches afford the clearest proof.

This was a disquieting situation which made it probable that there existed at Berlin intentions which had not been disclosed. Some hours afterwards this alarming suspicion was destined to become a certainty.

In fact, Germany's negative attitude gave place thirty-six hours later to positive steps which were truly alarming. On the 31st July Germany, by proclaiming "a state of danger of war," cut the communications between herself and the rest of Europe, and obtained for herself complete freedom to pursue against France in absolute secrecy military preparations which, as you have seen, nothing could justify.

Already for some days, and in circumstances difficult to explain, Germany had prepared for the transition of her army from a peace footing to a war footing.

From the morning of the 25th July, that is to say even before the expiration of the time limit given to Servia by Austria, she had confined to barracks the garrisons of Alsace-Lorraine. The same day she had placed the frontier-works in a complete state of defence. On the 26th, she had indicated to the railways the measures preparatory for concentration. On the 27th, she had completed requisitions and placed her covering troops in position. On the 28th, the summons of individual reservists had begun and units which were distant from the frontier had been brought up to it.

Could all these measures, pursued with implacable method, leave us in doubt of Germany's intentions?

Such was the situation when, on the evening of the 31st July, the German Government, which, since the 24th, had not participated by any active step in the conciliatory efforts of the Triple Entente, addressed an ultimatum to the Russian Government under the pretext that Russia had ordered a general mobilisation of her armies, and demanded that this mobilisation should be stopped within twelve hours.

This demand which was all the more insulting in form because a few hours earlier the Emperor Nicholas II, with a movement at once confiding and spontaneous, had asked the German Emperor for his mediation, was put forward at a moment when, on the request of England and with the knowledge of Germany, the Russian Government was accepting a formula of such a nature as to lay the foundation for a friendly settlement of the Austro-Servian dispute and of the Austro-Russian difficulties by the simultaneous arrest of military operations and of military preparations.

The same day this unfriendly *démarche* towards Russia was supplemented by acts which were frankly hostile towards France; the rupture of communications by road, railway, telegraph and telephone, the seizure of French locomotives on their arrival at the frontier, the placing of machine guns in the middle of the permanent way which had been cut, and the concentration of troops on this frontier.

From this moment we were no longer justified in believing in the sincerity of the pacific declaration which the German representative continued to shower upon us (*hear, hear*).

We knew that Germany was mobilising under the shelter of the "state of danger of war."

We learnt that six classes of reservists had been called up, and that transport was being collected even for those army corps which were stationed a considerable distance from the frontier.

As these events unfolded themselves, the Government, watchful and vigilant, took from day to day, and even from hour to hour, the measures of precaution which the situation required; the general mobilisation of our forces on land and sea was ordered.

The same evening, at 7-30, Germany, without waiting for the acceptance by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg of the English proposal, which I have already mentioned, declared war on Russia.

The next day, Sunday, the 2nd August, without regard for the extreme moderation of France, in contradiction to the peaceful declarations of the German Ambassador at Paris, and in defiance of the rules of international law, German troops crossed our frontier at three different points.

At the same time, in violation of the Treaty of 1867, which guaranteed with the signature of Prussia the neutrality of Luxemburg, they invaded the territory of the Grand Duchy and so gave cause for a protest by the Luxemburg Government.

Finally, the neutrality of Belgium also was threatened. The German Minister, on the evening of the 2nd August, presented to the Belgian Government an ultimatum requesting facilities in Belgium for military operations against France, under the lying pretext that Belgian neutrality was threatened by us; the Belgian Government refused, and declared that they were resolved to defend with vigour their neutrality, which was respected by France and guaranteed by treaties, and in particular by the King of Prussia. (*Unanimous and prolonged applause.*)

Since then, Gentlemen, the German attacks have been renewed, multiplied, and accentuated. At more than fifteen points our frontier has been violated. Shots have been fired at our soldiers and Customs officers. Men have been killed and wounded. Yesterday a German military aviator dropped three bombs on Lunéville.

The German Ambassador, to whom as well as to all the great Powers, we communicated these facts, did not deny them or express his regrets for them. On the contrary, he came yesterday evening to ask me for his passports, and to notify us of the existence of a state of war, giving as his reason, in the teeth of all the facts, hostile acts committed by French aviators in German territory in the Eifel district, and even on the railway near Carlsruhe and near Nuremberg. This is the letter which he handed to me on the subject: —

"M. Le Président,

"The German administrative and military authorities have established a certain number of flagrantly hostile acts committed on German territory by French military aviators. Several of these have openly violated the neturality of Belgium by flying over the territory of that country; one has attempted to destroy buildings near Wesel; others have been seen in the district of the Eifel, one has thrown bombs on the railway near Carlsruhe and Nuremburg.

"I am instructed, and I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that in the presence of these acts of agression the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power.

"At the same time, I have the honour to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that the German authorities will retain French mercantile vessels in German ports, but they will release them if, within forty-eight hours, they are assured of complete reciprocity.

"My diplomatic mission having thus come to an end it only remains for me to request your Excellency to be good enough to furnish me with my passports, and to take the steps you consider suitable to assure my return to Germany, with the staff of the Embassy, as well as with the staff of the Bavarian Legation and of the German Consulate-General in Paris.

"Be good enough, M. le Président, to receive the assurances of my deepest respect.

"(Signed) SCHOEN."

Need I, Gentlemen, lay stress on the absurdities of these pretexts which they would put forward as grievances? At no time has any French aviator penetrated into Belgium, nor has any French aviator committed either in Bavaria or any other part of Germany any hostile act The opinion of Europe has already done justice to these wretched inventions. (*Loud and unanimous applause.*)

Against these attacks, which violate all the laws of justice and all the principles of public law, we have now taken all the necessary steps; they are being carried out strictly, regularly, and with calmness.

The mobilisation of the Russian army also continues with remarkable vigour and unrestrained enthusiasm. (*Unanimous and prolonged applause, all the deputies rising from their seats.*) The Belgian army, mobilised with 250,000 men, prepares with a splendid passion and magnificent ardour to defend the neutrality and independence of their country. (*Renewed loud and unanimous applause.*

The entire English fleet is mobilised and orders have been given to mobilise the land forces. (*Loud cheers, all the deputies rising to their feet.*)

Since 1912 *pourparlers* had taken place between English and French General Staffs and were concluded by an exchange of letters between Sir Edward Grey and M. Paul Cambon. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs yesterday evening communicated these letters to the House of Commons, and I have honour, with the consent of the British Government, to acquaint you with the contents of these two documents.

Foreign Office,

November 22, 1912.

My dear Ambassador,

From time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either Government to decide at any future time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not, and ought not to be regarded as, an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets respectively at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to co-operate in war.

You have, however, pointed out that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, it might become essential to know whether it could in that event depend upon the armed assistance of the other.

I agree that, if either Government have reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common. If these measures involved action, the plans of the General Staffs would at once be taken into consideration, and the Governments would then decide what effect should be given to them.

Yours, &c.,

E. GREY.

To this letter our Ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, replied on the 23rd November 1912 :—

London, November 23, 1912.

Dear Sir Edward,

You reminded me in your letter of yesterday, 22nd November, that during the last few years the military and naval authorities of France and Great Britain had consulted with each other from time to time; that it had always been understood that these consultations should not restrict the liberty of either Government to decide in the future whether they should lend each other the support of their armed forces; that, on either side, these consultations between experts were not, and should not be considered, as engagements binding our Governments to take action in certain eventualities; that, however, I had remarked to you that, if one or other of the two Governments had grave reasons to fear an unprovoked attack on the part of a third Power, it would become essential to know whether it could count on the armed support of the other.

Your letter answers that point, and I am authorised to state that, in the event of one of our two Governments having grave reasons to fear either an act of aggression from a third Power, or some event threatening the general peace, that Government would immediately examine with the other the question whether both Governments should act together in order to prevent the act of aggression or preserve peace. If so, the two Governments would deliberate as to the measures which they would be prepared to take in common; if those measures involved action, the two Governments would take into immediate consideration the plans of their general staffs and would then decide as to the effect to be given to those plans.

Yours, &c.,

PAUL CAMBON.

In the House of Commons the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs spoke of France amidst the applause of the members in a noble and warm-hearted manner, and his language has already found an echo deep in the hearts of all Frenchmen (*loud and unanimous applause.*) I wish in the name of the Government of the Republic, to thank the English Government from this tribune for their cordial words, and the Parliament of France will associate itself in this sentiment (*renewed, prolonged and unanimous applause*).

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made in particular the following declaration :—

"In case the German fleet came into the Channel or entered the North Sea in order to go round the British Isles with the object of attacking the French coasts or the French navy and of harassing French merchant shipping, the English fleet would intervene in order to give to French shipping its complete protection in such a way that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war."

From now onwards, the English fleet protects our northern and western coasts against a German attack. Gentlemen, these are the facts. I believe that the simple recital of them is sufficient to justify the acts of the Government of the Republic. I wish, however, to make clear the conclusion to be drawn from my story and to give its true meaning to the unheard-of attack of which France is the victim.

The victors of 1870 have, at different times, as you know, desired to repeat the blows which they dealt us then. In 1875, the war which was intended to complete the destruction of conquered France was only prevented by the intervention of the two Powers to whom we were to become united at a later date by ties of alliance and of friendship (*unanimous applause*), by the intervention of Russia and of Great Britain (*prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*).

Since then the French Republic, by the restoration of her national forces and the conclusion of diplomatic agreements unswervingly adhered to, has succeeded in liberating herself from the yoke which, even in a period of profound peace, Bismarck was able to impose upon Europe.

She has re-established the balance of power in Europe, a guarantee of the liberty and dignity of all.

Gentlemen, I do not know if I am mistaken, but it seems to me that this work of peaceful reparation, of liberation and honour finally ratified in 1904 and 1907, with the genial co-operation of King Edward VII of England and the Government of the Crown (*applause*), this is what the German Empire wishes to destroy to-day by one daring stroke.

Germany can reproach us with nothing.

Bearing in silence in our bosom for half a century the wound which Germany dealt us, we have offered to peace an unprecedented sacrifice (*loud and unanimous applause*).

We have offerred other sacrifices in all the discussions which since 1904 German diplomacy has systematically provoked, whether in Morocco or elsewhere in 1905, in 1906, in 1908, in 1911.

Russia also has given proof of great moderation at the time of the events of 1908, as she has done in the present crisis.

She observed the same moderation and the Triple Entente with her, when in the Eastern crisis of 1912 Austria and Germany formulated demands, whether against Servia or against Greece, which still were, as the event proved, capable of settlement by discussion.

Useless sacrifices, barren negotiations, empty efforts, since to-day in the very act of concilation we, our allies and ourselves, are attacked by surprise (*prolonged applause*).

No one can honestly believe that we are the aggressors. Vain is the desire to overthrow the sacred principles of right and of liberty to which nations, as well as individuals, are subject; Italy with that clarity of insight possessed by the Latin intellect, has notified us that she proposes to preserve neutrality (*prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*).

This decision has found in all France an echo of sincerest joy. I made myself the interpreter of this feeling to the Italian Chargé d' Affaires when I told him how much I congratulated myself that the two Latin sisters, who have the same origin and the same ideal, a common and glorious past, are not now opposed to one another (*renewed applause*).

Gentlemen, we proclaim loudly the object of their attack—it is the independence, the honour, the safety, which the Triple Entente has regained in the balance of power for the service of peace. The object of attack is the liberties of Europe, which France, her allies, and her friends, are proud to defend (*loud applause*).

We are going to defend these liberties, for it is they that are in dispute, and all the rest is but a pretext

France, unjustly provoked, did not desire war, she has done everything to avert it. Since it is forced upon her, she will defend herself against Germany and against every Power which has not yet declared its intentions, but join with the latter in a conflict between the two countries. (*Applause, all the deputies rising to their feet.*)

A free and valiant people that sustains an eternal ideal, and is wholly united to defend its existence; a democracy which knows how to discipline its military strength, and was not afraid a year ago to increase its burden as an answer to the armaments of its neighbour; a nation armed, struggling for its own life and for the independence of Europe—here is a sight which we are proud to offer to the onlookers in this desperate struggle, that has for some days been preparing with the greatest calmness and method. We are without reproach. We shall be without fear. (*Loud applause, all the deputies rising to their feet.*) France has often proved in less favourable circumstances that she is a most formidable adversary when she fights, as she does to-day, for liberty and for right (*applause*).

In submitting our actions to you Gentlemen, who are our judges, we have to help us in bearing the burden of our heavy responsibility, the comfort of a clear conscience and the conviction that we have done our duty (*prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*).

RENÉ VIVIANI.

CHAPTER VII.

No. 160.

DECLARATION OF THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

(*September 4, 1914.*)

DECLARATION.

M. Delcassé, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors and Ministers abroad.

Paris, September 4, 1914.

The following declaration has this morning been signed at the Foreign Office at London :—

"The undersigned duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments hereby declare as follows :—

"The British, French and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three Governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed, no one of the Allies will demand terms of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other Allies."

(Signed) PAUL CAMBON.
" COUNT BENCKENDORFF.
" EDWARD GREY.

This declaration will be published to-day.

Delcassé

J. B. WOOD
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 11th January 1915.

No. 1.—Mr. A. E. Orr, Superintending Engineer, Punjab is appointed to officiate as a Chief Engineer with effect from the 5th January 1915 during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel R. S. Maclagan, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., or until further orders

The 11th January 1915.

No. 2.—The Government of India have no further need of the services of Mr. Ahindra Chandra Mukerji, Assistant Engineer, United Provinces.

No. 3.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel A. C. del. Joly de Lotbiniere, C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E., Chief Engineer, Bengal, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 11th January 1915.

No. 120-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make in the whole of British India the remissions hereinafter set forth in the fees leviable under Articles 11, 12 and 12A of the first schedule of the said Act, on the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., C. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within twelve months before death, while on active service in the present war, namely :—

(*a*) where the amount or value of property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters of administration is made or which is specified in the certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or in the certificate under Bombay Regulation No. 8 of 1827, does not exceed Rs. 5,000, to remit the whole of the fees leviable in respect of that property;

(*b*) where the said amount or value exceeds Rs 5,000, to remit the whole of the said fees in respect of the first Rs. 5,000; and

(*c*) where any property passes more than once in consequence of such deaths, to remit, in the case of second and subsequent successions, the whole of the said fees irrespective of the value or amount of such property.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 12th January 1915.

No. 35-F. E.—Mr. E. Burdon, I.C.S., has been confirmed as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 28th October 1914.

The 13th January 1915.

No. 39-F. E.—Mr A. A. McGill, an Accountant in the office of the Accountant General Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office with effect from the 4th January 1915 and until further orders.

The 15th January 1915.

No. 51-F. E.—Mr. W. D. Woollam has been posted as Assistant Controller of Currency with effect from the 3rd January 1915.

Mr. D. N. Dutt has been placed on special duty in the Office of the Controller of Currency with effect from the 3rd January 1915.

No. 52-F. E.—Mr. C. W. Lauder, Currency Officer, Karachi, has been granted special privilege leave from the 24th August to 20th September 1914 under Government of India, Finance Department, communication No. 1107 C.S.R., dated the 27th October 1914, in continuation of the privilege leave for 3 months granted to him in this Department notification No. 797-F. E., dated the 16th June 1914, published in the Gazette of India Part I, dated 20th June 1914, and in commutation of the leave on private affairs granted to him by the Secretary of State.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 16th January 1915.

No. 491-W. The following Order in Council is republished for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 5th day of December, 1914.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same:—

(1) That the export of the following articles to the ports of Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands be prohibited, namely:—

Tinned Meats.

Tinplates.

(2) That the export of the following article be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal:—

Tea.

(3) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all destinations:—

Extracts for use in tanning.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

The 16th January 1915.

No. 492-W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 11th day of December, 1914.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same:—

(1) That the heading "Picric Acid and its components" should be deleted from the list of articles prohibited to be exported to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.

(2) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all destinations:—

Aniline Oil.

Aniline Salt.

Picric Acid and its components.

NOW THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

EMIGRATION.

The 16th January 1915.

No. 452-157-C.—The following rule is issued in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 81 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908) :—

The following amendments shall be made in the rules published with Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, namely —

(*a*) In Rule 101, the words "the Local Government through the office of" shall be deleted.

(*b*) In Form 23, paragraph 1, for the words, "the approval of the Government" the words "your approval" shall be substituted and the words "and to request the favour of your submitting my application to Government" shall be deleted.

(*c*) In Rule 121, for the words "submit to the Local Government . . . . license" the words "grant in Form No 40 the license applied for by the Master in accordance with Rule 102" shall be substituted.

(*d*) Forms No. 36 and 36 (A) shall be deleted.

(*e*) For Rule 122, the following shall be substituted—"At any time after the first inspection the Master may and if he has received his license (Form No. 40) shall when required, execute, in duplicate, in the Protector's office in Form No. 37 the bond required by Section 25, sub-section (1) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908."

(*f*) In Form No. 37, for the words "Government of" the words "Protector of Emigrants" shall be substituted.

(*g*) For Form No. 40, the following shall be substituted—

"COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM NO. 40.

Form of license for Master of Emigrant ship.

WHEREAS I am satisfied that according to the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908, the ship burthen about tons Master belonging to is legally capable of accommodating emigrants, over the age of ten years; and whereas I am further satisfied that the said Master has conformed to the several provisions of the aforesaid Act and to the rules made thereunder, I hereby permit Master of the aforesaid ship to receive on board and accommodate with a passage to not more than emigrants being natives of India subject to the execution of a bond binding himself and the owner of the ship in a penal sum of Rs. 10,000 to perform the duties imposed by the said Act or any rule made under the Act on a master and owner respectively.

Protector of Emigrants.

Registered in the office of the Protector of Emigrants as No. of 19 .

Head Assistant."

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 16th January 1915.

No. 361-8.—Mr. G. T. W. Olver, Superintendent of Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 4th February 1915.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 15th January 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 60-A.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 863, dated 25th September 1914, the Government of India, with the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, are pleased to remove the previously announced prohibition on the grant of Commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers to officials in Government employ, with the following restrictions :—

(1) This does not apply to officers of the Indian Medical Service.

(2) The applicant must already have had military training or must possess other special qualifications.

(3) His qualifications for military service must be exceptional if the applicant strictly belongs either to the Indian Civil Service or the Police.

(4) The applicant must not hold any appointment of exceptional responsibility and importance under the Civil Administration.

(5) The applicant can be spared by his Department for an indefinite time without inconvenience.

(6) The applicant must not be over 35 years of age, except in the case of existing members of the Volunteer force, whose cases will be considered specially.

(7) The applicant must obtain the sanction of the Head of his Department and of the Local Government concerned to the submission of his application.

2. The conditions and terms of service will be as follows :—

(*a*) Whilst serving within Indian limits, pay at civil rates according to the "next below" rule, or *military pay and allowances, whichever is greater;

If employed in Europe or oversea, *military pay and allowances of rank *plus* civil furlough pay.

* The military pay of a 2nd-Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Cavalry	456	14	0	per mensem.
Infantry	403	12	0	"

(*b*) Service in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers will count for civil leave and pension whilst within Indian limits; should service be rendered in Europe or oversea, absence from India will not be regarded as an interruption of duty for leave already earned, and will count for pension but not for leave.

(*c*) An officer will retain a lien on his civil appointment.

(*d*) An officer on incremental salary will count service in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers towards such increments.

(*e*) Grant of an outfit allowance of Rs. 600.

(*f*) A candidate already holding a Commission in the Indian Volunteer Force will be gazetted in a rank not lower than that next below that which he holds in the Volunteers.

3. An applicant in the first instance should apply in writing to the nearest General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area, stating age and any special military or other qualification. The Branch or Department of the Army preferred should be mentioned. Every endeavour will be made to post an applicant to the Branch he selects. For example: a gentleman with Engineering qualifications will, if he wishes, be appointed to Royal Engineer duties, such as Sapper and Miner Corps.

4. A candidate should forward with his application—

(*a*) a medical certificate as to physical fitness,

(*b*) a declaration in the following form, which should be made before a Magistrate :—

"I, the undersigned (insert full Christian names and surname), hereby promise and declare that I will serve His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, as an officer of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, until my resignation shall be accepted, and if I am called to Army service by Notification in the *Gazette of India*, that I will serve in any part of India or in any other place in which any portion of His Majesty's Indian Forces may be serving and in any branch or department of the Service to which I may be

appointed. I am aware that I may be sent back to my civil duties at any time should the Government of India consider this necessary."

Signed this day of 191 .

Witness

5. Should the applicant appear to be a desirable candidate for a Commission, he will be directed to attend for a personal interview with the General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area (or in special cases by an officer deputed by him), his travelling expenses being defrayed by Government. This procedure may be waived if the General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area thinks it unnecessary.

6. The name of a candidate approved by the above military authorities will be submitted to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Army Headquarters.

7. A candidate must clearly understand that, normally speaking, his military service will be required in India.

No. 61.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenant to be Captain.

Charles Hoffman George Weathrall, Infantry Branch. Dated 15th January 1915.

No. 62.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th January 1915 :—

To be Second Lieutenants.

Charles Melville Buck,—Cavalry Branch.
Robert Cecil Stables
Alexander Gordon Dickson
Cyril Aloysius Lesmond } —Infantry Branch.

No. 63.—Second Lieutenant William George Readman, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 64.—The following extracts are published for general information : —

" London Gazette ", dated the 4th December 1914, pages 10297, 10301, 10313 and 10319.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
4th December, 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * * * * *

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants.)

Colonel Richard K. Teversham, D.S.O., Unemployed Supernumerary List, Indian Army *vice* Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) St. L. H. Jervis, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers Dated 16th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry S. P. Davies, retired pay, Indian Army, *vice* Major T. G. MacLaren, Reserve of Officers. Dated 19th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert A. Browning, Indian Army, *vice* Major P. E. P. Crawfurd, Reserve of Officers. Dated 20th November 1914.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * * * *

7th Battalion, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieutenant Charles Massy Thornhill, Indian Army, to be temporary Captain. Dated 18th November 1914.

* * * * * * *

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Yeomanry.

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers).—Major Claude Vyvian Congreve (late Indian Army), to be Major. Dated 25th November 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

* * * * * * *

GENERAL LIST.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Harry Christie (late Indian Army), to be Major. Dated 26th October 1914.

Major John Thornhill (late Indian Army), to be Major. Dated 5th December 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 5th December 1914, pages 10411, 10412, 10413, 10414 and 10415.

War Office,
5th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

Assistant Inspector of Recruiting—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General).

Brevet Colonel Sir Eric J. E. Swayne, K.C.M.G., C.B., retired pay, Indian Army, *vice* Major L. Edwards, The Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 26th November 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * * * *

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.—9th Battalion.—Captain Robert G. Shuttleworth, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 22nd October 1914.

* * * * * *

The East Lancashire Regiment.—6th Battalion.—Captain Geoffrey S. Bull, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 22nd October 1914.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).—5th Battalion.—The undermentioned Captains to be temporary Majors :—

Henry W. F. Ricketts, Indian Army. Dated 22nd October 1914.

* * * * *

The Royal Munster Fusiliers.—7th Battalion.—Captain Godfrey Drage, retired pay, late Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 18th November 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 7th December 1914, pages 10425, 10426, 10427 and 10432.

War Office,
th December 1914.

His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned soldiers of the Indian Army for conspicuous bravery whilst serving with the Indian Army Corps, British Expeditionary Force :—

1909, Naik Darwan Sing Negi, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd-24th November, near Festubert, France, when the regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches, and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse, in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range.

4050, Sepoy Khudadad, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeke, Belgium, the British officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * * * *

Railway Transport Officers—

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Captains.)

Major Bertram C. Waterfield, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 14th October 1914.

* * * * * * *

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

* * * * * * *

The undermentioned to be temporary Captains :—

* * * * * * *

Captain Alexander Watt, retired list, Indian Army. Dated 8th December 1914.

* * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George S. Sheppard, Indian Army, to be temporary Colonel. Dated 8th November 1914.

* * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 8th December 1914, pages 10443, 10444 and 10449.

8th December 1914.

His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of His Highness Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, Jam of Nawanagar, as an Honorary Major in the Army. Dated 8th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * * * *

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). 9th Battalion—

Brevet Colonel James M. Ransom (Indian Army) to command the Battalion. Dated 30th November 1914.

* * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 9th December 1914, pages 10548, 10549 and 10550.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
9th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Railway Transport Officer—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Captain.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick L. Moore, Indian Army. Dated 25th November 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * * * *

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). 11th Battalion—

The undermentioned to be temporary Major :—

Captain Kenelm R. McCloughin, Indian Army. Dated 22nd October 1914.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment). 9th Battalion—

* * * * * * *

George E. Wannell, late Second Lieutenant, Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant. Dated 9th October 1914.

Temporary Lieutenant George E. Wannell to be temporary Captain. Dated 24th November 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 10th December 1914, pages 10569, 10570, 10571 and 10572.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
10th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Personal Staff.

Assistant Military Secretary—

Major Harry L. Tomkins, D.S.O., 28th Punjabis, Indian Army. Dated 30th September 1914.

Aides-de-Camp—

Captain Ernest S. Vicary, 16th Cavalry, Indian Army. Dated 8th November 1914.

Risaldar Khawja Muhammad Khan, *Bahadur*, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's), Indian Army. Dated 30th September 1914.

General Staff Officers—

Brigadier-Generals—

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Havelock Hudson, C.B., C.I.E., and to retain his temporary rank. Dated 30th September 1914.

2nd Grade—

Captain William L. O. Twiss, 9th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army. Dated 30th September 1914.

3rd Grade—

Major James A. Longridge, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, Indian Army. Dated 30th September 1914.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade.)

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert C. Holman, D.S.O., 16th Cavalry, Indian Army. Dated 12th October 1914.

* * * * * * *

(Graded for purposes of pay as a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade.)

Major Reginald St. C. Battine, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse), Indian Army. Dated 30th September 1914.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General—

Major Charles R. Scott Elliott, 81st Pioneers, Indian Army. Dated 24th 1914.

Captain Eustace B. Maunsell, 35th Scinde Horse, Indian Army, *vice* Major V. M. C Napier, Royal Artillery. Dated 24th November 1914.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry H. F. Turner, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Indian Army Dated 30th September 1914.

* * * * * * *

Assistant Quartermaster-General—

Major Arthur W. Peck, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), Indian Army, and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 30th September 1914.

Camp Commandant—

(Graded for purposes of pay as an Assistant Adjutant-General.)

Major Hugh M. W. Souter, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, Indian Army. Dated 30th September 1914.

Deputy Director of Supplies and Transport—

Colonel Richard H. Ewart, C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty. Dated 30th September 1914.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenant.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter F. C. C. Plowden, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 9th November 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * * * *

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry). 9th Battalion—

The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Guy L. Holland, M.V.O., to command the Battalion, is ante-dated to the 19th September 1914.

* * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned to be temporary Brigadier-Generals :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) George deS. Barrow, 35th Sinde Horse, Indian Army. Dated 10th October 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 11th December 1914, pages 10583, 10586 and 10593.

War Office,
11th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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MEMORANDA.

* * * * * *

Captain Cyprian E. Borton, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 6th August 1914.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

General List.

The undermentioned to be Majors :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher George Forbes Fagan (late Indian Army). Dated 27th November 1914.

* * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 12th December 1914, pages 10661, 10662, 10664 and 10665.

War Office,
12th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * *

Attached to General Staff.

(Graded as Brigade Majors.)

T. E. Lauder, late Captain, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, Indian Army, and to be temporary Captain. Dated 10th December 1914.

* * * * * *

Cavalry.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Captain John K. Gatacre (since killed in action), from 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be Major. Dated 20th September 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * * * *

The King's (Liverpool Regiment) 13th Battalion, Lieutenant G. C. Bampfield, Indian Army, to be temporary Captain. Dated 20th November 1914.

The Highland Light Infantry, 13th Battalion, Douglas D. Baynes, late Captain, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 10th November 1914. Substituted for the notification which appeared in the Gazette of 28th November 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 14th December 1914, pages 10667, 10672, 10673, 10674, 10680 and 10686.

War Office,
14th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

Ulster Division.

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :-

The Royal Irish Rifles.

14th Battalion (Young Citizens)—

As Major—Second in Command—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jackson, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 21st October 1914

Divisional Troops.

Divisional Cavalry.

(Service) Squadron, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.

As Major—

Captain C. B. D. Strettell, Indian Army. Dated 20th October 1914.

Divisional Engineers.

As Lieutenant-Colonel—

Colonel H. Finnis, C.S.I., retired list, Indian Army. Dated 22nd October 1914.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

GENERAL LIST.

The undermentioned to be Majors :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Augustus Tighe (late Madras Army). Dated 15th October 1914.

GENERAL LIST.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel William Francis Barrow (late Simla Vounteer Rifles) to be Major. Dated 25th November 1914.

" London Gazette," dated 15th December 1914, pages 10691, 10692, 10693, 10695, 10697 and 10704.

War Office,
15th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made : —

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General —

Captain Ernest R. C. Wyatt, 106th Hazara Pioneers, Indian Army. Dated 5th October 1914.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Commandant on the Lines of Communication —

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert C. Lye, D.S.O., Indian Army, *vice* Colonel W. H. Fasken, Indian Army. Dated 17th November 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * * * *

The York and Lancaster Regiment. 12th Battalion (Sheffield) —

The appointment of Colonel Charles V. Mainwaring, Indian Army, to command the Battalion bears date 10th October 1914, and not 1st September 1914, as stated in the Gazette of 14th October, 1914.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 16th December 1914 :—

* * * * * * *

Unattached List for Indian Army.

With a view to their appointment to the Indian Army :-

Reinzi Stephen Barry Beckette.
John Montgomerie Hunt.
Richard de Beauvoir De Lisle.
Charles Wilbraham Watson Ford.
John Richard Landon Bradshaw.
Cyril Percy Hancock.
Arthur Handcock Bagley.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Infantry.

* * * * * * *

13th (County of London) Princess Louise's Kensington Battalion, The London Regiment.

Colonel George Harvey Turner (retired pay, Indian Army) to be Major (temporary) Dated 12th November 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 16th December 1914, page 10771.

War Office,
16th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Aides-de-Camp—

* * * * * * *

Captain Harold B. Nutting, 5th Cavalry, Indian Army, *vice* Lieutenant H. C. Brocklehurst, 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars. Dated 22nd November 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 17th December 1914, pages 10792, 10795 and 10796.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
17th December, 1914.

His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to confer the honorary rank of Second Lieutenant in the Army on the undermentioned Gentleman, whilst serving with the Indian Expeditionary Force :—

Abdal Samud Shah

Dated 17th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Brigade Major.

Captain B. W. Shuttleworth, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, Indian Army. Dated 5th September 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

The King's Own Scottish Borderers. 6th Battalion—

The undermentioned Captains to be temporary Majors:—

Norman C. Sparling, Indian Army. Dated 5th November 1914.

* * * * * * *

The Highland Light Infantry. 10th Battalion—

The undermentioned Captains to be temporary Majors :—

Charles H. T. Whitehead, Indian Army. Dated 21st October 1914.

* * * * * * *

"London Gazette", dated the 18th December 1914, page 10817.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
18th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Administrative Staff.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General :—

Captain Neil C. Bannatyne, 128th Pioneers, Indian Army. Dated 5th October 1914.

Brigade Commanders—

(And are granted temporary rank as Brigadier-Generals.)

* * * * * * *

Colonel George de S. De Lisle, from a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade. Dated 28th November 1914.

Colonel Ernest H. Rodwell, C. B. Dated 29th November 1914.

Brevet-Colonel Hugh D. McIntyre, retired pay. Dated 1st December 1914.

Colonel George H. C. Colomb. Dated 1st December 1914.

* * * * * * *

Brevet-Colonel Percy Holland, C.B., retired pay. Dated 5th December 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 65.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Scott. Dated 1st September 1914.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 66.—Staff-Serjeant Henry Douglas Powell to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Percy Charles Philps, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th November 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 67.—The following promotions are made :—

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Ressaidar Ghulam Muhammad Khan to be Resaldar, Jemadar Muhammad Ali Khan II, to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Rukunddin to be Jemadar, *vice* Talemand Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st December 1914.

Ressaidar Faiz Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Faujdar Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Muhammad Amir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Risaldar Mardan Khan, seconded ; with effect from 8th December 1914.

2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Dafadar Guranditta and Kot-Dafadar Anokh Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from 26th October 1914.

8th Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Narain Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Balwant Rao, seconded ; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Ressaidar Govind Rao Sawant to be Risaldar, Jemadar Balwant Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Bakshish Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Risaldar Jagat Rao Surwe, seconded ;

Kot-Dafadar Birnarian Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 29th November 1914.

32nd Lancers.

Ressaidar Wajid Ali Khan to be Risaldar and Jemadar Abdul Ghani Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Risaldar Yakub Khan, seconded ; with effect from 7th December 1914.

Kot-Dafadar Zafuryab Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from 1st November 1914.

4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

Jemadar Jairam Singh to be Subadar, Colour-Havildar Ramparshad Singh and Havildars Takhat Singh, Chhote Singh and Pirbhu Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 10th December 1914.

13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

Jemadar Mehgu Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Shiunath Singh, Pahlad Singh and Rur Singh, to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 11th September 1914.

18th Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Sheikh Wilayat Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sande Khan, seconded ; with effect from the 9th November 1914.

21st Punjabis

Havildar Isar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Bir Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 10th December 1914.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Jemadar Lehna Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Lal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Balwant Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 9th December 1914.

52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Jhanda Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Nihal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Chattar Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 9th December 1914.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Gurcharan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Tikhu, seconded ; with effect from the 13th November 1914.

Havildar Anar Gul to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mir Dast, seconded ; with effect from the 27th November 1914.

Havildar Hardit Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Harnam Singh, seconded ; with effect from 27th November 1914.

Havildar Lal Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dheru Khan. seconded ; with effect from 28th November 1914.

123rd Outram's Rifles.

Jemadar Padma Ram to be Subadar and Colour-Havildars Chandra Ram and Malooka Ram to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 2nd November 1914

No. 68.—In Army Department Notification No. 1138, dated the 18th December 1914, *delete* the letters " I.O.M." after " *Sardar Bahadur* "

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 69.—Sub-Conductor Percy Charles Philps, India Miscellaneous, List, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 70.—Captain John Henry Woodside Morgan, temporary half-pay list, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 19th November 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 71.—Second Lieutenant William Kempson Webb to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Stormonth MacAlister to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Second Lieutenant William Ironside Milne to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Norman Gotlieb Webb to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 72.—Captain Robert Erskine Holland to be Major, *vice* J. Coates, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Captain George Dunsford Barne to be Major, *vice* Sir James DuBoulay promoted. Dated the 9th October 1914.

Leslie Stuart Campbell to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 73.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Thomas Henry Bishop to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated the 9th August 1914.

1st Battalion, Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 74.—Captain (Honorary Major) Robert Millward Hughes to be Major, *vice* H. H. Jellett, promoted. Dated the 1st February 1914.

Lieutenant William Albert Shakespear to be Captain, *vice* R. M. Hughes, promoted. Dated the 1st February 1914.

Second Lieutenant Michael Humphrey Oldfield to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1914.

JUDICIAL.

No. 75.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Rules published with the Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911, shall be amended as follows, namely :—

I.—To the list of persons to be attested enumerated in rule 8 the following shall be added :—

"(*vi*) Drivers of Equipment Mules in Pioneer Regiments."

II.—In Form No. III, in the first Appendix, the following amendments shall be made :—

(*a*) In the heading of the Form, to the words "Supply and Transport Corps" the following shall be added :—

"and Drivers of Equipment Mules in Pioneer Regiments."

(*b*) *For* question 9, the following shall be substituted :—

"Are you willing to be enrolled $\frac{\text{in the Supply and Transport Corps}}{\text{as a driver of Equipment Mules in a Pioneer Regiment}}$"?

(*c*) To the footnote marked * , the following shall be added :—

"The period of enrolment in the case of a driver of Equipment Mules in a Pioneer Regiment is six years."

PENSIONS.

No. 76.—The Government of India are pleased to announce that, with the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, enhanced rates of wound, injury and family pensions for Indian combatants and non-combatants as set forth in the following amendments to Army Regulations, India, Volume I, have been introduced with effect from the 5th August 1914 :—

AMENDMENTS TO ARMY REGULATIONS, INDIA VOLUME I.

Wound and injury Pensions and Gratuities.

Wound pensions, when admissible.

1052. Wound pensions (and gratuities in the case of Indian officers) are granted for wounds received in action, or caused by a person from whom, in the performance of military duty, a risk is incurred equal to that encountered on active service.

Injury pensions, when admissible.

1053. Injury pensions (and gratuities in the case of Indian officers) are granted for injuries received in the performance of military duty, other than those covered by paragraph 1052.

Injury pensions are also granted to those who become unfit for further service owing to :—

(i) Illness contracted on or solely attributable to field or foreign service.

(ii) Incurable disorders brought on by performing particular duties, or serving in unhealthy surroundings.

Cases coming under (ii) require the orders of the Government of India.

Injury pensions reduced for carelessness

1054. Injury pensions (and gratuities in the case of Indian officers) are inadmissible for injuries due to a mere accident not caused by duty, and the rate of pension (and gratuity in the case of an Indian officer) may be reduced if the injury was due to awkwardness or want of reasonable care.

Accident during action.

1055 In the case of an injury caused by an accident during action with an enemy, the Government of India will decide whether the wound or the injury rate of pension (and gratuity in the case of an Indian officer) shall be granted.

Pensions and gratuities depend on rank held on date wound or injury was received.

1056. Wound and injury pensions (and gratuities in the case of Indian officers) are granted in accordance with the rank held on the date that the wound or injury was received, or the illness contracted.

If the individual is promoted to a higher rank for distinguished gallantry on the occasion on which he was wounded or injured, the Government of India may grant him the pension attached to the higher rank.

Inadmissible to men who continue to serve, except to Indian officers.

1057. Except in the case of Indian officers, wound and injury pensions can only be granted to those who are rendered unfit for further service in the army.

Conditions determining amount of wound and injury pensions.

1058. Except in the case of Indian officers and the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, the amount of wound and injury pensions depends on the following classification of degrees of injury received, or illness contracted :—

1st Degree.—Loss of two limbs or eyes, or incapacitated from earning a living and requiring the care of another person.

2nd Degree.—Loss of one limb or eye, or incapacitated from earning a living, but not requiring the care of another person.

3rd Degree.—Wound or injury equal to the loss of a limb, or preventing the recipient from contributing except partially towards his livelihood.

Special rules and rates of wound and injury pensions and gratuities for Indian Officers.

1059. Indian Officers will be granted wound and injury pensions, as well as gratuities, under the rules applicable to British Officers, *vide* paragraph 748 *et seq*. Should a temporary pension be granted originally, its subsequent conversion into a permanent pension will be governed by the rules in paragraphs 753 and 754.

The following are the monthly rates of wound and injury pensions and the rate of pay on which gratuities are to be calculated :—

Rank.	Rate per mensem, wound pension.	Rate per mensem, injury pension.	Rate per mensem of pay for calculating gratuity.
	R	R	R
Class I—Risaldar and Subadar-Major, Risaldar, Subadar; and Ressaidar (except in camel units, Supply and Transport Corps).	40	80	100
Class II—Jemadar; and Ressaidar in camel units, Supply and Transport Corps.	20	15	50

Note.—The above pensions are admissible in the case of those retired from the service, in addition to any ordinary or invalid pension earned. When an Indian Officer is not entitled to any such pension, R15 will be added to the above pension for those in Class I and R10 to those in Class II, in lieu of any ordinary service gratuity otherwise admissible.

Special rules and rates for Indian Subordinate, Medical Department.

1060. Wound and injury pensions of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are inclusive of any ordinary pensions earned. The following are the monthly rates of their wound and injury pensions :—

Qualifying service.	Monthly wound pension.	Monthly injury pension.
After 25 years' service . .	Full amount	Three-fourths of the rates for wound pensions.
„ 15 „ . . .	One-half	
„ 5 „ . . .	One-third	
Under 5 „ . . .	One-fourth	
	} of average monthly pay during last 5 years, or since joining the service.	

NOTE.—No member of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department is to be given a wound or injury pension lower than R12 a month.

Special rules and rates for non-commissioned officers and men.

1061. Wound and injury pensions of non-commissioned officers and men are inclusive of any ordinary pensions earned. The following are the monthly rates of wound and injury pensions :—

(*a*) *Dafadars, Havildars, and others who draw ordinary pensions as such, as laid down in paragraph 1044-A.*

Degree of wound, injury or illness.	24 YEARS' SERVICE AND OVER.		21 YEARS' SERVICE AND OVER.		18 YEARS' SERVICE AND OVER.		15 YEARS' SERVICE AND OVER.		UNDER 15 YEARS' SERVICE.	
	Wound.	Injury.	Wound.	Injury.	Wound.	Injury.	Wound.	Injury.	Wound.	Injury.
	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R
1st Degree . .	22	17	21	16	20	16	20	15	18	14
2nd „ . .	17	12	16	11	15	11	15	10	13	9
3rd „ . .	15	11	14	10	14	10	13	9	12	8

(*b*) *Lance-Dafadars, Naiks, and others who draw ordinary pensions as such, as laid down in paragraph 1044-A.*

1st Degree . .	...	...	19	15	18	15	1	14	16	13
2nd „ . .	...	...	14	10	13	10	13	9	11	8
3rd „ . .	...	...	13	9	12	9	11	8	9	7

(*c*) *Sowars, Sepoys and others who draw ordinary pensions as such, as laid down in paragraph 1044-A.*

1st Degree . .	...	...	...	..	15	12	14	...	13	11
2nd „ . .	...	...	...	...	10	7	9	...	8	6
3rd „ . .	..	...	...	...	8	6	7	6	6	5

Special rules and rates for non-combatant departmental and regimental employé.

1062. The following are the monthly rates of wound and injury pensions of non-combatant departmental and regimental employés and followers of the supplemental services.

Individuals drawing salaries of or above.	Rank for purposes of wound and injury pension.	Entitled to wound and injury pension under
R		
100 and below R200	Subadar, Jemadar	Paragraph 1059.
50	Havildar	Paragraph 1061 (*a*)
25	Naik	Paragraph 1061 (*b*).
16	Sepoy	Paragraph 1061 (*c*).
12	Sepoy (but see column 3)	½ of rate admissible under paragraph 1061 (*c*).
8	Sepoy (but see column 3)	½ of rate admissible under paragraph 1061 (*c*) ; with a minimum of R3.
Below R8		

Notes—(*a*) The wound and injury pensions of non-combatant employés and followers, who receive a specially high local rate of pay in peace, will be determined by the rate of pay admissible to followers of a corresponding class when serving in peace in the Punjab.

(*b*) Temporary public followers, employed for special service at enhanced rates of pay, will receive wound and injury pensions on the scale allowed for those drawing less than R8.

1063. Private followers, of the servant class, authorised to be taken on active service, are eligible for wound and injury pensions on the scale allowed in paragraph 1062 for those drawing less than R8. Special rules and rates for authorised private followers.

1064. Government may at any time, for grave misconduct, withhold or stop the payment of a pension. Stoppage of pension.

1065. An individual who is adversely affected by the preceding rules governing wound and injury pensions and gratuities can claim to receive pension under the rules applicable to him when he joined the service. Individuals adversely affected.

Family Pensions and Gratuities.

1066. Family pensions at the rates given in paragraph 1073 are admissible to the recognised heirs of all Indian officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, as well as of non-combatant departmental and regimental employés and followers engaged by or on behalf of Government in a military capacity, who die under certain conditions. To whom admissible.

1067. To be eligible for pension an heir must be related to the deceased in one of the following degrees :— Degree of relationship necessary in case of heir.

1st, Son, actual and legitimate.

2nd, Widow, lawfully married by a valid ceremony.

3rd, Daughter, actual and legitimate.

4th, Father.

5th, Mother.

1068. Any individual of the classes mentioned in paragraph 1066, the families of which are eligible for pension, has the right to nominate any one of the members of his family mentioned in paragraph 1067 as the heir to the exclusion of the remainder. Nomination of heir.

If no nomination is made by such individual, the pension will be allowed to the living relative highest in the list given in paragraph 1067, unless such relative is disqualified, when it can be given to the next in order.

1069. The grant of family pension is for life, subject to the following restrictions :— Terms on which granted.

(*i*) A pension is given to a son until the age of 18 only, unless he is a cripple or otherwise unable to support himself, in which case it can be given for life.

(*ii*) A pension is given to a father only after the age of 50, but then for life ; before that age for life only if a cripple or otherwise unable to support himself.

(*iii*) A pension cannot be transferred. It ceases altogether on the death of the original recipient.

(*iv*) Government can at any time withhold or stop the payment of a pension for grave misconduct.

(*v*) The same individual cannot hold two Government pensions at the same time. The pension least advantageous to the individual must be surrendered.

(*vi*) A pension merges in the pay of any appointment under Government ; but if such pension exceeds such pay the heir will receive the half of such pension in addition to pay. On discharge from such appointment the pension becomes admissible.

NOTE.—Officers employing pensioners should communicate the fact to the audit officer concerned.

1070. Family pensions are admissible at a higher or at a lower rate, according to the cause of death of the individual. Higher and lower rates when admissible.

The higher rate is granted to the heir of an individual who :—

(*i*) While in the performance of his duty, is killed in action.

(*ii*) Within 5 years of being wounded in action, while in the performance of his duty, dies of such wounds.

NOTE.—An individual who is killed or dies of wounds caused by persons from whom, in the performance of his duty, a risk is incurred equal to that encountered on active service, is considered as coming under (*i*) or (*ii*) above.

The lower rate is granted to the heir of an individual who :—

(*iii*) dies from illness, the result of active operations in the field, or of foreign service, within 5 years after having been first removed from duty on account of such illness, provided the illness is certified to have commenced during, and to be due to, such operations or foreign service ;

(*iv*) dies in consequence of wounds or injuries received in the performance of military duty otherwise than in action, within 5 years of having been so wounded or injured.

Notes.—(*a*) Such cases of death must not be due to the individual's own imprudence. No pension is granted in the case of an individual committing suicide while sane.

(*b*) Ordinary service in any country or province cannot count as foreign service for a n individual who is a native of that country or province.

Gratuity may be deducted from heir's pension.

1071. When an individual, who has been discharged with a gratuity, dies subsequently from causes which entitle his heir to a pension, the amount of gratuity will be deducted from that pension.

Subsequent promotion does not entitle heir to higher pension.

1072. Family pension is granted in accordance with the status of the individual at the time of his death or discharge from the service. Promotion or increase of pay granted after an individual has been wounded, or is known to have contracted illness on active or foreign service, does not entitle the heir to a higher pension.

The heir of an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier who received promotion for distinguished conduct in the field, or for distinguished gallantry in circumstances entailing a risk equivalent to that arising on active service, may, at the discretion of the Government of India, receive the pension attaching to the rank to which such individual was promoted.

Rates admissible.

1073. Family pensions are granted at the following monthly rates :—

Status of individual.		Higher rate.	Lower rate.
		R	R
Risaldar and Subadar-Majors; Risaldars; Subadars; Ressaidars (except those of Camel Corps, Units and Transport Corps); Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 1st Class		50	40
Jemadars; Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 2nd class; Ressaidars of Camel Units, Supply and Transport Corps		25	20
Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class		15	12
Dafadars; Havildars; and those who draw ordinary pensions as such under paragraph 1044-A		8	7
Lance Dafadars; Naiks; and those who draw ordinary pensions as such under paragraph 044-A		6	5
Sowars; Sepoys; and those who draw ordinary pensions as such under paragraph 1044-A		5	4
	Drawing salaries of or above.		
	R		
Non-combatant, departmental and regimental employés and followers of the supplemental services, *i.e.*, Supply and Transport, Medical, Ordnance, Veterinary, Remount, etc., not being Commissioned Indian officers,	100 and less than R200	50	40
	60	25	20
	25	8	7
	16	6	5
	13	5	4
	8	4	3
	Under 8	3	3

NOTE.—The family pensions of non-combatant employés and followers who receive a specially high local rate of pay will be determined by the rate of pay admissible to followers of a corresponding class when serving in peace in the Punjab.

Rate admissible to temporary followers specially engaged.

1074. In the case of temporary public followers, who are engaged on high rates of pay for a particular service, if they are killed in action, or die of wounds during the course of the operations, or in the latter case before being discharged, their heirs are entitled to pension at R3 per mensem.

If the heir so desires, or difficulties exist for paying such a regular pension, the capitalised value of the pension may be paid in lieu of pension.

Rates admissible for private followers.

1075. If private followers of the servant class, authorised to be taken on active service are killed or die of wounds or disease attributable to such active service, within one year of their return from such active service, their heirs are entitled to pension at the rate of R3 per mensem.

Gratuity in addition to pension payable to Indian officers.

1076. In addition to the grant of the higher rate of family pension to the heir of an Indian officer or Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon ranking as such, who is killed in action, or dies of wounds received in action (*vide* paragraphs 1070 and 1073), a gratuity of one year's pay on the scale laid down in paragraph 1059 is payable to the heir.

Individuals adversely affected.

1077. An individual who is adversely affected by the preceding rules regarding family pension can claim to receive pension under the rules applicable when the deceased joined the service.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 15th January 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 6th and 12th January 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks.
51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).	Captain Eustace Jotham .	7th January 1915.	Near Spina Khaisora, Tochi Valley.	Was with Northern Waziristan Militia. Killed in action.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 7th January 1915.

No. 2.—Mr. H. A. Outhwaite, Transportation Inspector, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway during the absence of Mr. J. H. Manley, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on privilege leave.

The 12th January 1915.

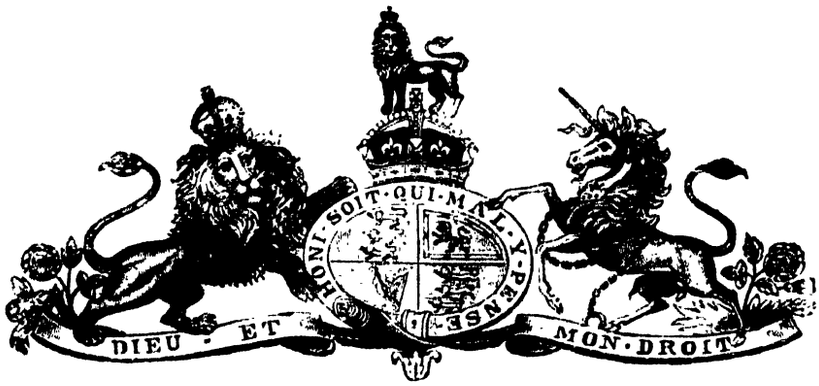
No. 3.—*Corrigendum.* In Railway Board's Notification No. 341, dated the 18th December 1914, confirming Mr. Richardson, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, E.B.R., as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent, *for the initials* 'T. W.' read 'F. W.'

The 14th January 1915.

No. 4.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 214, dated the 15th August 1914, Mr. H. C. Sparke, on completion of his special duty in the Office of the Railway Board, reverted to his officiating appointment of Deputy Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, with effect from the 6th January 1915.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 12th January, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. 1 OF 1915.

An Act to continue in force the provisions of certain Ordinances.

WHEREAS the Ordinances mentioned in the Schedule are temporary in their duration and in virtue of section 23 of the Indian Councils
67. Act, 1861, are limited to expire within the period of six months from their promulgation ; and,

Whereas owing to the state of war existing between His Majesty the King Emperor and certain foreign Powers it is expedient to provide for the continuance as in this Act mentioned of the provisions contained in those Ordinances, it is hereby enacted as follows

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915.

Continuance of provisions of Ordinances in Schedule.

2. The provisions of the Ordinances mentioned in the Schedule shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Governor General in Council and shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter :

Provided that the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India direct that any provision in any of the said Ordinances shall cease to be in force at any earlier date which may be specified in such notification.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

Ordinances made by the Governor General of India under section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

Year.	Number.	Short title.
1914	I	The Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance, 1914.
"	II	The Impressment of Vessels Ordinance, 1914.
"	III	The Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.
"	IV	The Indian Volunteers Ordinance, 1914.
"	V	The Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914.
"	VI	The Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, 1914.
"	VII	The Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914.
"	VIII	The Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1914.
"	IX	The Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE outbreak of the present war necessitated certain special legislation to meet the emergency created thereby. Action was taken by Ordinances under section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67).

2. The Ordinances made in exercise of the power referred to are limited in duration to a period of six months. The present state of affairs requires that the duration of this emergent legislation should be prolonged Accordingly the present Bill continues for the period of the war and for a period of six months thereafter the provisions of the Ordinances made since the outbreak of war.

3 It is clear that the actual cessation of hostilities will not coincide precisely with the disappearance of the conditions that led to the special legislation. In order to meet this point the Act, if the Bill becomes law, will continue to be in force for a definite period of six months after the termination of the war. Power is however reserved to the Governor General in Council to direct by notification that any provisions of the Ordinances may be declared to cease to be in force at any earlier date.

The 11th January, 1915.

SYED ALI IMAM.

W. H. VINCENT.

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

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DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th January 1915:—

No. 1 OF 1915.

A Bill for settling certain securities of the nominal value of Rupees Thirty Lacs and producing an annual income of about Rupees One Lac and Twenty Thousand the property of Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Baronet, so as to accompany and support the title and dignity of a Baronet lately conferred on him by His Majesty King George V to hold to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten and for other purposes connected therewith.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent of His Majesty King George V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, dated at Westminster on or about the Twelfth day of December in the second year of His Reign, and by warrant under the King's sign-manual His said Majesty made known that He of his Special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, had erected, appointed and created His trusty and well beloved Sir Sassoon Jacob David of Bombay, Knight, to the dignity, state and degree of a Baronet, and him the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David, for His Majesty, His heirs and successors, he did erect, appoint, and create a Baronet, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland by the said Letters Patent, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten.

AND WHEREAS the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David is desirous of settling in perpetuity the said securities on himself and the heirs male of his body who may succeed to the said Baronetcy so as to support the dignity of the title conferred on him and them as aforesaid upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter declared, concerning the same.

AND WHEREAS the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David is desirous that the Accountant-General of Bombay, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay and the Collector of Bombay, all for the time being and the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David during his lifetime and every succeeding Baronet being a major shall be trustees of the aforesaid securities, and be likewise the trustees for carrying into execution the general purposes and powers of this Act, in relation to the said securities.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the aforesaid purposes should be effected by an Act of the Council of the Governor General for making law and regulations.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Sir Sassoon Jacob David Baronetcy Act, 191 ." **Short title.**

2. Douglas Dewar, Esquire, the Accountant-General of Bombay, the Honourable Mr. George Carmichael, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and Arthur Henry Addenbrooke Simcox, Esquire, **Incorporation of Trustees.**

the Collector of Bombay, and their successors, the Accountant-General of Bombay, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and the Collector of Bombay, all for the time being, and the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Baronet, and after his death the person for the time being holding the said Baronetcy being a major, shall be and they are hereby created a Corporation with perpetual succession and a common seal under the style and title of the "Trustees of the Sir Sassoon Jacob David Baronetcy" and the said Douglas Dewar, Esquire, the Honourable Mr. George Carmichael and Arthur Henry Addenbrooke Simcox, Esquire, and their respective successors in office and the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Baronet, and after his death the person for the time being holding the Baronetcy being a major (hereinafter styled "the Corporation") shall be and they are hereby constituted as such Corporation, the Trustees for executing the powers and purposes of this Act.

Vesting and application of income of settled property.

3. Immediately from and after the passing of this Act the said securities being debentures of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay of the nominal value of Rupees Fourteen Lacs bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum and bonds of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the nominal value of Rupees Sixteen Lacs bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, such debentures and bonds being of the aggregate nominal value of Rupees Thirty Lacs and producing an annual income of about Rupees One Lac and Twenty Thousand, shall be assigned and transferred into the name of the Corporation, who shall hold the same upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter expressed concerning the same, (that is to say) upon trust to continue to hold the said securities until such time as the same shall be discharged by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay or the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, as the case may be, or shall be sold by the Corporation at the request in writing of the person who shall for the time being be in the enjoyment of the income of the said securities, and on such discharge or sale to invest the sum to be received on such occasion with all convenient despatch in or upon any stocks, funds or securities of, or the principal and interest of which is guaranteed by, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or the Government of India, and in like manner, as often as the same shall become necessary, to alter, vary and change at the like request the stocks, funds and securities for others of the same or like nature and which stocks, funds, securities, moneys and investments for the time being subject to, the trusts of this Act are hereinafter called "the Trust Funds" and upon further trust from time to time to pay and apply, the dividends, interest and annual income of the Trust Funds unto and for the benefit of the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David or the person who, as heir male of his body, shall for the time being have succeeded to, and be in the enjoyment of the title of, Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid notwithstanding any rule of law or equity to the contrary, such payment to be made to the Baronet for the time being at the place where he may be residing at the time of such payment; and upon failure and in default of heirs male of the body of the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David to whom the same title and dignity of Baronet may descend the Corporation shall stand possessed of one-eighth part of the Trust Funds in trust to pay the income thereof to the widow of the last Baronet during her life or until her remarriage, as the case may be, and of the remaining seven-eighth part of the Trust Funds and the income thereof and also the said one-eighth part of the said Trust Funds after the death or remarriage of the widow of the last Baronet in trust for the next of kin of the last Baronet in such shares and proportions as he may by will provide, and in default of such appointment for the next of kin (except the widow) of the last Baronet for their absolute benefit according to the law of Intestate Succession for the time being applicable to them.

Application of income during minority.

4. The Corporation during the minority of any person for the time being entitled to and in the enjoyment of the said dignity of Baronet under limitations of the said Letters Patent shall pay and apply for and towards the maintenance, education and benefit of such Baronet, in each and every year during his minority as aforesaid so much only of the annual interest, dividends and income of the Trust Funds as the Corporation shall in their discretion think proper and shall from time to time invest the residue of the said annual interest, dividends and income of the Trust Funds in and upon the stock, funds and securities hereinbefore authorized and shall upon such Baronet attaining his majority pay over, transfer and assign to him or as he shall direct and for his absolute benefit the said investments and all accumulations thereof.

Power to charge settled property for jointure of widow.

5. It shall be lawful for the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David and any person to whom the said title of Baronet shall from time to time descend when in the actual enjoyment of the said title by any deed or deeds, writing or writings with or without power of revocation, to be by him sealed and delivered in the presence of two or more credible witnesses (but subject and without prejudice to the annuity or annuities, if any, which shall be then subsisting and payable by virtue of any appointment made under and in pursuance of this present power) to appoint unto any woman whom he shall marry for her life or until her remarriage and for her jointure in bar of dower or other legal or customary rights an annuity or yearly sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees fifteen thousand clear of all taxes, charges and deductions whatsoever to commence and take effect immediately after the decease of the person appointing the same and to be issuing and payable out of the dividends, interest and annual income of the Trust Funds and to be paid and payable in equal half-yearly payments, the first of the said half-yearly payments to be made at the expiration of six calendar months after the decease of the person who shall have appointed such annuity or yearly income. Provided that the payment of the said annuity to the widow of the person appointing the same shall be subject to the obligation on her part of maintaining and educating each and every minor child (except the Baronet for the time being) of such person during their respective minorities. After the death or remarriage of the said widow the said annuity shall be paid to the Baronet for the time being to be held by him (or if the Baronet for the time being shall be a minor

by the Corporation) upon trust to maintain and educate each and every such child during their respective minorities and shall continue to be so held in trust until the youngest child shall attain majority. Provided further that notwithstanding any such appointment as aforesaid no widow of a Baronet shall become entitled to the sum so appointed if she shall also become entitled to the income of the one-eighth part of the Trust Funds on the failure of the male issue of the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David as provided in section 3.

Limitation to amount of jointure.

6. PROVIDED ALWAYS that the said interest, dividends and annual income of the Trust Funds shall not at one and the same time be subject to the payment of more than the yearly sum of Rupees thirty thousand for or in respect of any jointure or jointures which shall be made in pursuance of the power hereinbefore contained, so that if by virtue of or under the same power the said interest, dividends and annual income would, in case this present provision had not been inserted, be charged at any one time with a greater yearly sum for jointures in the whole than the yearly sum of Rupees thirty thousand the yearly sum which shall occasion such excess or such part thereof as shall occasion the same shall during the time of such excess abate and not be payable

Limitation of transfer to life of transferor.

7. Neither the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David nor any of the heirs male of his body in whose favour (subject to the two last preceding sections) the trusts are hereinbefore declared of the said interest, dividends and annual income of the Trust Funds, shall transfer, dispose of, charge or encumber the Trust Funds or any part thereof or the interest, dividends and annual income thereof or any part thereof for any greater or larger estate interest or time, than during his natural life, nor shall any such person as aforesaid either alone or jointly with any other or others of them or with any other person or persons whomsoever have any power to discontinue or bar any estate or interest hereby or herein created or declared in trust or for the benefit of any person or persons for whose benefit trusts are declared by this Act of the said interests, dividends and annual income of the Trust Funds or to prevent any such person or persons from succeeding to, holding or enjoying, receiving or taking, the same according to the true intent of the provisions hereinbefore contained nor shall the same or any of them be held by any Court of Law or Equity to have vested in any such person as aforesaid for any greater interest or estate than during his life and every attempt to make any assignment or assurance contrary to the intention of this Act shall be and is hereby declared and enacted to be void.

Additions of stocks, funds or securities to settled property.

8. If at any time or times hereafter the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David or any other person or persons shall be desirous of augmenting the funds and securities for the time being subject to the trusts of this Act and for that purpose and with that intent shall, at his or her own expense, transfer and deliver to the Corporation any stocks, funds or securities of the nature authorized by section 3 then and as often as the same shall happen the said Corporation shall accept such stocks, funds and securities, and the same shall thenceforth be held by the Corporation upon the same trusts and for the same purposes as are declared by this Act with regard to the Trust Funds referred to in section 3 or upon such of them as shall then be subsisting and capable of taking effect PROVIDED ALWAYS that the total amount of the promissory notes, bonds, stocks, funds, and securities for the time being subject to the trusts of this Act shall at no time exceed Rupees ninety lacs.

Reimbursement of expenses of Corporation.

9. It shall be lawful for the Corporation out of the money which shall come to their hands by virtue of the trust and provisions of this Act to retain and reimburse themselves all costs, damages and expenses which they shall or may sustain, expend or disburse in or about the execution of the aforesaid powers, trusts and provisions or in relation thereto.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of the Bill is to settle the endowment of the Baronetcy conferred on Sir Sassoon Jacob David. It has been framed generally on the lines of Act VI of 1898 and has been settled in concert with Sir Sassoon David and the Government of Bombay.

The property to be settled consists of guaranteed securities, and the Bill takes power to enable the holder of the title to increase the income accruing therefrom by the addition, from time to time, of further securities, subject to a limit.

SYED ALI IMAM.

Dated the 15th December, 1914.

W. H VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th January, 1915 :—

No. 2 OF 1915.

A Bill for repealing Act No. XX of 1860 entitled "An Act for settling Promissory Notes of the Government of India, producing an annual income of one lakh of rupees and a Mansion House and hereditaments called Mazagon Castle, in the Island of Bombay, late the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet deceased, so as to accompany and support the title and dignity of a Baronet, lately conferred on him and the heirs male of his body, by Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and for other purposes connected therewith," and for resettling the said Promissory Notes, Mansion House and hereditaments and for other purposes connected therewith.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, dated at Westminster on or about the 6th day of August, in the 21st year of Her said late Majesty's reign, and by Warrant under Her said late Majesty's sign-manual, Her said late Majesty made known that she, of her special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion had erected, appointed and created Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, then of Bombay, Knight, but then deceased (a man eminent for family inheritance, estate and integrity of manner), to and into the dignity, state, and degree of a Baronet, and him, the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy for Her said late Majesty, her heirs, and successors, she did erect, appoint, constitute and create a Baronet, by the said Letters Patent, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and to be begotten for ever :

AND WHEREAS in fulfilment of an engagement in that behalf made with Her said late Majesty's Government, during the lifetime of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, deceased, the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was desirous of settling in perpetuity such property on himself and the heirs male of his body who might succeed to the said Baronetcy, as should be adequate to support the dignity of the title conferred on him and them as aforesaid :

AND WHEREAS the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was seized of a Mansion House and hereditaments situate in the Island of Bombay called Mazagon Castle, and had an absolute estate of inheritance therein, and was desirous, in fulfilment of the aforesaid engagement, of settling Promissory Notes of the Government of India, producing an annual income of one lakh of rupees and the said Mansion House and hereditaments, to the uses upon the Trusts, and for the purposes in the said Act No. XX of 1860 limited and declared, concerning the same respectively :

AND WHEREAS the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was also desirous that the heirs male of his body, to whom the said title and dignity of Baronet should descend, should take and bear the names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," in lieu of any other name or names whatever which they respectively might bear at the time of such descent on them respectively ; and he was also desirous that the

Revenue Commissioner for the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, the Accountant-General, and the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay, for the time being should be Trustees for the aforesaid Promissory Notes, and be likewise the Trustees for carrying into execution the general purposes and powers of the said Act No. XX of 1860, with relation to the same securities, and also with relation to the same Mansion House and hereditaments:

AND WHEREAS the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy departed this life on the 14th day of April 1859, before the aforesaid engagement with Her said late Majesty's Government was carried out on his part, and by his Will, dated the 9th day of April 1853 duly signed and executed by him, gave and devised the residue of his estate, houses, lands, securities, moneys and effects, to and amongst his sons Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, and Sorabjee Jamsetjee and appointed his wife Avaboye and his said three sons, the executrix and executors of his said Will; and the said Will was duly proved by the said Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, and Sorabjee Jamsetjee, alone:

AND WHEREAS on the death of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the said title or dignity of Baronet, created by Her Majesty's said Letters Patent, devolved on and became and was at the date of the passing of the said Act No. XX of 1860 vested in the said Cursetjee Jamsetjee, as the eldest son and heir male of the body of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, deceased:

AND WHEREAS the said Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the Second Baronet, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, and Sorabjee Jamsetjee, as the sons, residuary legatees, and Executors of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, first Baronet, deceased, and the said Avaboye, being then the Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy, as Executrix of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, first Baronet, deceased, in fulfilment of the engagement so as aforesaid entered into by the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, first Baronet, deceased, with Her said late Majesty's Government, were desirous of settling the said Government Promissory Notes, and the said Mansion House and hereditaments so as aforesaid agreed to be settled by the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, first Baronet, deceased, for the purpose of supporting the dignity of the said Baronetcy, to the uses upon the Trusts, and for the purposes in the said Act No. XX of 1860 limited and declared concerning the same respectively:

AND WHEREAS the said Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy was desirous that the said Mansion House and hereditaments called Mazagon Castle, with their rights, members and appurtenances should be released, exonerated, and discharged from her right, or title (if any) to dower or thirds, and every other right, interest, or estate whatsoever which she, the said Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy, might have or claim to have in the said premises under any custom or law of the Parsees, or otherwise howsoever:

AND WHEREAS in order to give effect to the aforesaid purposes the said Act No. XX of 1860 was passed, and by the said Act it was *inter alia* enacted that the Revenue Commissioner for the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, the Accountant-General, and the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay, should for the purposes of the said Act, be a Corporation; and that such Revenue Commissioner, Accountant-General, and Sub-Treasurer, should be, and they were thereby constituted, as such Corporation, the Trustees for executing the powers and purposes of the said Act; and that all the powers by the said Act vested in such Revenue Commissioner, Accountant-General, and Sub-Treasurer, as Trustees for the purposes of the said Act, should be exercised by the persons for the time being acting as such Revenue Commissioner, Accountant-General, and Sub-Treasurer; and that immediately from and after the passing of the said Act, Promissory Notes of the Government of India, producing an annual income of not less than one lakh of rupees should be transferred into the name of the said Corporation, who should hold the same upon the trusts and for the purposes in the said Act expressed concerning the same (that was to say); upon the trusts in the said Act declared and set forth: And it was also enacted that the said Mansion House and other hereditaments called Mazagon Castle, situate in the Island of Bombay, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, of which the said first Baronet was seized to him and his heirs, should by force of the said Act from and immediately after the passing thereof, stand limited to the uses in the said Act set forth:

AND WHEREAS Promissory Notes of the Government of India producing at that time an annual income of not less than one lakh of rupees, were after the passing of the said Act transferred into the name of the said Corporation; and the nominal amount of the Promissory Notes of the Government of India now held by the said Corporation is rupees twenty-two lakhs, fifty-four thousand and four hundred:

AND WHEREAS the persons now constituting the said Corporation under or by virtue of the said Act are the Commissioner for the time being for the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, the Accountant-General of Bombay, and the Collector of Bombay:

AND WHEREAS under the said Act XX of 1860 power was granted to the said Corporation to invest the Government Promissory Notes so to be transferred into the name of the said Corporation as aforesaid if the same should be discharged by the Government of India in or on any stocks, funds or securities of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or of the Government of India and in like manner as often as the same should become necessary to alter, vary, and change such stocks, funds, and securities for others of the same or a like nature:

AND WHEREAS Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the fifth and present Baronet, has represented to the Governor General in Council that it is desirable not only in his own interest, but also in the interest of those who may succeed him, in the Baronetcy, that more extensive powers of investment should be granted to the said Corporation:

AND WHEREAS more extensive powers of investment have been allowed to Trustees of Settlements which are governed by the Indian Trusts Act, II of 1882:

AND WHEREAS it appears that certain of the powers last aforesaid may safely be granted to the said Corporation with a view to a higher

rate of interest being obtained from the investment of the funds for the time being subject to the Trusts of a Settlement effected by this Act:

AND WHEREAS at the date when the said Act No. XX of 1860 was passed the locality in which the said Mansion House and hereditaments are situate was one of the principal residential localities of Bombay, and was healthy, but it has now ceased to be a healthy locality and the upper classes of the inhabitants of Bombay have ceased to reside there:

AND WHEREAS the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has represented to the Governor General in Council that he has been advised by his medical adviser and by Sanitary Authorities whom he has consulted that it is necessary for him to change his place of residence and to live in a more healthy part of the Island of Bombay, and has also represented that, by reason of the present unhealthiness of the locality, future and succeeding Baronets, who may succeed to the said title of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, will be unable to live in the said Mansion House, or on the said hereditaments, and therefore that it is both desirable and necessary for him to purchase a new residence in a healthy locality in the Island of Bombay, and that, to enable him to do this, it is necessary that power should be conferred to sell the said Mansion House and hereditaments and also to sell a portion of the said securities and to purchase a new residence out of the proceeds of the sale thereof:

AND WHEREAS the said Corporation, being the Trustees for the time being for executing the powers and purposes of the said Act XX of 1860, have agreed to the above proposals being carried into effect:

AND WHEREAS all the possible Beneficiaries of the Trust under the said Act now living have agreed to the above proposals, with the exception of those relating to the sale of the said Mansion House and hereditaments:

AND WHEREAS all the possible Beneficiaries of the Trust under the said Act, with the exception of two possible Beneficiaries, have agreed to the said proposals relating to the sale of the said Mansion House:

AND WHEREAS the objections advanced by and on behalf of the said two possible Beneficiaries have been duly considered by the Governor General in Council and have been over-ruled:

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to confer the said powers, and, for that purpose and for other divers good reasons, it is expedient to repeal the said Act XX of 1860, and to substitute the following Act in lieu thereof:

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called "The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronetcy Act, 191 "; and

Commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Act XX of 1860.

2. The said Act No. XX of 1860 is hereby repealed, and the said Promissory Notes of the Government of India, of the nominal value of rupees twenty-two lakhs, fifty-four thousand and four hundred, shall henceforth cease to be vested in the Corporation created and constituted by the said Act No. XX of 1860, and the Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, situate in the Island of Bombay, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, of which the said First Baronet was seized to him and his heirs, shall, by force of this Act, from and immediately after the passing of this Act, either as to the whole or, as the case may be, as to such parts thereof as shall not have been sold, transferred, and conveyed under the powers conferred by section 10, stand limited, until such time as the same shall have been sold, transferred, and conveyed under the powers conferred by the said section 10, to the uses following (that is to say): to the use of the present, that is to say, the Fifth Baronet, for and during the term of his natural life, and from and immediately after his decease, to the use of the heirs male of the body of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, who may succeed to the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid, but as to each one of the said heirs male to the use of such heir male during the term of his natural life only, and, upon failure and default of heirs male of the body of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, to whom the said title and dignity of Baronet may descend as aforesaid to the use of the heirs, and assigns for ever of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Second Baronet, which ultimate remainder or reversion it shall be lawful for the heirs and assigns of the said Second Baronet, at any time or times during the continuance of the said title and dignity of Baronet, and until there shall be such a failure of heirs male of the body of the said First Baronet as aforesaid, to grant, convey, devise, and dispose of by deed or will, or by any other assurance or assurances by which such an estate in remainder or reversion is capable by law of being conveyed or disposed of.

The Commissioner for the Northern Division, the Accountant-General, and the Collector of Bombay to be a Corporation for execution of the Trusts of this Act.

3. The Commissioner for the time being for the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, the Accountant-General for the time being of Bombay, and the Collector for the time being of Bombay, and the holders for the time being of those offices respectively, and likewise the holder or holders for the time being of any one or more office or offices which may hereafter be substituted by the Governor in Council of Bombay for any one or more of the first mentioned offices, shall be, and they are hereby, created a Corporation with perpetual succession and a Common Seal under the style and title of "Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet's Trustees" and the said Corporation so hereby created (hereinafter styled "the Corporation") are hereby constituted, as such Corporation, the Trustees for executing the powers and purposes of this Act.

Present Baronet to continue to bear, and all future Baronets to take, names of First Baronet.

4. The present Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth Baronet, shall continue to be called by the name of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," and all other the heirs male of the body of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, to whom the said title and dignity shall descend,

pursuant to the limitation of the Letters Patent whereby the said dignity was granted, shall take upon themselves respectively the name of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," in lieu and in the place of any other name or names whatsoever; and the present Baronet, and all such other heirs male of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, severally and successively shall be called by the name of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," and by that name shall name, style, and write themselves, respectively, upon all occasions whatsoever.

Government Promissory Notes of a certain nominal value vested in Trustees.

5. Immediately from and after the passing of this Act, the said Promissory Notes of the Government of India, of the nominal value of rupees twenty-two lakhs, fifty-four thousand and four hundred, shall vest in the Corporation who shall hold the same upon the trusts, and for the purposes, and with the powers, hereinafter expressed of and concerning the same, that is to say:

On trust to re-invest if paid off;

(*a*) Upon trust, if the same or any part thereof should be discharged by the Government of India, to invest the sum or sums paid by the Government of India, in discharge of the same or any part thereof, in or upon any stocks, funds, or securities in which they are by the provisions of this Act hereinafter authorised to invest the same, and in like manner, as often as the same shall become necessary, to alter, vary and change such stocks, funds, and securities for others of the same or a like nature;

and to pay income to present Baronet for his life;

(*b*) and upon further trust, from time to time, to pay and apply the dividends, interest, and annual income of the said stocks, funds, and securities unto and for the benefit of the present Baronet, that is to say, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth Baronet, during his natural life;

and after death of present Baronet to pay income to Baronet for time being;

(*c*) and upon further trust, from and immediately after the decease of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth Baronet, to pay and apply the said dividends, interest, and annual income unto and for the benefit of the person who, as heir male of the body of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, shall, for the time being, have succeeded to and be in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid, notwithstanding any rule of Law or Equity to the contrary;

with ultimate trust for Second Baronet, his executors, administrators and assigns.

(*d*) and upon further trust, upon failure and in default of heirs male of the body of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, to whom the said title and dignity of Baronet may descend, to hold the *corpus* and also the income of the said Government Promissory Notes, stocks, funds, and securities for the heirs and assigns for ever of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Second Baronet, which ultimate remainder or reversion it shall be lawful for the heirs and assigns of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Second Baronet, at any time or times during the continuance of the said title and dignity of Baronet, and until there shall be a failure of heirs male of the body of the said first Baronet as aforesaid, to assign, transfer, bequeath and dispose of by Deed or Will or other assurance or assurances.

Powers of investment.

6. The Corporation shall have power to invest the funds, which are subject to the trusts of the Settlement effected by this Act, on the following securities and on no others:— [*Cf.* Indian Trusts Act, 1882, s. 20.]

(*a*) in Promissory Notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

(*b*) in bonds, debentures or annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament, or by an Act of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, on the Revenues of India;

(*c*) in stock or debentures of or shares in Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(*d*) in debentures or other securities for moneys issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a Legislature established in British India, or debentures issued by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, or debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, or debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, or other law for the time being in force, or debentures issued by the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, or the Rangoon Port Act, 1905; [Bom. Act IV of 1898] [Bom. Act VI of 1879] [Act IX of 1914.] [Act IX of 1914.] [Bur. Act IV of 1905.]

(*e*) on any other security expressly authorised by any rule which the High Court of Judicature at Bombay may, from time to time, prescribe as an investment for trust property consisting of money.

Prohibition against varying investments without consent of person entitled to income.

7. The Corporation shall not vary any investment of the funds, subject to the Settlement effected by this Act, without the consent in writing of the person for the time being entitled to the income of the said Funds.

8. The person for the time being entitled to, and in the enjoyment of, the title of Baronet

conferred by the said Letters Patent shall have power with the written approval of the Corporation—

(*a*) To purchase land in any part of the Island of Bombay for the purpose of erecting thereon a Mansion House and all necessary or suitable accessory buildings, and to erect thereon such Mansion House and accessory buildings;

Power to Baronet for the time being to purchase land to erect a Mansion House thereon.

(*b*) To purchase land in any part of the Island of Bombay with a dwelling house standing thereon and either to pull down the said dwelling house and any other building which may be upon the land and to erect upon the said land in lieu thereof a Mansion House, with all necessary or suitable accessory buildings or to enlarge, alter, or add to the building or buildings which may be upon the land, when purchased, so as to convert the same into a Mansion House with all necessary or suitable accessory buildings.

and to purchase land with a house thereon, and to pull the house down, and erect another, or to enlarge, alter or add to house thereon.

9. The Corporation shall have power to sell a sufficient portion of the securities upon which the funds, which are subject to the Settlement effected by this Act, shall for the time being be invested to produce the sum which shall be required for the purpose of paying for any land which may be purchased by the person for the time being entitled to, and in the enjoyment of, the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent under the powers conferred by section 8 and for erecting thereon a Mansion House, with the necessary or suitable accessory buildings, or for paying for the purchase of any land with a house or other building standing thereon which may be purchased under the powers conferred as aforesaid, and for pulling down the said buildings, and erecting a Mansion House, with the necessary or suitable accessory buildings, in lieu thereof or for altering and adding to such buildings for the purpose of converting the same into a Mansion House, with the necessary or suitable accessory buildings, as the case may be:

Power to Trustees to sell securities to produce funds to pay for land, etc.

Provided that the total sum raised by the Corporation under the powers conferred upon them by this section for the sale of the said securities above mentioned shall not exceed two lakhs and twenty-five thousand rupees.

Proviso that total sum raised shall not exceed Rs. 2,25,000.

10. The person for the time being entitled to, and in the enjoyment of, the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent shall have power, with the written consent and approval of the Corporation, to sell, transfer, and convey freed and discharged from all uses and trusts created by this Act the said Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, situate in the Island of Bombay, with their rights, members and appurtenances, and either in one parcel or in several parcels, and either at one time or from time to time, upon condition that the proceeds of sale thereof shall be paid by the purchaser thereof direct to the Corporation.

Power to Baronet for the time being to sell Mazagon Castle.

11. The person for the time being entitled to, and in the enjoyment of, the title of Baronet, conferred by the said Letters Patent may, from time to time, request the Corporation, in writing, to pay, out of the proceeds of sale of the said Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, if and when sold, the purchase money of any land which may be purchased by the person for the time being entitled to, and in the enjoyment of, the said title of Baronet, under the powers conferred by section 8, and all costs, charges, and expenses of, and incidental to the purchase, and acquisition, of the same, and of the conveyance, and assurance of the same to the Corporation, and also to pay all costs and expenses of, and incidental to the erection thereon of a Mansion House, with the necessary or suitable accessory buildings, and to pay the purchase money of any land, with a house, or other building, standing thereon, which may be purchased by the person for the time being entitled to, and in the enjoyment of the said title of Baronet, under the powers conferred by this Act, and all costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the purchase, and acquisition of the same, and of the conveyance, and assurance of the same to the Corporation, and also to pay all costs, and expenses of, and incidental to the pulling down of the said buildings, or any of them and of erecting a Mansion House, with the necessary or suitable accessory buildings, in lieu thereof, or of altering, and adding to, such buildings for the purpose of converting the same into a Mansion House, with the necessary or suitable accessory buildings, as the case may be, and, the Corporation shall, upon such request being made as aforesaid, make such payments out of the proceeds of sale of the said Mansion House and other hereditaments called Mazagon Castle:

Power to trustees to apply proceeds of sale of Magazon Castle, not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 in paying for land purchased and for erecting Mansion House thereon, etc.

Provided that the total sum expended by the Corporation, under the powers conferred by this section, out of the proceeds of sale of the said Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, shall not exceed the sum of two lakhs and seventy-five thousand rupees.

12. All lands and buildings which may be purchased by the person for the time being entitled to, and in the enjoyment of, the title of Baronet under the said Letters Patent under the powers conferred by section 8, with their rights, members, and appurtenances shall be conveyed to the Corporation, and the Corporation shall hold the same, and also all buildings which may be erected thereon under the powers conferred by section 8, upon trust for Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth Baronet, for and during the term of his natural life, and from and immediately after his decease, upon trust for the heirs male of the body of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, who may succeed to the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent but as to each one of the said heirs male upon

Settlement of Mansion House, etc., in support of Baronetcy.

trust for such heir male during the term of his natural life only, and, upon failure and default of heirs male of the body of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, to whom the said title and dignity of Baronet may descend as aforesaid, upon trust for the heirs and assigns of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Second Baronet, which ultimate remainder or reversion it shall be lawful for the heirs and assigns of the said Second Baronet at any time or times during the continuance of the said title and dignity of Baronet, and until there shall be such a failure of heirs male of the body of the said First Baronet to grant, convey, devise and dispose of by deed or will, or by any other assurance or assurances by which such an estate in remainder or reversion is capable by law of being conveyed or disposed of.

Saving of rights of persons interested in reversion or remainder in Mazagon Castle on sale thereof.

13. Any person or persons who shall have lawfully derived from the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Second Baronet, any interest in remainder or reversion in the said Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, contingent upon such failure and default of heirs male of the body of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, shall upon such failure and default of heirs male of the body of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, in the event of the said Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, having been sold in pursuance of the power in that behalf conferred by section 10 be deemed to have a corresponding interest in the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of the Settlement effected by this Act to the extent of the amount of the proceeds of sale of the said Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, paid to the said Corporation in pursuance of section 10.

Declaration of Trusts as to surplus proceeds of sale of Mazagon Castle over and above the sum of Rs. 2,75,000.

14. The Corporation shall hold so much, if any, of the proceeds of sale of the said Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, if and when sold, as shall exceed the sum of two lakhs and seventy-five thousand rupees, upon trust, to invest the same upon some one or more of the investments authorised by section 6, and shall hold the said investments upon the same trusts, and for the same ends, intents, and purposes, and with the same powers, as are, by this Act, declared of and concerning the funds which are subject to the Settlement effected by this Act.

Power to Trustees to invest the surplus annual interest and income of the Trust Fund and premises during the minority of any Baronet, etc.

15. The Corporation during the minority of any person for the time being entitled to and in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet under the limitations of the said Letters Patent, shall pay and apply for and towards the maintenance, education, and benefit of such Baronet, in each and every year during his minority so much only of the annual interest, dividends and income of the said Trust Funds and premises as the Corporation shall, in their discretion, think proper; and shall, from time to time, invest the residue of the said annual dividends, interest and income of the said Trust Funds and premises in and upon some one or more of the investments authorised by this Act for the investment of the said Trust Funds; and shall, upon such Baronet attaining his majority, pay over, transfer, and assign to him, or as he shall direct, and for his own absolute benefit, the said investments and all accumulations thereof.

Provision in case of refusal or discontinuance of names of First Baronet.

16. Provided always, that in case any person who, for the time being shall be the heir male of the body of the said First Baronet to whom the said title of Baronet shall have descended, shall for the space of one whole year after he shall, by virtue of this Act, become entitled to the dividends, interest, and income of the said stocks, funds, and securities or to the possession or receipts of the rents and profits of the said hereditaments; or, being then under age, shall for the space of one whole year after he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, refuse or neglect to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy" as hereinbefore enacted; or in case any such person having so used those names, shall, for the space of six calendar months consecutively during his natural life, discontinue so to use such names, then, in any or either of the said cases, the estate or interest of the person who shall so refuse or neglect to use, or, having used, shall so discontinue to use, the said names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy" shall, during the remainder of his respective natural life, be suspended; and that during any and every such suspension, the dividends, interest, and income of the said stocks, funds and securities, and the possession and actual occupation, and also the rents and profits of the said hereditaments, shall devolve and belong to the person who as heir male of the body of the First Baronet, would have succeeded to and been in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent, in case the persons so refusing or neglecting to use, or discontinuing to use, the said names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy" had departed this life; but if there should be no such heir male, then to the person or persons who would be entitled to the same in case there had then been a total failure of issue male of the First Baronet entitled to the said dignity of Baronet.

Baronet in possession may jointure.

17. It shall be lawful for Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth Baronet, and for any person upon whom the said title of Baronet shall, from time to time, descend, when in the actual enjoyment of the said title, and who shall not refuse, neglect, or discontinue to use, for the respective periods hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, the said names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy" as hereinbefore enacted, either before or after his marriage with any woman or women by any deed or deeds, writing or writings, with or without power of revocation, to be by him sealed and delivered in the presence of two or more credible witnesses (but subject and without prejudice to any annuity or annuities, if any, which shall be then subsisting and payable by virtue of any appointment made under and in pursuance of this present power), to limit and appoint unto any woman or women whom he shall marry, for her or their life or lives, and for her or their jointure or jointures, in bar of dower or other legal or customary rights, any annuity or yearly sum not exceeding the sum of rupees ten thousand, clear of

all taxes, charges, and deductions whatsoever, to commence and take effect immediately after the decease of the person limiting or appointing the same, and to be issuing and payable out of the dividends, interest, and annual income, of the said stocks, funds, and securities, and to be paid and payable by equal half-yearly payments on the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December; the first of the said half-yearly payment to be made on the half-yearly day which shall first happen after the decease of the person who shall have appointed such annuity or yearly sum, provided always, that in case any person on whom such title shall descend, shall have refused or neglected to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy" or shall discontinue to use such names for six calendar months consecutively during his natural life, every such limitation and appointment, either previously or afterwards made by him, shall be and become inoperative and invalid; and no such annuity thereby created or appointed shall take effect or be payable or chargeable on the said stocks, funds, and securities, notwithstanding any such limitation or appointment.

Limit of aggregate of jointure payable contemporaneously.

18. Provided always, that the said dividends, interest and annual income of the said stocks, funds, and securities shall not at one and the same time, be subject to the payment of more than the yearly sum of rupees twenty thousand for or in respect of any jointure or jointures which shall be made in pursuance of the power hereinbefore contained, so that, if by virtue of or under the same power, the said dividends, interest and annual income would, in case this present provision had not been inserted, be charged at any one time with a greater yearly sum for jointures in the whole than the yearly sum of rupees twenty thousand, the yearly sum which shall occasion such excess, or such part thereof as shall occasion the same, shall, during the time of such excess, abate and not be payable.

Mansion House and hereditaments not to be subject to jointure.

19. The said Mansion House and hereditaments called Mazagon Castle, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, and any lands, houses, buildings and tenements which may be purchased or erected under the powers conferred by section 8, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, shall not be subject to dower of any Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy, or of the present or any future wife of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth Baronet, or of any wife of any of the persons who may successively be entitled to the Baronetcy under the aforesaid limitations, or to any other right, interest, or estate whatsoever which any Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy or any such wife or wives as aforesaid may or might have or claim to have in the said Mansion House, lands, buildings and hereditaments, under any custom or law of the Parsees, or otherwise howsoever.

Alienation prohibited during the Baronetcy.

20. So long as the said title and dignity of Baronet shall endure, and until there shall be a failure of the heirs male of the body of the First Baronet to whom the said title and dignity of Baronet might descend, pursuant to the limitations of the said Letters Patent neither Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth Baronet, nor any of the heirs male of the body of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet, in whose favour trusts are hereinbefore declared of the dividends, and annual income of the said stocks, funds, and securities, or to whom the said Mansion House and hereditaments called Mazagon Castle and any lands, buildings or other hereditaments, which may be purchased or erected under the powers conferred by section 8 shall stand limited under this Act, shall transfer, dispose of, alien, convey, charge, or encumber the said stocks, funds and securities, or any part thereof, or the dividends, interest, and annual income thereof, or of any part thereof, or the said Mansion House or hereditaments, or any lands, buildings or other hereditaments, which may be purchased or erected under the power conferred by section 8 or any part thereof, for any greater or larger estate, interest or time, than during his natural life, and for such portion thereof only as he shall continue to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," nor shall have any power to discontinue or bar the estate of any person or persons for whose benefit trusts are declared by this Act of the dividends, interest, and annual income of the said stocks, funds, and securities or to or upon whom the said Mansion House and hereditaments, and any lands, buildings and other hereditaments, which may be purchased or erected under the powers conferred by section 8, and the rents and profits thereof are, by this Act, limited to come or devolve in any manner whatsoever, either by default or otherwise, or to prevent any such person or persons from succeeding to, holding, or enjoying, receiving or taking, the same premises, according to the true intent of the provisions hereinbefore contained; nor shall the same premises, or any of them, be held, by any Court of Law or Equity, to have vested in any such person as aforesaid for any greater estate or interest than during his life, and only during such portion thereof as he shall continue to use the names of "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," and every attempt to make any conveyance, assignment, or assurance contrary to the intention of this Act shall be, and is hereby declared and enacted to be, void.

Power to augment the funds and securities subject to the settlement provided that total amount of funds subject to the settlement shall not exceed fifty lakhs.

21. If at any time or times hereafter the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fifth Baronet, or any other person or persons shall be desirous of augmenting the funds and securities for the time being subject to the trusts of this Act, and for that purpose and with that intent shall at his or her own expense transfer and deliver to the Corporation any stocks, funds, or securities of the kinds specified in section 6, then and as often as the same shall happen the Corporation may, with the previous consent of the Governor of Bombay in Council, accept such stocks, funds and securities, and the same shall thenceforth be held by the Corporation upon the same trusts as those which are declared by this Act of and concerning the trust funds which are the subject of the Settlement effected by this Act, or upon such of them as shall be then subsisting and capable of taking effect:

Provided that the total amount of the *corpus* of the trust funds which shall be subject to the trusts of the Settlement effected by this Act shall at no time exceed fifty lakhs of rupees.

22. The person for the time being entitled to and in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet shall, at his own expense, insure the said Mansion House and other hereditaments, called Mazagon Castle, and all buildings and offices accessory thereto, until such time as the same may be sold and the proceeds of sale thereof paid to the Corporation, in the name of the Corporation against loss or damage by fire, in such sum as the Corporation may deem adequate, and shall also, at his own expense, insure all houses and other buildings, which may be purchased or erected under the powers conferred by section 8, from the time when the same shall be conveyed to and become vested in the Corporation, against loss or damage by fire, in such sum as the Corporation may deem adequate, and in case any such person shall at any time neglect or refuse to insure the same in such amount or amounts, it shall be lawful for the Corporation to insure the same and to apply any portion of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of the Settlement effected by this Act to that propose, and in case the hereditaments and premises so insured or any part thereof shall be destroyed or damaged by fire, the moneys received in respect of such insurance shall either be laid out under the directions of the Corporation in rebuilding or reinstating the hereditaments and premises so destroyed or damaged by fire, or, upon the application of the person for the time being entitled to and in the enjoyment of the said dignity of Baronet, and with the consent of the Governor of Bombay in Council to be notified by a resolution of the Government of Bombay, may be laid out in the purchase of other hereditaments in the Island of Bombay suitable for the support of the dignity of the said Baronetcy and, in such last mentioned case, the hereditaments so purchased shall be conveyed to and vested in the Corporation, and the Corporation shall hold the same upon the same trusts and for the same ends, intents, and purposes, and with the same powers, as are declared and conferred by this Act of and concerning the hereditaments and premises which shall have been so destroyed or damaged by fire as aforesaid or such of them as shall then be subsisting and capable of taking effect; and until such insurance moneys shall have been so laid out as aforesaid, the Corporation may invest the same or any part thereof in any of the securities specified in section 6.

Provision as to Insurance of Mazagon Castle, and other house or buildings purchased in lieu thereof.

23. The person for the time being entitled to and in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent shall, at his own expense, keep in good repair, order, and condition, the said Mansion House and other hereditaments called Mazagon Castle and all offices and outbuildings acc..., thereto, and likewise all houses and other buildings which may be purchased or erected under the powers conferred by section 8, and all alterations and additions thereto, and all offices, outhouses and other buildings accessory thereto, and, in case any person shall at any time neglect or refuse to keep the same or any part thereof in such good order and condition, it shall be lawful for the Corporation to cause the same to be kept in good order and condition, and to defray the expenses incidental thereto, out of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of the Settlement effected by this Act.

Directions for keeping Mazagon Castle, and other house or buildings purchased in lieu thereof, in repair.

24. The Corporation shall have power at any time, with the consent of the person entitled to and in the enjoyment of the title of Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent, and of the Governor of Bombay in Council to be notified by a resolution of the Government of Bombay, to sell or exchange for other lands or hereditaments in the Island of Bombay any lands or hereditaments which are subject to the trusts of the Settlement effected by this Act or any part thereof, and upon any such exchange to give or receive any money for equality of exchange:

Power to Trustees to sell lands subject to settlement.

Provided that the Corporation shall not sell the Mansion House, if any, or the buildings accessory thereto, which may be purchased, or erected, under the powers conferred by this Act, without having first consulted all persons who may be interested in the said Mansion House, either by way of reversion, or otherwise, and who may have attained their respective ages of majority:

Provided further that the foregoing proviso shall apply to the said Mansion House, and the buildings accessory thereto, only, and shall not apply to any lands, hereditaments, or premises, other than the land upon which the said Mansion House and the buildings accessory thereto, may stand, or be erected, which may be purchased under the powers conferred by this Act.

25. Any sale which may be effected under the powers conferred by section 24 may be made either by public auction or private contract, and the Corporation may make any stipulations as to title, or evidence, or commencement of title, or otherwise, in any conditions of sale or contract for sale or exchange, of the said hereditaments or any part thereof, and may buy in, or rescind, or vary any contract for sale or exchange, and re-sell, or re-exchange, without being responsible for any loss occasioned thereby.

Directions as to how sale may be made.

26. The Corporation shall, with all convenient speed, invest all moneys which may be received by them upon any sale or exchange which shall be effected by them under the powers conferred by section 24, either in the purchase of any one or more of the securities specified in section 6 or in the purchase of other lands and hereditaments in the Island of Bombay suitable for the support of the dignity of the said title; provided that every such purchase of lands or hereditaments be made with the consent in writing of the person for the time being entitled to and in the enjoyment of the said title conferred by the said Letters Patent.

Direction as to investment of proceeds of sale of lands.

27. The Corporation shall hold all stocks, funds and securities which may be purchased by them in pursuance of the directions contained in section 26 upon the same trusts, and to the same ends, intents, and purposes, and with the same powers, as are by this Act declared of and concerning the trust funds of the Settlement effected by this Act, and shall hold all lands and hereditaments which may be purchased

Declaration of Trusts as to investments of proceeds of sale of lands.

by them in pursuance of the directions contained in section 26 upon the same trusts, and to the same ends, intents, and purposes, and with the same powers, as are declared by this Act of and concerning all lands and hereditaments which may be purchased under the powers conferred by section 8.

Indemnity of Trustees.

28. The Trustees for the time being acting in the execution of the Trusts and powers hereby created and reposed in them respectively, and their successors respectively, shall be charged and chargeable for such moneys only as he and they respectively shall actually receive by virtue of the trusts, powers, and provisions of this Act, notwithstanding his, their, or any of their giving or signing, or joining in giving or signing any receipt or receipts, for the sake of conformity; and he and they respectively shall not be answerable or accountable for any banker or broker, agent, or other person with whom or in whose hands any part of the said trust moneys shall or may be deposited or lodged for safe custody, or otherwise in the execution of any of the trusts, powers, and provisions hereinbefore created or contained; and the Trustees for the time being acting in the execution of the trusts and powers hereby created, and reposed in them respectively, and their successors respectively, shall not be answerable or accountable for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security or securities, stocks, or funds, in or upon which the said trust moneys or any part thereof shall be placed out or invested, nor for any other misfortune, loss or damage, which may happen in the execution of the aforesaid trusts, powers, and provisions or in relation thereto; and it shall be lawful for him and them respectively, with or out of the money which shall come to his or their respective hands by virtue of the trusts and provisions of this Act, to retain and reimburse to himself and themselves respectively all costs, damages, and expenses which he and they respectively shall or may sustain, expend, or disburse in or about the execution of the aforesaid powers, trusts, and provisions, or in relation thereto.

General saving clause.

29. Saving always to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, His heirs and successors, and to all and every other person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, and his, her, and their respective heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, and every of them (other than and except the devisees, heirs and assigns of the said Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, First Baronet), all such estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever of, in, to, out of, or upon the said Mansion House and hereditaments called Mazagon Castle and any lands, buildings or other hereditaments, which may be purchased or erected under the powers conferred by section 8 or any part or parts thereof, as they, every, or any of them, had before the passing of this Act, and would, could, or might have had, held, or enjoyed in case this Act had not been passed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT is proposed by this Bill to repeal Act No. XX of 1860 and to re-enact it with certain modifications. The Bill has been drafted by the legal advisers of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in consultation with the Government of Bombay. The main objects are twofold :—

(*a*) to empower the Baronet for the time being to sell, with the approval of the Trustees, Mazagon Castle, and to purchase a new Mansion House in a more convenient and healthy locality in Bombay (clauses 10 and 8); and

(*b*) to confer on the Trustees, acting with the consent of the Baronet for the time being, more extensive powers of investing the endowment funds than are permissible under Act No. XX of 1860, on the lines of section 20 of the Indian Trust Act, 1882 (clauses 6 and 7).

The cost of purchasing a new Mansion House will be defrayed from the proceeds of the sale, partly of securities to the extent of R2,25,000 (proviso to clause 9) and partly of Mazagon Castle to the extent of R2,75,000 (proviso to clause 11), amounting in all to five lakhs of rupees. The surplus proceeds of the sale of Mazagon Castle will be invested and held on the same trusts as the endowment funds (clause 14).

SYED ALI IMAM.

The 17th December, 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3.} DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight rupees if sent by post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

No. 132.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 13th January 1915.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending the arrival in India of certain passengers by the steamship *Komagata Maru*.

On the 29th September 1914, 321 passengers, the great majority of whom were Sikhs, landed at Budge Budge near Calcutta on return from an abortive attempt to enter Canada *viâ* Vancouver. In consequence of information in the possession of Government, they were met on arrival by representatives of the Bengal and Punjab Governments, who attempted to persuade them to proceed by special train to the Punjab in accordance with orders issued under the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914. In the case of 62 persons these efforts were successful, but the remaining passengers refused to comply with the orders, and in defiance of the authorities present proceeded to march by road in the direction of Calcutta. They were met *en route* by a force of police, and subsequently by military accompanied by Sir William Duke, then Member of the Provincial Executive Council. At his instance they returned to Budge Budge. While assembled near the railway station there, pending arrangements for their entrainment, a serious attack was made on the police in which firearms were used by the Sikhs. The police defended themselves using such revolvers as

they had, but were overpowered. The assistance of the troops was invoked to quell the riot which ensued, and they opened fire on the rioters who dispersed. In the result 2 Europeans (1 police officer and 1 railway official), 2 Punjab police officers, 2 Indian residents of Budge Budge and 20 Sikhs were killed, and 6 Europeans and 5 Punjab police officers, 1 villager, together with 22 Sikhs and 1 Muhammadan from among the ship's passengers were injured. In connection with this occurrence 211 persons were arrested, while 28* (including the leader, Gurdit Singh) escaped.

* Of these two have been arrested in the Punjab subsequent to the Committee's report

2. Upon receipt of news of this unfortunate occurrence the Governor-General in Council considered that the circumstances demanded a formal enquiry. He accordingly appointed a Committee of officials and non-officials drawn from Bengal and the Punjab, as the two provinces most closely concerned, composed of the gentlemen named in the margin. The report of that body has now been received, and is herewith published for general information.

Hon'ble Sir W. Vincent, Kt., I.C.S., President
Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijoy Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., of Burdwan.
Hon'ble Mr. Fagan, I.C.S. (Punjab).
Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I.
H. Walmsley, Esq., I.C.S. (Bengal).

3. The Government of India do not propose to attempt a summary or review of the conclusions arrived at. The whole report merits perusal, and the Governor-General in Council regards it as an eminently fair and judicial pronouncement, the findings in which he accepts as just and reasonable He wishes to convey an expression of his warm appreciation and cordial thanks to all the members of the Committee for the ability and industry which they have brought to bear on their task, and to the two non-official members, in particular, for the time they have bestowed on this public duty.

4. It is not expedient in this connection to enter into a discussion of the merits of the ill-starred voyage to Canada of the *Komagata Maru*. The main facts are already known to the public, and the examination of the larger issues involved is a separate matter. It will suffice to say that in dealing with these men on their return to India Government desired to treat them with sympathy and consideration, as many of them had been misled and deluded by their leaders, and had suffered various hardships in the course of their protracted voyage. Their violent attitude at Vancouver was condoned; the liberality of the Canadian Government supplied them freely with provisions for their return journey, while the Government of India assisted them generously from Kobe onwards. Undoubtedly there existed a minority imbued with revolutionary ideas and feelings of active hostility to the British Government, but the majority, though in a dangerous state of mind, were probably not actuated by similar motives. In the face of considerable provocation the officers deputed to meet the passengers exhausted the resources of persuasion in attempting to secure compliance with the orders of Government without resorting to force, but it is clear from the report that this attitude was misinterpreted. The report, indeed, discloses that the generosity and clemency of Government towards these emigrants were deliberately misrepresented by the ringleaders, whose ascendancy over their followers was greater than had been supposed. Consequently the well-meant efforts of the officials were of no avail. The passengers met conciliation by violence, necessitating forcible measures for its suppression, with the resulting loss of life which the Governor-General in Council greatly deplores. It is regrettable that the evil influence of a few led to the death of so many of their foolish and ignorant fellow passengers; it is still more regrettable that innocent passers-by and officers in the discharge of their duties should have been killed and injured.

5. It is not the intention of Government to institute prosecutions in respect of this occurrence. The men arrested have necessarily been detained pending enquiry, but 90 have already been permitted to return to their villages and 87 others will now be similarly treated. The individual cases of the rest demand further consideration (the classification attempted in paragraph 47 of the Committee's report is admittedly incomplete), and they will be dealt with as circumstances may require.

6. The report makes mention of certain incidents connected with the riot at Budge Budge which appear to demand further enquiry, and this will be

made, but the Government of India are anxious that the findings of the Committee should be made known as soon as possible, and the publication of their report is not, therefore, further delayed on this account.

ORDERED that a copy of the report and of the above resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the local Governments of Bengal and the Punjab with the request that they will reproduce the papers in the local Gazettes.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1893.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. WHEELER, C S.I., C.I.E.,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Simla, the 15th October 1914.

ETMENT. SIR,

gal.) WITH reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram of the 11th instant on the subject of the recent Budge Budge riot, I am directed to inform you that in view of the fact that considerations are involved concerning two local Governments, while an importance attaches to the incident which has more than provincial significance, the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Governor in Council, Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, have decided to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to be composed as follows:—

Chairman . THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM VINCENT, KT., I.C.S.

Members
MR. H. WALMSLEY, I.C.S.
THE HON'BLE SIR BIJOY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C S.I., K.C.I.E., I O.M., *Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan.*
THE HON'BLE MR. P. J. FAGAN, I C.S.
THE HON'BLE SARDAR DALJIT SINGH, C S I.

2. The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows:—

"To enquire into the circumstances connected with the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* to British Columbia, its return to British India, the riot at Budge Budge on the 29th September 1914, and the subsequent arrest of those concerned.

And to report to the Government of India thereon."

3. The Committee has been requested to assemble in Calcutta at once, where the address of the Chairman (Sir W. Vincent) will be the Bengal Club, and with the permission of the Governor in Council, I am to ask that arrangements may be made to bring before them such witnesses as in the opinion of the local Government it is desirable that they should examine, or as they may wish to cite. Also such documentary evidence as may be requisite for the purpose of the investigation. It is hoped that the enquiry will be completed as expeditiously as possible. The details can be best settled in personal consultation with Sir W. Vincent.

4. The Committee will probably require help in the matter of a room for meeting, stationery, and establishment, and the Government of India have no doubt that the Governor in Council will accord all the assistance necessary.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,

H. WHEELER.
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4465-A.

FROM

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM VINCENT, KT., I.C.S.,
CHAIRMAN, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE "KOMAGATA MARU" COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 3rd December 1914.

SIR,

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 1893, dated the 15th October 1914, we have the honour to submit the following report on the circumstances connected with the voyage of the steamship *Komagata Maru* to British Columbia, its return to British India, the riot at Budge Budge on the 29th September 1914 and the subsequent arrest of those concerned.

2. In order to obtain the evidence on which this report is based we have held meetings at Calcutta and Budge Budge and also at Jullunder in the Punjab, in which province a number of the witnesses examined reside. We have held 27 sittings and examined 201 witnesses. Many of these witnesses had been examined by responsible authorities prior to our investigation, and where this was the case we have admitted the statements so made in evidence before us, but before doing so, we have in each case, where such a course was possible, caused the statement previously made to be read over to the witness and given him an opportunity of correcting it or adding to it. We have also visited the steamship *Komagata Maru* and the scene of the actual occurrence near Budge Budge station and have scrutinized a number of documents which throw much light on the questions under examination.

3. In order to trace the history of the events which culminated in this riot it is desirable in the first place to ascertain the reasons which led to this unfortunate attempt on the part of the passengers of this steamship to evade the immigration law of Canada. This law so far as we have been able to ascertain it, is contained in the Canadian Immigration Act, 1910, as amended in 1911 and in certain Orders in Council issued under the provisions of that Act. Under sections 37 and 38 of the Act the Governor-General in Council of Canada is authorised to impose certain restrictions on immigration into Canada. In accordance with these provisions of the law the Orders in Council contained in Appendix I of this report were issued on the 9th May 1910. These orders were subsequently superseded by the later orders contained in Appendix II, which were issued on the 7th of January 1914. An examination of the law and of these later orders makes it clear that, in addition to the general restrictions imposed upon all immigrants into the Dominion, every Asiatic immigrant before he is allowed to enter Canada has to satisfy the authorities, save in particular cases, that he is in possession of 200 Canadian dollars and has travelled by continuous journey from his native country to Canada on a through ticket.

4. We are informed that there are at present in Canada about three or four thousand Indians, chiefly inhabitants of the Punjab, and it is a matter of common knowledge that, tempted by prospects of high wages, a large number of Indians both in British India and in China and Japan have for some years been very anxious to secure admission to that country. These efforts have, to a great extent, been unsuccessful recently owing to the provisions of the law to which reference has already been made. Towards the end of the year 1913, however, a rumour

was started and became very prevalent in Hong Kong, Shanghai, Singapore, Japan, Manilla, and possibly to some extent also in India, that the restrictions on immigration into Canada had been removed or rendered of no effect; and efforts were in consequence renewed by many Indians resident in the Far East to obtain passages to the Dominion, and numbers of Indians collected at various ports with a view to proceed there. From the evidence on record it is also clear that for some reason which is not very apparent these emigrants were particularly anxious to reach Vancouver before the 25th of March. It is probable that they believed that on that date the law on the subject of immigration was likely to be made more stringent.

5. On the 5th of January 1914, Gurdit Singh, the leader of the *Komagata Maru* expedition, came to Hong Kong. The only information we have regarding his previous career is that he was a native of the Amritsar district and a man of no great social status there, though he owned a few acres of land. He emigrated from India some 25 or 30 years ago, and for some years carried on business as a contractor in Singapore and the Malay States. We are informed that in 1909 he returned to British India and was in 1912 before the Criminal Courts when he was bound down to keep the peace, but we have not been able to verify this statement. In 1913 he returned to Singapore. No satisfactory evidence has been produced before us as to his pecuniary position, but it does not appear that when he went to Hong Kong in January 1914, he was possessed of any considerable wealth. He was, however, a person of strong character and succeeded in a short time in acquiring great influence over his fellow countrymen in Hong Kong. Shortly after his arrival at that port he began to take a keen interest in this emigration movement, and it is in evidence that he discussed the matter of chartering a vessel to convey a number of Indians to Canada with intending emigrants at Hong Kong on various occasions. It may be observed that by this time about 150 Sikhs had collected at the Gurdwara or Sikh Temple at that place with the intention of emigrating to Vancouver. Towards the end of January, Gurdit Singh left Hong Kong for Singapore promising to make every effort to procure a vessel to convey these emigrants to the desired destination. It is not clear whether it was then intended to charter a vessel from Hong Kong or to take passengers in the first instance from Calcutta; but on the departure of Gurdit Singh from the former place, a difference of opinion arose among the intending emigrants as to the best method of obtaining the object in view. Gurdit Singh himself proposed, as far as can be seen, to charter a vessel in Calcutta for the voyage to Vancouver, and to arrange that this vessel should touch at Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japon *en route*, and this proposal was accepted by some of the intending passengers at Hong Kong. Others were apparently of a different opinion, for on the 29th January a wire was sent from the Committee of the Gurdwara at Hong Kong to Gurdit Singh urging him not to go to Calcutta at all, but to charter a vessel to proceed to Vancouver direct. On receipt of this telegram Gurdit Singh addressed his fellow countrymen at Hong Kong pointing out the difficulties which faced them in respect of this proposal and the advantages of starting the voyage from Calcutta. In the letter he asked the Committee to deposit £10,000 in cash to meet the expenses of chartering a vessel and referred definitely to the legal obstacles which would probably be encountered by them in Vancouver. In consequence of these difficulties it appears that Gurdit Singh continued his attempts to charter a vessel to proceed from Calcutta, and with this object in view, he published on the 13th of February an advertisement for intending emigrants explaining in some detail what his proposals were. From the statements in this advertisement it is clear that he was well aware of the restrictions imposed by the Canadian law on the immigration of Asiatics into that country. But he added that this law had been declared to be invalid by a decision of Chief Justice Hunter's dated the 24th November 1913. Nevertheless he proposed to avoid the effect of these restrictions, by chartering a Chinese steamer to proceed from Calcutta to Vancouver and by raising subscriptions to provide indigent emigrants with the 200 dollars which the law required every immigrant to have in his possession on landing.

6. We have not been able to obtain an authenticated copy of the decision referred to above, but we gather from the information before us regarding it that

the effect of the judgment was to decide that the notifications of the 9th May 1910 referred to in paragraph 3 of this report were for certain legal reasons invalid and *ultra vires*. We doubt, however, if Gurdit Singh can have believed that the judgment had the effect alleged by him or that he was unaware of the actual state of the law, for in another advertisement issued by him on the 21st of February he again referred to the existing restrictions and the manner in which he proposed to meet the legal difficulties, and state specifically that he has just received a wire from Ottawa saying that intending immigrants must travel direct from India and produce 200 dollars on landing. His efforts to secure a vessel at Calcutta and to obtain subscriptions of £10,000 were unsuccessful; and Gurdit Singh, who had apparently already entered into negotiations to obtain a charter of the steamship *Komagata Maru*, continued his efforts in this direction. Indeed, before the issue of the advertisement of the 21st of February, in which he refers to an arrangement with a Chinese Company to charter a vessel to sail from Calcutta, he had in a previous advertisement of the 13th of February made an incorrect allegation to the effect that he had already chartered the *Komagata Maru*, and on the strength of this allegation he actually in the latter part of March issued a number of tickets to passengers who were desirous of proceeding to Vancouver and received payment for the same. Finally on the 24th of March he succeeded in obtaining the charter of the S. S. *Komagata Maru* from Mr. Bune, a German shipping agent at Hong Kong. This vessel is owned by a small Japanese Company, the Shinei Kishen Go Shi Kaisha, which consists, as far as the evidence shows, of 4 or 5 persons of Japanese nationality and owns only one ship, the vessel in question. Mr. Bune acted as agent for the Company under telegraphic authority and nothing is known of his antecedents, except that he is a German. From the information before us it appears that the owners of the ship were ignorant of the purpose for which she was chartered. The vessel was chartered for six months from the 27th of March 1914 for 11,000 Hong Kong dollars per month, the charterer contracting to pay in addition all charges for coal, water, pilotage and port charges. 11,000 dollars due for the first month's hire were payable when the charter was signed and 11,000 dollars within a week of the date of the commencement of the charter, *viz.*, the 27th March; of the balance, two months' hire was to be paid within 14 days of the date of the commencement of the charter and before the ship left Japan for Canada, the remainder being payable at Hong Kong within two months. Having chartered this vessel, Gurdit Singh issued tickets to a large number of intending emigrants; and finally the vessel started with 165 passengers, all Indian emigrants who had come originally from the Punjab, for Shanghai *en route* for Vancouver. The departure of the ship was delayed until the 4th of April by the Hong Kong Government, and it was only after threatening that Government with a suit for damages and after personal interviews with the local authorities that Gurdit Singh finally obtained permission to leave Hong Kong. The reason for this action on the part of the Hong Kong Government was that they desired to prevent the vessel from starting as the authorities were aware that the passengers would not be admitted into Canada. Indeed if such a course had been possible under the law, the Colonial Government would have absolutely prohibited the vessel from leaving Hong Kong. The *Komagata Maru* arrived at Shanghai on the 8th of April and left that port with 111 new passengers for Moji on the 14th of the same month. It should here be noted that before the ship started from Hong Kong there had been some discussion as to whether she should call at Manilla or not, and advance agents had been sent to Shanghai, Manilla and other places to secure passengers from ports to be touched *en route* for Vancouver. Before the commencement of the voyage, however, it was decided to call only at Shanghai, Moji and Yokohama. From Shanghai the ship proceeded to Moji, where 86 new passengers were taken on board, and thence to Yokohama, where 14 passengers embarked. From there the vessel departed for Vancouver with 376 passengers on board, all being Panjabis and, excepting 25 Mahammadans, Sikhs.

7. It will be convenient here to stop to examine various questions which arise for consideration in regard to this part of the journey. In the first place, it is important to ascertain the motives which led these emigrants to

attempt to secure admission into Canada in apparent defiance of the law. On an examination of all the circumstances and the evidence which has been placed before us we think that the great majority of these emigrants, probably, acted *bonâ fide* in this matter when they left Hong Kong, and that they were at that time under the belief that there was no legal objection to their immigration into the Dominion. They were anxious to get to Canada as they had been led to believe that very high wages were paid to labourers there. Indians already resident in Vancouver had written frequent letters to them advising them to emigrate and pointing out the pecuniary advantages which they could secure in Canada, and it is in evidence that some of them were informed by Gurdit Singh that they could earn as much as Rs. 10, *i.e.*, 13*s*. 4*d*. a day there At this time there was a very general belief that owing to this decision of Chief Justice Hunter to which reference has been made, the restrictions on Asiatic immigration into Canada had been removed, and it is stated by many of these men that they were also informed by Gurdit Singh that he had obtained authority from the Government of Hong Kong to take passengers by the *Komagata Maru* into Canada, and that there would be no difficulty in securing admission there In fact, this argument was used to demonstrate the advantage of taking a passage by this particular ship. It may seem impossible to conceive that any intelligent man would accept this last story, but it is well-known that the average Indian makes no distinction between the Government of the United Kingdom, that of Canada, that of British India or that of any colony. To him these authorities are all one and the same. So much so is this the case, that many of these unfortunate people are at the present moment under the impression that the Government of India is responsible for the misfortunes which they have suffered More than one of the prisoners stated that the Sirkar (the Government) allowed the vessel to depart, promised them that they should be allowed to land in Canada, then refused to allow them to enter that country and sent them back to British India and caused them to be arrested there. It is possible, also, that the action of the Hong Kong authorities in first refusing to allow the *Komagata Maru* to proceed on her voyage and subsequently granting permission to the Captain to depart had something to do with this impression, as the fact that permission was at first withheld and subsequently granted was taken as evidence of the allegations made by Gurdit Singh that the Government of Hong Kong had at last given the passengers permission to enter Canada. It is true that Gurdit Singh was informed by the Hong Kong authorities that the passengers would not be allowed to enter Canada, but we are not satisfied that this information was communicated to all the passengers, and even if it was communicated it was apparently not accepted by them as correct, in view of the allegations of Gurdit Singh. It further appears from the statements of some witnesses, that the friendly manner in which (as alleged) the authorities in Hong Kong treated Gurdit Singh, gave colour to his allegation that he had used his influence with them to procure the necessary permission to enter Canada. It is also proved that each passenger, in addition to a blue passenger ticket, received from Gurdit Singh a white ticket signed by one G. Grimble, a passage broker of Hong Kong. This white ticket was, according to the evidence before us, represented by Gurdit Singh to be a ticket issued by Government, authorising the recipient to enter Canada. These tickets, which are really contract passage tickets intended for the use of indentured Chinese emigrants to Vancouver, were signed in blank by Mr. Grimble, and contain a clause to be signed by an emigration officer certifying to the fact that the contract has been explained (presumably to the emigrant) and registered. This certificate clause is not signed by any Government officer in any of the tickets we have seen, but we are inclined to believe that many of the passengers were deceived by Gurdit Singh into the belief that the tickets referred to contained a permit from the Government of Hong Kong authorising them to land at Vancouver. We think, however, that it is only fair to Gurdit Singh to observe that this and the other opinions expressed here and elsewhere on this point are based on *ex parte* evidence, and that we have not had the opportunity of hearing his version of the facts.

8. It must also be remembered that according to the evidence a number of Indian emigrants had been allowed to enter Canada about this time, and that

information had reached Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japan of the judgment of Chief Justice Hunter. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the intending immigrants were easily misled into the belief that their immigration into Canada would not be objected to; indeed we are of opinion that if they had been aware of the actual facts many of the passengers would never have started on this journey; for the majority of them were poor men who had saved but little, and many had sacrified all they had in the way of savings to pay the expenditure incurred by this voyage. There is also evidence to prove that many gave up regular service and appointments in which they were receiving good pay in Hong Kong, Shanghai and elsewhere to embark on this disastrous voyage.

9 The conduct of Gurdit Singh and his immediate following stands, however, on a different footing. It has been freely suggested in the course of the enquiry that they were well aware that the emigrants would not be allowed to enter Vancouver and that Gurdit Singh took money from the passengers with the deliberate intention of defrauding them, that he dishonestly misappropriated the money paid for fares and in this way made a large profit out of the present venture. For the first of these suggestions there is much support in the fact that Gurdit Singh did, as we believe, make a number of false allegations as to his having procured authority for their admission into Canada. It is clear from the statements of a large number of the passengers (many of whom are even now not in any way hostile to Gurdit Singh) that he stated to them that he had secured permission from the Government of Hong Kong for the unrestricted entry of the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* into Canada, and that he deceived many of them into believing that the white tickets already referred to were permits from the Colonial Government issued for this purpose. There is documentary evidence also to prove that before the ship left Hong Kong. Gurdit Singh cabled to Manilla stating that he had obtained permission for the passengers to land at Vancouver; and to this extent he certainly did, in our opinion, deceive the passengers. It is also very difficult having regard to the internal evidence on record to believe that he, or the more intelligent of his immediate following who were men of some education and could read and write English, were ignorant of the real state of the law. In a letter addressed from Hong Kong on the 5th of February to Thaman Singh, the leader of the committee at the Gurdwara there, Gurdit Singh wrote as follows :—

" Hence it is necessary to get answers to the following questions :—

* * * * * *

(2) Whether we can land there (at Vancouver)? If we are not allowed to land whether we can fight out a case or not ?

(3) Is it a fact that no Hindustani can go to Vancouver, as mentioned in the " Khalsa Sewak " till a new law is passed ? If this is a fact, what should we do now ?"

Again in a notice purporting to be issued by Gurdit Singh and dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1914, there is the following sentence :

"We have just received a telegram from Ottawa saying that intending immigrants should book directly from India and show $200 on landing ; so we have arranged for both of these things"

Finally in a notice which is undated. but which from the contents was probably written between the end of March and the 4th April, and which purported to be issued by Gurdit Singh, the following statement occurs :

" What led me to do this work is that when I came to Hong Kong in January 1914 I could not bear the trouble of those who were in the Gurdwara waiting to go to Vancouver. They were waiting there for years and living at their own expense ; how tyrannical and hard was this on our brothers :

" This affected my mind with the result that I resolved to take them to Vancouver under any circumstances. I promised the passengers that, if no company will issue tickets to them and they wrote to me, I would do the needful and fight out the case in the Supreme Courts of Vancouver to get the

matter settled for ever. If the Canadian Government will prevent us from landing I will ask many questions from our Government and will not return until the matter is finally settled and will notify the full details of these proceedings to the people of India."

These extracts indicate that Gurdit Singh was aware of the state of the law and that many of his promises made to the passengers were entirely untrue. In fact the last extract shows that he intended to force a way into Canada for these immigrants by an appeal to the Courts. At the same time we think that it is quite possible and even probable that he was under the impression that there was some defect in the law which he would be able to overcome by such an appeal or that he would be able to bring such political pressure to bear on the Canadian Government that they would be unable to keep the intending immigrants out of the country. We doubt if he would have had the courage to deceive all these passengers and induce them to embark upon this desperate venture unless he had had some genuine hope that he would be able to secure their admission into Canada. We also think that in embarking on the voyage Gurdit Singh was much influnced by the advice and encouragement which he received from Indians resident in Vancouver.

10. The second suggestion is that Gurdit Singh conceived the whole of this scheme purely for his own pecuniary benefit and that he started proceedings by systematically misappropriating the money paid by the passengers, but we find no sufficient evidence to support this allegation. There is no doubt that Gurdit Singh hoped to obtain considerable pecuniary advantage out of the venture, and if he had succeeded in effecting the entry of these immigrants into Canada within reasonable time, he would probably have made a very large profit. The ordinary fare from Hong Kong to Vancouver is, as we are informed, £10, and Gurdit Singh charged £20 per passenger. He hoped to book 500 passengers, the full complement of the ship being 533; if this number of tickets had been sold he would have realised 100,000 dollars out of the fares, against which he would have had to pay the cost of chartering the vessel for a couple of months, 22,000 dollars, *plus* the cost of coal, say 10,000 dollars, and of feeding the emigrants on the outward journey, say 10,000 dollars more. Moreover, if the venture had succeeded, the number of passengers on subsequent voyages would have largely increased and the profits would have been proportionately greater. It is clear from the evidence that if he had been successful in the first voyage Gurdit Singh intended to return to Calcutta, and if he had done so he would certainly have been able to get a fresh complement of passengers there without difficulty. We are also inclined to the view that Gurdit Singh was largely actuated by the desire to pose as a political hero who had obtained for Indians the free right to enter Canada, which is now denied them, and if he had succeeded in securing the admission of the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* into Canada it appears that he would have been successful in both of his main objects. In the result, however, his efforts to carry this difficult commercial enterprise to a successful termination were a complete failure, and we think in the circumstances that this was to be expected. For it appears that Gurdit Singh started on his venture with no capital and no knowledge of business methods or of accounts and book-keeping. Several books of account have been filed before us, and we have had them examined and have caused a complete translation to be made of one which purported to be the daily cash book. It is, however, utterly unintelligible and kept in such a manner that it is impossible to get from it any accurate information as to the financial details of this enterprise. It also appears that the number of passengers was smaller than Gurdit Singh anticipated, and if the promissory notes found on board are accepted as genuine documents they indicate that many of the intending immigrants were not able to pay the full amount of their fares in cash, as we find notes for nearly 24,000 dollars executed by various passengers for their dues on this account. Owing to the fact that Gurdit Singh engaged upon this undertaking without any capital it further appears that from the commencement of the voyage there was a want of requisite funds to pay for the hire

of the steamer and other urgent charges. We have already stated that the second month's hire was to be paid within one week of the date of the charter; but this payment, which was really due before the ship left Hong Kong, Gurdit Singh was unable to make in full until he reached Shanghai, whence out of the new fares realised he cabled a remittance to the bank at Hong Kong to meet the demand. Similarly, when the vessel reached Moji, Gurdit Singh's finances were in a very bad state. He had promised a great many of the passengers who came to Moji from Manilla that he would make good to them the cost of their journey to Moji, as the ship did not call at Manilla. These promises he was unable to fulfil. He had also to find at Moji two months' hire for the vessel, *plus* the price of the coal for the journey to Vancouver. At Hong Kong he had bought 350 tons of coal only at a price of 3,500 dollars. The average consumption of the *Komagata Maru* was 26 tons per day. A large additional supply of coal was therefore necessary. Moreover, the vessel was so light in the water that it was advisable to load some cargo to steady her; to effect this it was decided to purchase coal in excess of the quantity needed for the voyage, the intention being to sell the surplus at Vancouver. To meet these demands Gurdit Singh had as he said 17,000 dollars, which was 5,000 short of what was necessary for the hire of the ship alone; and to obtain funds for the rest of the money due from him he had to raise a subscription among the passengers, out of which he paid part of the balance of the two months' hire and part of the price of the coal purchased. The actual amount of coal bought was 2,000 or 2,500 tons according to various witnesses, the price being 15,000 yen, out of which 7,000 yen only, or 7,700 dollars was paid in cash. According to the evidence of the Japanese officers, the agent of the Steam Ship Company guaranteed that the balance of the price should be paid later, it being arranged that the captain of the *Komagata Maru* was to hold any balance of the coal on arrival at Vancouver as security for the unpaid purchase money. It is difficult to ascertain the actual amount raised from the passengers at Moji, but we think that it was at least 10,000 dollars, and we are satisfied that in the case of those who were unwilling to subscribe voluntarily considerable pressure was used to induce them to comply with Gurdit Singh's demands. Receipts were, however, generally given, so far as we can ascertain, for the amounts received, and there is nothing to indicate that Gurdit Singh did not intend to repay his creditors if, as he hoped, his voyage ended successfully. It has been snggested, as already stated, that the raising of this subscription and the manner in which the accounts were kept, indicate a fraudulent intention on the part of Gurdit Singh and that they are evidence of the fact that he systematically misappropriated the money of the passengers. We think, however, that his conduct is capable of explanation without any suggestion of fraud, if it is once understood that a man of some cunning but little real intelligence and with no experience of shipping business or accounts was attempting to carry out a difficult undertaking without any capital and without any expert assistance. At the same time it cannot be denied that Gurdit Singh's conduct was characterized by a reckless disregard both of his promises to the passengers and of his obligations to the owners, while it should be borne in mind that the so-called Sri Guru Nanak Steamship Company, which he freely advertised, styling himself manager or director, was a bogus concern, in which the solitary shareholder was Gurdit Singh himself, and which possessed only one vessel, the *Komagata Maru*, and that a hired one. In connection with this point it may be desirable to refer to the opinions expressed in Canada that the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* was deliberately promoted and financed by political agitators in Vancouver in order that they might have an opportunity of rousing public feeling in India against the Government, when the immigrants were refused admission. There is reason to believe that the Vancouver Indians encouraged the passengers to embark on this enterprise and they must have been well aware of what the final result must be, and it is difficult to see what object they could have had in view except to excite political feeling. As to financial assistance it is proved that at Vancouver the Indian residents did assist the

passengers, but there is no evidence of any pecuniary aid before the arrival of the ship at that port except that Gurdit Singh promised those persons who advanced money to pay the expenses of the voyage that the Khalsa Dewan at Vancouver would make good the amounts and the passengers engaged *per contra* that Gurdit Singh was only to be called on to do so in the event of the Khalsa Dewan failing to meet this obligation. This undertaking on the part of Gurdit Singh lends some support to the view that before the *Komagata Maru* started on her voyage the Vancouver Indians in addition to encouraging the emigrants to proceed had made some promises of financial assistance. Nevertheless we retain the view that Gurdit Singh when he started on this enterprise hoped that he would be able to obtain admission for himself and his fellow passengers into Canada, though very possibly those who were encouraging him to undertake the voyage were well aware that the enterprise would not be sucessful.

11 In connection with this journey from Hong Kong, we have also had to consider how far the undertaking might have been engineered at the instigation of Germany. We are aware of the fact that it is generally believed that German influence has for some time been at work in various parts of the British Empire to create disaffection to Government, but beyond the fact that this ship was chartered from a German agent at Hong Kong we have not been able to secure any evidence of German influence in respect of this voyage There are however, suspicious circumstances in connection with the undertaking, and it is quite possible that even if German influence had been at work we should be unable to secure direct evidence of it. Thus it is worthy of note that until Gurdit Singh met Mr. Bune he was entirely unable to hire any vessel to convey these emigrants to Canada; and this is not surprising in view of the provisions of the Canadian law regarding the duty of companies to re-convey rejected immigrants to the country of their birth and the penalties to which such companies are subject if these provisions of the law are not complied with. It is also possible that Bune in aiding Gurdit Singh to secure the charter of the *Komagata Maru* acted with the intention of causing embarrassment to the Canadian authorities and indirectly to the British Government, as he was aware that the passengers would not be allowed to land at Vancouver, but of this there is no direct evidence It is also noteworthy that the *Komagata Maru* was owned by a German Company before she became the property of Shinei Kishen Go Shi Kaisha, and that the first intimation as to her departure from Hong Kong reached London through Germany, the news being published in the Berlin papers eleven days after the vessel left that port. That the Indians resident in Vancouver were intimately connected with the venture of the *Komagata Maru* is clear, and it is also believed that the Indian Revolutionary Societies in America are in close connection with certain societies in Germany. It is only fair, on the other hand, to state that some of the passengers allege that Bune attempted to dissuade Gurdit Singh from starting on this venture and there is no trace in the accounts of Gurdit Singh's having received any pecuniary assistance from Germany or from Bune. Indeed, the accounts filed show on the other hand that Bune received a sum of $2,500 as commission for his services in connection with the charter of this vessel We observe that it has been stated in the Press that the Canadian Government has direct proof to show that the *Komagata Maru* enterprise was engineered by Germany, but no evidence to this effect has been placed before us.

12. The only other matter in which attention need be invited at this stage of the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* is in respect of the attemps made to promote sedition and disloyalty to the British Government at various ports at which the ship touched. There is some evidence that on the outward voyage Gurdit Singh delivered lectures in which disloyal and seditious language was used, and according to other witnesses Gurdit Singh met with considerable sympathy in Japan for the cause which he advocated. We are not, however, prepared to accept these statements as entirely trustworthy. We have more credible testimony that consignments of the *Ghadr* newspaper were received on board at Shanghai, Moji and

Yokohama. This paper, specimen copies of which we have seen and had translated, is published by a revolutionary organization in America and openly advocates mutiny against the British Government in India; it appears that it circulates freely in the Far East and in America, and we think that it was introduced into the *Komagata Maru* though the agency of these revolutionary societies in order to promote disloyalty and disaffection among those on board. It is also in evidence that at Yokohama two reputed revolutionaries, Bhagwan Singh and Barkatulla, visited the ship, and that Bhagwan Singh, the deported priest of the Sikh Temple at Vancouver, delivered a spirited lecture to the passengers in which he instigated them to rise against the British Government in India It is difficult to believe that Gurdit Singh would have allowed newspapers like the *Ghadr* to be introduced on board and lectures of this kind to be delivered if he had not even at that time had considerable sympathy with the American revolutionary movement.

13. From Yokohama to Vancouver no incident of any great importance occurred on the vessel, except that there were some quarrels at to the quality of the food provided by Gurdit Singh for the use of the passengers. Some attempt has been made to magnify the importance of these differences, but on the whole, having regard to the subsequent facts and conduct of the passengers and the evidence before us, we are not inclined to accept the view that these differences were more than disputes of a temporary and trifling character. It appears, however, that during this part of the voyage, the passengers divided into two factions or parties, one of them headed by Gurdit Singh and his following, and the other by the medical officer of the ship, Dr. Raghunath Singh, and that feeling between the two factions was at times very bitter.

14. On the 21st May the *Komagata Maru* arrived at Victoria Quarantine Station and from thence she proceeded to Vancouver, on the 23rd May. The authorities at that port refused to allow the immigrants, with certain exceptions, to land as they had failed to comply with the requirements of the Canadian law Permission to disembark was, however, granted to some of the passengers, including Dr. Raghunath Singh, and as alleged Bhan Singh who represented himself to be a student. Of these two, Dr. Raghunath Singh was able to land, but Bhan Singh was prevented by his fellow passengers from taking advantage of the permission granted to him by the Canadian Government.

15. The action of the Canadian Government in refusing to admit the immigrants was keenly resented both by the passengers and by their fellow countrymen on shore, and it is in evidence that meetings were held both on the ship and in Vancouver to protest against the action of the Canadian authorities, and that very violent language against the British and Canadian Governments was indulged in at these meetings. The immigration officers, however, remained firm and refused to allow the passengers to land in spite of these protests and of repeated communications from Gurdit Singh and his Secretary Daljit Singh. On the other hand, the passengers refused to depart and adopted various devices in order to get permission to land. Failing to secure their object by any of these means Gurdit Singh and his associates decided to bring a test case in the courts in the name of one of the passengers named Mansa Singh in the hope of obtaining an order of the court which would override the decision of the executive authorities; the application of this immigrant to be allowed to land was, however, rejected by the courts. It is interesting to note that, in instructing his lawyer at Vancouver and in addressing the local officers of the Canadian Government, Gurdit Singh attempted to make out that by their conduct the Canadian Goveanment had led him to believe the passengers would be allowed to enter Canada, and also produced a written opinion of a Hong Kong lawyer which he alleged supported his contention that they were entitled to land. On examination, this letter, which has been filed before us, proved to be nothing more than an expression of opinion that the Hong Kong Goverament had no right to prevent the *Komagata Maru* from sailing from Hong Kong. There is little doubt, however, that this letter, though it was useless

for the purpose of influencing the Canadian authorities, was used by Gurdit Singh more successfully in deluding the unfortunate passengers.

16 In the meantime, while negotiations were pending between the Canadian Immigration Office and the passengers, the Agent of the owners of the *Komagata Maru* made a demand for 22,000 dollars still due for the hire of the ship, and at the same time called upon Gurdit Singh to pay the balance of the price of coal bought at Moji. These demands Gurdit Singh resisted on the ground that he was unable to pay, as he was not allowed to land, a plea which was utterly irrevelant as the owners were in no way concerned with the question whether the immigrants were permitted to enter Canada or not. It appears, however, that the Indian residents in Vancouver came to the assistance of Gurdit Singh in this matter and that they raised the amount of 22,000 dollars for the payment of the charter money, and on payment of this amount the charter was, with the consent of Gurdit Singh and of the Agents of the owners at Vancouver, transferred the two leading Indian residents in Vancouver, Bhag Sing and Rahim. The former of these men is the priest of the Sikh Temple at Vancouver, is believed to be a leader of the disaffected Indian party in Vancouver, and has as we are informed recently been murdered by some of his fellow countrymen there Rahim is stated to be the Editor of the *Hindusthanee*, a proscribed paper.

17. After the decision of the courts in the case of Mansa Singh, matters reached a deadlock The authorities refused to allow the Indians to land and directed the Captain to remove the vessel from the port, and the passengers refused to allow the Captain and crew to weigh anchor or get up steam. A body of police was sent to enforce the orders of Government, but they were resisted by the passengers and a serious affray ensued, in which 22 police officers were injured and the captain of the police launch had two ribs broken. It may here be noticed that in a description of this incident in a history of the voyage, compiled on board the *Komagata Maru* and found amongst the papers of Gurdit Singh, this affray is referred to as a defeat inflicted on a man-of-war and army by unarmed Indians who only used coal to repel their assailants. On the other hand, it is proved by the Japanese officers and by documentary evidence that the passengers used fire-arms in resisting the police. After the failure on the part of the police to enforce the orders to depart, a Government vessel, *The Rainbow*, was requisitioned with an armed force to compel compliance with these orders; the passengers saw that it was impossible for them to resist this force, and came to terms, and finally on the 23rd of July the *Komagata Maru* departed from Vancouver, but not until Gurdit Singh had obtained from the Canadian Government a very ample supply of provisions for the return journey There can be no doubt that these supplies were granted out of charity and as the result of repeated allegations made by Gurdit Singh and his adherents that the passengers were starving. Indeed, from the evidence before us, there is little doubt that there was a great want of provisions on board at this time and the vessel could not have sailed without some supplies. It is, however, difficult to believe that the articles demanded and supplied were not in some cases in excess of what was necessary, as it is in evidence that a large quantity of these stores were left on board the ship unconsumed when the vessel arrived at Calcutta. The actual articles supplied were :—

800 sacks of flour.
600 pounds of curry powder
5,400 pounds of pulse.
6,000 pounds of sugar.
5,000 pounds of potatoes.
20 sacks of onions.
10 sacks of carrots.
360 pounds of Cayenne pepper.
6,000 pounds of butter.
2,000 pounds of rice.
500 pounds of salt.
7,000 pounds of Ceylon tea,

10 boxes of Sunlight soap.
240 cases of canned milk.
600 pounds of ginger.
500 pounds of pickles.
1,000 bottles of hair oil.
200 bottles of vinegar.
20 tons of wood for fuel.
1 box (case ?) of matches.
200 pounds of tobacco
200 quarts of molasses.
Toilet p per.
Kerosene oil.
Toilet soap,

The supply of 200 pounds of tobacco in view the of fact that all the passengers except 25 Muhammadans were Sikhs, seems somewhat generous, and to those who are familiar with conditions of life in India, some of the other articles supplied may appear to be unnecessary. It has already been stated that these supplies were given from charitable motives by the Canadian Government, but that this was not the view of the passengers, or at any rate of their leaders, is evidenced by the following extract taken from the history of the voyage found among Gurdit Singh's papers on board the vessel :—

"24,000 dollars worth of provisions were supplied to us. To copy the example of the avaricious and deceitful *faringhees*, we said we would not sail until a hundred goats, fowls and eggs had been supplied. We began to have faith in our own strength. We got 24,000 dollars worth of provisions by shoe-beating a few. More threatenings would surely produce goats, eggs and fowls"

18. At this point it is convenient to pause to consider in greater detail the part played by the revolutionary party in Canada in respect of these passengers at Vancouver There is reason to believe that there are, both in America and Canada, certain associations of a revolutionary character composed mainly of Indian residents. The avowed object of many of these associations is to secure the overthrow of British rule in India, and, with this aim, persistent efforts are made to seduce Indians, both in and out of British India, from their loyalty to the Crown, and to induce them to join in a movement for an armed rising against the Government. China and Japan afford an excellent field for the operations of these associations, as large numbers of Indians reside there, and persistent efforts are, therefore, made to promote disloyalty and disaffection amongst them by the means of seditious literature and in other ways. One of the most important publications of this party is the *Ghadr* newspaper, to which reference has already been made. Attempts had been made by emissaries of this party, as already described, to create disaffection towards Government among the passengers, both at Moji, Yokohama, and elsewhere, and these efforts were renewed, and apparently with more success at Vancouver. By this time the passengers were in a desperate condition and many were ready to listen to incitements to disaffection. The large majority were poor men who had staked all their possessions on this enterprise, and, on an average, they had probably spent 400 or 500 rupees each on the voyage. They had started in the belief that their admission to Canada was assured and guaranteed by the Government, and now, after suffering the hardships of nearly four months' detention in very insanitary surroundings on the *Komagata Maru*, they were ordered to return to the ports from which they had started. It is not unreasonable to suppose that in these circumstances they entertained the most violent feelings of irritation against the Canadian Government, and that they were in such a state of discontent as to be peculiarly open to evil influences. It is not surprising, therefore, that incitement to sedition were readily listened to by many, and that efforts to render the passengers actively disaffected to the Government were more or less successful. At this period of the voyage, moreover, we think that Gurdit Singh, whatever his previous sentiments had been, found it necessary to join wholeheartedly in

the attempts to promote disaffection in order to divert attention from his own misdeeds and to cast the odium for the failure of the venture upon the Government. Revolutionary literature of a violent character was introduced and circulated on board; and during the stay of the vessel at Vancouver and on the return voyage systematic efforts were made to excite the passengers against the authorities and to promote a rising against Government. There is also evidence to prove that attempts were made at Vancouver by members of the revolutionary party on shore to smuggle arms on board, and one man was convicted for the unlawful possession of arms which were procured for the use of these passengers. It has already been stated that the passengers had successfully resisted the police at Vancouver; they had succeeded in intimidating the Master and crew of the ship and had also, as they believed, forced the Government of Canada to provide them with a quantity of valuable supplies. They were, therefore, at this time in a very dangerous frame of mind, many of them being obsessed with an exaggerated idea of their own power, full of the disloyal and seditious theories inculcated by revolutionary leaders, intensely irritated at the treatment meted out to them, and ready for any mischief. So dangerous indeed had they become, that the Captain of the ship was advised by the Canadian authorities to purchase firearms to enable the officers and crew to protect themselves against possible attacks from the passengers.

19. In this mood the passengers started on their return journey to Yokohama, which was the first port of call. Here a few persons disembarked. It is not very clear what the final port of destination was intended to be when the *Komagata Maru* left Vancouver, but, apparently, up to the time of her arrival at Yokohama, it was intended that she should, at any rate, touch at Hong Kong, so that passengers who might be desirous of landing there should have an opportunity of doing so. At Yokohama a letter was received by Gurdit Singh from the Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong informing him that the Government of that Dependency considered it undesirable that any of the passengers should land at Hong Kong and threatening to enforce a local Vagrancy Ordinance against any who might attempt to land at that port. Gurdit Singh replied in a letter addsessed to the Consul at Yokahama stating that the passengers were perfectly willing to go to any port in India if provisions were supplied. It does not appear that he had any authority for this statement as many of the passengers say that they were in fact anxious to return to China to earn money and repair their shattered fortunes. It is probable that in refusing to allow the passengers to land the Hong Kong Government was influenced by information received of their conduct at Vancouver. Whatever the reasons for the orders were, they were the cause of considerable inconvenience and loss to many of the passengers. The views of Gurdit Singh and his immediate following, as contained in the history already referred to, were that the Government at Hong Kong was afraid to allow the passengers to land as they apprehended that they might cause a mutiny among the Sikh regiments stationed at that place; we do not know if there is any foundation for this statement which was, as alleged, based on information received at Kobe; but if it is true, it explains the conduct of the Hong Kong authorities in this matter.

20. Returning from these considerations to the actual history of the voyage, the Consul at Yokohama firmly declined to meet Gurdit Singh's requests for additional supplies, observing at the same time that the demands made seemed most exorbitant. From a letter of Gurdit Singh addressed subsequently to the Consul-General at Kobe we learn that at this period of the voyage the Captain of the *Komagata Maru* received telegraphic orders from the owners of the ship to proceed to Kobe, and accordingly the vessel left Yokohama for that port on the 18th of August, arriving at Kobe on the 21st. At Kobe about 15 passengers disembarked. The remainder under the leadership of Gurdit Singh again attempted to secure further supplies from the British Consul-General there. They landed in large bodies of 100 and 150men, repeatedly besieging the Consulate, and were so importunate in their demands that they appear to have caused very great inconvenience to the Consul-General and almost to have intimidated him They represented that they were entirely destitute and demanded large sums of money for the purchase of provisions and for payment of the balance of the cost of coal purchasad on the outward journey at Moji.

On receipt of this deputation the Consul-General wired to His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio that he could arrange for the passage of the returned emigrants to Hong Kong if 8,000 yen were paid for the price of coal, *plus* 1,700 yen for provisions. If, however, the passengers were not allowed to land at Hong Kong, he said that they could be sent to Calcutta at a cost of 13,000 yen, *plus* 6,000 yen for the cost of returning the vessel to Hong Kong. He added that it was of the greatest importance that these Indians should be removed as soon as possible and that provisions would in any case have to be supplied shortly to them. As to the amount payable for supplies, we find from a subsequent letter addressed to the Government of India that the Consul-General understood at first that 200 Hong Kong dollars was the estimate of the daily cost of provisioning the ship. At a later interview the passengers alleged that this estimate of expenditure was in gold dollars, thus doubling the cost. The Consul-General accepted the suggestion that this change in the estimate was due to a mistake on his part, but, having regard to the circumstances, it appears to us that possibly this was not the case. The ordinary currency of Hong Kong is, as we understand, the silver dollar, and the passengers were well aware of this fact; and in the circumstances we suspect that the allegation that gold dollars had originally been demanded was untrue. There were on the ship at this time very considerable stores of provisions, and a very small amount of additional supplies was really necessary, for the purchase of which neither 4,500 gold dollars nor 4,500 silver dollars were necessary. There are also grounds for believing that Gurdit Singh had ample funds in his possession to meet any urgent expenditure. We incline to the view therefore that when the leaders of the passengers found that the Consul was willing to accept their statements as correct, apparently without any detailed enquiry into the facts, they thought that the opportunity was too good to be lost and at once doubled their original demands. It is impossible, however, to be definite on this point as we have not had the advantage of hearing the statement of the Consul-General. Whether our opinion on this point is correct or not, it is certain that the allegation of the passengers that they were entirely destitute was untrue.

21. Under instructions from His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio, the Consul-General at Kobe then entered into negotiations with the Government of India, soliciting sanction to the expenditure of 19,000 yen for the repatriation of 350 destitute Indians on the *Komagata Maru*, and his request was acceded to. The telegram of the Consul-General runs as follows:—

"Urgent. 350 Indians *Komagata* alleged to be completely destitute. Only possible solution present, sending to India, requesting you will sanction expenditure not exceed 19,000 yen repatriation"

The reply of the Government of India is reproduced below:—

"Your telegrams of 27th and 30th instant. *Komagata Maru* Indians. Government of India agree to pay expenses of repatriation up to 19,000 yen and would like to know immediately arrangements proposed. Very desirable they should return in one ship and land Madras; also that immediate intimation be given to allow officers to be sent to meet them in Singapore and travel rest of journey on board. Presumed you contemplate payment of passage and messing fares to those otherwise destitute only. If names of any specially undesirable or any other particulars likely to be of assistance known, would you kindly telegraph."

22. On receipt of this telegram the Consul decided, after discussing the question with Gurdit Singh, to send the passengers to Calcutta, and accordingly on the 3rd of September the *Komagata Maru* left Kobe for Calcutta, 9,000 yen having been paid in cash to Gurdit Singh for the purchase of provisions. Of this amount he expended, as far as the evidence indicates, about 435 yen only in the purchase of food, retaining the balance of approximately £856 and promising to divide it among the passengers on their arrival at Calcutta. The account of the proceedings of the *Komagata Maru* passengers at Kobe in the history of the voyage compiled on board states that the passengers besieged the Consulate, surrounded the Consul and openly accused him of fraud and treachery, and that it was only by a show of

force and by threats that they were able to secure compliance with their demands. To the Captain of the *Komagata Maru* the Consual entrusted a letter addressed to the Government of India, to be delivered after arrival at Calcutta, in which he said that he left the question of diverting the *Komagata Maru* to Madras for settlement by the Government of India when the vessel arrived at Singapore and added that the Captain of the ship had asked him to telegraph to Calcutta to request that a strong guard should be sent down to him on board the boat bringing the pilot. He at the same time wired to the Government of India stating that the ship had started and that one of the passengers, Jawahir Mul, was a dangerous character. It is to be observed that in the wire no reference was made to any change in the ship's destination being arranged at Singapore, or to the request of the Captain for an armed guard.

23. The practical utility of communicating this suggestion as to diverting the destination of the vessel and the request of the Captain in a letter which could not be delivered until the ship had actually arrived at Calcutta is not very apparent, and it is, in our opinion, a matter for some regret that the Consul did not cable to India more accurate information regarding these passengers and the request of the Captain for armed assistance on arrival. We also are of opinion that, if the real facts had been ascertained, it would not have been necessary to advance this large sum of £900 to Gurdit Singh. The allegation in the cable to the Government of India that the only possible solution of the difficulty was to send the men to India is also open to question. Many of the passengers did in fact not want to return to India at all, and they are at present much aggrieved at having been sent back here. It is not very clear from the information before us why many might not have returned to the places from which they had come, and the net result of the action taken by the Consul-General at Kobe was that the Government of India has been put to a large amount of unnecessary expenditure in repatriating a number of Indians, many of whom did not wish to return to India, and whose return to this country was in no degree necessary or desirable from the point of view of the Government. The passenger Jawahir Mul, to whom reference was made in the telegram to the Government of India, was one of two passengers who joined the *Komagata Maru* at Kobe; the other new passenger being his brother Narain Das. Various opinions have been expressed as to the character of these two men, and the question is discussed in a later portion of this report.

24. On the 16th September the *Komagata Maru* arrived at Singapore, and the authorities at that port refused to allow any one to land, as this was not considered desirable owing to the state of war. It is probable that this decision was also in some degree due to the fact that the character and previous conduct of these passengers were known to the local authorities. Gurdit Singh attempted to get special permission to go on shore to purchase stores, but the request was refused. It also appears that at one time preparations were made to resist the Singapore police if they attempted to board the vessel. After a few days, however, all attempts to land were given up and the vessel resumed her voyage to Calcutta. It may here be noted that, according to the Japanese officers, the Singapore police were the only police for whom Gurdit Singh had any respect, and it was possibly for this reason that he desisted so quickly from his attempts to land there.

25. On 26th of September the *Komagata Maru* arrived at the mouth of the Hughli. In the meantime information had reached the Government of India as to the probable date of the ship's arrival, and measures were taken in order to assist indigent passengers to their homes in the Punjab and to prevent any undesirable agitation and disturbance in Calcutta upon their arrival. With this object in view the Bengal Government, in consultation with the Government of the Punjab, decided to utilise the provisions of the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914. This Ordinance, which has been enacted since the commencement of the present war, empowers the Government of India to restrict the liberty of any person entering into India after the 5th September, if such action is necessary in order to protect the State from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interest or tranquillity. By Notification

No. 1374, published in the *Gazette of India* on 16th September 1914, powers conferred by this Ordinance on the Government of India have been delegated to Local Governments. This Ordinance, therefore, with the Notification issued under it, gave the Local Government ample power to restrict the liberty of the passengers by the ***Komagata Maru***, if such a course appeared to be necessary, and, having regard to the information before it, the Local Government of Bengal decided to utilize the provisions of the new law. After some discussion as to the best manner of dealing with the passengers, it was finally decided that they should be landed at Budge Budge, some 14 miles south of Calcutta, and there put into a special train and conveyed to their homes in the Punjab. From the information before Government, however, there was reason to believe that there were among the passengers a certain number of men whom it was unsafe to allow to remain at large in India in the present condition of affairs, and the intention was to detain these men in custody for such period as might be necessary or to take such other measures in respect of them as might be requisite to ensure the public safety and tranquillity.

26. In accordance with these arrangements a number of European and Indian officers, including Mr. Donald, District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, within which district Kalpi and Budge Budge are situate, Mr. Humphreys, a Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr. Slocock of the Criminal Intelligence Department, Messrs. Petrie and Anley of the Police Department and Sirdar Sukha Singh, a Deputy Superintendent of the Punjab Police, met the ***Komagata Maru*** on the 27th September at Kalpi, some miles down the river Hughli below Calcutta. They interviewed the passengers and explained the intentions of Government. The luggage of the passengers was also examined for arms and seditious literature, and it appears that the persons of some of the returning Indians were also searched. Although, however, the general intentions of Government in respect of these emigrants were explained, they were not then told that they were to travel to the Punjab from Budge Budge or that any of them were to be subjected to restraint either in Bengal or on arrival in the Punjab. On the 29th the ship arrived at Budge Budge and was moored to the jetty there about 11 A.M., and the passengers were directed to disembark and to proceed to the special train which was in readiness to convey them to the Punjab. It may here be noted that on arrival at Budge Budge the *Komagata Maru* was also met by Sir F. Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. At this period serious differences with the passengers began. There were in all 321 passengers on board, the very great majority being Sikhs. Amongst them were, however, 17 Muhammadans from the Shahpur districts in the Punjab. These 17 Muhammadans managed to elude the efforts of their fellow passengers to detain them and entered the special train not only willingly but gladly, as they alleged that they had been subjected to great ill-treatment by Gurdit Singh on the voyage. The remainder of the passengers steadily refused to disembark, in spite of the efforts of the various officers to induce them to do so. Finally, after a considerable delay, they were induced to take their luggage off the vessel, and disembarked. They then proceeded in a procession, headed by the Granth Sahib, the holy scripture of the Sikhs, which was carried by some of the passengers, up to a level-crossing close to the railway station. Here they again halted and refused to proceed to the station, alleging that they did not believe that the train provided for them was going to the Punjab, that they were being deceived and would be sent to Assam and that in any case they wished to go first to Howrah to deposit the Granth Sahib in the Gurdhwara or Sikh temple there. The officers present, who had been joined on the arrival of the ship at Budge Budge by a force of 27 Punjab police constables, attempted to induce the Sikhs to enter the train, but their efforts were fruitless in respect of the great majority of the passengers. Mr. Donald explained the effect of the Ordinance to them and pointed out that they would have to comply with the orders, but in vain. So serious had the position then become that Mr. Donald telephoned to Calcutta for military assistance; Sir William Duke, the only Member of the Executive Council of Bengal then in Calcutta, however, directed him to make further efforts to induce the men to entrain without the assistance of

troops. Finally, at about 3 or 4 o'clock, there was an apparent change in the attitude of the passengers and all the officers present thought that they had at to go to the station The Sikhs, who had previously been seated round the Granth Sahib, rose to their feet and prepared apparently to move to the train. It is clear, however, that by this time they had decided to adopt different tactics and intended to force their way to Calcutta; for instead of taking the path which leads to the station, they marched in a body across the line on to the Calcutta road. The officers present attempted to stop them and pointed out the folly of the course they were adopting and succeeded in inducing a few persons to return and enter the special train; but the majority persisted in proceeding on their way, accompanied by a body of Punjab police This party under command of Deputy Superintendent Sukha Singh was directed to follow the Sikhs quietly but not to attempt to interfere with them Indeed at this period the police force on the spot was utterly inadequate for any attempt to restrain them by force Seeing that if the orders of the Government were to be carried out it was necessary to invoke military aid, Mr Donald again telephoned to Calcutta for troops to be sent out to his assistance, and between 4 and 5 P M, 150 of the Royal Fusiliers, under command of Captain Moore, and accompanied by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke, and the Hon'ble Mr Cumming Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, proceeded from Fort William in motors to Budge Budge. Sir Frederick Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, also telegraphed to headquarters for a European police force to be sent out without delay, and about 30 European police armed with bamboo sticks started for Budge Budge by motor. The officer in command of this police force was Superintendent Eastwood, and the evidence indicates that he took four revolvers with him. It may also be noted that one other European police sergeant had with him an automatic pistol of his own In the meantime it was ascertained at Budge Budge that 59 of the passengers of the *Komagata Maru* were ready to start in the special train and it was decided to despatch them without delay to their destination.

27. The European police met the main body of the Sikhs on their journey to Calcutta some 4 or 5 miles from Budge Budge and were able to arrest their progress for a short time until the troops arrived in spite of one or two endeavours to break through. On the arrival of Sir William Duke with the troops, the passengers were told that they would have to comply with the orders of Government and return to Budge Budge, and under compulsion they did so escorted by the European police and also by the Punjab police who had accompanied them on their way from Budge Budge. The troops followed at some distance behind. The Sikhs appear to have proceeded peaceably to the level-crossing near the station already referred to, and the only difficulty was that, on the way, various individual members of the crowd with a view to escaping attempted to stray into shops on the roadside and elsewhere alleging that they wanted to get water, but these attempts at escape were ineffectual and the stragglers were made to return to Budge Budge with the main body of the passengers

28. On arrival at the level crossing there was a halt and some discussion took place as to the arrangements to be made in respect of the passengers for the night. It was then 6-30 or 7 P M and getting dark though there was a rising moon. There was some uncertainty as to whether a second special train could be provided to convey the passengers to the Punjab immediately or whether it would be necessary to detain them on the ship under guard for the night, and the passengers were not allowed to go to the station until the matter was decided During this halt a number of the passengers sat down and a cordon of police was formed round them It was shortly after this that the serious riot occurred in which so many lives were lost

29. In order to understand the position at this time it is necessary to refer to the plan annexed to this report and marked Appendix III. This plan is a sketch not prepared to scale, but it illustrates the actual position with sufficient accuracy and is readily intelligible An examination of it shows the position of the passengers and the police when the riot began The passengers were in a more or less compact body north-west of the level-crossing on a small

road or path leading to the station, which is about 40 yards away from the level-crossing. The northern end of this crowd was guarded by the European police, the Punjab police being at the southern end. The European officers in attendance were scattered from the level-crossing to the station, some talking to the passengers and others making arrangements for their conveyance to the Punjab. While Sir William Duke was in the station arranging for the second special train Mr Donald came up to the crowd and called for Gurdit Singh and asked him to come forward in order that the exact position of affairs might be explained to him. Gurdit Singh refused to come out of the crowd and asked Mr. Donald to address him where he was. An European police sergeant went in among the Sikhs to bring Gurdit Singh out but was ordered to desist from any attempt to do so. At this moment Superintendent Eastwood who was standing among the European police stepped forward into the crowd. His own statement, before he died, was to the effect that he went to get back a stick which one of the Sikhs had snatched away from a police officer, but it seems to us more probable that he really went in order to call out Gurdit Singh; and, whether this was the case or not, we are clearly of opinion that this is what all the Sikhs believed. Directly he went in among the Sikhs they closed round him and assaulted him, and one of them fired a shot which probably was the cause of the injury which resulted in the death of Mr Eastwood. As soon as this shot was fired there was a general attack on the police and a large number of shots were fired at them by the Sikhs. Those police who had firearms used them against their assailants, and a *melée* ensued in which the Sikhs used any weapons they had, the police using their sticks to protect themselves and, in the case of the Punjab constables, apparently their swords also. The majority of the troops at this moment were some distance in the rear on the Calcutta road, that is, to the east of the scene of the riot. Two platoons of 40 or 50 men had, however, been brought up to the railway line and took up the position marked "Troops" in the plan, but for a short space of time they were unable to use their rifles as the attacking Sikhs and the police were so mixed up that it would have been dangerous to fire. In a short time the police managed to extricate themselves from the crowd and took refuge, some near the level-crossing and behind the troops, and others in the direction of the station. In the meantime the Sikhs continued firing at them and Captain Moore asked Sir Frederick Halliday, who was standing near the level-crossing, if he was to order his men to fire. Receiving a reply in the affirmative, he at once opened fire and the Sikhs after a short time broke and fled in various directions. A number, however, continued to use their firearms, particularly from the direction of three shops to the west of the level-crossing. The troops returned this fire with considerable effect and also according to the evidence fired at individual Sikhs who were using firearms from other places of shelter. In a few minutes the firing ceased and shortly afterwards the wounded were collected and sent to Calcutta. Superintendent Eastwood, who had been fatally injured in the early part of the riot, was, it should be noted, removed to a place of safety while the firing yet continued. Captain Moore put out a number of pickets round the station and collected all the European women and children living in the vicinity in a house which was guarded by some of the troops. It is alleged that there were some shots fired later on, but save as described in a subsequent paragraph of the report the only satisfactory evidence we have of this is that a picket used its rifles on a Sikh who had opened fire upon it, and that during the night one soldier fired at some unknown person who did not answer when challenged; it is very doubtful whether anyone was injured by this shot, as the private who fired believes that he did not hit the man aimed at. The following morning the dead bodies of those killed in the riot were collected and examined by Colonel Newman, Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas, and arrangements which had been commenced at night for the arrest of fugitive rioters were completed.

30. Our enquiries have shown that, in all, this riot resulted in the loss of 26 lives. These include 20 Sikhs, 2 Europeans, 2 Punjab police officers, and 2 Indian residents of Budge-Budge. The two Europeans killed were Superintendent Eastwood of the Calcutta police and Mr. Lomax, District Loco,

Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The former was the first man attacked by the Sikhs and was fatally injured early in the riot. He was removed without delay to a place of safety and then conveyed to the General Hospital, but died a few days later in consequence of the injuries which he had received. Mr Lomax had gone to Budge-Budge, to assist in making the railway arrangements, and whilst standing on the railway line close to the scene of occurrence was wounded by a shot from a ·38 revolver which must have been fired by one of the Sikhs. He was also conveyed without delay to hospital, but died before he arrived there.

The two Indian police officers killed were Mal Singh, Head Constable, Ludhiana Police, and Sawan Singh, a constable of the same force, both of whom had come to Calcutta to assist in the arrangements for conveying the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* to the Punjab. The manner in which these officers met their death is discussed in a later portion of this report. For the present, it is sufficient to say that Mal Singh died at Budge-Budge and Sawan Singh died while he was being conveyed to Calcutta.

The two spectators who were killed were Rukmini Kanta Majumdar, a relative of the compounder of the local hospital, and Dinabandhu Pande, the Uriya servant of a shopkeeper who trades close to the level-crossing. The first of these men was, we believe, killed by the troops, as the bullet wound from which he died is described as having probably been caused by a ·303 rifle. There is no evidence to explain his presence at the scene of this occurrence except that it is said that he was coming up from the river at the time of the riot, and we have no doubt that he must have been accidently shot at that time. In view of the circumstances and of the fact that the riot took place at night, we are satisfied that no blame attaches to the troops for the death of this unfortunate man.

Dinabandhu Pande, or Patak, the remaining outsider killed, was found dead on the morning following the riot in the shop of his master, just west of the level-crossing. Adhar Dwari, in whose service this man was, alleges that the deceased died from the effects of a gunshot wound; but the medical evidence indicates that his death was, in fact, the result of wounds in the abdomen received from some pointed weapon. It appears that the deceased also had a serious injury on his arm caused by some cutting weapon. There is no evidence as to how he came by these wounds, but there is some evidence that the shop and its vicinity were the scene of a *melée* between the Sikhs on the one hand and the Punjab police officers on the other. Some of the former had knives and axes with them and the latter had swords, some of which were snatched away from them by the Sikhs in the course of the riot. It is probable, therefore, that the deceased was mistaken for an enemy in the dark and killed either by one of the Sikhs or by a constable; but of this there is no definite evidence.

31. Of these twenty Sikhs, eighteen died from the effects of gunshot wounds; one was accidentally drowned apparently in an attempt to escape by swimming across the Hughli, and one who was injured died of cholera while in hospital. Of the Sikhs who died from the effects of gunshot wounds, all but one were killed by bullets from ·303 rifles, service revolvers, or ·32 pistols, according to the medical evidence, but one man, Narain Singh, was killed by a bullet from a ·38 revolver. It is in evidence that the only weapons used by the police and troops were service revolvers of ·450 bore, 303 rifles and two automatic pistols of ·32 bore. There is ample evidence, on the other hand, to show that many of the Sikhs were armed with American revolvers of ·38 calibre. It is therefore in our opinion clear that this man Narain Singh was killed by one of his own companions, probably by accident.

32. The information before us as to the number of persons injured in the course of the riot is not very definite so far as the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* are concerned. This appears to be due partly to the frequent recurrence in different reports of unfamiliar names and partly also to the fact that certain of the rioters with marks of wounds on them were not arrested until several days had elapsed after the riot. Collating, as far as possible, the material available, it appears that of the passengers, 23 including

one Muhammadan, were more or less seriously wounded in the riot. In addition to this, 6 European and 5 Punjab police officers were injured, together with an Indian who was in the vicinity of the riot but did not take any part in it. The total number of persons injured was thus 35. The European officers were Mr. R Humphreys, I.C.S., of the Punjab Commission, whose forehead was grazed by a bullet and who was also wounded by a blow from a stick; Mr. D. Petrie of the Punjab Police who received bullet wounds in the arm and thigh; Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, who was similarly injured in the left foot; and Sergeants Quinlan, Boyd and Edwards of the Calcutta Police who sustained more or less serious injuries. Of the five Indian Punjab Police officers, Sub-Inspector Nanak Chand had his left arm broken by a blow from a stick, while Constable Hari Singh received five wounds inflicted by a cutting instrument, of which one severed the bone of his left forearm, and another on the head, which is 6 inches long, cut into and exposed the brain. The latter wound was of a most dangerous character, but the patient has made a most unexpected recovery. The evidence proves that all the persons above referred to were wounded by some of the Punjab passengers of the *Komagata Maru*. Constable Allah Baksh received two bullet wounds from one of which, after the lapse of more than a month, a man-stopping bullet from a revolver of ·455 or possibly ·450 bore was extracted Ammunition of this kind is not ordinarily issued either to the military or to the police, so that it may be inferred that the revolver with which the wound was inflicted was used by one of the rioters. The bullet extracted from the second wound of Allah Baksh was one from a ·38 revolver and it is obvious that the wound was caused by one of the Sikhs. Of the *Komagata Maru* passengers, Pir Baksh, a Muhammadan, was shot through the chest. From the size of the bullet extracted from the patient which was one from a ·33 bore revolver it is clear that it must have been fired by one of the rioters and this is in agreement with the evidence of Pir Baksh himself Mangal Singh, one of the Sikhs, was severely wounded, sustaining an extensive fracture of the head of the left humerus. Another serious case was that Rulla Singh whose lower jaw was completely shot away probably by a ·303 military bullet. Another man Badal Singh received no less than 6 bullet wounds, all apparently caused by a small bore weapon. The spectator, Naba Kumar Hazra, who was injured, received a dangerous wound through the chest from a bullet, fired apparently from a ·38 revolver; the shot which caused this wound must therefore have been fired by one of the Sikhs. According to his own account he was standing some 120 yards from the scene of the riot at a place which was not in the line of fire from the troops.

33. It will be convenient here to deal with the question of the two Punjab police officers who were killed in the course of this riot, namely, Head Constable Mal Singh, and Constable Sawan Singh. Two of the Indian railway officials at Budge Budge state that these 2 police officers were shot without any justification by a body of Fusiliers on the railway platform close to the booking office. The witnesses state that the 2 deceased were standing in the station guarding 3 Sikhs who had been arrested, when 10 or 15 Fusiliers advanced to the edge of the platform and that 4 or 5 shots were then fired at the constables or at the Sikh prisoners whom they were guarding by some of these Fusiliers with the result that Head Constable Mal Singh was wounded so severely that he died almost immediately and that Sawan Singh received injuries which subsequently proved fatal. On the other hand, the Punjab police constables who were at Budge Budge give an entirely different account of the manner in which these 2 men met their deaths. In these circumstances we had to make somewhat detailed inquiries into the matter, and as a result of them, we are satisfied that the whole of the story as told by these two Indian railway officials is false. In the first place we find that Mal Singh and Sawan Singh were not shot at the same time or place, and that neither of them was shot in the railway station. As to Sawan Singh it appears from the evidence given before us, that he died from the effects of a gunshot wound received on the road in which the Sikhs assembled after their return to Budge Budge somewhere near the level crossing He was removed after the riot to the station and was subsequently sent in for treatment

in Calcutta. He died before he reached hospital, and his body was examined by the Police Surgeon. It was then ascertained that death was the result of a gunshot wound, but at the time there was no one present to identify the body of this man. This was also the case in respect of two other Sikhs who were sent in at the same time, although all these three deceased were subsequently identified by means of photographs taken after their decease. It is proved that all these three unknown deceased persons died from the effects of gunshot wounds. Major Moses, the Police Surgeon, who held the post mortem, inclines to the view that the wounds of all these unknown deceased were probably caused by a firearm of ·32 bore but the bullets were not recovered and he is not certain of the correctness of this opinion. It has also been proved by the constables who picked up Sawan Singh that it was never suggested at the time that he had been shot by the Fusiliers, and, indeed, one man states that Sawan Singh himself said he had been killed by the Sikhs. If he was shot by the Fusiliers or the Police there is no evidence how it was done and it must have been an accident, but in the circumstances we think it probable that he was killed as stated by him by one of the Sikh rioters. The evidence indicates that the Sikhs had in addition to revolvers of ·38 bore at least one pistol of ·32 bore, and that two pistols of the latter bore were used by two police officers, Mr. Petrie and Sergeant Borgen.

34. The case of Mal Singh is more important. North of the station building there is a fence which divides the platform from a plot of ground at the back of the station. It appears from the deposition of an European police officer, who states that he was an eye-witness of this occurrence, that about half an hour after the riot had been quelled, 10 or 12 of the Fusiliers came up to this fencing and that some of them saw through the fence a man moving in this plot of ground behind the station with a sword in his hand. Two soldiers, as it is stated, fired at this man and injured him very severely. The person wounded proved to be Mal Singh, a Head Constable of police, and it is probable that he was really searching for fugitive Sikhs when he was shot, having his sword in his hand to protect himself and also using it to search for persons concealed in jungle growth. The wounded man was according to the evidence of this police officer shortly afterwards brought into the station and placed on a table in the booking-office; and in consequence of the want of vigilance of two Punjabi constables who were supposed to be watching him, he rolled on to the floor and shortly afterwards died from the effects of the injuries received. It was freely stated at the time that he had been killed by some of the troops and this story appears to be correct. The medical evidence as to the weapon which caused this Head Constable's death is not very clear and no bullet was found on his body. At one time Colonel Newman stated that he thought the wound was probably caused by a bullet from a ·303 rifle but he modified this opinion later and stated that it might have been caused by a small bore pistol. We think that the opinion first expressed was probably correct. We are further of opinion that the testimony of the police officer referred to is worthy of credit and if this is accepted we think the conduct of the soldiers who shot this head constable cannot be justified. If they had taken reasonable precautions to ascertain who the man was, the accident would not have happened.

35. With the exception referred to in the previous paragraph, and subject to the result of enquiries in regard to an incident to which reference will be made later, we think on the evidence before us that the conduct of the troops was satisfactory. They did not fire until it was absolutely necessary to do so, and there was, as far as we have been able to ascertain, no wild or unnecessary firing in the suppression of this riot The death of Mazumdar, to which reference has already been made, was an accident which was we think unavoidable in the circumstances, in the confusion of a serious riot of this nature at night. The evidence as to the number of cartridges used shows that 177 cartridges were fired by the troops.

36. It has been suggested that the number of Sikhs actually killed in this riot was larger than has been reported, that many innocent men and women were also shot by the troops, and that a number of Sikhs were killed after the

riot was over and thrown into the river. These allegations have no foundation in fact. No single witness has stated before us that he either saw or heard of any outsider being killed or injured other than those who have already been referred to; and as to the story of men being shot and thrown into the river, or that more Sikhs were killed than was stated in the Government report, there is equal lack of evidence. Indeed the only person who makes any statement on this point is Amir Mahomed Khan, a leader of the disaffected party on board the ship and a man of such character that his statements are unworthy of credit.

The suggestion that any of the rioters were killed by bayonet wounds is also, in our opinion, untrue. In fact the only person who is known to have been wounded with a bayonet was injured very slightly, and though we are sceptical as to some of the details of the story told to us of the manner in which he received his injuries, we do not think that any blame attaches to the Fusiliers in connection with the incident, and in any case the injury inflicted was very trifling.

37. Having now concluded the general account of the main facts connected with the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* and the riot at Budge Budge, it is necessary to deal with a number of important questions which require separate and careful examination. In the first place, it is desirable that we should place on record our views as to the necessity of taking action under the Ingress into India Ordinance in respect of these passengers. We consider that, in the circumstances, the Government of Bengal was justified in having recourse to the provisions of this law. We believe that in deciding to provide a special train for these passengers, this Government was to a great extent actuated by charitable motives, as the information before it was to the effect that these returned emigrants were in a destitute condition, and it was therefore very desirable, in the interests of the passengers themselves, that they should be assisted in their journey to the Punjab. But independently of this, the character of many of these passengers and their violent conduct at Vancouver, Kobe and Singapore, and subsequently at Budge Budge, indicates that many of them were men of a dangerous character: most of them were by this time under the influence of Gurdit Singh and his followers, many were actually disaffected towards Government and ready for any mischief. If they had been allowed at large in Calcutta they would have endangered the public peace, and we think that the Government of Bengal acted wisely in deciding to send them direct to the Punjab and to give them no opportunity of disturbing the public tranquillity during the present state of war.

38. As to the methods adopted for enforcing these measures, there is perhaps more room for criticism, but it is always easy to be wise after the event; and it appears to us that the Government decided to adopt the measures actually taken partly owing to a lack of information and more particularly from a misapprehension as to the real position of affairs on the ship. From information received at the time the vessel arrived at Vancouver the Government had been led to believe that there were two factions on board the ship, that the party opposed to Gurdit Singh was considerably stronger than that of his adherents. It was also believed that the sufferings on the voyage, the disputes as to food and the discovery of the worthless nature of the promises made by Gurdit Singh had engendered very bitter feelings against him. The facts, however, were that whatever the feelings of the passengers towards Gurdit Singh were when they first arrived at Vancouver, he had subsequently regained the whole of his influence over them. The real leader of the faction opposed to him, Dr. Raghunath Singh, landed at Vancouver and another leader, Bhan Singh, also tried to disembark. Both these men were therefore regarded by their fellow-passengers as deserters and traitors. Gurdit Singh and his adherents on the other hand remained on boardship, supported the passengers in all their endeavours to secure admission into Canada, and if they were not successful in these attempts at least obtained from the Government of Canada a quantity of provisions, for the return journey. Their statements, that these articles had been extorted by force out of the Canadian Government were accepted, and their power on the *Komagata Maru* proportionately increased. This influence was further strengthened by

Gurdit Singh's successful endeavours to obtain a large sum of money out of the British Consul at Kobe. There is also evidence to prove that Gurdit Singh told the passengers that, on his return to India, he would similarly secure compensation for them from the Government of India on account of their pecuniary losses. Finally the evidence indicates that the attempts on the part of the revolutionary party in Canada and of the disloyal party on the vessel to excite disaffection against the Government had been remarkably successful on the return journey among many of the passengers, all of whom were smarting under a sense of injustice and injury. Gurdit Singh, throughout the return voyage posed as a revolutionary leader on board the steamer, and this also tended to bring many of the passengers on to his side. When the *Komagata Maru* arrived at Calcutta, therefore, the Government officers, who had expected to find a large number of destitute passengers on board, the majority of whom were violently hostile to Gurdit Singh, found instead that he had at this time most of the passengers completely under his control; that many of them had been excited to a state of serious disaffection towards the Government, and as it turned out that a considerable number of them were armed and prepared to go to almost any length in their opposition to the authorities. The question of the number of firearms on this vessel is discussed later, but for the present it is sufficient to state that there were in fact a number of firearms on board of which the authorities had no information. It seems to us probable that if the real facts had been before the Government, the measures taken would have been of a different character, but in the circumstances and having regard to the information of the Local Government as to the position of affairs on the ship, we do not think we should be justified in coming to the conclusion that the measures taken were, save in one respect, unsuitable It was very desirable for obvious reasons to avoid the use of force as far as possible, and the Government had every reason to hope and believe that, with a small body of police to assist, there would be no difficulty in inducing the emigrants to accept the arrangements made for them.

39. There is one point, however, regarding which we are not satisfied that the measures adopted by the Government were either appropriate or adequate and that is the measures taken for searching the passengers. We think that, if it was considered necessary to search these passengers at all, it would have been better to have had effective searches made. As it was, the luggage of these men was searched on more than one occasion and the persons of some were examined, and there can be no doubt that the passengers were irritated at these prolonged examinations Both the evidence and the actual results indicate, moreover, that these searches were entirely ineffective. Some of the witnesses inform us that the seraches were undertaken mainly in the hope of preventing seditious literature from being introduced into India; but it is, we think, clear from the evidence that the officers who carried out the searches were also on the look out for firearms. If it was necessary to search for arms, we think that each individual passenger and his luggage should have been examined as he left the ship, and that if it was apprehended that the passengers would openly defy the authorities in such a search it would have been wise to have had an armed force in attendance to overawe any resistance. We admit, however, that there is considerable force in the arguments against such a procedure, and as before said, we feel and recognise how easy it is to criticise the action taken after the whole affair is over.

40. In regard to the arrangements made for meeting the ship we have mentioned that Mr. Donald, the local District Magistrate, Sir Frederick Halliday, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, Mr. Humphreys, a Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr Slocock of the Criminal Intelligence Department, and Mr. Petrie of the Punjab Police were all present at Budge Budge when the ship arrived. The presence of all these officers might suggest that there was some confusion as to who was ultimately responsible for the orders given, but Mr. Donald's evidence proves that he was in charge of the arrangements and that the others attended only to advise him, and we do not think that there was in fact any division of authority.

41. As to Sir Frederick Halliday giving the order to fire, it appears that the troops were not within his jurisdiction as Commissioner of Police when he gave this order; the boundaries of the Calcutta police jurisdiction and those of the District and Railway police are, however, very complicated and confused in that vicinity. We think that in any case the order to fire would have come more properly from Mr. Donald, but the officer commanding the troops was, in our opinion, justified in opening fire when he did, as the circumstances were such that this course was necessary to save the lives of those present. Captain Moore was also not aware of the fact that Mr. Donald was the senior Magistrate present, and there was no time for him to make enquiries as to who was "the Magistrate of the highest rank." He appealed to Sir Frederick Halliday as the chief civil authority known to him on the spot. And it should be noted that Sir Frederick Halliday is a Magistrate vested with first class powers, exerciseable as he states throughout the district of the 24-Parganas.

42 The question of arms has already been referred to more than once in this report, but in view of the importance of this question some more detailed discussion of the point seems desirable. It is in evidence that, on the voyage out to Vancouver, there were at first only three or four pistols on board, and it is clear that, when the riot took place at Budge Budge, the passengers had in their possession a considerable number of firearms in excess of this number. Some of the officers present estimate that the number of revolvers used by the rioters was 30 or 40. The evidence of other witnesses indicate that a much smaller number was used, one officer indeed mentions six as the number of firearms used by the Sikhs. We think that the actual number was probably between these two extremes and that these Sikhs had at least 20 revolvers. Six of these were recovered after the riot, some being picked up at the scene of the occurrence and others being taken from the persons of the rioters after arrest. It is noteworthy that these weapons are all American revolvers of the same pattern S & W. 38 Calibre, the serial numbers of five of them being 112357, 112377, 112388, 112390, 112429. The numbers indicate that, probably, these five revolvers were purchased at one and at the same time. It is stated, and we believe the statement to be true, that they were distributed among the passengers by Gurdit Singh on the morning on which this riot occurred. From the evidence and circumstances, we infer that Gurdit Singh or one of his adherents procured these arms for use in case of need and that the general body of the passengers had nothing to do with them until the day on which the ship arrived at Budge Budge. It is difficult to state definitely when and where these arms were procured, or the object for which they were purchased. There is evidence to prove that at Vancouver efforts were made by Gurdit Singh to obtain arms from the disaffected Indians on shore through the Captain and Steward of the *Komagatu Maru*, but there is nothing to show that these efforts were successful. The Captain of the ship speaks of 200 pistols being smuggled on board at Yokohama, but his evidence is very vague, and we think that the figure is probably exaggerated. There is again a suggestion that part of the money advanced by the Consul at Kobe was used for the purchase of firearms there: we cannot say that this is satisfactorily proved, but we think it is probable that a number of these firearms were obtained in Japan. In any case it is certain that when the vessel left Singapore on the return journey there were a large number of revolvers on board. There is evidence that some of these were thrown overboard between Singapore and Calcutta, and this story was accepted both by the Captain of the ship and by the officers who met the ship at Kalpi, but the depositions on this point are to some extent conflicting and also vague and unconvincing. Indeed this story that firearms were thrown overboard is chiefly important in that it was believed by the officers who met the vessel, and was one of the causes which led them to hope even after the ship arrived that they would not meet with serious resistance from the passengers. There is no direct evidence as to the purpose for which these arms were purchased. It has been suggested that they were procured in order to overawe the passengers who were hostile to Gurdit Singh, and also to enable his adherents to meet the crew on equal terms in case of necessity, but we incline to the view that the arms were really obtained

with the intention of using them against the authorities if occasion should arise, and that, in purchasing them, Gurdit Singh was influenced by the consideration prevalent amongst all those who take part in revolutionary movements that they should be possessed of firearms. As to the distribution of the arms on the 29th of September by Gurdit Singh, we think it is clear that, by this time, Gurdit Singh was eminently suspicious of the intentions of Government regarding him, and that he distributed the pistols amongst his adherents with the deliberate intention of using them, if necessary, to resist the Government officers in any action they might take against him. In any case it is certain that these weapons were loaded and ready for use at the moment the riot began, and that the use of them was foreseen and was part of a definite plan.

43. A discussion of the question of firearms naturally leads to two other important points in this enquiry, namely, the question of who began the firing at Budge Budge and whether any of the Punjabis who used firearms were identified. As to the first point there is abundant evidence to show that it was the Sikhs who opened fire, that the police used their revolvers to defend themselves against their assailants, and that the troops only opened fire at a subsequent period when it was absolutely necessary to do so and after the Sikhs had fired about 20 or 30 shots An attempt has been made by many of the Sikh prisoners and some persons residents at Budge Budge as also by one Indian railway official to make out that the Sikhs on their return to Budge Budge were ordered to halt near the level crossing and that the troops then opened fire on them for no reason whatever. This story is in itself inherently improbable and there is ample evidence of the most trustworthy character to prove that it is false ; this fact is so clear indeed that it would, in our opinion, be a waste of time to discuss it at any length. The Sikhs who made the statement have obvious reasons for inventing such a story and couple with it an allegation that they had no firearms with them, a statement which is certainly untrue. The only railway officer who makes this allegation does not give the same evidence before us on this point that he gave on previous occasion, and has also given us an incorrect version of two other incidents in this occurrence to which reference will be made later. The villagers who deposed to the fact that the troops began the firing did not, we believe, really see how the riot began, as the actual affray began after dark and at some little distance from their shops We think also that directly there was any apprehension of a disturbance most of those residing in the vicinity fled from the scene of the occurrence in fear of injury. We apprehend that they may have been influenced in their evidence by the fact that a large number of Sikhs have been killed, by the stories which have been circulated of the ill-treatment of one Mangal Singh who was arrested on the 30th September, and by a feeling of sympathy with the passengers on account of the refusal of the Canadian authorities to admit them into Canada.

44. Although, however, we find that it is proved that the firing was begun by the Sikhs who were as the evidence indicates the only persons who had firearms ready for use at that moment, there is, in our opinion, no satisfactory evidence to indicate which of the Sikhs actually used revolvers The man who fired at Superintendent Eastwood has not been identified, but from the statements of some of the witnesses it seems probable that he was killed in the riot, and in the confusion which followed it was impossible to identify any of the other passengers who used firearms. There is satisfactory evidence, however, to prove that weapons were found on the person of one man who was arrested after the riot, and that in the case of another absconder arrested some days after the occurrence a revolver was found lying under a tree where he had been seen just before he was arrested. But beyond this there is no satisfactory evidence to connect any individual Sikh with the possession of arms. The one man who was found armed on arrest, Surain Singh, has been prosecuted for possession of a revolver without a license under the Arms Act. Allegations have been made that another Sikh was arrested on the morning of the 30th with a revolver which he was about to fire at the Fusilier who arrested him, but for a variety of reasons we are rather sceptical as to this evidence.

45. We have already stated that, in our opinion, the immediate cause of this attack by the Sikhs upon the police was the action taken by Superintendent Eastwood to bring Gurdit Singh out of the crowd for an interview with Mr. Donald. But in the circumstances it is necessary to discuss this important question in greater detail. There is no evidence to indicate that Superintendent Eastwood deliberately provoked the attack on him, that he behaved improperly or used any violence to any of the Sikhs, and in these circumstances there was, in our opinion, no justification whatever for the violent attack of the Sikhs or for the use of firearms. Indeed, we think that, in ordinary circumstances, the action of Superintendent Eastwood would have had no harmful result and that it was the peculiar conditions and circumstances of the case which caused this action to be so keenly resented on this occasion. It must be remembered that the Sikhs are, generally speaking, both courageous and excitable, and the passengers on board the *Komagata Maru* were by this time in a state of acute discontent and irritation. Many of them were, we believe, full of the seditious doctrines which they had been taught on the journey, and had been led by Gurdit Singh to believe that their ends could only be gained by force. The conduct of the colonial authorities in refusing to allow them to land at Hong Kong or Singapore had rendered them more bitter than ever, and by the time they arrived in British India, they had come to believe that Gurdit Singh was the only man who would be able to secure some compensation for their losses and sufferings. They were therefore prepared to take any risk in protecting him from arrest At the time of this outbreak, moreover, their tempers were not improved by a march of 8 or 10 miles in the heat of a September day, or by the treatment they had received from some of the European police sergeants on the way back to Budge Budge. As to this last point, it is in evidence that on the way back to Budge Budge, many of the passengers attempted to stray from time to time into shops and bye-ways, probably with a view to escape, but ostensibly to get water to drink, and they were forcibly brought back to the road and made to rejoin the main body of the passengers. Some of the passengers state indeed that during this part of their journey, the police officers repeatedly kicked them. We do not find any satisfactory evidence of this, but there is credible testimony that some of the police were rough to persistent stragglers and used more force than was necessary in preventing attempts to stray. We do not think that the violence used can have been very great or it would have led to immediate reprisals and also would have attracted the attention of some of the superior officers in attendance. All these circumstances, in our opinion, stimulated and accentuated the irritation which prevailed among the passengers. Under these conditions very little was needed to cause a breach of the peace. The advance of Superintendent Eastwood towards Gurdit Singh with the possible intention of arresting him was quite sufficient to cause the passengers to break out into open violence, and when a single shot was fired by some mischievous adherent of Gurdit Singh, those of the passengers who were in possession of firearms were ready enough to follow the example It is probable also that the Sikhs were at the time when the riot began in ignorance of the presence of the troops at Budge Budge. The occurrence took place at night, the troops were some distance in the rear, and even if it is accepted that the troops had been seen when the passengers were turned back on the Calcutta road, it is quite possible that they were not aware that the troops had followed them as far as Budge Budge. It is difficult to believe indeed that men of ordinary prudence would have attempted to use firearms on the police if they had been aware that a large body of troops was in the immediate vicinity ready to assist the authorities if called on.

46. Another matter of some interest which we have investigated with considerable care is the reason which led the passengers by the S.S. *Komagata Maru* to refuse to proceed to the Punjab from Budge Budge. We are of opinion that in this matter, as in other matters of importance throughout the voyage, the majority of the passengers acted under the influence of Gurdit Singh and his immediate adherents. At the time Gurdit Singh was very anxious to get to Calcutta to pose as a martyr and inaugurate an agitation against the British Government in respect of this voyage of the *Komagata Maru*.

He had failed in his desire to secure admission for the emigrants into Vancouver and all he could hope for was that he might be able to inflame the minds of the public against the British authorities and in particular the Canadian Government; this object was likely to be frustrated if he and his fellow passengers were not allowed to go to Calcutta. Many of the emigrants did not, however, share this view; they were anxious to take advantage of the assistance offered to them by the Government, and for this reason about 60 of them did proceed in the special train provided for them at Budge Budge. It is stated that some of these men, notably the 17 Mahomedans from Shahpur, were the more ready to go as they owed Gurdit Singh money but they deny owing him anything. In any case it is not alleged that the rest of those who went off by the train were debtors of Gurdit Singh, and we do not doubt that a large number of the passengers would have consented to enter this train but for the mispresentations of Gurdit Singh. To some of the passengers he alleged that the train was not being sent to the Punjab at all, that all trains for the Punjab started from Howrah, and that no train could go there from Budge Budge which is not on the Howrah side of the Hughli. This incorrect statement was the more readily believed, because in the ordinary course of events trains do not proceed direct from Budge Budge to the Punjab and the passengers had not apparently been warned that they would be landed there. To other passengers, to whom he owed money on account of the advances made to him at Moji, Gurdit Singh stated that he was unable to pay his dues at the time but would do so if he was given an opportunity of going to the Sikh temple at Howrah; and many of the Sikhs who were owed money by Gurdit Singh were unwilling to leave him until he had satisfied their demands. He had also promised to distribute among the passengers when they arrived in British India, the balance of the 9,000 yen given to him at Kobe. This too he refused to do until he had reached the Gurdwara at Howrah. Finally, it is in evidence that he promised many of these unfortunate people that if they accompanied him to Calcutta he would bring a suit against the Government to secure repayment of the money spent by them on the voyage to Canada, and many appear to have followed him on his march to Calcutta in the hope that he would be able to secure for them compensation from the Government for the losses which they had suffered. We are of opinion that the majority of the emigrants who refused to comply with the orders of Government to entrain at Budge Budge did so owing to their belief in these and other similar allegations made by Gurdit Singh. We believe also that if many of these men had been left to themselves they would have made no attempt to force their way to Calcutta and have proceeded quietly to the Punjab.

47. In the course of this report we have frequently referred to Gurdit Singh and his close adherents, and it may be useful therefore if we state our views as to who these adherents were, as they really constituted the leaders of the *Komagata Maru* venture, and are responsible in great measure for the misfortunes of the passengers. The list we give below does not purport to be complete, as there is a great lack of information regarding many of the emigrants; but of those whose names have been brought prominently to our notice, we think that the following were intimately connected with Gurdit Singh in this venture:—

1. Daljit Singh, Secretary to Gurdit Singh.
2. Amir Mahommed Khan, Joint Secretary.
3. Bir Singh, Joint Secretary.
4. Amar Singh Nihang, of Lahore District.
5. Sucha Singh, son of Ala Singh, of Lahore District.
6. Kehar Singh, son of Jhanda Singh, of Khemoana, Faridkot State.
7. Harnam Singh, son of Rur Singh, of Khabra, Lahore District.
8. Surain Singh, son of Jowala Singh, of Sirhali, Amritsar District.
9. Tehal Singh, son of Gonda Singh, of Rambala, Sirhali, Amritsar District.
10. Indar Singh *alias* Trilochan Singh, son of Partab Singh, of Chirik Kalsia Singh.

11 Sundar Singh, son of Wariyam Singh, of Ajitwal, Ferozepore.

12. Tara Singh, son of Kahn Singh, of Aluni Meani, Ludhiana.

13. Nabkaul Singh, son of Albel Singh, of Maharajbheri, Nabha State.

Of these Gurdit Singh and Daljit Singh have not been accounted for. Bir Singh left the ship in Japan on the return voyage; Tehal Singh and Khar Singh are, it is believed, dead; the rest are prisoners in the Kalighat Jail. Most of these men appear to be violent and dangerous characters and ready to go to great length in support of Gurdit Singh. On the other hand, we think that the majority of the rest of the passengers are in themselves harmless. We do not seek to justify their conduct at Budge Budge, as it is clear that a large number of them must have joined in this lawless and violent attack upon the police and we do not desire to minimize their guilt in this respect. At the same time we think that they are in many ways much to be pitied. They had waited many months at various ports in the East with the intention of proceeding to Canada, a land represented to them as flowing with milk and honey, and when they did start on this voyage, they were fully impressed with the idea that they would be allowed to land on arrival without objection. They suffered considerable hardships on the voyage out, and those who had any money with them were made to subscribe considerable sums over and above their fares for this venture. On arrival at Vancouver they were refused admission and waited there for a period of two months, making fruitless efforts to secure permission to land. During this period they suffered great hardships, and were for a time in actual want of food. Finally they were directed to return, having spent about a lakh and a half of rupees on the voyage. Throughout the voyage they were subjected to seditious influences, particularly at Vancouver and on the return journey, and in the circumstances were peculiarly susceptible to the advice of disaffected and seditious leaders Their discontent was accentuated by the fact that they were refused admission to Hong Kong where many of them had lived before, and because they were not allowed to land at Singapore. Finally, when they arrived in the Hughli, their resentment was aggravated by prolonged searches of their luggage, and by the fact that they were denied access to Calcutta where they hoped to obtain some compensation for the losses which they had suffered. The ship was taken to Budge Budge, a place with which they were not familiar, and they were suddenly directed to proceed from there direct to the Punjab. Apart from any considerations of the propriety of the various measures to which we have referred, it is clear that they were likely to cause, and in fact did cause, active feelings of discontent and irritation among the passengers Having regard to these facts, we think that, if the conduct of these men calls for very severe censure in many respects, they are also entitled to commiseration.

48. The case of Jawahir Mull and his brother Narain Das requires separate consideration. Jawahir Mull is a young man of 23 years of age and a graduate in Arts; Narain Das is a youth of 17 and well educated for his age. The evidence regarding them is very divergent. The Consul-General at Kobe described Jawahir Mull as a dangerous character, and the same opinion is expressed in more decided language regarding both brothers by all the Japanese officers. The passengers on the other hand speak of them as being perfectly inoffensive travellers. They certainly did not take any part in the movement to emigrate to Canada, as they did not join the ship until the return was nearly completed. We are not in complete agreement as to the character of these two passengers, and we find it very difficult to decide this question on the evidence before us. We consider, however, that it would be impossible to frame any definite opinion in respect of them until further inquiries have been made both in Kobe and in their native province.

49. We may now consider the incident referred to in paragraph 35, which is the subject of a police enquiry. It is in evidence that when the *Komagata Maru* came to Budge Budge there were in Gurdit Singh's safe on board the vessel considerable sums of money, including about £300 in gold, some Rs. 2,000 in Indian currency and a large roll of Japanese notes. The exact amount was unfortunately not ascertained, but the evidence of Mr. Petrie who saw the money in the safe is to the effect stated

above. There is reason to believe that before disembarking Gurdit Singh distributed part of this money to some associates, including one man called Tehal Singh, and that Tehal Singh handed over a part or the whole of the sum so received to a Sikh named Nand Singh, who was subsequently arrested in Bhowanipore in the suburbs of Calcutta. A large sum of money was found on the person of this prisoner when arrested, including Rs. 1,025 in cash and a number of notes among which were 8 notes of a hundred yen each. The money given to Gurdit Singh by the Consul-General at Kobe was, it is believed, paid by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank in yen notes On the 1st, 5th and 10th of October a Bombardier of the Royal Garrison Artillery, at present attached to the wireless station in Fort William, where the Fusiliers are also stationed, cashed 29 hundred-yen notes of the approximate value of £290 at the Calcutta branch of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, receiving in exchange rupee-notes of various denominations, including a certain number of 100-rupee notes, the numbers of which are known Five of these 100-rupee notes have been traced to a *poddar* or money changer in the Fort, who deposes that he received them from four soldiers in the Royal Fusiliers The soldiers who changed these notes signed their names in the note register of the *poddar*, but of the signatures, all except one, are denied by the persons whose names purport to be signed, and on a comparison of the actual signatures of these men with the signatures in the book we think that the signatures are probably forgeries. The signature in the register relating to the remaining note is admitted. This note was, as alleged, received by a private in the Fusiliers from an European dressed in mufti at the regimental coffee shop in exchange for small notes It is impossible at present to arrive at any definite decision as to the proper inferences to be drawn from this evidence, and the matter is still under police investigation. We are informed that this police investigation will not be concluded for some time as efforts are being made to trace other notes issued by the bank in exchange for the 100-yen notes and to ascertain who actually changed the notes already traced with the *poddar*. It has been suggested that some of the soldiers on duty at Budge Budge looted the hundred-yen notes referred to from some of the Sikhs. There is, however, no evidence of this, and it is possible that the possession of the notes by the Bombardier may be accounted for in some satisfactory manner or that the notes were never the property of the Sikhs. We think, however, that the matter calls for most searching enquiry by the police, and that the facts referred to above should be brought to the notice of Government. The only other mention of any attempt to loot is a statement by one witness that a European not in uniform was seen on the night of the occurrence putting his hand into a haversack lying on a bench near the level-crossing ; but this man has not been identified, and the story does not seem to us to be entirely above suspicion.

50. In regard to the conduct of the police who were present at Budge Budge on the occasion of the riot, we find that there is nothing which leads us to suspect that they used any unnecessary violence in the performance of their duty save at one particular period which has already been referred to, namely, when they were escorting the passengers back by the Calcutta road to Budge Budge. We think that at that time some of the European Police Sergeants were somewhat rough and, in the circumstances, this perhaps is not surprising. When, however, the riot began they were inferior in numbers to the Sikhs, and, with the exception of five men, had no firearms. They were very severely assaulted by a body of men superior to them in number, many of whom were armed with revolvers, without any chance of being able to defend themselves effectively.

51. As to the other officers, both European and Indian, it is proved by the evidence of nearly all the witnesses, including a great majority of the passengers on board the ship, that they treated the passengers with the greatest courtesy and consideration ; on the other hand, there is convincing testimony to prove that many of these returning Punjabi emigrants, after the arrival of the ship at Budge Budge, behaved in a very insolent and discourteous manner. In the circumstances we consider that the conduct of these officers was most praiseworthy and that they showed great tact and forbearance in dealing with a troublesome body of men.

52. Regarding the subsequent arrest of the fugitives, there is little, so far as the arrests at Budge Budge are concerned, of importance to report. When the rioters had dispersed, it was apprehended that a large number of them might try to escape or force their way to Calcutta, and to prevent this, adequate measures were taken to guard the main routes to the city. These precautions were continued for some days, during which period the police were assisted by detachments of troops and also by two squadrons of the Calcutta Light Horse, to whose services the Inspector General of Police specially refers in his report on the steps taken to arrest the fugitives.

The rioters arrested after the occurrence were not ill-treated and every care was taken to ensure prompt medical attendance in the case of any of them that were injured. It has, however, been alleged before us by the same two Indian railway officers, to whose evidence a reference has already been made, that one of the Sikhs, Mangal Singh by name, was seriously ill-treated on arrest at Budge Budge, and that he was suspended to a lamp post by a chain which was tied round his neck and drawn so tight that he was almost lifted off his feet. On enquiry we have ascertained that though this man was treated with considerable severity, this story is an exaggerated statement of the facts. The prisoner referred to, Mangal Singh, who is extremely eccentric, as we found on examination of him, made no complaint of any ill-treatment himself. From the evidence on record it is established that he was discovered hiding in a boat near Budge Budge on the morning of the 30th and that he attacked two European officers who attempted to arrest him with great violence. After arrest he was sent to the station in charge of two soldiers. On the way he escaped from their custody and ran into the river, and when arrested again he refused to move at all and again resisted those who had been deputed to remove him to the station. He was then tied to a bamboo and carried to the station, and in view of his dangerous character was tied to a lamp post by a chain which was passed first round his waist and then round his neck. The chain was not drawn tight, nor was he in any way suspended. The station master, however, pointed out that he was exposed to the sun in this position, and the prisoner himself told us that directly he began to suffer inconvenience from the treatment he was receiving, and promised to sit down quietly with the other prisoners, he was placed with them. It is clear from these facts that the statements of the railway officer already referred to in respect of this prisoner cannot be accepted in their entirety, but there is some evidence to show that Mangal Singh was treated with considerable harshness, and while we must admit that he provoked such treatment by his conduct, we think that it is a matter for regret that this was allowed. Incidentally it may be stated that we believe that the treatment received by this man excited considerable resentment against the troops among the residents at Budge Budge.

53. As to the arrest of the Sikhs who escaped to outlying districts the points of importance are noted below. Many of the fugitives appear to have escaped after the riot across the river into the districts of Howrah and Midnapore, some straying to Burdwan, Hughli and Bankura and a number were arrested in these districts. One of these men, Surain Singh, a name already mentioned, was arrested in the Midnapur district with a 38 Smith and Wesson revolver in his possession. A large body of men, some of whom must have been in possession of arms immediately before they were captured, were also arrested in Champadanga in the Howrah district. The evidence shows that information was received on 1st October that 25 armed Sikhs had been seen near a place called Jagatballabpur in the Howrah district and a body of troops and police proceeded in search of them. The fugitives were found in the middle of the night asleep close to the road near Champadanga, which is not very far from Jagatballabpur, and attempts were made to surround them. These attempts were discovered by the Sikhs, who at once made efforts to escape, and a shot was then fired into the air by one of the officers present as a signal that the police and troops engaged in the pursuit of these men were to close with the fugitives and arrest them. Immediately this shot was fired, the Sikhs, several of whom were armed, opened fire in return and the police and troops retaliated but with little effect, as no person was injured either on the

side of the Sikhs or the police. After a short time the order to cease fire was given and the absconders were called on to surrender and a certain number did so; of this body of fugitives 17 were arrested though no arms were recovered and eight men escaped. It may be noted that Amar Singh and Surain Singh, referred to in para. 47, were among this party of twenty-five men. The fact that the Sikhs again used firearms on this occasion is of some importance as it indicates that they were prepared to resist any attempts to arrest them; but we think they probably were also under the impression, when the signal shot was fired into the air, that they were being attached with firearms and for this reason returned the fire. If some other more suitable signal had been selected to indicate to the police when to close, it is possible that the Sikhs would never have opened fire at all The matter is however of no great importance as no one was injured on either side. In all 211 of the rioters have been arrested up to date. For convenience of reference we have caused a list to be prepared of these men. The list is contained in Appendix IV, which also shows the names of the rioters killed and those believed to be at large.

54. The preceding paragraph concludes our findings on the questions referred to us for inquiry. It will be noted that we have deliberately abstained from citing the evidence recorded in support of each of these findings. It appears to us that any such reference is unnecessary in a report of this nature. Moreover, any attempt to refer in detail to all the evidence which covers nearly a thousand printed pages would render our report undesirably long and complicated. Finally, in many cases it would be most undesirable, both in the interests of Government and in the interests of the persons concerned, to publish the names of those from whom we have received information in the course of this inquiry. We also desire to make it clear that in respect of many of the points that have arisen for consideration in our investigation the evidence before us has necessarily been very meagre. Indeed, many of these points could not be fully elucidated without prolonged enquiries in China, Japan and Vancouver, and the opinions expressed in this report on such points are only tentative and based on such information as we have been able to obtain.

55. In conclusion we desire to thank the Government of Bengal and the various officers whom we have had occasion to call before us for the assistance rendered to us in the course of this long and complicated inquiry. We also desire in particular to place on record our appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Twynam has performed his duties as Secretary to this Committee. His services were placed at our disposal by the Bengal Government and the assistance he has rendered to us in our investigations has been invaluable.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servants,

W. H. VINCENT.

DALJIT SINGH.

P. J. FAGAN.

BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB (BURDWAN).

H. WALMSLEY.

APPENDIX I.

By His Royal Highness the Governor-General (of Canada) in Council.

Order in Council, dated 9th May 1910. (P. C. No. 920.)

From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be and the same is hereby prohibited of any immigrants who have come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens, and upon through tickets purchased in that country or purchased and prepaid in Canada.

Order in Council, dated 9th May 1910. (P. C. No. 926.)

No immigrant of Asiatic origin shall be permitted to enter Canada unless in actual and personal possession in his or her own right of 200 dollars unless such person is a native or subject of an Asiatic country in regard to which special statutory regulations are in force or with which the Government of Canada has made a special treaty or convention.

APPENDIX II.

By His Royal Highness the Governor-General (of Canada) in Council.

Order in Council, dated the 7th January 1914. (P. C. No. 23.)

From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be and the same is hereby prohibited of any immigrant who has come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native or naturalised citizen and upon a through ticket purchased in that country or prepaid in Canada.

Order in Council, dated the 7th January 1914. (P. C. No. 24.)

From and after the date hereof no immigrant of any Asiatic race shall be permitted to land in Canada unless such immigrant possess in his own right money to the amount of at least two hundred dollars. Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any person who is a native or subject of an Asiatic country as to which special statutory regulations inconsistent with this regulation are in force, or with which there is in operation a special treaty, agreement or convention binding the Government of Canada if the provisions of this regulation be inconsistent with the stipulations of such treaty, agreement or convention.

APPENDIX III.

Plan of Scene of riot (not printed).

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing how the 321 Passengers on board the "Komagata Maru" are accounted for

Sent by train to the Punjab	62
Arrested after the riot	211
Killed	20
At large	28
	321 passengers.

List of 59 passengers on the S.S. "Komagata Maru" who left Budge Budge by the special train before the riot began, and of 3 passengers sent to the Punjab later.

SHAHPUR.

	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police Station.
1	Anwar Khan . .	Mehr Khan . .	Awan	Jahlar	Naushera.
2	Gaur Khan . .	Fatteh Be . .	,,	Uchali.	
3	Sirkioo Khan . .	Mur Khan . .	,,	Jahlar	Naushera.
4	Jowaya . . .	Mian Muhamm	Kumhar .		
5	Hidayat Khan . .	Nur Ahmed . .	Awan .	Buttewal.	
6	Fakir Muhammad .	Samand . .	Daryewal .	Chorki.	
7	Sirkroo . . .	Ran Beg . .	Awan .	Jahlar	Naushera.
8	Fatteh Sher . .	Fatteh Khan .	,, . .		
9	Begh Ali . .	Ghulam Muhammad	Modu .		
10	Haji . . .	Sher . . .	Kumhar .		
11	Sher Muhammad .	Fatteh Sher .	Awan .		
12	Nadir Shah .	Umbarik Shah .	Sayyid .		
13	Gulab Singh . .	Soma Singh .	Jat Sikh		
14	Nur Muhammad .	Ditta . . .	Nai . .		
15	Mian Muhammad .	Ahmed . .	Lakh		
16	Ramzan . . .	Mian . . .	Mirasi		
17	Yasin . .	Bahadur	Awan		
18	Arjan Singh .	Bagh Singh	Sikh		
19	Kasim	Sultan .	Awan		

	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police station.
		FEROZEPUR.			
20	Partab Singh	Bhanga Singh	Jat	Baga Purana	Baga Puran
21	Gajjan Singh	Chanda Singh	„	Buttal	Moga.
22	Sundar Singh	Anokh Singh	„	Khote	Nihalewala.
23	Mallah Singh	Jaggat Singh	„	Sekha	Baga Puran
24	Jaimal Singh	Sawan Singh	„	„	Mogha.
25	Arjan Singh	Dharam Singh	„	Maina	„
		JULLUNDUR.			
26	Bhan Singh	Khusal Singh	Jat	Baring	Jullundur.
27	Kirpa Singh	Fakir Chand	Rajpur	Daloli	
28	Harnam Singh	Bhagwan Singh	Jat	Randawe	Jullundur
29	Bhag Singh	Bhagwan Singh	„	„	„
30	Harnam Singh	Jiwan Singh	„	Sidhara	Nikodar.
31	Dhalip Singh	Attar Singh	„	Musapur	Banga.
32	Miban Singh	Bachint Singh	„	Raipur Dabba.	„
33	Sundar Singh	Sawan Singh	„	Jhingar	„
34	Gurbaksh Singh	Dewa Singh	„	Bharoli	„
35	Mota Singh	Acchar Singh	„	„	„
36	Cartar Singh	Hamid Singh	„	Mehli	„
		HOSHIARPUR.			
37	Chanda Singh	Jai Singh	Arora Kumhar.	Kot Fattai	Mahalpur.
38	Pohlo Ram	Rama Mal	Katri	Anandpur	Anandpur.
39	Ralla	Mongol	Bharai	Sus	Rahauna.
40	Bhola	„	„	„	„
41	Munshi	Wazir Singh	Jat	Gulpur	Balachore.
42	Ram Chand	Fatteh Chand	Brahmin	Jandauli	Mahalpur

Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police station.
		PATIALA.		
43 Bishen Singh	Kahn Singh	Jat	Khuddi	Barnala.
44 Bagga Singh	Uttam Singh	„	Harampara	
45 Prem Singh	Methob Singh	„	Pandori	
46 Kapur Singh	Attar Singh	Khialla	Bhikki	
47 Wazir Singh	Nand Singh	Jat	Majjahi Jalwandi.	Bhadaur.
		KAPURTHALA.		
48 Amir Singh	Pala	Kumhar	Kalwan	Kapurthala.
		NABHA.		
49 Surjan Singh	Karam Singh	Rajput	Khanyan	Malla.
		GURDASPUR.		
50 Indar Singh	Dewa Singh	Jat	Ghanye ke Bangar.	Fatehgarh.
		LAHORE.		
51 Batal Singh	Phula Singh	Jat	Kirka	Kahna Kacha.
52 Ganesha Singh	Sunder Singh	„	Badhana	Khalra.
		AMRITSAR.		
53 Bur Singh	Lehna Singh	Jat	Jaura	Sartali.
		LUDHIANA.		
54 Dan Singh	Bhan Singh	Jat	Phulewali	Sehna.
55 Naurnag Singh	Lehna Singh	Ahlerwalia	Deotwal	Ludhiana.
56 Harnam Singh	Dewa Singh	Jat	Mallah	Jagraon.
57 Bakhs Singh	Kulla Singh	„	Pandori	Dakha.
58 Basant Singh	Saltani Singh	„	„	„
59 Suba Singh	Nand Singh	..	Dalon	Ludhiana

60 Kishen Kuar, wife of Sundar Singh of Timonwal, Amritsar.

61 Phanja Singh, son of Sundar Singh.

62 Daughter of Sundar Singh of Timonwal (aged one).

Descriptive roll of 211 passengers on the S. S. "Komagata Maru" who were arrested after the riot.

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address— Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Amritsar.			
1	Norang Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Sandu Sikh, village Munda, Thana Sarhali	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Arindah Police Station, Baranagore, by Babu Fanindra Chandra Mitter and Kapil Biswas.	
2	Sundar Singh, son of Santa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Timowal, Thana Jandiala.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
3	Bhagwan Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Musa.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala Police Station, 24-Parganas, Chowkidars—Ram Patra and others.	
4	Bhan Singh, son of Keshar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lohar, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Metiaburuz, by Police.	
5	Sher Singh, son of Bishen Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kot (Syad Mahmood Kot) Thana Amritsar.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
6	Wadhawa Singh, son of Ganda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Vhakna, Thana Ghraunda	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
7	Keshu Singh *alias* Sundar Singh, son of Sher Singh *alias* Buttan Singh.	Jat Sikh village Munda, Thana Tarataran	In Jail 4th October 1914.	Howrah, by Police.	
8	Ajaib Singh, son of Mewa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kasel, Thana Karenda.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
9	Jagat Singh, son of Buta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Taragarh, Thana Jandiala.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
10	Surain Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Pandori Varaich, Thana Amritsar.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
11	Indar Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dodher, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
12	Atar Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gharka, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
13	Bissen Singh, son of Kesar Sing.	Jat Sikh, village Dodher, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
14	Chihan Singh, son of Sahel Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Pahel, Thana Warowar.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Metiaburuz, by Police.	
15	Kissen Singh, son of Jowala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chhajjaiwali, Thana Jhandiala.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Ditto.	
16	Jawant Singh, son of Punjab Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kotdata, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur, Police Station, 24 Parganas, by Police.	
17	Kissen Singh, son of Wasawa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jodha, Thana Bias-Nazirpullar.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur, Police Station, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
18	Ala Singh, son of Nihal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bharowal, Thana Vairowal.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6.
		Amritsar—contd.			
19	Mangal Singh, so of Sava Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dhonu, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
20	Santa Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Maira Sikh, village Punjwarr, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 19th October 1914.	Ekbalpur, by Police.	
21	Teja Singh, son of Dayal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kasil, Thana Gharainda.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent of Police.	
22	Bhur Singh, son of Pal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Phail, Thana Varowal.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
23	Sarjan Singh, son of Issar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nadhor, Thana Sharhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur Police Station, 24 Parganas, by Police.	
24	Ganesha Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khanpur, Thana Bias.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Diamond-Harbour Road near Thakurpur, Behala Police Station, 24-Parganas by Daffadar Baboah Molla, Union II of Bistupur Thana and others	
25	Harnam Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sheron, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Concealed in an arahar field at Benjoberia village, Budge Budge Police Station, by Police	
26	Makhan Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lodhowal, Thana Gharanda.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
27	Balwant Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sarhali, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
28	Bela Singh, son of Khem Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khanchapri, Thana Varowal.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
29	Tara Singh, son of Narain Singh.	Tillon Sikh, village Jomestpura, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
30	Chhiyan Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Sandu Sikh, village Sarhali, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Ditto.	
31	Jewant Singh, son of Sundar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Fategarh, Thana Amritsar.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge near Jugirpole Outpost, by Police.	
32	Dewa Singh, son of Lal Singh.	Mehra Sikh, village Sheron, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
33	Samsher Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sarhali, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge, near Jugirpole Outpost, by Police.	
34	Thakur Singh, son of Budha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Udhonangal, Thana Wasirpola.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	Bullet wound, left arm.
35	Sadhu Singh, son of Chagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Datdakote, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Ramkantapur, Police Station Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Collecting Punchayat Dina Nath Mandal and others.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		Amritsar—contd.			
36	Bahadur Singh, son of Jawahir Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kaler, Thana Vairowal.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Banshibazar, Garden Reach Police Station, 24-Parganas, by Police.	Bullet wound, right forearm and left arm
37	Buta Singh, son of Lena Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Mochharh, Thana Jhandiala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Police Superintendent.	
38	Fouja Singh, son of Dusandha Singh.	Telon Sikh, village Jamke, Thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
39	Sapuran Singh, son of Sarup Singh.	Sikh, village Nathapura, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
40	Surain Singh, *alias* Ratan Singh, son of Jawala Singh.	Sandu Sikh, village Sarhali, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Midnapur, by Police.	Made over to Police for escort to Midnapur Central Jail, 16th October 1914.
41	Dayal Singh, son of Narain Singh.	Sikh, village Kerker, Thana Lapoke.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
42	Ker Singh, son of Wadhawa Singh.	Sikh, village Kote Data, Thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 26th October 1914.	Mitiaburuj, by Police.	
43	Mana Singh, son of Karak Singh.	Sikh, village Totian	...	Lallpur.	
		Patiala.			
44	Santa Singh, son of Badan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kaleki, Thana Barula.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
45	Dayal Singh, son of Badan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sadheri, Thana Dirba.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
46	Chanan Singh, son of Dhaunkal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Magjuki-talwandi, Thana Padaer.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	24-Parganas, by Police.	
47	Bishan Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sandir, Thana Bhatinda.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
48	Jagir Singh, son of Sher Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bela, Thana Bhadur.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
49	Chet Singh, son of Tota Singh.	Maira Sikh, village Balali-ala-singh, Thana Basi, Sirhind.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Barrackpore, by Police.	
50	Mastan Singh, son of Kahn Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Mum or Munh, Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Police Superintendent.	
51	Chanda Singh, son of Sarmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Thikriwala, Thana Baruale.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
52	Wazir Singh, son of Santokh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Balla, Thana Lhiki.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.		
53	Jai Singh, son of Kala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bila, Thana Barnala.	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
54	Gurdit Singh, son of Goka Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sekha, Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		Patiala contd.			
55	Gujar Singh, son of Charat Singh	Jat Sikh, village Sekha, Thana Barnala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
56	Mal Singh, son of Ran Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Allasinghwadati, Thana Pasi.	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
57	Harnam Singh, son of Anokh Sing.	Chatri Sikh, village Kumarwal, Thana Sherpur	In Jail, 2nd October 1914	Barrackpore, by Police	
58	Bichitra Singh, son of Bhag Singh	Jat Sikh, village Khetichail, Thana Sherpur.	In Jail, 7th October 1914.	Ekbalpur, by Police.	
59	Nanda Sikh, son of Lal Singh.	Jat Singh, village Kaiki Bandar, or Bandair, Thana Talwandi	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge	
60	Buktawar Singh, son of Prem Sing.	Jat Sikh, village Harika Buruj, Thana Bhike.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Bullet wound, right arm.
61	Mansha Singh, son of Chet Singh	Jat Sikh, village Chandheri also Chak [illegible] Thana Lalru	In Jail, 1st October 1914	Howrah .	Bullet wound, left forearm.
62	Inder Singh, son of Jamal Singh	Jat Sikh village Thikriwala Thana Barnala	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge	
63	Partap Singh, son of Gulzar Singh	Jat Sikh village Bella, Thana Bhadhaur	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto	
64	Meman Singh, son of Harnam Singh	Jat Sikh, village Sil Thana Kanawar.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto	
65	Chanda Singh, son of Mansa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bella Thana Bahadaur	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police	
66	Bachan Singh, son of Kissen Singh	Jat Sikh, village Thikriwala, Thana Barnala	In Jail, 30th September 1914	Budge-Budge.	
67	Kessen Singh, son of Mahtab Singh	Ditto . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	
68	Nar Singh, son of Udai Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jega, Thana Bikhi	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapur, by Police	
69	Hira Singh, son of Punjab Singh	Jat Sikh, village Kala Bandi, Thana Talwandi	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge-Budge	
70	Sarup Singh, son of Sadda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Karawara, Thana Bohu	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
71	Phuman Singh, son of Harnam Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sindoha, Thana Talwandi.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Ditto	
72	Pal Singh, son of Dewa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jalaldibag, Thana Bhadaur.	In Jail, 29th October 1914.	Bhistupur, by Police.	
73	Bijla Singh, son of Bhagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jatra, Thana Tilwandi	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge .	Bullet wound, right forearm.
74	Jewan Singh, son of Sujan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kabybandar, Thana Tilwandi.	In Jail 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
75	Nar Singh, son of Sarmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ralla, Thana Bhikhi.	In Jail, 8th October 1914	Midnapur, by Police.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ferozepore.			
76	Sunder Singh, son of Varyam Singh.	Sandu Sikh, village Ajitwal, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	One cut on the back.
77	Dalel Singh, son of Bishen Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Alamwala, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
78	Nand Singh, son of Gujjar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ganga, Thana Kotekupura.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
79	Sucha Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Machhike, Thana Nehalwala.	In Jail, 6th October 1914	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, Rural Police and Constables.	
80	Channan Singh, son of Jagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Takhaonwadh, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Budge-Budge	
81	Kapur Singh, son of Santa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Laupur, Thana Nyalewala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto	
82	Iswar Singh, son of Anokh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rauli, Thana Moga.	Ditto	Ditto.	
83	Indar Singh, son of Varyam Singh	Jat Sikh, village Rama Thana Nehalwala.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Ditto	
84	Sahjada Singh, son of Ganda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Abloo, Thana Khokapura.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto	
85	Govind Singh, son of Nehal Singh	Jat Sikh, village Ware, Thana Dharamkota.	In Jail, 2nd October 1314.	Ditto	
86	Meth Singh, son of Wazir Singh.	Khatri Sikh, village Tharaj, Thana Bagewala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914	Ditto	
87	Ram Singh, son of Bhola Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Barangore, by Police	
88	Kehar Singh, son of Jal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
89	Lakhraj Singh, son of Nanda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Meraj, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Ditto	
90	Mala Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jainelwala, Thana Bagewala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914	Behala, 24-Parganas by Police.	
91	Mit Singh, son of Hanira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bagipura, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914	Budge-Budge	
92	Nand Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Brahmin Sikh, village Laira, Thana Zira.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914	Ditto.	
93	Sohan Singh, son of Dhan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bandala, Thana Zira.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
94	Hira Singh, son of Prem Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Behala, by Police.	
95	Gurmukh Singh, son of Kawal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
96	Puran Singh, son of Burh Singh	Jat Sikh, village Kolya, Thana Bagewala.	In Jail, 12th October 1914	Bankura, by Police.	
97	Dewa Singh, son of Burh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Langeana, Thana Bagaponana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
98	Kissen Singh, son of Pova Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jeonwala, Thana Kotkapuru.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ferozpur—contd.			
99	Gurmukh Singh, son of Kharag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Varc, Thana Dharamkota	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapore, by Police.	
100	Kehar Singh, son of Santa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rode, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
101	Phagwan Singh, son of Buta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Alamwala, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
102	Kehr Singh, son of Bhan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rode, Thana Pagapurana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
103	Jaimal Singh, son of Hukuma Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Langeana, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
104	Munshiram, son of Paras Ram.	Brahman, village Kotia, Thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 15th October 1914.	Metiabruz, by Police.	
105	Indar Singh, son of Suba Singh.	Kariga- Sikh, village Dunnewara, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
106	Darbara Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Mallan Thana Bhaidakote.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Serakole Boat house, Magrahat, 24-Parganas.	One contused wound on the abdomen said to have been inflicted by grazing of the bullet and one incised wound, left forearm.
107	Chandan Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kisenpura, Thana Dharamkot.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge, by 16th Rajputs.	
108	Ram Ratan, son of Ami Chand.	Bania, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Maheshtala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
109	Nahan Singh, son of Kuchcta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ablu, Thana Kothapura.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
110	Ramjidas, son of Sant Ram.	Brahman, village Tungwali, Thana Nathana.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.		
111	Bishen Singh, son of Sadhu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chuhurchak, Thana Moga.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	Bullet wound right arm.
		Ludhiana.			
112	Gurmukh Singh, son of Ushnak Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lalta, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
113	Lal Singh, son of Lehora Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Man, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Supdt. of Police.	
114	Lal Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village aitowli, Thana Delon.	In Jail, 7th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
115	Harnam Singh, son of Narain Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gujrawal, Thana Delu	In Jail, 11th October 1914.	Manbhum, by Police.	
116	Sundar Singh, son of Gushar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chimna, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 11th October 1914.	Manbhum, by Police.	One cut-wound on his right sole (*vide* order sheet, dated 11th October 1914.)

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ludhiana—contd.			
117	Sher Singh, son of Kabu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kamalpur, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
118	Sundar Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Man, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Supdt. of Police.	
119	Baroo, son of Hema	Arai Mahomedan, village Dholewal, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
120	Dhan Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Acharwal, Thana Roykote.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Supdt. of Police.	
121	Natha Singh, son of Buta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chakar, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
122	Puran Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Junetpura, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
123	Dhyan Singh, son of Amar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kuman, Thana Roykote.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
124	Bir Singh, son of Khajana Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gura, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
125	Hasiar Singh, son of Indra Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kalar, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 18th October 1914.	Garden Reach, by Police.	
126	Kehar Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Acharwal, Thana Rakote.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
127	Hira Singh, son of Chandra Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nata, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914	Ditto.	
128	Pratap Singh, son of Jagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nathewal, Thana Rakote.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Ditto.	
129	Pala Singh, son of Saha Chand.	Jat Sikh, village Lohara Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
130	Prem Singh, son of Nihal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jawaddi, Thana Ludhiana	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
131	Mal Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Acharwal, Thana Roykote.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Behala, by Police.	
132	Kaka Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Doba, Thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Ditto	
133	Pakhar Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Pandori, Thana Dhakhe.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
134	Natha Singh, son of Sudh Singh.	Chhirube Sikh, village Bopara, Thana Kote.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Ditto.	
135	Jati Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Boppara, Thana Raikot	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Ditto	Bullet wound on the right shoulder.
136	Mal Singh, son of Sundar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lakha, Thana Rakote.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge	Bullet wound, left calf.
137	Tara Singh, son of Khan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Alumemaine, Thana Khanna.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
138	Pal Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rumi, Thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Budge Budge.	

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1	2	3	4	5	
		Ludhiana—concld.			
139	Amir Mahammad, son of Khan Gul Mahammed Khan.	Pathan, Ludhiana, Mohalla Dhobwal, Ludhiana.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
140	Mastan Singh, son of Kakar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chodra, Thana Kaikot.	In Jail, 24th October 1914.	Ludhiana, by Police.	
141	Arjun Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Sikh, village Talia, Thana Radhakote.	In Jail, 20th October 1914.	Budge Budge, by Police.	
		Faridkote State.			
142	Narain Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Guniana, Thana Nuja-wala.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Jingirpole, Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
143	Shazad Singh, son of Ganda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nihu Thana Kot-kapura	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
		Ambala.			
144	Kher Singh, son of Sibu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Pat[illegible], Thana Mamarai[illegible]	In Jail, 14th October 1914	Howrah-Amta, by Police.	
145	Badan Singh, son of Hamel Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Salimatpur, Thana [illegible]	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Mateaburuz, by Police.	
146	Kabil Singh, son of Mangal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Salimatpur, Thana Khair	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
147	Nand Singh, son of Kaka Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Salimatpur, Thana Khairai	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Bistupur, by Police.	
148	Hakim Singh, son of Lal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nanbaria, Thana Khararah	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
149	Karam, son of Sadi Khan.	Mahomedan, village Dhaner, Pana[illegible]	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
150	Mongal Singh, son of Poopah Singh	Sikh, village Dyalpur, P. S. Kaira, District Umballa.	In Jail, 31st October 1914.	Sandesh khali	
		Jallundur.			
151	Kabil Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Haripore, Thana Adampur.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
152	Udhm Singh, son of Suba Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khurdpore, Thana Adampur	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Howrah, by Police.	
153	Dalip Singh, *alias* Sarup Singh, son of Buta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khurdpore, Thana, Adampur	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
154	Mela Singh, son of Achar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khurdpore, Thana Adampur.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
155	Karam Singh, son of Sundar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rarka-Kalan Thana Philawar.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
156	Inder Singh, son of Hamir Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bajjon, Thana Rahor.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
157	Bir Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kolar, Thana Nakodar.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Behala by Police.	
158	Byant Singh, son of Pal Singh.	Rajput Sikh, village Salu, Thana Rahor.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jallundur—contd.			
159	Bidhi Singh, son of Hakim Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khordpur, Thana Adampur.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
160	Gurdit Singh, son of Kala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kolar, Thana Nakodar.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto	Bullet wound, left forearm.
161	Bhagwan Singh *alias* Bhan Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rapur, Thana Banga.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapur, by Police.	
162	Kartar Singh, son of Hardit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Musapur, Thana Banga.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
163	Dalip Singh, son of Gaila Singh.	Jat Sikhh, village Budara, Thana Nurmahal.	In Jail, 7th October 1914.	Arambagh, by Police.	
164	Sundar Singh, son of Jawahir Singh.	Sikh Jat, village Kale, Thana Phillour.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
		Lahore.			
165	Nadd Singh *alias* Gurbaksh Singh, son of Jewant Singh.	Dhuna (ring makers), village Sarsing, Thana Khabra.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
166	Dogar Singh, son of Jiwan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gumakhe, Thana Bhaipheru.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
167	Bhan Singh, son of Mian Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kot Rai Budha, Thana Waltowar.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Metiaburuz, by Police.	
168	Mahen Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Parhana, Thana Kharda.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Pankura, by Police.	
169	Harnam Singh, son of Rhur Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khalera (Ambisha), Thana Khalera (Ambisha).	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapur, by Police.	
170	Narain Singh, son of Balaka Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gorsingh, Thana Khalera (Ambisha).	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Bistupur, 4-Parganas, by Police.	
171	Narain Singh, son of Wadhawa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tanneor Dhon, Thana Khalra.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge	
172	Sucha Singh, son of Ala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gorsingh, Thana Khalera.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto	One cut behind right ear.
173	Bhaghat Singh, son of Gurdetta.	Brahman Sikh, village Punia, Thana Bhattua.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
174	Surain Singh, son of Kuran Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rodana, Thana Khalera.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Lehala, by Police.	
175	Bagail Singh, son of Ghulla Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Punia, Thana Waltowa.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
176	India Singh, son of Wasawa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bhikhiwind. Thana Khalera.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
177	Sundar Singh, son of Hakim Singh.	Jat Sikh, Ichogl Village, Thana Jhunawa.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge.	Sent up by Jogin Singh
178	Amar Singh, son of Khajan Singh.	Sidhu Sikh, village Sanpura, Thana Khalra.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghli, by Superintendent of Police.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoners; Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address — Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Lahore— contd.			
179	Bir Singh, son of Jwala Singh.	Jat Sikh, Kalhat, village Thana Barki	In Jail, 5th October 1914.		
180	Jagat Singh, *alias* Joge Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Sikh, village Baggapana, Thana Patti	In Jail, 29th October 1914	Bistupur, Parganas, by Police	24-
		Gurdaspur			
181	Kissen Singh, son of Hem Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dhatia, Thana Patala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge	
182	Sundar Singh, son of Khan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bachoki, Thana Batala	Ditto .	Ditto .	Punctured wound behind left ear. Incised wound across left shoulder; also two cut wounds on the back of left, middle and ring fingers
		Gujrat.			
183	Raja *alias* Karamdad son of Aladatta *alias* Meherdin.	Muhammadan (Gakhar), village Jhandu-Jhelum corner, village Bhao. Thana Dinga Gujrat (Punjab).	In Jail, 29th September 1914	Budge Budge	
		Gujranwala.			
184	Narain Singh, son of Atar Singh	Jat Sikh, village Santpura, Thana Kamoki	In Jail, 12th October 1914	Bankura, by Police	
		Hissar.			
185	Amar Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tadu, Thana Rhori	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Burdwan. by Police	
		Hoshiarpur.			
186	Santa Singh, son of Hakim Singh	Jat Sikh, Nangal (Isserka), Thana Hariana	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police	
187	Mangal Singh, son of Tehra Singh	Jat Sikh, village Mirzapur, Thana Gurdiwala.	In Jail, 30th October 1914.	Budge Budge .	A bit eccentric
		Hyderabad (Sindh)			
188	Narain Das, son of Totiram.	Khatri Hindu, Manshukhani Lane Hyderabad (Sindh).	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Metiabruz, by Police.	
189	Jawahr Mal *alias* Professor J. T. Manshukhani, son of Totiram.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner; father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted	Short description of circumstances of arrest	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jhend State.			
190	Harjat Singh, son of Gulap Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tadday, Thana Balewale, Jhend State.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	
		Kapurthala State.			
191	Ram Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Taspur, Thana Sultanpur, Kapurthala State.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
192	Puran Singh, son of Ram Singh,	Jat Sikh (also says Chehi Sikh), village Sidhan, Thana Kapurthala State.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	
		Lyalpur.			
193	Bela Singh, son of Amar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kakar, Thana Samundri, Lyallpur.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge	
		Nabha State.			
194	Nabkaul Singh, son of Alwal Singh	Jat Sikh, village Baini, Maharajki, Thana Tanola, Nabha.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
195	Surjan Singh, son of Gasa Singh.	Jat Sikh Burjgil, Thana Phul, Nabha State.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	
196	Sundar Singh, *alias* Nehal Singh, son of Golab Singh.	Sikh, village Tawla, Thana Tanola.	I Jail, 26th October 1914.	Metiabruz, by Police.	
197	Pratap Singh, *alias* Bagu Singh, *alias* Bagel Singh, son of Gulab Singh *alias* Sundar Singh.	Sikh, village Tawla, Thana Tanola.	In Jail, 26th October 1914	Metiabruz, by Police	
		Rawalpindi.			
198	Nanak Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Khatri Sikh, village Kahuta, Thana Kahuta, Rawalpindi.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge	
		Sialkote.			
199	Mahaga Singh, son of Jamyal Singh.	Lubana Sikh, village Dinga, Thana Sidawari Miyani, Sialkote.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914		
		Shahpur.			
200	Bishan Das, son of Bulaki Ram.	Rorab Khatri, village Chauki, Thana Khusab, Shahpur.	In Jail 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
		Kalsia State.			
201	Indar Singh, *alias* Tarlochan Singh, son of Ishar Singh, *alias* Partap Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chirikchubara, Thana Chirikchubara, Kalsia State.	In Jail, 1st October 1914	Budge Budge, by Police.	
202	Marik Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Gallen Sikh, village Jandiana, Thana Chirik, Kalsia State.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
203	Ram Singh, son of Chotu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dapar, Thana Deravasi, Kalsia State.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Baranagore, by Police.	

List of Sikhs in Medical College Hospital.

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Thana.	District.
204	Bahadur Singh	Chanda Singh	Jat	Gilanwali	Dhera Babanak	Gurdaspur.
205	Pir Bux	Tedha	„	Nurenahal	Narmahal	Jullundar.
206	Hazara Singh	Tivan Singh	Rajput	Pasta	Phagwara	Kapurthala State.
207	Indar Singh	Sunder Singh	Jat	Thalwandi	Valtoha	Lahore.
208	Rala Singh	Bhir Singh	„	Depai	Dakha	Ludhiana.
209	Probha Singh	Kartar Singh	Rajput	Bahadurpur	Basi	Patiala State.
210	Mongal Singh	Taja Singh	Jat	Lakmipur	Rupa	Amballa.
211	Badal Singh	Dewa Singh	„	Hoshiarpur	Kharar	Ambalia.

Names of passengers on the Komagata Maru *concerned in the riot at Budge Budge, who are dead.*

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Caste	Village,	Police Station.	District.
1	Shiban Singh	Sewa Singh	Jat	Kut Data	Sarhali	Amritsar.
2	Bhagat Singh	Hira Singh	„	Rajiana	Moga	Ferozepore.
3	Arjun Singh	Lakh Singh	„	Dhude	Jullundhar	Jullundur.
4	Indar Singh	Ver Singh	„	Sidhwan	Rahon	Jallundur.
5	Narain Singh	Bachan Singh	„	Lanuage Dewa	Zira	Ferozepur.
6	Lachchman Singh	Dewa Singh	„	Mano Chahal	Taran-Taran	Amritsar.
7	Rur Singh	Labh Singh	„	Kanoke	Amritsar	„
8	Bhajan Singh	Anakh Singh	„	Rajiana	Dhanala	Nabha.
9	Chanan Singh	Kahan Singh	„	Wazirke	Baruala	Patiala.
10	Shib Singh	Matab Singh	„	Nanke	Taran-Taran	Amritsar.
11	Rur Singh	Sher Singh	„	Langiana	Bajewala	Ferozepur.
12	Kakur Singh	Ram Singh	„	Pakhari	„	Faridkot.
13	Ishar Singh	Juva Singh	„	Manake Sidhu	Jagron	Ludhiana.
14	Masta Singh	Bishen Singh	„	Lil Magri	Raikot	„
15	Kehar Singh	Jhanda Singh	„	Khemonana	.....	Faridkot.
16	Rattan Singh *alias* Karam Singh.	Batan Singh	„	Jamser	Jullundur	Jullundur.
17	Tehal Singh	Ganda Singh	„	Ramvala	Sarhali	Amritsar (died in Hospital) of cholera.
18	Indra Singh	...	...	...	...	No signs of injury; died from drowning.
19	Unidentified					
20						

List of 28 passengers on the S. S. Komagata Maru *who are still at large.*

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Tahsil.	Remarks.
		Amballa District.			
1	Kirpa Singh	Sher Singh	Mianpur	Kharar.	
		Gujranwala District.			
2	Barkat Singh	Nabahu Singh	Santpur	Gujranwala.	

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Village.	Tehsil.	Remarks.
		Hoshiarpur District.			
3	Mansha Singh	Mehtab Singh	Dhoda Majra	Hoshiarpur.	
		Faridkot State.			
4	Ram Singh	Gurmukha Singh	Ablu	Faridkot.	
		Lahore District.			
5	Maya Singh	Hem Singh	Bhadana	Kasur.	
6	Banta Singh	Hakim Singh	Thatta	„	
7	Naud Singh	Dhala Singh	Buler	„	
8	Bhag Singh	Ala Singh	Samra	„	
		Patiala State.			
9	Santa Singh	Punjab Singh	Kurdi	Barnala.	
10	Guna Singh	Lal Singh	Ghaleti	Pal.	
11	Arjan Singh	Gobind Singh	Khiala	Nanse	
		Amritsar District.			
12	Vir Singh	Lena Singh	Chambal	Tarn Tarn.	
13	Asa Singh	Bhag Singh	Khordata	„	
14	Chhatar Singh	Nor Singh	Sarhali	„	
15	Gurdit Singh	Hukum Singh	„	„	
		Nabha State.			
16	Narayan Singh	Sultan Singh	Karyawala	Nabha.	
		Ferozepur District.			
17	Budha Singh	Prem Singh	Tungawala	Moga.	
18	Sher Singh	Masa Singh	„	„	
19	Karta Ram	Kahna Ram	„	„	
20	Ker Singh	Buda Singh	Sota	Mukhtesar.	
21	Paker Singh	Ram Singh	Jandiala	Faridkot.	
22	Daljit Singh	Mullukh Singh	Kauni	Mukhtesar.	
23	Bansi Lal	Ramji	Tungawala	Moga.	
24	Sadha Singh	Kahn Singh	Chukarchak	„	
		Ludhiana District.			
25	Lal Singh	Gurmukh Singh	Khiali	Ludhiana.	
26	Bhagat Singh	Hemdat Singh	Senha	„	
27	Harman Singh	Punjab Singh	Dholian	„	
28	Puran Singh	Lal Singh	Chan	Ludhiana	
29	Suntokh Singh	Bishen Singh	Kamalpur	Jagraon.	
30	Godi Ram	Bishen Ram	Panchrwal	„	

The number of men actually believed to be at large is 28.

This list includes 2 dead bodies which were not identified, and so the number of those not yet accounted for is in excess of the number actually known to be at large.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

REGULATIONS AS TO APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, 1915.

1. The Secretary of State for India in Council will, in the year 1915, make a number of appointments of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works and State Railway Departments of the Government of India.

In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee, including at least one eminent representative of the Engineering profession.

2. Applications for the appointments must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and to be returned so as to reach him not earlier than 1st February 1915,* and not later than **Thursday, the 1st April 1915.**

3. Candidates must have attained the age of 21 and not attained the age of 24 years on the 1st July 1915. To this rule no exception can be made

[N.B.—*Natives of India must obtain a certificate of age and nationality in the form explained in Appendix II. As the production of this certificate is a necessary condition of appointment, candidates are advised to procure it without delay. The certificate should be forwarded to the India Office together with the candidate's form of application or at the earliest subsequent opportunity.*]

4. Every candidate, except as provided in Regulation 5, must be a natural-born subject of His Majesty of European descent, and at the time of his birth his father must have been a British subject, either natural-born or naturalised in the United Kingdom. The decision of the Secretary of State in Council as to whether a candidate satisfies this condition shall be final. He must also be of good moral character and sound bodily health and, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in all respects suitable to hold an appointment in the Indian Public Works Department or State Railway Department.

5. Natives of India who are British subjects, and are not qualified under Regulation 4, are eligible for appointment, and shall be selected to the extent of 10 per cent. of the total number of Assistant Engineers thus recruited, if otherwise duly qualified.

6. Candidates must produce evidence that they have either (1) obtained one of the University degrees mentioned in Appendix I, subject to the conditions, if any, which are attached to the acceptance of the degree; or (2) passed the A.M.I.C.E. examination; or (3) obtained such other diploma or distinction in Engineering as the Secretary of State may decide to accept in any particular case.

7. It is preferred that candidates should have taken a college course and obtained one of the degrees mentioned in Appendix I. It is advisable that in addition they should have had at least one full year's practical experience of Civil Engineering under a qualified civil engineer at the time when they appear before the Selection Committee. Those whose qualifying diploma has been obtained without a college course should have had a full three years of such practical experience. In the event of any candidate being selected who has not, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, had sufficient practical experience, he may be required to undergo, after arrival in India, such period of probation in charge of works as may be decided upon, and his final appointment will be made dependent upon the result of such probation.

8. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview with the Selection Committee, which will probably take place at the end of April or early in May 1915.

9. They will further be required, before final appointment by the Secretary of State in Council, to appear, at their own expense, before the Medical Board at the India Office for examination as to their physical fitness for service in India.

The Regulations governing the physical examination of candidates for the Public Works and State Railway Departments of the Government of India are given in Appendix V.

* Applications from candidates not resident in the United Kingdom may be submitted before this date and since the India Office can not undertake to correspond with candidates except by letter, such applications should be submitted as early as possible.

*10. Selected candidates will also be required to satisfy the Secretary of State, in such manner as he may determine, of their ability to ride.

11. They will on appointment be provided with a free first-class passage to India and they will be expected to proceed thither about the end of September 1915.

Their pay will begin from the date of their landing in India, and, if they so desire, they will be able to obtain an advance of two months' pay recoverable by monthly instalments of one-third of salary. Of this advance a proportion not exceeding one-half may be received in England, and the balance can be drawn in India.

12. They will enter the Service as Assistant Engineers, on a salary of Rs. 4,560 a year (equivalent to 304*l.* a year, when the rupee is at 1*s.* 4*d.*).

13. The instruments required by Assistant Engineers are supplied to them in India.

14. Particulars as to their prospects of pay, pension, etc., are contained in Appendices III and IV.

India Office.

November 1914.

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* Selected candidates will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners as to their ability to ride, and will be required to obtain either—

(*a*) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of all the duties of the Indian Public Works and State Railway Departments; or

(*b*) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners of minimum proficiency in riding.

In the latter case they will be subjected, on their arrival in India, to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government.

Candidates are warned that the certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, without which they will not be allowed to proceed to India, is only granted to those who can qualify in a series of tests, which include jumping.

The chief tests will be saddling and bridling; mounting and dismounting; trotting and cantering; riding at a trot without stirrups; riding at a trot with stirrups but without reins, jumping a hedge hurdle about 3 feet in height.

Although the examination will, in the main, be confined to these points, the examiner will not be debarred from applying any other tests which may appear desirable.

Note for the Information and Guidance of Candidates.

The Selection Committee of 1906 drew attention to the subjects which were held to be of most importance for the Public Works Service, *viz.*,

Pure Mathematics, including a knowledge of the differential and integral calculus.

Applied Mathematics.

Geometrical and Engineering Drawing.

Surveying and Geodesy.

Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures.

Hydraulics.

Heat Engines.

Materials used in Construction.

Building Construction.—Wood and metal work, limes and cements, and building with stone, brick and concrete.

Knowledge of the principles of road-making, waterworks, sanitary and railway engineering. (Important.)

The Selection Committee were further of opinion that all candidates should have had some workshop training.

The following Announcement regarding the recruitment of the Public Works Department in future years is published for the information of intending candidates:—

The foregoing Regulations apply only to the appointment of Assistant Engineers in the permanent establishment of the Public Works Department in 1915, but it is the intention of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as at present advised, to recruit the permanent establishment of the Department in succeeding years on the same general lines as those already laid down; see, however, Notes to Appendix I.

The Secretary of State is unable to give any undertaking that the Regulations will remain unaltered in the future.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF DEGREES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 6.

The degrees shown in Lists A and B are accepted without reservation in the case of candidates who matriculated on or before 30th June 1914. The special conditions applicable to candidates who matriculated on or after 1st July 1914 are stated in the Notes appended to the two lists.

Candidates who rely on a degree in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering or in "Naval Architecture" should have had at least one year's practical experience in Civil Engineering.

List A.

Oxford.—B.A. (with Honours in the Engineering Science Final Honours School).

Cambridge.—B.A. (with Honours in Mechanical Science Tripos).

St. Andrews.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Edinburgh.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin.—B.A.I. with Honours in Engineering.

London.—B.Sc., with Honours in "Civil and Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Victoria University (Manchester).—B.Sc., with Honours in Engineering.

Birmingham.—B.Sc., with Honours in "Civil," "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Liverpool.—B.Eng., with Honours in "Civil," "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering, or Naval Architecture

Leeds.—B.Sc., with Honours in "Civil," "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Sheffield.—B Eng., with Honours in "Civil," Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Note to List A.—In the case of candidates who matriculated after 30th June 1914 the above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study in the several Universities, but this condition will not apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

List B.

Dublin.—B.A.I.

Durham.—B.Sc. in "Civil," "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering, or in Naval Architecture.

London.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

Victoria University (Manchester).—B.Sc. Tech. in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours Division in the Final Examination).

University of Wales.—B.Sc. (in "Civil," "Mechanical" or Electrical" Engineering).

Birmingham.—B.Sc (Engineering).

Liverpool.—B. Eng.

Leeds.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" Engineering.

Sheffield.—B. Eng. (First Class in the Final Examination).

National University of Ireland.—B.E.

Bristol.—B.Sc. in "Civil", or "Mechanical" Engineering.

Note to List B.—In the case of candidates who matriculated after 30th June 1914 the degrees in List B will be accepted only if (1) the Matriculation or other Entrance Examination accepted by the Institution of Civil Engineers to the Engineering course in the University has been passed, and (2) a regular course of study occupying not less than three Academical years has been pursued in the University between the passing of such Matriculation or other Entrance Examination and the passing of the final examination for the degree.

But Indians who have taken an Indian degree which exempts them from part of the University course will be regarded as having satisfied condition (1), and will be exempted from condition (2) if their degree has been obtained in less than three years in accordance with the Regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX II.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE CERTIFICATE OF AGE AND NATIONALITY TO BE OBTAINED BY CANDIDATES WHO ARE NATIVES OF INDIA.

A.—*Rules for Candidates born within His Majesty's Dominions.*

1. A candidate who is resident in British India must obtain a certificate signed either (*a*) by the Secretary to Government (or his lawful deputy) of the province in which his family resides, or (*b*) by the Commissioner (or his lawful deputy) of the district in which his family resides.

2. A candidate who is resident in a Native State must obtain a certificate signed by the highest Political Officer (or his lawful deputy) accredited to the State in which his family resides.

3. The certificate required must be in the following form –

"I hereby certify that has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below,* and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, *viz.*, the day of 18 , at a place within His Majesty's dominions."

* (*Here enter details.*)

and the nature of the evidence produced must be such as to satisfy the officer who issues the certificate.

4. The documentary evidence which a candidate may be expected to produce in order to obtain such certificate comprises :—

(*a*) The horoscope.

(*b*) Family books.

(*c*) Tradesmen's account books showing entries relating to the birth.

(*d*) The record of admission in the registers of the school in which the candidate was educated, and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations.

(*e*) If the candidate is matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the Registrar in Form A.

Oral testimony from persons able to give relevant evidence may also be taken.

5. If a candidate has proceeded to England without obtaining a certificate, the certificate may be granted to his father or guardian on production of the requisite evidence.

B.—*Rules for Candidates not born within His Majesty's dominions.*

6. The rules are the same as the foregoing except that a candidate not born within His Majesty's dominions must also prove that he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions, and in his case the form of certificate must be not as in paragraph 3 above but as follows :—

"I hereby certify that has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below* and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, *viz*, the day of 18 , and that he was born at a place without His Majesty's dominions, but that his father / paternal grandfather was a person born in those dominions".

* (*Here enter details.*)

APPENDIX III.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (EXECUTIVE BRANCH).

(*The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the Service.*)

1. The Engineer Establishment of the Indian Public Works Department consists of a staff of Engineers, military and civil, engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India.

2. The permanent establishment of the Department is recruited from the following sources :—

(1.) Officers of Royal Engineers.

(2.) Persons appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.

(3.) Persons educated at the Government Civil Engineering Colleges in India, and appointed to the Provincial Services by the Government of India.

(4.) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

3. The various ranks of the Department are at present as follows :—

	Salary per Annum (Imperial Service.)
	Rs.
Chief Engineer, First Class	33,000
,, ,, Second Class	30,000
Superintending Engineer. First Class	24,000
,, ,, Second Class	21,000
,, ,, Third Class	18,000
Executive Engineer, 20th year of service and following years	15,000
,, ,, 19th year of service	14,400
,, ,, 18th year of service	13,800
,, ,, 17th year of service	13,200
,, ,, 16th year of service	12,600
,, ,, 15th year of service	12,000
,, ,, 14th year of service	11,400
,, ,, 13th year of service	10,800
,, ,, 12th year of service	10,200
,, ,, 11th year of service	9,600
* Assistant Engineer, 10th year of service	9,000
,, ,, 9th year of service	8,400
,, ,, 8th year of service	7,920
,, ,, 7th year of service	7,440
,, ,, 6th year of service	6,960
,, ,, 5th year of service	6,480
,, ,, 4th year of service	6,000
,, ,, 3rd year of service	5,520
,, ,, 2nd year of service	5,040
,, ,, 1st year of service	4,560

4. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

Exchange compensation allowance will not be granted to future entrants.

5. Promotions above the grade of Executive Engineer are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment, and are made wholly by selection ; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

APPENDIX IV.

Particulars relating to Pensions, Provident Fund, and Leave.

[N.B.—*This Appendix is compiled from the regulations for the time being, and is subject to alterations from time to time. The full leave and pension rules are contained in the Civil Service Regulations published by the Government of India.*]

1. The following is a summary of the principal pension rules applicable to Engineers appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

An officer is eligible for a pension on voluntary retirement after completing 20 years, qualifying service or attaining the age of 55 years. If at an earlier date he is compelled

* Officers of the Assistant Class will ordinarily pass into the Executive Class in the 11th year of service, but no Imperial Engineer may draw more than Rs. 9,600 per annum unless he holds charge of a division or a charge of equal importance.

to retire from the service through ill-health not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits, he becomes eligible for an invalid pension or a gratuity according to the length of his service.

The amount of pension or gratuity is regulated as follows:—

After a service of less than 10 years, an invalid gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

After a service of not less than 10 years an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Years of completed service.	Maximum limit of pension.
	Rs.
10	1,000 a year.
11	1,400 a year.
12	1,800 a year.
13	2,200 a year.
14	2,600 a year.
15, 16, 17, 18, 19	3,000 a year.

After a service of not less than 20 years, a retiring pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Years of completed service.	Maximum limit of pension.
	Rs.
20 to 24	4,000 a year.
25 and above	5,000 a year.

Officers who have shown special energy and efficiency during an effective service of three years in certain appointments may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year, subject to the condition that the officer must not retire voluntarily before the completion of a total qualifying service of 28 years.

Subject to certain prescribed conditions, rupee pensions are now issued at the rate of exchange of 1*s.* 9*d.* the rupee to pensioners residing in countries in which the Indian Government rupee is not legal tender.

2. A general provident fund to which all Civil Engineers entering the Public Works Department in the future will subscribe has been established for all Civil Engineers of the Department on the following basis:—

(1) The contribution is compulsory up to 6¼ per cent., on salaries, with not more than a further 6¼ per cent. voluntary contributions. Subscriptions on leave of any kind are optional.

(2) Compound interest on such payment is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing, the rate being at present 4 per cent. per annum.

(3) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him unconditionally on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to such person or persons as, under the rules of the Fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.

(4) Other forms of life insurance will, however, if they fulfil certain conditions, be accepted in lieu of the contributions in (1).

Leave.

3. The following is a summary of the principal regulations relating to the leave admissible to engineers appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

(*a*) *Short leave.*

4. Privilege leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to three months, earned by 33 months' duty. During privilege leave the officer retains a lien on his appointment, and receives an allowance equal to the salary which he would receive if he were on duty in the appointment on which he has lien. An interval of not less than six months must elapse between two periods of absence on privilege leave.

Privilege leave may be prefixed to furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave without allowances. The whole period of leave thus taken in combination is known as combined leave. Combined leave cannot be granted for a shorter period than six months, nor, except on medical certificate, may it be extended beyond two years.

5. Extraordinary leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and, except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

6 Subsidiary leave in India for a minimum of ten days, usually with half average salary, may be granted to an officer proceeding on or returning from leave out of India, or on retirement, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation or to rejoin his appointment. It is admissible only at the end, and not at the beginning of combined leave.

7. Short leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

(b) Long leave.

8. Furlough and special leave with allowances (*see* paragraph 10) are admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

Furlough without medical certificate can, if due, be generally taken after eight years' active service, and again after intervals of not less than three years' continuous service. It is limited to two years at a time.

Furlough on medical certificate may be granted (*a*) to an officer who has rendered three years' continuous service, for not more than two years, but capable of extension up to three years, and (*b*) to an officer who has not rendered three years' continuous service, up to one year in any case, and up to such longer period, if any (but not exceeding two years), as the officer may have furlough "due" to him.

9. The allowances admissible during furlough are :—

(1) During the first two years of furlough without medical certificate and during so much of furlough with medical certificate as may be "due,"—half average salary subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the period for which the foregoing allowances are admissible, one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

10. Special leave may be granted at any time for not more than six months, with intervals of six years' service ; allowances, calculated as during furlough, are given during the first six months only, whether taken in one or more instalments.

General rules.

11. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or on privilege leave, can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

12. After five years' continuous absence from India, an officer is considered to be out of the employment of Government.

13. When leave allowances other than privilege leave pay are paid at the Home Treasury, or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Treasuries, unless any other rate has been exceptionally authorised. But for the present the rate of conversion is subject to a minimum of 1*s*. 6*d*. to the rupee. Privilege leave pay when issued from the Home Treasury (this is only admissible when privilege leave is combined with other leave) is converted at 1*s*. 4*d*. to the rupee.

APPENDIX V.

Regulations as to the Physical Examination of Candidates for Appointment to the Public Works Department of the Government of India.

Note.—These Regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Secretary of State reserves to himself an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom he may consider, after hearing the opinion of his medical advisers, to be physically disqualified for the public service ; and that his discretion is in no respect limited by these Regulations.

It is not the practice to communicate to candidates who may be reported as physically unfit for service in India the reasons for the Medical Board's opinion.

General Physical Requirements.

1. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with efficient performance of duty.

2. In the examination of candidates the Medical Board will apply the following table of correlation of age, height, and chest girth :—

Age.	Height without Shoes.	Chest.	
		Girth when expanded.	Range of Expansion.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
21 and upwards	62½ and under 65 . . .	35	2
	65 „ 68 . . .	35½	2
	68 „ 70 . . .	36	2
	70 „ 72 . . .	36½	2½
	72 and upwards . . .	37	2½

3. *Measurement of Height.*—The candidate will be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the heels, and not on the toes or outside of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, calves, buttocks, and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be noted in parts of an inch to eighths. In the Indian Police Force a minimum height of 5 ft. 4 ins. is required, but in other Departments no fixed limit of height is imposed.

4. *Measurement of Chest.*—The candidate will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his hands above his head. The tape will be carefully adjusted round the chest, with its posterior upper edge touching the inferior angles of the shoulder blades, and its anterior lower edge the upper part of the nipples. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to empty his chest of air as much as is possible. This is best done by continuous whistling with the lips as long as sound can be produced. The tape is carefully gathered in during the process, and when the minimum measurement is reached it is recorded. The candidate will then be directed to inflate his chest to its utmost capacity. This maximum measurement will likewise be noted. The girth with the chest fully expanded and the range of expansion between the minimum and the maximum will then be recorded.

5. The hearing must be good.

6. The speech without impediment.

7. The teeth in good order, *i.e.*, decayed or broken teeth must be properly stopped or crowned, and deficient teeth replaced by artificial teeth where necessary for effective mastication.

8. The chest must be well formed, the lungs and heart sound

9. Rupture, hydrocele, varicocele, varicose veins in a severe degree, or other condition likely to cause inefficiency will disqualify a candidate, unless such condition is cured by operation.

10. The limbs, feet, and toes must be well formed and developed, with free and perfect motion of all the joints.

11. A candidate must have no congenital malformation or defect likely to interfere with efficiency.

12. A candidate must not be the subject of chronic skin disease.

13. Evidence of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution will disqualify.

14. The Regulations as to the standard of vision required are shown separately for each department. In all cases of "colour blindness" a note of the same will be made on the candidate's papers.

Candidates may, if they wish it, undergo a preliminary examination by the Medical Board, which meets at the India Office every Tuesday, under the following conditions :—

(*a*) Applications must be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, accompanied by a fee of two guineas, and a statement as to the particular appointment which the candidate desires to obtain.

(*b*) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.

(*c*) Candidates considered to be unfit by the Medical Board at this preliminary examination are not bound to accept its opinion, but may, *at their own risk*, continue their studies, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for a final medical examination by the Medical Board, prior to the examination, or to their apppointment.

(*d*) On the other hand, it must be distinctly understood that the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, and that, if after that examination he is reported to be apparently fit, he has not on that account any claim to be accepted as physically fit when he presents himself for the final Medical Examination, upon which alone his acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the Service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

Regulations as to the Standard of Vision.

1. If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed provided the ametropia does not exceed 3·5 D, and if, with correcting glasses not exceeding 3 5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye equals $\frac{6}{9}$, and in the other $\frac{6}{6}$, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate, provided the lens, or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses, required to correct the error of refraction, does not exceed 3·5 D; the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to $\frac{6}{9}$, and in the other $\frac{6}{6}$, together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D, is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atropine) equals $\frac{6}{9}$, and in other eye equals $\frac{6}{6}$, with + 4 D glasses, or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify, provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye equals $\frac{6}{9}$, and the other $\frac{6}{6}$, with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than $\frac{6}{12}$. In such a case the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in these rules, may exclude a candidate.

6. Squint or any morbid condition, subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence, in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. Any imperfection of the colour sense is a disqualification for appointment to the engineering branch of the Railway Department. In other cases the existence of imperfection of colour sense will be noted on the candidate's papers.

For all appointments under the Indian Government a declaration, as follows, is required from Candidates.

1. I_____

declare upon honour that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am not at present suffering or affected with any form of disease or bodily infirmity, such as—

(*a*) Disease of the heart or lungs.
(*b*) Venereal disease.
(*c*) Fits.
(*d*) Rupture.
(*e*) Varicocele or varicose veins.
(*f*) Hydrocele.
(*g*) Malformation.
(*h*) Congenital defect.
(*i*) Defective sight or hearing.
(*j*) Loss of teeth.
(*k*) Impediment in speech.
(*l*) Gout or rheumatism.

2 That I have not to my knowledge any hereditary tendency or predisposition to mental or constitutional disease, such as—

(*a*) Fits or insanity.

(*b*) Cancer.

(*c*) Consumption or scrofula.

3. That I will fully reveal to the Medical Board all circumstances within my knowledge that concern my health and fitness for the appointment for which I am a candidate.

4. That I have previously been examined by a Medical Board for the public service and was declared on the

Signature ——

Date ——

N.B.—A wilful mis-statement by a candidate will invalidate any subsequent appointment obtained

For Office use only.
No.
Ackd.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS ASSISTANT ENGINEER, 1915.

Every Candidate must submit an application on this form to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., so as to reach him on or before Thursday, the **1st April 1915,** *at the latest.*

*The Application Form should not, however, be sent to him before the 1st February 1915.**

If Candidates writing from the United Kingdom who fill up and return the Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should communicate with the Secretary, Public Works Department.

INDIA OFFICE,
November 1914.

1	Name in full.	
2	Address. (*Any alteration to be notified to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.*)	
3	Date and place of Birth. (*In the event of the Candidate's selection, he will be required to produce a Birth Certificate or such other evidence as to date of birth as may be considered satisfactory.*)	
4	Profession or occupation of father; and whether, at the time of Candidate's birth, his father was a British subject either natural-born or naturalised in the United Kingdom.	

* Candidates not resident in the United Kingdom may return the form before this date.

5	(*a*) Parentage of father showing whether he was of European descent. (*b*) Parentage of mother, showing whether she was of European descent.
6	The names of any near relatives who have been, or are now, in the service of the Indian Government, and the appointments at present, or immediately before retirement or decease, held by them.
7	All Institutions where educated, since the age of 15, with dates, distinguishing whether or not the Candidate was in residence at such Institutions.

8	University degree, diploma, or other distinction in Engineering, with name of Institution at which obtained.
9	Details as to University Honours, Prizes, etc.
10	Nature and extent of practical experience of civil engineering, *with full dates*. The names and qualifications of the engineers under whose direction the candidate has worked should be stated. (References to work done in connection with a candidate's college course should not be made in this space.)
11	Whether married or single.

12 Names and Addresses of either two or three persons (of whom one should be connected with the Institution at which the Candidate has studied Engineering and one should be a Civil Engineer under whom he has obtained practical experience) who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character during the last four years. (*References will not be accepted from persons who are related to the Candidate or have no personal knowledge of the Candidate.*)

18 Whether the Candidate has in any previous year applied for appointment to the Public Works Department, or for any other appointment under the Government of India, either in England or in India

Signature _____

Date _____ *1915.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 14th January 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A disturbance in the northwest gave moderately heavy precipitation on the 7th in the northwest of the United Provinces, and the adjoining districts of the Punjab, but with the exception of a few scattered falls of rain weather was dry over the rest of the country.

2. *Burma including the Bay Islands.*—Rain fell at Port Blair and Mergui.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Dibrugarh reported a light shower.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—On the 7th, rain fell at Bahraich and precipitation was nearly general in the north-west of the United Provinces.

Northwest India.—Precipitation occurred on the 7th at Simla, Ambala and Sailkot.

The Peninsula.—Madras and Negapatam reported light falls of rain.

3. The chief amounts of precipitation were as follows :—

January 7th—Meerut 0·89″, Dehra Dun 1·89″, Mussooree 2·10″ and Simla 1·30″.
„ 9th—Port Blair 1·16″.

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma and the United Provinces West. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Rajputana West, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and the Madras Deccan, but in all the remaining divisions rainfall was in defect by more than 20 per cent.

The rainfall from the 4th December to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Bengal, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in the Central Provinces and Madras South-East, and is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the rest of the country, except in Gujarat, where the absence of rainfall is a normal feature for this period of the year.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 14th January 1915.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1914 to 14th January 1915.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal.	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1·6	0·2	+1·4	13·0	5·9	+ 7·1	+120	+100
Lower Burma	0·1	0	+0·1	2·2	0·3	+ 1·9	+633	+600
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·8	0·4	+ 1·4	+350	+350
Assam	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·6	— 0·4	— 67	— 60
Bengal	0	0	0	0·8	0·1	+ 0·7	+700	+700
Orissa	0	0	0	0·3	0·5	— 0·2	— 40	— 40
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·5	— 0·1	— 20	0
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·2	— 0·2	—100	—100
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·6	— 0·6	—100	—100
United Provinces, West	0·4	0·2	+0·2	0·4	0·9	— 0·5	— 56	—100
Punjab, East and North	0·1	0·3	—0·2	0·5	1·2	— 0·7	— 58	— 56
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·5	— 0·1	— 20	0
Kashmir	0	0·7	—0·7	3·7	2·7	+ 1·0	+ 37	+ 85
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·2	—0·2	0·8	0·6	+ 0·2	+ 33	+100
Baluchistan	0	0·4	—0·4	0·7	1·6	— 0·9	— 56	— 42
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0 1	+ 0·1	+100	—
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0·1	— 0·1	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	— 0·4	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0	0·1	— 0·1	—100	—100
Central India, East	0	0·3	—0·3	0	0·9	— 0·9	—100	—100
Berar	0	0	0	0·4	0·9	— 0·5	— 56	— 56
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·7	0·7	0	0	+ 17
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·5	0·5	0	0	+ 25
Konkan	0	0	0	1·1	0 2	+ 0·9	+450	+450
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·8	0·5	+ 0·3	+ 60	+ 60
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	0 5	0·3	+ 0·2	+ 67	+ 67
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·3	+ 0·1	+ 33	+100
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0 6	— 0·3	— 50	— 40
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	3·0	1·4	+ 1·6	+114	+131
Madras, South-East	0	0 3	—0·3	4·1	4·6	— 0·5	— 11	— 5
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0·2	0·5	— 0·3	— 60	— 60
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0	1·5	— 1·5	—100	—100

G. C. SIMPSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 14th January 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 9th January 1915.

Burma.—Practically no rain fell during the week. Reaping of winter rice has been practically completed. Threshing and winnowing have begun in several districts in Upper Burma. Sowing of spring rice and cultivation of miscellaneous crops are progressing. Standing crops are generally in good condition. The outturn of the main rice crop is reported to be below normal. The price of unhusked rice has fallen further at Rangoon and is now normal.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice, plucking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane are in progress with outturn generally fair. Prospects of tea are reported to be favourable in Sylhet. The condition of the mustard crop is not good on account of want of rain. Transplantation of the spring rice seedlings has commenced in Sylhet. The price of common rice has fallen slightly. Cattle disease is reported in three districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and Kamrup.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week. The harvesting of winter rice is nearing completion. Preparation of lands for jute and other autumn crops has commenced. The condition and prospects of the standing spring crops are not very good. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—The week was practically rainless. Harvesting of winter paddy is approaching completion in some districts. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Standing crops are suffering from want of rain in Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Purnea and parts of Palamau. Rain is also wanted in Shahabad, Monghyr and Bhagalpur. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from sixteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is generally good.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen throughout the Provinces except in the south-eastern and Bundelkhand districts. More rain is urgently needed in places. Slight damage to crops by frost and drought is reported in a few districts. Weeding and irrigation of spring crops and of poppy, picking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane and preparation of land for extra crops continue. Standing crops are generally doing well and their prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Cattle disease is reported from fifteen districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are rising in places but are on the whole practically stationary.

Punjab.—Light rain fell in parts of the submontane and central tracts. It was not sufficient and is now wanted generally everywhere for unirrigated crops. Pressing of sugarcane continues with yield average to good. The condition and expected yield of spring crops are generally good at present but the unirrigated crops in the southeast are suffering from drought *Toria* is being harvested with yield generally good. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of food grains range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. The weather is cold. Standing crops are good on irrigated but average on unirrigated lands. Harvesting of the sugarcane crop continues. Sowing of spring crops is well in progress. Rain is needed for standing crops. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high but are falling in the case of barley, gram and maize in Peshawar.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8¾ to 14 and maize from 10¾ to 16 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—No rain or snow fell during the week. Cattle disease prevails in Sripartabsinghpura. Prices are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather is cool and clear. Rain is badly wanted in the eastern Rajputana States. Irrigation of spring crops is proceeding. Slight damage to crops by frost is reported in Udaipur. The cotton crop has suffered owing to severe cold in Partabgarh. In the eastern Rajputana States crops on dry lands are withering for want of rain. Prospects are generally fair. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are rising.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. The weather was clear and cold. Winter showers are needed in the Gwalior division. Picking of cotton and harvesting of autumn crops continue. Spring crops are being irrigated. Standing crops are generally in good condition and their expected yield is generally good but they are suffering for want of rain in the Rewa and Garrauli States. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are rising in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand, are fluctuating in Indore and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather was clear and cold with occasional clouds. Harvesting of autumn crops has been almost completed. Threshing and winnowing continue. Picking of cotton is in progress. Spring crops are fair in the northern districts where rain is urgently required, elsewhere they are in good condition. There has been slight damage from insects and frost in Bilaspur, Drug and Chanda. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. *Juar* rose in Nimar, Wardha and Akola by 2, 4½ and 2 seers per rupee respectively and fell by 2 seers in Yeotmal.

Feudatory States:—Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are proceeding. Prospects of spring crops are generally favourable but rain is required for them. Wheat fell by 2 seers per rupee in Jashpur.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha and by frost in two talukas of Nawabshah and are withering in one taluka of Ahmednagar and three talukas of Sholapur. Harvesting and threshing of autumn crops continue. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, the Deccan, Kathiawar and Baroda. Sowing of spring crops continues in Larkana, Kanara, Rewa Kantha and Savantvadi. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, three talukas of Thar and Parkar, and parts of Poona. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices have risen slightly in Sind, the Deccan and the Karnatak.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Autumn cotton is being picked and early rice is being harvested in parts. Spring crops are fair to good but have suffered on account of frost in parts. Late rice is being sown and weeded. Cattle disease prevails in five talukas. Prices:—Wheat 5½, coarse rice 7½ and *juar* 15½ seers per rupee The highest price in districts is *juar* 10 seers in Warangal and the lowest 24 seers in Bir and Adilabad.

Mysore.—Rainfall *nil*. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Shimoga and Chitaldrug. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested *ragi*, paddy, sugarcane, gram, groundnut and cotton is fair. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was light in Travancore and *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or have withered or have become diseased in parts of three districts and require rain in parts of two others. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding generally with outturn fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is generally sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of four districts and is getting scarce in parts of two others. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of five districts. Prices are inclined to fall.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 14th January 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 9th January 1915 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	...	...
		Kaira District		1
		Panch Mahals District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	5*	5*
		Broach „	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	8	...
		Surat District	1	1
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra „	...	...
		Bassein „	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Thana District	10	8
	Central	Nasik District	160	114
		Ahmednagar District	8	2
		East Khandesh District	5	8
		Poona Town	21	15
		Poona District	80	57
		Satara „	75	56
		Sholapur Town	11	5
	Southern	Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri „	...	1
		Belgaum „	30	22
		Dharwar „	58	43
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	8	4
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	5	2
		Karachi District	...	...
		Sukkur „	...	...
		Larkana „	...	...
		Nawabshah „	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	31	29
		Cutch „	...	...
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar Port	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	19	16
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	159	135
		TOTAL	694	524
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	8	5
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	38 (b)	32 (a)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	7 (a)	5 (a)
		Mangalore Town and Port	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	24 (b)	13 (a)
		Nilgiris „	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	18 (b)	13 (b)
		Trichinopoly District	16 (c)	14 (c)
		Chittoor District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	111	82

* For three weeks. (a) One imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Three imported

In the return for the week ending 2nd January 1915 against the Panch Mahals and Broach districts read 15 cases, 7 deaths *for nil* and 7 cases, 4 deaths *for* 2 cases, 1 death, respectively.

In the return for the week ending 2nd January 1915, against Hyderabad town *read* 55 cases, 27 deaths *for nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur „	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	59	57
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	51	27
		Shahabad District	55	46
	Tirhut	Saran District	110	94
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur „	28	25
		Palamau „	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	28	29
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	100	84
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	28	24
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	459	386
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur City	1	1
		Saharanpur District	21	21
		Muzaffarnagar District	23	17
		Meerut „	14	11
		Bulandshahr „	34	22
	Agra	Aligarh District	16	16
		Muttra City	...	1
		Muttra District	...	
		Etah „	1	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	8	8
		Moradabad District	12	12
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	19	19
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	...	...
		Cawnpore District	11	11
		Fatehpur „	13	9
		Allahabad City	2	2
		Allahabad District	12	12
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Benares	Benares District	12	12
		Jaunpur „	...	...
		Ghazipur „	104	103
		Ballia „	57	61
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	119	63
		Basti „	65	45
		Azamgarh „	184	165
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	1	1
		Lucknow District	4	4
		Unao „	28	28
		Rae Bareli „	14	13
		Sitapur „	22	21
		Hardoi „	9	7
		Kheri „	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	8	8
		Fyzabad District	20	20
		Gonda „	3	...
		Bahraich „	13	13
		Sultanpur „	5	2
		Partabgarh District	11	11
		Bara Banki „	10	10
		TOTAL	876	754

In the return for the week ending 2nd January 1915 against the Gaya District *read* 49 cases *for* 249 cases.
The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 2nd January 1915 :—

Bulandshahr district *read* 5 cases, 5 deaths *for* nil.
Aligarh „ 10 „ 10 „ „
Benares „ 60 „ 57 „ „

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	36	30
		Gurgaon „	41	40
		Rohtak „	8	5
		Karnal „	51	52
		Ambala „	98	71
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur District	407	255
		Jullundur City	58	47
		Jullundur District	112	66
		Ludhiana „	135	77
		Ferozepore „	20	14
	Lahore	Lahore City	2	2
		Lahore District	42	18
		Amritsar City	60	60
		Amritsar District	165	165
		Gurdaspur „	125	101
		Sialkot „	124	124
		Gujranwala „	247	208
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	28	27
		Gujrat „	197	97
		Jhelum „	149	124
		Rawalpindi „	234	152
		Attock „	4	...
	Multan	Montgomery District	...	...
		Lyallpur District	20	15
		Jhang „	1	1
		Multan „	4	2
	Native States	Nabha State	...	...
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	275	275
		Kapurthala State	183	94
		Jhind State	17	12
		Kalsia State	2	1
		TOTAL	2,745	2,135
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	6	6
		Insein District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	24	22
		Pegu District	9	7
		Prome „	79	68
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	1	...
		Bassein District	3	3
		Henzada „	9	9
		Myaungmya District	...	...
		Maubin „	...	...
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	...	...
		Tounguo „	8	7
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	12	12
		Magwe District	3	3
	Mandalay.	Mandalay Town	1	1
		Mandalay District	11	11
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	9	9
		Meiktila „	...	...
		Yamethin „	5	4
		Myingan „	8	10
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	11	...
		TOTAL	189	172
Assam	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	157	151
		Nagpur District	14	12
		Bhandara Town	1	...
		Wardha Town	1	1
		Wardha District	1	...
	Jubbulpore	Sangor Town	76	65
		Sangor District	6	5
		Sangor Cantonment	8	8
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	31	24
		Nimar „	1	...
		Narsinghpur „	19	17
		Chhindwara „	1	1
	Chhatisgarh	Raipur District	1	1
		TOTAL	317	286

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	21	15
		Bangalore City	5	3
		Bangalore District	31	20
		Mysore City	5	5
		Mysore District	21	6
		Hassan „	4	2
		Kadur „	..	...
		Kolar „	9	15
		Kolar Gold Fields	14	14
		Tumkur District	1	...
		Shimoga „	1	1
		Chitaldroog „	5	5
		TOTAL	117	86
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	...	...
		Bidar „	...	...
		Medak „	4	3
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Gulbarga „	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	4	4
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	8 (a)	7 (a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	39	39
		Gwalior „	17	15
		Sehore Cantonment	2	1
		TOTAL	58 (b)	55 (b)
Raj-putana.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	21	14
		TOTAL	21	14
		GRAND TOTAL	5,595	4,501

(a) From the 28th December 1914 to the 2nd January 1915.

(b) For the week ending 2nd January 1915.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 263-292-7.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Delhi, the 12th January 1915.

AMENDMENTS IN RULES REGULATING THE GRANT OF PROSPECTING LICENSES AND MINING LEASES.

RESOLUTION.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the rules for regulating the grant by Local Governments of licenses to prospect for minerals and the grant of mining leases in British India, published with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7552-7581-121, dated the 15th September 1913.

In rule 2 in the definition of the word "person" *substitute* a comma for the word "or" in the second line and *add* the words "or in a British Colony" after the word "Kingdom."

The following shall be inserted as rule 12-A. :—

"No prospecting license or mining lease for reserved minerals shall be granted to any person other than a British subject, or, if the person be a company or firm, unless such company or firm is shown to the satisfaction of the Local Government to be in the hands of British subjects.

"And every prospecting license and mining lease shall contain such stipulations in regard to the working and transfer of reserved minerals which may be discovered, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Government of India."

Omit the proviso to rule 13.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign and Political and Revenue and Agricultural Departments, to Chambers of Commerce, and to the Director of Geological Survey of India, for information.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1913-14.	1914.	1915.	2nd January 1914.	2nd January 1915.	1914.	1915.	2nd January 1914.	2nd January 1915.			
	State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,669	2,676	8,88,513	8,[illegible]000	331	302	3,06,36,214	2,96,51,000	...	9,85,214	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	9,544	7,600	454	362	2,83,641	3,28,000	44,359	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	998	1,001	6,69,324	6,20,000	670	619	2,59,28,560	2,41,60,000	...	17,68,560	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,572	1,570	7,37,413	6,89,000	469	439	2,86,85,682	2,42,47,000	...	44,38,682	
	East Indian *	775	2,549	2,556	20,57,453	20,31,000	807	795	7,73,84,441	7,62,76,000	...	11,08,441	* Includes earnings for 1st 2 days of January 1915, of the Tarkessur Railway owing to its incorporation therein.
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	18,65,195	16,32,000	735	639	6,03,66,255	5,36,41,000	...	67,25,255	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	48,409	56,000	385	444	16,76,634	21,78,000	5,01,366	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	3,025	2,900	75	72	1,20,082	1,09,000	...	11,082	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	27,246	22,100	480	388	12,16,307	8,20,000	...	3,96,307	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	278	2,553	2,553	7,32,369	6,57,000	287	257	2,75,84,792	2,73,51,000	...	2,33,792	
	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,012	14,89,618	14,90,000	371	371	6,52,74,946	6,29,15,000	...	23,59,946	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Barhwal 3' 3½" link)	289	1,600	1,601	4,74,689	3,80,000	297	237	1,76,78,169	1,53,49,000	...	23,29,169	
	Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	77	1,060	4,300	32	56	(a) 44,988	1,19,000	74,012	...	(a) From 21st April 1914.
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	8,583	7,400	268	231	3,59,351	3,49,000	...	10,351	
3' 3½" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,35,442	1,29,000	168	152	51,03,940	50,31,000	...	72,940	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	6,30,340	5,66,000	345	309	2,14,99,818	2,08,62,000	...	6,37,818	
	Burma	306	1,342	1,342	4,27,610	3,79,000	319	282	1,56,09,429	1,51,59,000	...	4,50,429	
	Burma Extensions	...	187	187	34,842	22,000	186	118	14,83,804	11,78,000	...	3,05,804	
	Southern Shan States	...	23	64	772	2,000	34	31	21,981	36,000	14,019	...	
	Dhone-Kurnool	...	32	32	2,423	2,000	76	62	90,304	78,600	...	11,704	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	23,951	17,300	193	139	10,17,101	7,50,000			
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	292	305	39,657	37,400	136	123	16,14,034	13,75,000	...	2,67,101	
	Mysore (including Kolar Goldfields 5' 6")	179	411	411	79,552	70,500	194	172	28,78,405	28,04,000	...	2,39,034	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,454	1,455	5,49,883	4,93,000	378	339	2,11,62,345	2,08,02,000	...	74,405	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	109	17,301	16,800	160	156	6,95,597	7,05,000	9,403	3,60,345	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	2,02,244	1,97,000	258	250	75,46,160	71,54,000	...	3,92,160	
2' 6" gauge.	Broach Jambusar †	...	...	30	...	600	...	20	...	3,500	3,500	...	† Opened from 23rd November 1914.
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32	2,497	1,900	77	59	97,095	87,800	...	9,295	
	TOTAL	415	26,229	26,431	1,11,58,975	1,03,39,[illegible]	425	391	41,60,60,075	39,35,18,900	...	2,25,41,175	

5' 6" gauge.	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal		217	79	79	34,990	10,000	443	127	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	
	Nagda-Ujjain		185	34	34	6,842	5,900	199	174	2,14,086	1,95,000	...	19,086	
	Nizam's Guaranteed State		376	334	334	1,22,572	88,800	367	266	46,15,706	40,96,000	...	5,19,706	
	Petlad-Cambay		168	34	34	5,089	5,200	176	153	2,20,647	2,22,000	1,353	..	
	Rajpura-Bhatinda		352	108	108	46,992	29,000	435	269	-13,53,203	9,77,000	...	3,76,203	
	Southern Punjab		262	425	425	1,28,179	1,14,000	302	268	41,02,801	39,48,000	...	1,54,801	
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension		167	155	155	26,097	23,000	168	148	10,01,169	9,06,000	...	95,169	
	Sutlej Valley		63	208	208	12,270	11,000	59	53	4,95,373	4,44,000	...	51,373	
	Tapti Valley		198	155	155	43,766	35,000	281	226	10,59,832	9,24,000	...	1,35,832	
	Tarkeswar‡		312	22	15	4,852	3,100	218	207	2,59,291	2,64,000	4,709	...	‡Represents earnings for 5 days only.
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka													
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)		70	34	34	2,299	1,900	69	56	96,102	92,800	...	3,302	
	Bengal and North-Western		87	89	89	8,268	7,200	93	81	2,83,979	3,00,000	13,021	...	
	Bengal-Dooars		166	1,239	1,240	1,86,858	1,92,000	151	155	80,32,647	79,07,000	...	1,25,647	
	Bezwada-Masulipatam		206	153	153	33,239	27,900	217	182	13,00,571	12,19,000	...	81,571	
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)		131	52	52	6,990	8,100	135	156	2,63,436	2,84,000	20,564	...	
	Cooch Behar		129	227	233	27,493	28,300	121	121	11,04,416	12,12,000	1,07,584	...	
	Dibru-Sadiya		175	33	33	6,492	5,300	196	161	2,14,974	2,07,000	...	7,974	
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)		303	86	86	23,949	25,100	278	292	10,14,875	9,88,000	...	26,875	
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)		84	184	184	15,187	12,900	82	70	5,90,527	6,08,000	17,473	...	
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)		124	211	220	26,100	23,200	124	105	10,22,382	10,29,000	6,618	...	
	Jaipur		194	442	442	1,09,572	78,200	248	177	29,53,042	31,19,000	1,65,958	...	
	Jamnagar		82	73	73	5,108	5,400	81	74	2,23,599	2,03,000	...	20,599	
	Jodhpur-Bikaner		104	54	54	5,505	4,300	102	80	2,16,417	2,22,000	5,583	...	
	Junagad		102	1,030	1,074	1,04,296	99,100	101	84	41,31,551	34,28,000	...	7,03,551	
	Kolhapur		105	113	114	10,692	10,000	95	88	4,38,913	4,41,000	2,087	...	
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)		226	29	29	8,079	4,300	279	169	2,37,102	2,17,000	...	20,102	
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)		43	100	100	5,339	4,800	53	48	1,60,693	1,54,000	...	6,693	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj		161	93	93	13,721	12,700	148	137	5,95,181	5,78,000	...	17,181	
	Rohilkund and Kumaon		179	55	55	9,071	13,800	164	251	3,76,203	3,65,000	...	11,203	
	Sangli		149	268	268	44,273	31,400	165	117	15,67,704	13,06,000	...	2,61,704	
	Shoranur-Cochin		153	5	5	960	600	192	120	27,704	26,400	...	1,304	
	Tanjore District Board		195	65	65	12,703	11,800	195	182	4,90,794	4,96,000	5,206	...	
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh		183	103	103	15,529	13,900	151	135	7,56,355	7,19,000	...	37,355	
			92	67	67	6,754	5,400	101	81	2,19,168	2,02,000	...	17,168	
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi		219	116	116	29,722	17,800	257	153	8,65,158	7,85,000	...	80,158	
	Bilimora-Kala-Amba (*b*)		...	...	13	...	300	...	23	...	6,300	6,300	...	(*b*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*c*)		...	11	11	388	700	35	64	1,143	27,000	25,857	...	(*c*) Opened from 15th December 1913.
	Champaner-Shivrajpur		83	20	20	1,491	900	75	45	64,028	47,100	...	16,928	
	Dhond-Baramati (*d*)		...	...	27	...	1,400	...	52	...	36,600	36,600	...	(*d*) Opened from 30th May 1914.
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi		90	142	142	13,291	12,400	94	87	4,75,859	5,07,000	31,141	...	
	Godhra-Lunavada (*e*)		...	24	25	561	800	23	32	2,607	31,800	29,193	...	(*e*) From 5th December 1913.
	Jacobabad-Kashmore (*f*)		...	...	115	...	900	..	8	...	4,600	4,600	...	(*f*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
	Kosamba-Zankhvav		19	26	26	448	400	17	15	19,257	18,200	...	1,057	
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur including Karanja sec. (*g*)		...	48	68	2,394	6,100	50	90	7,127	1,88,000	1,80,873	...	(*g*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj		71	28	28	1,918	1,900	69	68	75,569	86,800	11,231	...	
	Rajpipla		67	37	37	1,985	1,700	53	46	90,307	84,900	...	5,407	
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan		452	51	51	17,407	15,000	341	294	9,36,512	9,12,000	...	24,512	
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*h*)		...	...	42	...	1,000	...	24	...	27,000	27,000	...	(*h*) Opened from 16th June 1914.
	Pipar-Bilara		20	25	25	434	300	17	12	20,159	18,200	...	1,959	
	TOTAL		166	7,534	7,840	13,09,542	11,15,800	174	142	4,73,98,496	4,50,51,200	...	23,47,286	
	GRAND TOTAL		359	33,763	34,271	1,24,68,517	1,14,55,600	369	334	46,34,58,561	43,85,70,100	...	2,48,88,461	

Simla, the 14th January 1915.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE.
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

No. B. R.-37.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first seven months of 1914-1915 as compared with the corresponding period of 1913-1914.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO OCTOBER.					WHOLE YEAR.					
Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.** PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	34,84,77,000	34,94,33,000	12,37,72,000	11,71,37,000	...	66,35,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	2,38,38,000	2,75,86,000	1,42,30,000	1,27,19,000	...	15,11,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	5,15,62,000	5,15,53,000	2,72,00,000	2,81,94,000	9,94,000	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	7,78,85,000	8,05,74,000	4,51,09,000	4,34,57,000	...	16,52,000
...	...	...	...	..	...	Excise	13,32,67,000	13,74,28,000	7,56,28,000	7,61,61,000	5,33,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	11,33,30,000	10,85,52,000	6,18,99,000	5,54,18,000	...	64,81,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,09,16,000	8,00,60,000	4,09,75,000	3,91,33,000	..	18,42,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	82,92,78,000	83,51,86,000	38,88,13,000	37,22,19,000	..	1,65,94,000
319,400	285,700	229,300	114,600	...	114,700	Interest	1,35,12,000	1,63,74,000	56,30,000	55,21,000	...	1,09,000
4,800	5,000	3,200	5,200	2,000	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5,57,90,000	5,96,58,000	3,04,98,000	2,96,66,000	...	8,32,000
1,600	1,600	600	400	...	60	Receipts by Civil Department	2,08,66,000	2,15,35,000	1,07,06,000	1,13,13,000	6,07,000	...
102,600	71,800	77,900	47,100	...	30,800	Miscellaneous	68,21,000	98,98,000	37,21,000	35,86,000	...	1,35,000
77,000	47,800	75,700	42,600	...	33,100	Railways	56,18,77,000	56,62,57,000	31,42,11,000	30,62,57,000	...	79,54,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,50,59,000	4,40,69,000	2,28,37,000	2,28,10,000	...	27,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Public Works	42,88,000	35,91,000	22,41,000	19,96,000	...	2,45,000
351,300	351,600	166,900	168,400	1,500	...	Military Receipts	1,40,84,000	1,52,18,000	73,18,000	91,88,000	18,70,000	...
856,600	763,500	553,600	378,300	...	175,300	TOTAL REVENUE	1,55,15,75,000	1,57,17,64,000	78,59,75,000	76,25,56,000	...	2,34,19,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	..	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.	30,00,000	10,00,000	30,00,000	10,00,000	...	20,00,000
2,765,300	...	1,949,700	690,100	...	1,259,600	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	24,95,000	24,95,000	...
2,765,300	...	1,949,700	690,100	...	1,259,600	TOTAL	30,00,000	10,00,000	30,00,000	34,95,000	4,95,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	4,135,000	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,84,91,000	4,70,94,000	2,98,51,000	4,99,67,000	2,01,16,000	...
...	...	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	..	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	2,45,06,000	2,65,81,000	1,45,76,000	...	...	1,45,76,000
...	41,000	79,200	793,400	714,200	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,05,95,000	...	36,24,000	...	...	36,24,000
...	...	...	...	...	..	Loans and advances by Imperial Government	35,82,000	29,60,000	26,35,000	21,90,000	...	4,45,000
...	...	...	...	...	..	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,61,63,000	2,09,72,000	83,11,000	89,29,000	6,18,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	Loans to Local Boards	1,07,000	1,11,000	38,000	39,000	1,000	...
...	...	...	3,405,200	3,405,200	...	Remittances (net)	12,19,58,000	4,42,01,000	2,82,02,000	...	...	2,82,02,000
29,050,800	20,000,000	14,355,400	4,020,700	..	10,334,700	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	1,43,25,000	1,43,25,000	...
29,050,800	24,176,000	14,434,600	10,219,500	...	4,215,300	TOTAL	21,54,02,000	14,19,26,000	8,72,37,000	7,54,50,000	...	1,17,87,000
32,672,700	24,939,500	16,937,900	11,287,700		5,650,200	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,76,99,77,000	1,71,46,90,000	87,62,12,000	84,15,01,000	...	3,47,11,000
9,769,600	7,457,000	9,7-9,600	8,157,700		1,631,900	Opening Balance	28,93,97,000	22,06,07,000	28,93,97,000	23,41,24,000	...	5,52,73,000
42,462,300	32,396,500	26,727,500	19,445,400	...	7,282,100	GRAND TOTAL	2,05,93,74,000	1,93,52,97,000	1,16,56,09,000	1,07,56,25,000	...	8,99,84,000

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO OCTOBER.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO OCTOBER.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Expenditure.						
115,300	88,900	68,100	30,500	..	37,500	Direct Demands on the Revenues	13,86,51,000	13,87,82,000	7,36,45,000	7,49,74,000	13,29,000	..
2,087,900	2,225,000	1,531,800	1,650,300	118,500	..	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	5,28,14,000	6,16,88,000	2,70,66,000	3,01,18,000	30,52,000	..
278,400	287,800	152,700	145,100	..	7,600	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,41,40,000	4,74,97,000	2,44,17,000	2,52,37,000	8,20,000	..
461,500	484,500	219,600	227,200	7,600	..	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	25,89,32,000	28,06,28,000	13,73,54,000	13,61,36,000	..	88,82,000
2,667,800	2,676,100	1,697,800	1,751,500	53,700	..	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,24,82,000	4,10,03,000	2,22,44,000	2,30,85,000	8,41,000	..
16,800	35,700	9,200	8,900	..	300	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,12,47,000	1,44,65,000	43,15,000	85,99,000	42,84,000	..
9,000,100	3,081,500	6,339,400	6,338,500	..	900	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	30,54,79,000	31,93,51,000	17,05,54,000	18,83,97,000	1,78,43,000	..
119,800	120,300	95,400	91,000	..	4,500	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	3,17,87,000	3,42,90,000	1,69,37,000	1,76,60,000	16,23,000	..
101,200	82,200	60,400	72,200	11,800	..	Other Public Works	10,20,35,000	11,06,14,000	4,70,82,000	4,66,16,000	..	..
2,463,400	5,711,500	3,001,600	3,056,800	55,200	..	Military Services	23,53,37,000	24,23,14,000	13,00,47,000	17,26,75,000	4,17,28,000	4,66,000
20,312,500	20,794,500	13,176,000	13,371,200	195,200	..	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	1,22,29,03,000	1,30,54,00,000	65,36,61,000	73,35,97,000	7,99,36,000	..
						Add—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	..	...	..	..	..	...
						Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	...	—4,80,89,000	..	..	..	...
20,312,500	20,794,500	13,176,000	13,371,200	195,200	..	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	1,22,29,03,000	1,25,24,92,000	65,36,61,000	73,35,97,000	7,99,36,000	..
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
3,057,000	2,658,400	1,[illegible]0	1,534,000	..	260,900	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Work	13,36,91,000	12,25,14,000	6,60,03,000	5,27,69,000	...	1,32,34,000
..	..	..	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	962,200	...	...	...	..	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	5,03,000	2,30,000	57,000	...	...	57,000
76,400	102,000	7,400	42,200	34,800	..	Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	60,10,000	84,70,000	28,83,000	21,73,000	...	1,04,000
3,093,400	3,752,600	1,802,300	1,576,200	...	226,100	TOTAL	14,02,04,000	13,12,14,000	6,83,43,000	5,49,48,000	...	1,33,95,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
1,781,000	...	989,900	481,100	...	493,800	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	.	.	Temporary do. (do.)	..	..	...	...	...	..
...	...	..	.	..	.	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	1,66,49,000	1,66,49,000	..
1,041,000	...	...	...	..	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	3,93,75,000	..	1,15,51,000	1,15,51,000	...
...	.	.	.	..	.	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	24,63,000	65,40,000	9,29,000	13,57,000	4,28,000	...
...	...	...	.	..	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2,59,09,000	2,00,46,000	1,19,55,000	1,86,81,000	67,26,000	...
...	...	...	.	..	.	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	3,88,73,000	3,88,73,000	...
8,076,700	2,952,900	5,647,300	..	..	5,647,300	Secretary of State's Bills paid	43,57,61,000	30,00,10,000	21,25,42,000	6,14,41,000	...	15,11,01,000
...	...	...	...	..	...	Do. do. do. exchange	—20,35,000	—10,000	—8,64,000	—52,000	...	—8,12,000
...	..	...	.	..	.	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	..	...	TOTAL	46,20,93,000	36,59,61,000	22,45,62,000	14,85,00,000	...	7,60,62,000
10,898,300	2,952,900	6,637,200	491,100	...	6,146,100	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,82,52,10,000	1,74,96,27,000	94,65,66,000	93,70,45,000	...	95,21,000
34,304,800	27,500,000	21,615,500	15,438,500	...	6,177,000	Closing Balance	23,41,64,000	18,56,70,000	21,90,43,000	13,85,80,000	...	8,04,63,000
8,157,500	4,896,500	5,112,000	4,006,900	..	1,105,000	GRAND TOTAL	2,05,93,74,000	1,93,52,97,000	1,16,56,09,000	1,07,56,25,000	...	8,99,84,000
42,462,300	32,396,500	26,727,500	19,445,400	...	7,282,100							

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 13th January 1915.

H. F. HOWARD.
Controller of Currency.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1915.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

The 9th January 1915.

No. 149.—Whereas, by paragraph 5(*1*) of Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 of 9th September 1914 as amended and extended by Proclamation, dated the 5th of November 1914, payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of persons or a body of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey other than any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its colonies, in this licence and in the said Proclamations referred to as "enemy country" is prohibited; and

Whereas, by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by licence whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons; and

Whereas, by paragraph 3 of Proclamation dated 8th October 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised by the Governor General;

Now, therefore, I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, hereby authorise all persons residing, being, or carrying on business in British India to pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal, of patents, or for obtaining the registration of trade marks or designs, or the renewal of such registrations in an "enemy country";

And also to pay on behalf of an "enemy" any fees payable in British India on application for, or renewal of, the grant of a patent or on application for the registration of designs or the renewal of such registration.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

ERRATUM.

The following entry which appeared in the notification published by this office in Part II of the Gazette of India, dated 9th January 1915, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privilege" is hereby cancelled:

1910—430 (Welsh, Purvis & Forbes).

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

January 6, 1915.

1979. R. R. Gales & R. D. T. Alexander. *Improvements to grab dredgers for working direct off a crane rope.*

1980. Samuel Thompson & Co., Ltd., & W. Harrison. *Improvements in and relating to flushing cisterns.*

1981. J. Thomas. *Improvements in the suspension of vehicle bodies on bogies.*

1982. F. P. Aylwin. *Improvements in and relating to portable houses.*

January 7, 1915.

1983. Usher-Walker, Ld., and C. E. Sohn. *Improvements in or relating to resilient compositions for printers' rollers.*

1984. F. W. Farr. *Improvements in or relating to the repair or reinforcement of pneumatic tyre covers.*

1985. J. B. Mitchell. *Improvements in means for cooling or freezing liquids.*

January 8, 1915.

1986. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in bedsteads and bed curtains.*

1987. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in mosquito nets.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1518. A. H. Tubbs. *Improvements in ventilators.*

1770. J. Begg. *Improvements in methods and apparatus for spreading tea leaf and the like.*

1871. P. J. Jack. *An improved spring cushioned tyre for wheels of motor cars or other road vehicles.*

1902. S. D. Raju. *Rope pump.*

1942. I. E. Robinson. *Improvements in or relating to smoke consuming furnaces and stoves.*

1944. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld. *Improvements in the connections of electrical condensers.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1705. Khanna.

1758. Deakin.

PATENTS SEALED.

1431. Din.
1486. Underwood Typewriter Co.
1552. Manley & Sandy.
1612. Whitehead Morris & Co., Farmer.
1640. Cook.
1773. Dickson.
1814. Thame.
1823. Douglas & Hodgson.
1824. Stokes.
1825. Warbrook & Massey & Co.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

258 of 1901. Clayton. (To 22 January 1916.)
194 of 1902. Joshi. (To 9th January 1916.)
32 of 1903. Sheffield & anr. (To 13 January 1916.)
80 of 1903. Lamont & anr. (To 6 May 1916.)
63 of 1904. Johnson. (To 8 August 1916.)
168 of 1904. La Societe Anonyme Westinghouse & anr. (To 16 June 1916.)
114 of 1905. Lamont & anr. (To 1 May 1916.)
332 of 1905. Dutton & ors. (To 14 February 1916.)
91 of 1906. Duffy. (To 25 August 1916.)
519 of 1906. Chakravarti. (To 7 January 1916.)
351 of 1907. Haywood & ors. (To 25 February 1916.)
504 of 1907. Lamont & anr. (To 19 December 1916.)
577 of 1907. Rees. (To 27 January 1916.)
578 of 1907. Rees. (To 27 January 1916.)
248 of 1908. Sartig. (To 13 January 1916.)
332 of 1909. Sheffield & anr. (To 22 January 1916.)
390 of 1909. Standard Tobacco Stemmer Co. (To 11 March 1916.)
442 of 1909. La Societe pour l'Exploitation des Procedes, etc. (To 19 March 1916.)
694 of 1909. Watson. (To 16 February 1916.)

141 of 1910. Pavia & anr. (To 27 April 1916.)
445 of 1910. Nier & anr. (To 22 March 1916.)
565 of 1910. Von Kramer. (To 6 March 1916.)
596 of 1910. Dass. (To 13 January 1916.)
598 of 1910. Gray. (To 13 January 1916.)
599 of 1910. Allen-Liverside Portable Acetylene Co. (To 13 January 1916.)
627 of 1910. McLeod. (To 13th February 1916.)
664 of 1910. Cobbold. (To 16 March 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1907.

393 (Ransome International Conduit Co.).

1909.

435 (Koszegi & Szechenyi). 482 (Reid). 606 (Wakefield).

1910.

125 (Midas & Ld.). 276 (Kestner). 367 (Standard Alloys Ld.). 368 (Standard Alloys Ld.). 448 (Metcalfe). 457 (Rechniewski).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

January 4th to 9th, 1915.

Class 13. Nos. 2523 and 2524. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. December 23, 1914.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.	DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.	HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.	JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
BOMBAY	Record Office.	KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
,,	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.	LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
,,	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.	LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.	MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
,,	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.	,,	College of Engineering.
,,	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.	NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.	POONA	College of Engineering.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.	RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.	ROORKEE	Thomason College.
		SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R 3	a copy.
(2)	„	„ 1903-04	„	„ 3	
(3)	„	„ 1904-05	„	„ 3	
(4)	„	„ 1908-09	„	„ 3	
(5)	„	„ 1909-10	„	„ 3-8	
(6)	„	„ 1910-11	„	„ 3-8	
(7)	„	„ 1912-13	„	„ 2-8	
(8)	„	„ 1913-14	„	„ 2-8	

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price R2-12

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian; price R4 per copy

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price R2-8

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar,

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Dalilnddin Ahmed . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1.	M. J. Kishori Lal	R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2.	M. Sham Lal Bhargava	Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1.	M. Abdul Alim	Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2.	M. Mol.d. Yaqub Khan	Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3.	M. S. M. Shahabuddin	Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1.	M. Farzand Ali Khan	C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1.	M. Ahmed Bux	Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2.	M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi)	Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1.	M. S. Karim Bakhsh	Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi	Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1.	M. Faqir Ulla	St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 28rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5.	M. Safdar Khan	Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar

QUETTA.

1.	M. Sher Mahomed	C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fasl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	4, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*.

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th January 1915.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta .	33,47,000	23,90,53,435	24,24,00,435	12,89,16,352	58,69,238	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	35,12,85,536	(a) Nominal value—₹10,20,81,500
Cawnpore .	...	2,65,90,510	2,65,90,510	1,90,20,815	60,25,942	...	..	...	...	.		...	2,50,46,757	(b) Nominal value—₹4,69,26,571
Lahore . .	...	3,48,70,610	3,48,70,610	1,09,19,852	1,21,83,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,31,03,640	
Bombay . .	44,49,085	15,94,08,975	16,38,58,060	2,71,44,088	5,43,20,145	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	8,14,64,233	
Karachi . .	...	2,21,81,365	2,21,81,365	53,97,823	30,79,095	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,76,918	
Madras . .	21,14,975	6,81,23,265	7,02,38,240	3,64,70,225	20,78,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,85,43,285	
Rangoon . .	...	4,34,46,025	4,34,46,025	6,44,59,566	36,75,570	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6,81,35,136	
	99,11,060	59,36,69,185	60,35,80,245	29,23,28,721	8,72,26,838	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	59,60,55,505	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			81,24,740	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another . .									6,00,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			59,54,55,505								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		59,54,55,505	

£890,000 (₹58,50,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th January 1915. The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th January 1915 to 6,42 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH JANUARY 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	10	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 13th January 1915.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th January 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	5,14,86,375	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	1,01,34,170	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 1,03,06,907 1 9				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,64,94,479	3	10
Public Deposits at Branches 1,54,09,941 2 8	2,57,16,848	4	5	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,84,36,981	11	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,96,25,517	8	7	Bills discounted and purchased	1,86,53,364	14	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	13,34,761	11	6	Balances with other Banks	19,17,767	12	11
Sundries	13,85,438	9	11	Bullion	...		
				Dead Stock	27,10,896	15	8
				Stamps	14,128	10	9
				Sundries	7,79,254	14	8
				Rs. A. P.	17,06,27,419	4	0
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 6,36,57,195 7 8	11,74,35,146	14	5
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 5,37,77,951 6 9			
RUPEES	28,80,62,566	2	5	RUPEES	28,80,62,566	2	5

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,06,802 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 6,76,972 8 0

Rs. 9,83,775 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, Chief Accountant. L. G. DUNBAR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Calcutta, 14th January 1915.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 47·34

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of November 1914 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	1,604,096	53,558
Recoverable from His Majesty's Treasury	6,000,000	...
Short loans to approved borrowers on security	950,000	...
	8,554,096	53,558
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts		8,607,654

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 11th January 1915.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAID P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for first and second class Coal Mine Managers' certificates of competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbaid, on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1915.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates.

Applications and fees will be received up to the 1st March 1915, after which date no application will be considered.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

HIGH COURT, ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, CIVIL.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 12th January 1915.

Mr. W. H. Joyce, Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, is allowed privilege leave on full pay for three months under Articles 272 and 345 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st March 1915.

Mr. Joyce is also permitted, with the sanction of the Government of India, to retire from the service with effect from the 1st June 1915, on the expiry of the privilege leave granted to him.

By order,
H. M. LEITCH,
Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 6th January 1915.

No. 25—19.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner after consulting the Municipal Committee of Beawar, is pleased to issue under section 10 (2) of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, the following amended election rules for observance in the Beawar Municipality in supersession of the rules issued under his Notification No. 1588-S, dated the 8th July 1887 :—

1. For the purposes of representation the Beawar Municipality shall not be divided into wards but shall be treated as a whole with special reference to the requirements of three classes *viz.*, Hindus, Mohamedans, and Christains.

The number of representatives for the whole Municipality shall be fifteen of whom not less than nine shall be Hindus, not less than four Mohamedans, and not less than two Christians.

2. The qualifications of electors and candidates for election shall be as follows :—

(I) *Electors.*—All male inhabitants of the Municipality who (1) have resided therein for not less than one year, (2) are not less than 21 years of age and (3) are the occupiers of premises whereof the rent actually is, or may be estimated to be, not less than Rs. 5 per mensem, or are in possession of immoveable property situated within Municipal limits to the value of not less than Rs 500, or pay income tax of Rs. 20 per annum or more, or are graduates of any University.

(II) Candidates for election. All male inhabitants who (1) are not less than 21 years of age, (2) are able to read and write either English or Hindi or Urdu, (3) do not hold any place of profit in the gift or disposal of the Municipal Committee, (4) have not been proscribed from Government service, (5) are in possession of immoveable property to the value of not less than Rs. 1,000 situated within the Municipal limits, or are the occupiers of premises whereof the rent actually is, or may be estimated to be, not less than Rs. 8 per mensem, or are graduates of any University.

Provided, in the case of both an elector and a candidate for election, that such person has not been convicted of any offence or subjected to any order of a Criminal Court which in the opinion of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, implies a defect of character which renders him unfit to be an elector or a candidate for membership of the Municipal Committee.

3. The existing lists of electors and of candidates eligible for election shall be amended trienially in July under the orders of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, so as to bring them into accordance with the above rule. Copies of the revised lists shall be published under the signature of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, by being posted at the District Kachehri, the Police Chowkis, the Colvin Town Hall, and other places of public resort.

With the lists shall be published a notice stating that the lists will be finally settled on a specified date not being less than 14 or more than 21 days from the date of publication of the notice, and inviting persons desiring the addition to or removal from the lists of any name or names to present application to that effect accompanied by the reasons on which the applications are based, not later than the day previous to the date in question.

4. On the date fixed under the last preceding rule the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, or some other officer appointed by him shall take into consideration all petitions which may have been presented and shall amend the lists as may appear necessary with reference to the above rules.

5. It shall be open to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, for reasons to be recorded by him at any time to remove any name from the lists of electors or candidates eligible for election.

6. All orders passed by the officer appointed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, under rule 4 shall be appealable to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, and all orders passed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, under rule 5 either independently or on appeal against the orders of the officer appointed by him shall be appealable to the District Magistrate.

7. As soon as possible after the lists have been settled by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, that officer shall cause copies of them to be posted up at the District Kachehri, the Police Chowkis, the Colvin Town Hall and such other places of public resort as may be determined by him.

In like manner he shall cause to be published full information as to the place or places and time of election determined under rule 8.

He shall also cause a copy of the list of candidates to be furnished to each elector for his community. Such publication shall be made not later than 7th December.

8. The date on which the election is to take place shall be fixed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, and shall not be earlier than one week after the distribution of the lists prescribed by rule 7. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, shall fix a place or places for polling, and shall appoint one or more Polling Officers for conducting the election at each of the polling places.

Provided that no officer below the rank of a Tehsildar shall be appointed as a Polling Officer.

9. The polling place shall be open on the day of election from 7 to 11 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. It shall be competent to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, to keep the poll open for two successive days, if necessary, during the hours prescribed by this rule.

10. On the date of election each intending voter shall, as he arrives at the polling place receive a printed voting slip in the following form:—

Vote for election of Municipal Commissioner, Beawar.

Name and number of candidate voted for.	Signature or mark of voter.	Address of voter with his number on the list of the electors.

Signed in my presence.

Signature of the Polling Officer.

11. Every elector shall be at liberty to vote for any number of persons not exceeding the number fixed for his community under rule 1.

12. In all cases votes must be given in person. If a voter is able to read and write, he shall himself fill in and sign the voting slip in the presence of the Polling Officer, otherwise the voting slip should be filled in by the Polling Officer or by one of his assistants under his direction at the voter's dictation, and the latter shall affix his signature or impress his thumb mark thereto.

13. The Polling Officer shall certify himself of the identity of persons tendering votes, and may refuse, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, the vote of any person who declines to answer any reasonable questions.

14. Every person whose vote is allowed by the Polling Officer shall drop his voting slip in the presence of the Polling Officer, into a box which has been previously sealed with the Municipal seal in the presence of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara. As the paper is dropped into the ballot box, the Polling Officer shall check off the voter's name on the election list.

15. At the close of the day's voting the box or boxes containing the voting slips shall be brought to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, or to some other officer appointed for the purpose, who shall open the box or boxes and count the votes.

16. After the votes have been counted the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, shall declare the result of the election.

17. The newly elected Municipal Commissioners shall come into office on 2nd January following a general election.

18. The result of the election shall be reported to the Commissioner in due course for notification under section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

The 6th January 1915.

No. 26.—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to issue under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, is published as required by sub-section (3) of section 24 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on or after the 15th March 1915.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

No. In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 24 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, V of 1912, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules in order to carry out the purposes of the said Act in Ajmer-Merwara:—

I.—In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(*a*) "The Act" means "the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912";

(*b*) "Society" means a Provident Insurance Society to which the Act applies;

(*c*) "Provident Insurance business" means any class of business to which the Act applies;

(*d*) "Ordinary Life Assurance Policy" means a life assurance policy issued on lines similar to those adopted by ordinary life assurance companies, namely, by granting annuities on human life, or by assuring a fixed sum payable at death, on survivance or on the happening of any contingency dependent on human life, in return for a premium which is fixed at the outset for each age at entry, and shall include policies in which the sums assured or the premiums vary as the result of a bonus ascertained by an actuarial valuation conducted in the manner provided for in Schedule IV of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

II.—(1) No society subject to this Act, other than a society registered under the Indian Companies Act before the date of these rules, may register hereafter with a name in which the words "life assurance" or "life insurance" occur or having a name either the same as that of any existing society or other company or so nearly resembling it as to be likely to lead to confusion.

Name.

(2) The name of every society, which is required by section 12 of the Act to be displayed in a conspicuous position in legible letters on the outside of the office of the society shall be displayed in English and in the Vernacular of the district in which the office is situated.

III.—In addition to the rules required by clauses (*a*) to (*e*) of section 5 of the Act, every society shall, if already registered, within three months from the date of this notification and if not registered, before registration, make rules prescribing the matters specified hereunder:—

(*a*) The manner of appointment, qualification and powers of the directors and of the manager or secretary and of other officers of the society and the conditions under which they may be removed, together with the method of voting at the meetings of the managing body and the number constituting a quorum.

(*b*) The conditions to be complied with by persons applying for admission and the payment to be made for admission.

(*c*) The rights (if any) of policy-holders (1) to vote at a general meeting of the society, (2) to appoint persons to represent them on the managing body and (3) to appoint an auditor.

(*d*) The rates of premiums and contributions and the period for which and the times at which they are payable.

(*e*) The penalty for delay in paying premiums and contributions.

(*f*) The maximum amount payable to a subscriber or policy-holder.

(*g*) The amount to which a policy-holder or his representative becomes entitled on the maturity of a policy.

(*h*) The circumstances in which a bonus shall be payable to policy-holders.

(*i*) The nature of the evidence required to prove birth, marriage, death or other event on the occurrence of which the insured amount is payable.

(*j*) The circumstances in which policies may be forfeited and renewed and premiums and contributions already paid may be refunded.

(*k*) The maximum number of policies other than life assurance policies which a single person may hold.

(*l*) The mode in which the value of the interest of a deceased shareholder, subscriber or policy-holder shall be ascertained and the nomination of a person to whom such interest may be paid or transferred.

(*m*) The mode of investment of the funds of the society.

(*n*) The allowances payable to agents or canvassers.

(*o*) General meetings of the shareholders, subscribers and policy-holders; the procedure to be observed at and the powers to be exercised by such meetings.

(*p*) The procedure to be adopted for the amendment of the rules.

(*q*) The appointment and remuneration of auditors.

(*r*) The proportion of income to be set apart for the payment of benefits on each class of policies.

(*s*) When the business of provident Insurance is combined with other business the proportion of the income to be set apart for such business and for insurance.

(*t*) The raising of additional capital.

(*u*) The procedure to be followed in the event of voluntary winding up of the society if it be not registered under the Indian Companies Act.

If the society has been already registered, such rules shall be deemed to be amendments of the registered rules of the society and a copy of them shall be sent under section 8 (1) to the Registrar within four months of the publication of these rules.

IV.—The conditions governing it shall be fully set forth in every policy issued after the lapse of a month from the date of registration of the rules prescribing such conditions.

V.—The register of members prescribed by section 10 of the Act shall be maintained in Form A appended to these rules.

VI.—The Revenue account and balance sheet referred to in section 13 of the Act shall be prepared in forms B and C appended to these rules, respectively, and the certificate of verification shall be signed by the chairman and two directors of the society, the auditor, the secretary or manager, and if a society has a managing director by the managing director.

Register of Life Assurance Policies.

VII.—A register of all ordinary life assurance policies issued by a society at any time whether or not they are now in force shall be maintained by the society in Form E or as near thereto as circumstances will permit.

Register of other Policies.

VIII.—A register or registers of all policies other than those of ordinary life assurance shall be maintained by the society in Form E or as near thereto as, circumstances will permit.

IX.—The record of insurance effected on lives other than lives of the persons insuring referred to in section 15 of the Act, shall be maintained in Form D appended to these rules. The copy delivered to the Registrar shall be signed by the chairman and two directors of the society, by the secretary or manager, and if the society has a managing director by the managing director.

X.—The following fees shall be payable to the Registrar in cash for matters transacted under the Act:—

	Rs.
(1) Registration of a society (section 6)	50

NOTE—A society which has already been registered under the Indian Companies Act on payment of the prescribed fee is exempt from payment of any fee for registration under this Act.

	Rs.
(2) Registration of amendment of a rule (section 8)	5

Provided that no more than a single fee of Rs. 5 shall be leviable for registration of amendments of more than one rule when such amendments are intimated to the Registrar in the same communication.

XI.—A notice or other document shall not be deemed to have been duly published under the Act unless it has been published in the Gazette of India, Part II, and in two newspapers published in Ajmer-Merwara to be named in each case by the Registrar.

XII.—The accounts and statements prescribed by the Act shall be laid before the annual general meeting within six months of the expiration of each financial year of the society.

Qualification of actuaries under the Act.

XIII.—Any person who, as an actuary, investigates the financial condition of a society or signs valuation returns of a society shall be either—

(1) A Fellow or Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or a Fellow or Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland; or

(2) Where application is made by a company to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and where in the opinion of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner special circumstances exist, such other person having actuarial knowledge as the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner may authorise to be employed to perform the duties of an actuary.

XIV.—After the accounts have been duly audited, a copy thereof and of the statements detailed in Rule VI shall be sent to every shareholder, subscriber and policy-holder entitled to vote at a general meeting at least seven days before the last day on which notice of any resolution to be brought before the general meeting will be accepted. During the period from the date when such accounts and statements have to be sent to members until the time of their adoption in general meeting, they shall be deposited at the Head Office, and copies thereof at the principal branch or agency office in each of the provinces in which the society transacts business, for the inspection of any member or policy-holder of the society.

XV.—(*a*) Members of the following Institutes and Societies are declared qualified to audit the accounts of Companies under the Act:—

(1) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales;

(2) The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors;

(3) The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh;

(4) The Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow;

(5) The Society of Accountants in Aberdeen;

(6) The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

(*b*) A holder of a certificate, whether permanent or provisional, granted by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner under rules made in accordance with the provisions of section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913), or of an unrestricted certificate, whether permanent or provisional, granted by another Local Government in accordance with the same provisions, shall be entitled to audit the accounts of Provident Insurance Societies so long as his certificate continues in force.

XVI.—No Director, member, officer or agent of the society shall be capable of being appointed auditor of the society.

Additional particulars in case of societies to which Act applies.

XVII.—Every auditor auditing under the Act the accounts of a society shall state the following additional particulars in his report:—

(*a*) whether or not he has personally verified the whole of the investments with the securities and other vouchers and is satisfied as to their correctness;

(*b*) any other matters that he considers should be brought to the notice of the members or policy-holders of the society.

XVIII.—The procedure to be adopted by a liquidator appointed by the Registrar under section 19 shall be as under:—

(*a*) He shall immediately take charge of all the property, movable and immovable, and of all the documents and records belonging to the society.

(*b*) He shall within seven days from his appointment send notice by post to all persons who appear to him to be creditors of the society that a meeting of the creditors of the society will be held on a date, not being less than 14 nor more than 21 days after his appointment, and at a place and hour to be specified in the notice, and shall also advertise notice of the meeting once in Part II of the *Gazette of India* and once at least in some newspaper (if any) published in the district where the registered office or principal place of business of the society is situated.

(*c*) He may, with the sanction of the Registrar, employ such legal assistance as may be necessary in the institution or defence of any legal proceedings and such establishment as may be required.

(*d*) He shall submit to the Registrar a report of the progress in liquidation at such intervals as the Registrar may direct.

Fees for procuring copies of or inspecting documents.

XIX.—Documents required under the Act to be submitted to the Registrar shall be open to inspection on payment of a fee of one rupee; and any person may procure a copy of any such document or a part thereof on payment of a fee of six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

FORM A.

Form of register of members to be kept pursuant to section 10 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

Folio in register ledger.	Serial number.	Date of admission.	Name.	Father's name.	Occupation and address.	Date on which he ceased to be a member and the reasons therefor.

FORM B.

Form of revenue account referred to in section 13 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

	Rs.
Amount of funds at the beginning of the year	
Entrance fees	
Premiums	
Contributions	
Interest and dividends on investments	
Less income-tax thereon	
Other receipts to be specified	

	Rs.
Dividends payable on 19	
For the year ending 19	
Claims outstanding under policies that have matured—	
	Rs.
At death	
At maturity	
Claims paid—	
At death	
At maturity	
Surrenders	
Annuities	
Bonuses in cash	
Bonuses in reduction of premiums	
Expenses of management—	
Salaries to establishment	
Agents and canvassers allowances	
Travelling allowances	
Commission to agents	
Director's fees	
Auditor's fees	
Medical fees	
Rents, rates and taxes	
Law charges	
Advertisements	
Printing and stationery	
Postage and telegrams	
Other expenses of management (accounts to be specified)	
Other payments (to be specified)	
Amount of funds at the end of the year	

Verified with the books, accounts and vouchers and found correct.

_____ } *Directors.*

_____

_____, *Auditor.*

Secretary or Manager.

FORM C.

Form balance sheet referred to in section 13 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

Liabilities.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.	Outstanding policies under each of the classes of contingency against which insurance is allowed.
Liabilities in respect of outstanding policies.		Investments (to be specified) .		Class of contingency— (*a*) Death. (*b*) Marriage. (*c*) Birth.
Outstanding liabilities in respect of policies that have matured.		House properties deposits (to be specified).		
Shareholders' capital, if any, paid up		Other properties (to be specified) .		
Other sums owing by the society .		Loans made on—		
		Mortgages . . .		
		Personal security bonds . .		
		Other security (to be specified) .		
		Agent's balance		
		Outstanding premiums and contributions.		
		Interest accrued but not payable .		
		Bills receivable		
		Cash in hand on current account .		
		Other assets (to be specified) . .		
Total . .		Total .		

Verified with books, accounts and vouchers and found correct.

} *Directors.*

Auditor.

Secretary or Manager.

NOTE.—Loans made to a director, the secretary or the manager should be separately shown.

2. The balance sheet must show how the values of stock exchange securities are arrived at.

3. Companies having investments with any uncalled liability shall state separately the full amount thereof.

FORM D.

Record of insurances effected on life other than the life of the person insuring.

Number of policy.	Date of admission.	Name of person insuring with father's name, occupation and address.	Name of the person on whose life the insurance is effected, his age, father's name, occupation and address.	Detail of relationship between the persons mentioned in columns 3 and 4.	Rate of premium.	Class of insurance.	Date of withdrawal by—			
							Surrender.	Forfeiture.	Death.	Maturity.

FORM E.

Date of admission.	Life assured's name, occupation, address, also father's name, etc., if life assured be a minor: if the life assured be female, either the husband's or the father's name, etc., must be stated.	Name, occupation and address of policy-holder when other than life assured.	Relationship between life assured and policy-holder.	Age at entry of life assured.	Sum assured.			Contingency on which minimum sum assured is payable.	Contingency on which maximum amount definitely promised is payable.	Premium.			Date of withdrawal.	Cause of withdrawal. (Death, survivance, expiry of term, surrender, or forfeiture.)	Amount paid on withdrawal.
					Minimum amount.	Maximum amount definitely promised.	Maximum amount which will not be exceeded but which may never be paid.			Amount of each.	When payable.	Number of years payable.			

Dated Mount Abu, the 9th January 1915.

No. 64.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 145 (1) (*g*) of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to make the following rules for regulating the supply of water to private consumers and the realisation of water fees in Beawar :—

1. The applicant shall deposit the estimated cost of all works or repairs for the private connections before the work is commenced. An estimate of the cost of private connections will be prepared by the Engineer, Municipal Committee, on receipt of an application (in Form A) together with a fee of Rs. 2, which amount will be returned if the work estimated for be carried out within a year of the date of application.

On the estimated amount having been received the connection will be put in as soon as possible.

On completion of the work, savings (if any) will be refunded to the depositor; similarly any excess over the estimated cost will have to be paid by the applicant.

2. Fees leviable for water shall be as under: as. 6 per 1,000 gallons or fraction thereof subject to a minimum charge of as. 12.

3. Payment of water fees, etc., shall be made within 14 days of the presentation of the bill. If the amount of the bill be not paid within 7 days a reminder shall be issued to the consumer informing him that if the amount be not paid within a month the water will be cut off (to this reminder a receipt form will be attached so that no question of non-delivery can be raised).

If after the one month's period of grace the money be not paid a notice will be sent to the consumer informing him that the water is being cut off forthwith.

If after another 14 days the water fees still remain unpaid, steps will be taken to recover the amount due from the consumer. Any charges for work done on behalf of the Committee such as repairs to pipes, etc., shall be recoverable in the same manner as the water fees.

4. No complaint regarding the quantity of water charged being excessive on account of the inaccuracy of the meter, shall be entertained unless made within a period of 14 days of the presentation of the bill.

5. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Engineer of the Municipal Committee or any subordinate duly authorised by any of the above-named Officer shall be allowed to enter any premises supplied with water under these rules with 12 hours' notice to the owner, in order to examine any works or fittings connected with the water-supply or to ascertain the uses to which the water is being put.

6. In all cases before the water is turned on, a meter shall be provided at the expense of the Municipal Committee, who will charge as. 12 per month on account of its rent. If the applicant wishes to supply meter himself, he will be permitted to do so, provided he supplies the meter of the pattern approved of by the Committee. He will be responsible to keep his meter in working order, in default of which water-supply will be stopped.

7. The meter will be tested at the time of installation by the Municipal Engineer, and in the event of its not being found to register correctly it shall be adjusted or replaced by the applicant or the Committee, whichever party has supplied the meter.

8. No taps shall be allowed to project outside any premises or in such a position as to be available for use by the public or be fixed in close proximity to privies, open drains and places where injurious gases are likely to be produced.

9. In case where the Committee cut off the water-supply they do not hold themselves liable for any loss or damage incurred by the consumer or owner of the building from which the water is cut off.

10. The Committee reserve to themselves the right at any time on giving one month's notice of modifying or cancelling any of the above rules, conditions and rates.

11. Any consumer who wishes to close his connection shall give 15 days' notice in writing to the Municipal Committee, after the expiry of which water rate shall not be charged.

12. If any person other than the owner wishes to re-open a connection which would otherwise be closed, he shall enter into an agreement undertaking the responsibilities of the registered consumer, and he shall remain responsible as long as the connection remains open.

13. The applications to re-open a connection shall be accompanied by a fee of Re. 1.

14. No house shall be supplied with water from the service connection of any adjoining house or premises, without the permission of the owner of the house.

15. Anyone found bathing or washing clothes or other articles or watering cattle or drinking water by putting his mouth to the tap at a public standpost or tampering with or damaging a public standpost or drawing or trying to draw water from a public standpost except by the proper method or wilfully wasting water from a public standpost shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

16. Anyone using water from a public standpost for other than domestic purposes shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Domestic purposes shall not be deemed to include a supply—

(*a*) for animals or for washing vehicles where such animals or vehicles are kept for sale or hire;
(*b*) for any trade, manufacture or business;
(*c*) for fountains, swimming baths or for any ornamental or mechanical purposes;
(*d*) for gardens or for purposes of irrigation;
(*e*) for watering roads or paths;
for building purposes.

FORM A.

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

To—The Secretary,
Municipal Committee,
Beawar.

Dated Beawar, the 1914.

Sir,

I having read and understood the rules and conditions regulating the supply of water for private purposes hereby bind myself to abide by all and each of them, and hereby request to have water pipe laid on the building known as _____
and situated within the following boundaries:—

East _____
West _____
South _____
North _____

A sum of Rs. 2 is herewith remitted to cover the cost of preparing the estimate and plan, etc.

I bind myself not to use the pipe water for building or other purposes, for which using water is not specially permitted by the Committee.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

By order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 7th January 1915.

No. 74-*P. W. D.*—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to approve of the renewal of the certificate of approval granted to Messrs. Sorabjee and Co. of Quetta for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and for mining leases throughout Baluchistan for the year 1915.

J. C. RIMINGTON, Colonel,
Secretary to Hon'ble the A. G. G. in Baluchistan, P. W. D.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 4th January 1915.

No. 1-*J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (3), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Major C. E. Bruce, I.A., Assistant Political Agent, Kohlu Nasirabad, and Railway District, to be an Assistant Sessions Judge in the Kohlu Nasirabad and Railway Sessions Division.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 4th January 1915.

No. 2-*J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (3), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Major C. E. Bruce, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, to be an Assistant Sessions Judge in the Sibi Sessions Division.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 6th January 1915.

No. 51-*Excise*.—The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to direct that the orders contained in the Notification of the Central India Agency No. 801-C., dated the 19th April 1912, relating to the cultivation of the poppy plant and the manufacture, possession, import, export and sale of opium in the Cantonment of Sehore, shall remain in force till further notice.

S. F. BAYLEY, Lt.-Col.,
for First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFER.

Delhi, the 9th January 1915.

No. 47-*E*.—Mr. H. J. Bell, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Provincial Division, 1st Circle, which he left on the afternoon of the 12th December 1914, to the office of the Chief Engineer, Delhi, which he joined on the forenoon of the 13th December 1914.

Notification No. 2584-E., dated 22nd December 1914, is hereby cancelled.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Delhi Province.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

IN INSOLVENCY.

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents.

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication.	
				Month.	Year.
251	Ram Kissen and Srinibash	5, Burtollah Gully	Dealers in piece goods	2nd November	1914
252	Karim Moosa	8-1, Amratollah Lane	Merchant, carrying on business under the name and style of Karim Moosa and at No. 9, Amratollah Lane, and under the same name at Katra Bazar, Bombay, at No. 142, Annapillary Street, Madras, at Chowdury Bazar in Cuttack and at No. 628 Street, Rangoon.	2nd "	"
253	Radha Kissore Tah	6, Kasinath Datta's Street	Dealer in country produce in Co-partnership with Kali Kishore Tah and Ram Kishore Tah under the name, style and firm of Issur Hari Lal Tah, Radha Kishore Tah.	3rd "	"
254	Herbert McLeod Thorpe	1, Park Lane	.....	3rd "	"
255	Chogemull Binjraj	61, Cross Street	Dealer in piece goods	9th "	"
256	Dhanapati Nag	7-1, Goluk Dutt's Lane	Carrying on business in stationery at No. 113, Old China Bazar Street.	13th "	"
257	Bisseswar Lal	2-1, Kalakur Street	Dealer in piece goods under the name, style and firm of Srinibash Bisseswar Lal at No. 71, Cross Street.	17th "	"

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents—*continued*.

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication.	
				Month.	Year.
258	Meghraj Boid	65-3, Normal Lohea's Street	Dealer in piece goods at No. 158, Sootaputty in Barabazar under the style and firm of Mool Chand Meghraj.	17th November	1914.
259	Philip Edward Collen	7, Chowringhee Mansions	Captain in His Majesty's Indian Army, lately residing at Cawnpore.	17th ,,	,,
260	Abdulla Hajee Hamed	76-2, Colootola Street	Commission Agent under the name and style of Abdulla Hajee Hamed at No. 139, Lower Chitpore Road.	17th ,,	,,
261	Shib Lal Agarwalla	65, Burtollah Street	Lately carrying on a flour manufacturing business.	18th ,,	,,
262	Adolphus William Perot	20, Chowringhee	Electrical Engineer and Contractor	18th ,,	,,
263	Poorno Chandra Barick	4, Kissory Mohun Mukerjee's Lane	Oil mills owner under the name and style of late Ram Chander Gorai and Poorno Chandra Barick at No. 6-3, Manicktolla Main Road.	19th ,,	,,
264	Hemanto Kumar Ghose	27, Bulloram Ghose's Street	.....	19th ,,	,,
265	Narayan Dass Agarwalla	8, Hary Sircar's Lane	Dealer in piece goods at No. 41, Khongraputty Street	20th ,,	,,
266	Bandi Din Bajpaee	40, Sikderpara Street	Hawker in piece goods and general order supplier	23rd ,,	,,
267	Harry Grant Hains	29, Theatre Road	Boating Contractor	24th ,,	,,

268	Mahadeo Lall	13, Ramdoyalka Katra	Dealers in Shellac and Piece Goods under the name, style and firm of Mahadeo Lal Sew Narain.	24th	"
269	Dhirendra Chandra Bose	59, Puddopukur Road, Bhowanipore	Order supplier at No. 84-1, Amherst Street	25th	"
270	Moti Lal Surana	228, Harrison Road	Merchant in co-partnership with Udai Chand and Sujan Mull under the name and style of Rookmanand Udai Chand.	25th	"
271	Gobinda Chandra Gui	47, Shambazar Street	.....	25th	"
	Mohan Lal Khanna	21, Mullick Street	Dealer in piece-goods, umbrellas	30th	"
	Bhudhai Mull	185, Darmahatta Street	Lately carrying on business at Tangoo in Lower Burma as a dealer in piece-goods under the name, style and firm of Hannuman bux Bhudhar Mull.	2nd December	"
274	Herbert Edward D'Cr	12, Kyd Street	.....	2nd	"
275	Dwarka Nath Dey Behary Lal Das	56 & 57, Prem Chand Bural Street 16, Giri Babu's Lane	Carrying on business in co-partnership as dealers in miscellaneous goods under the firm and style of Dwarka Nath Dey & Co. at No. 67-1, Canning Street.	2nd	"
276	Hugh John Robertso	15, Moulvi Imdad Ali Lane	Assistant, Criminal Investigation Department	3rd	"
277	William Arthur Davi	16, Sooterkins Lane	Clerk, Government Telegraph Office	4th	"
278	Bon Behary Dutt	12, Sri Gopal Mullick's Lane	.....	4th	"
279	Hari Podo Chakravai	33, Syam Bazar Street	Sircar in the employ of The Vacuum Oil Co.	7th	"
280	Surendra Nath Dey	15, Darmahatta Street	Broker of galvanised corrugated-iron sheets	7th	"
281	Surendra Nath Bose	8, St. James, Square	Dealer in rice	9th	"
282	Bux Ellahi	14, Teritti Bazar Street	Clock merchants	10th	"

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication.	
				Month.	Year.
283	John Hill McCally Hays	22-2, Creek Row	Guard, E. B. S. Railway	11th December . .	1914.
284	Charles Sydney Edge	16, Ram Sunker Ray's Lane . . .	Assistant, License Measurers Department of the Office of the Bengal Chambers of Commerce.	14th „	„
285	Troylocko Nath Laha	7, Lal Madhab Mukerjee's Lane . .	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership with Ajodhya Nath Mukerjee and Nanda Lal Mullick as Hardware merchants under the style and firm of Troylocko Nath Laha & Co.	14th „	„
287	Charles Alan Cameron	1, Lansdowne Road	Government pensioner	15th „	„
288	Samsudin Khoja Sagul	85-2, College Street	.....	15th „	„
290	Mahommed Gul and Mahommed Syed	114-15, Mechua Bazar Street . . .	Lately carrying on business in co-partnership under the name and style Mahommed Gul and Mahommed Syed at No. 31-9, Lower Chitpore Road.	16th „	„

Calcutta, dated the 5th day of January 1915.

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 1 of 1915.

Dated the 5th January 1915.

Re Gangadhar Agarwalla, residing at No. 25, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as a dealer in woollen piece-goods and umbrellas at No. 89, Cross Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of Gangadhar Lal Chand, at present of no occupation. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 4th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Gangadhar Agarwalla as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 2 of 1915.

Dated the 5th January 1915.

Re Nathoomal Khettry, residing at No. 8, Ram Prosad Shaw Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business at No. 150, Harrison Road, in Calcutta aforesaid, as a dealer in piece-goods under the style of Amarnath Baijnath. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 4th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Nathoomal Khettry as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 3 of 1915.

Dated the 7th January 1915.

Re Sova Chand Paruck, residing at No. 3, Armenian Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as a dealer and manufacturer of umbrellas under the name, style and firm of Tezpal Sovachand at No. 3, Armenian Street aforesaid, at present of no occupation. *Ex parte* D. K. Pania and Co.—the creditors.

On the 5th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Sova Chand Paruck as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 4 of 1915.

Dated the 6th January 1915.

Re Charles Jones, residing at No. 37, Dharamtala Street, in the town of Calcutta, an assistant in Messrs. Burn & Co., Ld., Calcutta. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 5th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 5 of 1915.

Dated the 7th January 1915.

Re Kartick Chunder Chatterjee, residing at No. 32/4, Emambaug 3rd Lane in the town of Calcutta, and employed as a clerk in the office of the Examiner of Accounts, E. B. S. Railway at Sealdah, and carrying on business as tailor and outfitter at No. 2, College Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name and style of J. F. Chatterjee & Co. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 5th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Kartick Chunder Chatterjee as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 6 of 1915.

Dated the 8th January 1915.

Re Sheik Mahomed Khalil, lately residing and carrying on business in woollen and silk goods at No. 40, Khangraputty, in the town of Calcutta, under the name of Sheik Mahomed Khalil, at present residing at No. 133, Corporation Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, without occupation. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 6th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Sheik Mahomed Khalil as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 8 of 1915.

Dated the 8th January 1915.

Re Ram Protap, residing at No. 45, Mairahatta Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business at No. 14, Burtolla Street in Calcutta aforesaid, in Ghee under the name, style and firm of Ram Protap Bhagirath, but now a pretty broker in Ghee. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 7th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Ram Protap as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 9 of 1915.

Dated the 8th January 1915.

Re Archibald Stanley Manuel, residing at No. 20, British Indian Street, employed as Assistant at Messrs. Traill & Co. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 7th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 10 of 1915.

Dated the 9th January 1915.

Re Raghunath Prosad, lately residing at No. 71, Chasadhobapara Street, in the town of Calcutta, and now residing at Krishnagang, Purnea, and carrying on business in piece goods at No. 150, Harrison Road, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of Raghunath Prosad Dwarka Nath. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 6th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Raghunath Prosad as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 12 of 1915.

Dated the 13th January 1915.

Re Charles Naudi, residing at No. 4, Humayoon Place, in the town of Calcutta, formerly an Assistant to the French Motor Car Company, now unemployed. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 8th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 13 OF 1915.

The 13th January 1915.

Re Gangaram and Ramchandra, residing at and carrying on business at No. 1, Meerbhar Ghat Street, in the town of Calcutta, under the name style and firm of Gangaram Ramchandra, as commission agents and order suppliers. *Ex parte* Balooram Marwari, the creditor.

On the 8th day of January 1915 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Gangaram and Ramchandra as Insolvents.

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 10 OF 1915.

Bombay, the 7th January 1915.

Re Ramkumar Hanumanbux, doing business in Bombay until lately as a broker and merchant in the Marwadi Bazar, outside the Fort, an Adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Ramkumar Hanumanbux has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 651 OF 1912.

The 7th January 1915.

Re Nagerji Pranlal Desai, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order made herein on the 21st day of October 1914 annulling the Order of Adjudication has been this day set aside.

R B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 1 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 4th January 1915.

In the matter of Haji Abdul Rahman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Haji Abdul Rahman, trader, of No. 134, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of Insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Haji Abdul Rahman.

CASE No. 2 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th January 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Hunyin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Hunyin, of No. 150B, Obo Quarter, Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 5th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Hunyin.

CASE No. 3 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th January 1915.

In the matter of Mukkundu Ranga Bashiam, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mukkundu Ranga Bashiam, Contractor, No. 31, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 5th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mukkundu Ranga Bashiam.

CASE No. 4 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 7th January 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Ismail, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Ismail, Trader, of No. 50, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 6th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Ismail.

CASE No. 7 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 8th January 1915.

In the matter of Samuel Mariam Arland, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Samuel Mariam Arland, of No. 5, Ponazu, Kandawglay, Rangoon, on the 8th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Samuel Mariam Arland.

CASE No. 94 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 8th January 1915.

In the matter of Leong Nga and Layar, carrying on business in partnership as dealers in sundry goods, at No. 245, Dalhousie Street, in the name of Chuan Bee and Co., and No. 250B, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, in the name of Chuan Gwan and Co.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Leong Nga and Layar insolvents pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 5th day of January 1915.

CASE No. 202 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 4th January 1915.

In the matter of Guan Pain Kee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Guan Pain Kee, Contractor, residing at No. 92, Toeskai Maung Khine Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Guan Pain Kee.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 3 OF 1915.

Dated 12th January 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Agha Jan, son of Abhi Khan, of Delhi, Chitti Qabar.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Agha Jan to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 6th of February 1915.

SUIT No. 4 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 11th January 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Nathoo Mal, son of Mathra Das, and Tirloki Nath, son of Nathoo Mal, proprietors of the firm Chandoo Lal Nathoo Mal Nathoo Mal Tirloki Nath and Chandoo Lal Parmeshir of Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Nathoo Mal and Tirloki Nath to be adjudicated insolvents has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 8th of February 1915.

FORM NO. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 41 OF 1914.

Dated this 5th January 1915.

In the matter of Allah Buksh *alias* Bakhahi of Alipur Road, Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 27th June 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. 2 OF 1915.

Seeta Ram, son of Sri Ram Agerwala, of Ajmer , Insolvent, Applicant.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Chagalal Badri Das Taksali, Ajmer	557	0	0
2. Ram Chander Ram Bilas Agerwala, Ajmer .	91	0	0
3. Ramgopal, son of Nathwal Agerwala, of Ajmer . .	45	0	0
4. Pannalal, son of Surajmal Saroogi, Ajmer . . .	26	0	0
5. Nath Mal, son of Ramanand Agerwala, Ajmer . .	26	0	0
6. Johrilal, son of Askaran Oswal Nahar, Ajmer . . .	23	0	0
7. Sri Kishen, son of Nathu Ram, Mohajan, Ajmer . .	20	0	0
8. Rai Bahadur Raja Jiwandas, of Jubbalpur through Kistur Chand Mukhtear, Ajmer	14	0	0
9. Ram Chander, son of Lachmi Narain Agerwala, Ajmer .	73	0	0

Whereas the applicant Seeta Ram has filed an application under Section 5 of Act III 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 10 o'clock on the 19th February 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through a recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 8th day of January 1915.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 6th January 1915.

No. 5 *E.-I.*—List of Government Promissory Notes in the Custody of the Controller of Currency on the 31st December 1914, deposited through the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, under Civil Account Code, Volume I, paragraphs 164-166

Serial No.	Name of persons or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1872-73.	3½ per cent. of 1900-01.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	Total.	
1	Rakhal Dass Storekeeper, Presidency District, Military Works Services	...	100	...	...	...	100	
2	Endowments of Monuments in Barrackpore Cemetery, Military Works Services	...	500	...	..	...	500	
3	Endowments of Monuments in Calcutta Cemetery, Military Works Services	...	2,800	...	...	...	2,800	
4	Endowments of Monuments in Dum Dum Cemetery, Military Works Services	...	500	...	...	...	500	
5	Endowments of Monuments in Dinapore Cemetery Military Works Services	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
6	Abhay Charn Ghosh, Cashier, Barrackpore District, Military Works Services	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
7	Naresh Chander Sarcar, Storekeeper, Barrackpore District, Military Works Services	...	...	...	500	...	500	
8	Din Duyal, Cashier, Jhansi District, Military Works Services	...	500	...	...	...	500	
9	Bene Pershad, Cashier, Jubbulpore District, Military Works Services	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
10	Endowments of Monuments in Saugar Cemetery, Military Works Services	...	500	...	...	...	500	
11	Harjeewan Lal, Cashier, Meerut District, Military Works Services	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
12	Byramji Jamsetji Jogas, Cashier, Mhow District, Military Works Services	...	...	500	...	...	500	
13	Krishnaroo Vasudeo Ajmkeya, Cashier, Bombay District, Military Works Services	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	
14	Mr. P. N. D'Silva, Storekeeper, Bombay District, Military Works Services	...	...	...	500	...	500	
15	Messrs. Anand Jetha and Sons Contractors, Bombay District Military Works Services	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
16	Messrs. Jiwaji Sorabji and Co., Auctioneers, Bombay District, Military Works Services	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	

Serial No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1900-01.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	Total.	
17	Chote Lall, Cashier Bareilly District, Military Works Services	...	900	...	...	...	900	
18	Endowments of Monuments in Rosa Cemetery, Military Works Services	...	...	200	...	...	200	
19	T. Venkemah, Storekeeper, Secundereabad District, Military Works Services . .	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
20	Sachdanand, Cashier, Secunderabad District, Military Works Services . . .	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	
21	Mr. Balkrishna Shanker, Cashier, Poona District, Military Works Services .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
22	Mr. Gunga Ram Vithaba Hindri, Storekeeper Poona District, Military Works Services	...	...	...	500	...	500	
23	Bhagirath Shanker, Cashier, Ahmednagar District Military Works Services . . .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
24	Nilkanth Gopal, Storekeeper, Poona District Military Works Services . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
25	Umroo Singh, Storekeeper, Mhow District, Military Works Services . . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
26	Rahim Khan Temporary Cashier, Dehra Dun and Garhwal District, Military Works Services . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
27	Nagendra Nath Bose, Cashier, Presidency District, Military Works Services . . .	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
28	B. M. Samasundra Moodaliar, Cashier, Wellington District Military Works Services	500	...	...	...	500	1,000	
	TOTAL .	5,500	13,300	1,700	2,500	1,500	24,500	

H. C. O'BRIEN,

for Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th January 1915.

No. 1.—The services of No. 1392, 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Azam Ali Khan, I.S.M.D., were placed at the disposal of the Chief Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, for civil employment, with effect from the 1st July 1914.

JAY GOULD, Lieut-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 6th January 1915.

No. 107-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 26th December 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	96	100	196	81	61	142	...	...	...	62	5	54	3	18	1	21	20	41	44·3	32·1
	Notified Area	3,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total .	...	96	100	196	81	61	142	..	...	...	62	5	54	3	18	1	21	20	41	...	

No. 109-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the week ending 2nd January 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	99	97	196	75	55	130	...	...	...	65	2	54	1	8	2	22	20	42	44·8	29·4
	Notified Area.	3,673	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·6	55·6
	Total .	...	99	99	198	75	59	134	...	...	...	68	2	55	1	8	2	22	20	42	...	...

The 8th January 1915.

No. 151-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in Delhi Province during the half month ending 31st December 1914 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	50	73	...	...	...	49	1	23	...	...	...	...	9	21	30
Nangloi	34	45	...	...	...	22	...	12	...	...	1	1	4	8	12
Najafgarh	42	53	...	...	...	27	...	26	...	...	...	...	14	10	24
Subsimundi	5	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..		...	...	...
Mehrauli	38	36		...	...	18	...	16	...		2	1	8	5	13
Raisina	7	4	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1
Total of the District	176	217	...	...	...	136	1	77	...	...	3	2	37	46	...

The 9th January 1915.

No. 181-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 31st December 1914.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice, unhusked	...	Ghi	44 0 0
„ husked	6 10 0	Flour (Wheat)	5 9 0
Wheat, white	5 5 0	Tobacco leaf	9 0 0
Barley	3 4 0	Turmeric	7 0 0
Oats	...	Salt	1 12 0
Jowar	3 2 0	Hides (Cow)	45 0 0
Bajra, white	3 8 0	Bran	2 13 0
Maize	3 2 0	Grass, dry	1 2 3
Gram	4 3 0	Straw (Bhusa), white	1 9 0
Arhar Dál	5 15 0	Bengal coal	0 10 0
Linseed	6 8 0	Jowar stalks	0 13 0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	6 0 0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria Brand).	2 3 0
Poppyseed	...	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150 0 0
Til (Jinjili seed), white	...	Sheep, per score	80 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4 2 0	Cotton seed	2 2 0
Cotton (cleaned)	10 0 0	Bejhar	3 8 0

Detail Prices Current of Food-grain, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 31st December 1914.

Items.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.	Items.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.
Wheat, white	7	4	Maize	12	0
Barley	11	12	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	6	8
Rice { Best sort	3	0	Firewood	70	0
Rice { Common sort	5	12	Bengal coal	53	0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)	12	0	Salt Sambhar { Wholesale	23	0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	11	0	Salt Sambhar { Retail	22	0
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Gur	9	0
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Cotton (unginned)	9	8
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	8	8	Bejhar	11	0

The 12th January 1915.

No. 239-*C.&I.*.—Under the provisions of section 247 (5) of the Indian Companies Act VIIof 1913, and with reference to Notification No. 6938, dated 30th September 1914, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the Rafique Co., Ltd., Delhi, has been struck off as a defunct company.

The 13th January 1915.

No. 261-*Education*.—In supersession of by-laws sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 422-Education, dated the 29th October 1912, the following revised by-laws regarding the supervision and regulation of standposts and rules regarding water supply to private houses, within the Municipal limits of Delhi issued under Sections 97, 188 (*t*) and 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act of 1911, are approved by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province, and are hereby published for general information.

The by-laws will come into force six weeks after the date of publication of the notification.

WATER SUPPLY BY-LAWS.

PART I.

PUBLIC SUPPLY.

1. Whoever bathes, or washes clothes or other articles at a public stand-post or tampers with or damages a public stand-post, or draws or attempts to draw water from a public stand-post except by the proper method, or wilfully wastes or suffers to run to waste water from a public stand-post, shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

2. Whoever wishes to draw water from a public stand-post for building purposes shall first obtain the written permission of the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, and shall pay for the water so drawn according to the value of the work for which it is utilized. When the value of the work does not exceed:—

Rs.	1,000	the charge shall be	Rs.	10
,,	1,500	,, ,,	,,	14
,,	2,000	,, ,,	,,	17
,,	2,500	,, ,,	,,	20
,,	3,000	,, ,,	,,	24
,,	3,500	,, ,,	,,	27
,,	4,000	,, ,,	,,	31
,,	4,500	,, ,,	,,	34
,,	5,000	,, ,,	,,	38

When the value of the work exceeds Rs. 5,000 the charge shall be Rs. 38 for the first Rs. 5,000 *plus* ½ per cent. on the balance.

3. Whoever without the written permission of the Secretary of the Municipal Committee draws from or uses water from a public stand-post for other than domestic* purposes, shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to fine which may extend to Rs. 50, and in addition shall be liable for the amount for which he would have been liable had he obtained permission for such use of water from a public stand-post.

PART II.

PRIVATE SUPPLY.

Making alteration, or extension of private connections.

1. No connection with the Municipal mains for a private water supply, and no alteration or extension of any such existing connection shall be made in any private premises except on the application of the owner of such premises or of his recognised agent, who shall be registered as the consumer and shall be responsible for the observance of the by-laws so far as the connections on his property are concerned:

Provided that the Municipal Committee may, if it think fit, itself alter the position of any existing connection.

2. Every application for a connection with the Municipal mains for a private water supply, or for the alteration or extension of any such existing connection shall be addressed to the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, and shall be made on a printed form to be obtained free of charge from the Tax Superintendent (Appendix I, Form A), and shall be accompanied by an estimate fee of Re. 1, on receipt of which an estimate shall be prepared. This fee shall be returned to the applicant if for any reason other than the fault of the applicant no estimate is framed.

3. If on receipt of the estimate the applicant wishes to have the connection, alteration, or extension carried out, he shall deposit at the Secretary's office the amount of the estimate together with one quarter's dues in advance. The Municipal Engineer shall then cause the work to be executed in accordance with the Water Supply Regulations sanctioned by the Committee. (Appendix II).

Metered connections.

4. (*i*) All connections over ¾ inch, and all connections in houses to which gardens are attached shall be metered.

(*ii*) The Municipal Committee may also require to be metered any connection where it suspects the consumption of water is or is likely to be excessive, or when it suspects that water is wasted.

5. (*i*) For metered connections the meter shall ordinarily be supplied by the Municipal Committee. A consumer may however be permitted to have his own meter subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) the meter must be of a type approved by the Municipal Committee and in proper working order,

(*b*) it shall be fixed by the Water Works Superintendent at the expense of the consumer.

(*ii*) No meter whether owned by the Committee or by a consumer shall be tampered with in any way.

6. The charges for water supply through metered connections shall be as follows:—

(*i*) for water supplied for purely domestic purposes:—

Size of ferrule.											
½ in. a water rate of 8 annas p. m. for any amount p. m. upto 2,000 gallons and 6 annas for every 1,000 galls. in excess.											
¾ in.	,,	,,	1 rupee	,,	,,	,,	4,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1 in.	,,	,,	2 rupees	,,	,,	,,	8,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1½ in.	,,	,,	5 ,,	,,	,,	,,	20,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
1 in.	,,	,,	8 ,,	,,	,,	,,	30,000	,,	,,	,,	,,

Over one inch, on special terms which will be fixed by the Municipal Committee in each case.

(*ii*) for water consumed for other than domestic purposes, 6 annas per 1,000 gallons.

NOTE.—500 gallons and above will be charged for as 1,000 gallons.

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* *Vide* Section 92 (2) of Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911:—
"A supply of water for domestic purposes shall not be deemed to include a supply:—
(*a*) for animals or for washing vehicles when such animals or vehicles are kept for sale or hire,
(*b*) for any trade, manufacture, or business,
(*c*) for fountains, swimming baths or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose,
(*d*) for gardens or for purposes of irrigation,
(*e*) for watering roads or paths,
(*f*) for building purposes."

7. In addition to the charges specified in rule 6 there shall be charged :—

(*i*) in the case of meters owned by the Municipal Committee, a meter rent on the following scale :—

Size of ferrule.	Monthly rent.
¼ inch	Re. 1
⅜ „	„ 1
½ „	„ 1
¾ „	Rs. 1- 4-0
1 „	„ 1-12-0
Over 1 „	5/6 per cent. of the actual capital cost of the meter.

These charges shall include also the cost of all alterations, repairs and renewals.

(*ii*) in the case of privately owned meters, a supervision charge on the following scale :—

Size of ferrule.	Monthly charge.
Not exceeding ½ inch . . .	Re. 0-8-0.
Not exceeding 1 inch . .	Re. 1.
Over 1 inch	Re. 1 *plus* 8 annas for every inch after the first.

This charge shall include the cost of all ordinary repairs, but not of renewals.

8. The registered consumer in respect of any metered connection may challenge the correctness of his meter on payment of a fee of Rs. 3. If on examination the meter is found to record 2 per cent. or more in excess of the actual consumption, the fee shall be returned.

Unmetered connections.

9. The charges for water supplied through unmetered connections for purely domestic purposes shall be as follows :—

Size of ferrule.	Monthly charge.
¼ in. a water rate of	Rs. 1-4-0.
⅜ in. a water rate of	„ 2-8-0.

An additional charge of 2 annas per mensem shall also be made for every extra tap after the first three.

10. The registered consumer in respect of an unmetered private connection, after first obtaining permission from the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, may draw water from his connection for building purposes on payment of the charges detailed in Part I, rule 2, for the use of water for building purposes drawn from a public stand-post.

11. No fountain or cistern shall be connected with any unmetered connection except with the written permission of the Municipal Committee.

Calculation and payment of charges.

12. For the purpose of calculating the charges detailed in rules 6, 7 and 9, fifteen days or less shall be considered as half a month, and over 15 days but less than one month as one month.

13. (*i*) All sums due for water rate, meter rent, or meter supervision charges shall be paid quarterly in advance.

(*ii*) All sums due for repairs, excess consumption, consumption for other than domestic purposes, and other charges shall be paid within 7 days of the presentation of the demand.

Free connections.

14. Notwithstanding the provisions of rules 6, 7, 9 and 10, the Municipal Committee may allow any water connection free for any public or charitable purpose, provided that if the person who is the registered consumer in respect of such free connection allows water to be wasted or to be used for any purpose other than that for which such free connection was granted, the Municipal Committee may cancel the grant of that free connection.

General provisions as to private connections.

15. No house shall be supplied with water from the service connection of any adjoining house or premises, provided that a connection of over ¾ inch may be used by more than one house on application to the Municipal Committee on terms to be fixed by the Municipal Committee.

16. No connection shall be granted unless drainage arrangements have been made for the disposal of waste water to the satisfaction of the Sanitary and Engineering authorities of the Municipality.

17. No portion of any private connection or of the pipe or main leading to it shall be tampered with in any way whatever, whether for the purpose of repair, alteration, or any other purpose.

18. Every registered consumer shall be bound, immediately he has knowledge of it, to report to the Secretary of the Municipal Committee any defect in his connection whereby water runs to waste.

Of the closing and re-opening of private connections.

19. Any registered consumer who wishes to close his connection shall give fifteen days' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, after the expiry of which water rate shall not be charged. Refunds of same paid in advance will be granted on application.

20. If any person other than the owner of the premises to which a connection has been made or his duly authorised agent wishes to re-open a connection or to keep open a connection which would otherwise be closed, he shall enter into an agreement undertaking the responsibilities of the registered consumer, and he shall remain responsible so long as the connection remains open. If the Secretary of the Municipal Committee think fit, such person shall be called upon to deposit a sum not exceeding Rs. 20 as security for the cost of excess consumption.

21. All applications to re-open a connection shall be accompanied by a fee of Re. 1 together with all dues for one quarter in advance.

22. (*i*) Any connection may be cut off by order of the Municipal Committee or of any officer of the Committee duly authorized in this behalf in the following cases in addition to those provided for by Section 101 of Act III of 1911 * :—

(*a*) for any breach of rules 5 (*ii*), 10, 11, 13, 17 ;

(*b*) in any case where through defect in a connection water is running to waste ;

(*c*) in any case where the use of a water tap causes premises to become insanitary in the opinion of the Health Officer of the Municipality.

(*d*) in any case where in the opinion of the Municipal Engineer or Health Officer of the Municipality adequate drainage arrangements have not been made for the disposal of waste water ;

(*e*) in the case of a metered connection where the meter requires repair.

(*ii*) In any case where a connection has been cut off under Section 101 of Act III of 1911 or in accordance with rule 22 (*i*) (*a*), the Municipal Committee may impose a penalty not exceeding Rs 50 which shall be paid before the connection is re-opened.

23. Any person who—

(*a*) wilfully allows water to be wasted from a private connection, or

(*b*) without the permission of the Municipal Committee opens a connection which has been closed under these rules, or

(*c*) is guilty of a breach of rules 5 (*ii*), 17, or 18 shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to the fines and punishments authorised by Sections 199 (1) and (2) of Act III of 1911.

* Sections 100 and 101 of Act III of 1911 :—

Obligation of owner or occupier to give notice of waste water.

Section 100—Any owner or occupier of any building or land, in or on which water supplied under this Act is misused from negligence or other circumstances under his control, or used without permission in excess of the quantity fixed under Section 79 or Section 98, or in which the pipes, mains or other works are out of repair to such an extent as to cause waste of water, shall, if he has knowledge thereof, be bound to give notice of the same to such officer as the Committee may appoint in this behalf.

Cutting-off of supply to premises.

Section 101—If any person whose premises are supplied with water neglects to pay the water-tax, or any sum payable under Section 97 or Section 98 when due, or to give notice as provided in the last preceding section, or wilfully or negligently misuses or causes waste of water, the Committee may cut off the supply of water from the said premises.

Form A.

APPENDIX I.

DELHI MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY.

To

The Secretary, Municipal Committee,
Delhi.

SIR,

Will you please put before the Committee my application for a private water supply from the Municipal mains. The premises where the connection is needed are described below and belong to me. I undertake to conform to the Municipal Water Supply By-laws, and enclose herewith an estimate fee of Re. 1.

I am,
Yours faithfully,

Ward No._____Street, Mohalla, etc.
Description of property_____

House owner's name, Father's name, Caste, etc.____

Size of ferrule required_____No. of taps required ___
Other particulars ___

N. B.—This form may be obtained free from the Tax Superintendent's Office.

APPENDIX II.

WATER SUPPLY REGULATIONS.

1. All work connected with the making, alteration, extension, or repair of private connections shall be carried out under the supervision of the Municipal Engineer by the person or persons whom the Municipal Committee may from time to time appoint as its licensed plumber or plumbers.

2. No tap shall be allowed to project outside any premises, nor shall any tap be fixed in such a position as to be available for use by the public or in close proximity to any privy, drain, or other place where injurious gases are likely to be produced.

3. No connection shall be made by a licensed plumber between a communication pipe and a supply-pipe except in the presence of an officer duly authorized in this behalf by the Municipal Engineer.

4. Every boiler for generating steam shall be supplied with water from a cistern and not directly from the service-pipe, and every cistern shall be provided with a ball valve, a detective or warning pipe, and proper means of access and inspection.

5. The pipes and fittings of house service connections shall be exact duplicates of the samples deposited in the Office of the Municipal Engineer, so that the parts may be interchangeable and shall consist of five sections :—

(*i*) *The ferrule, connecting the communication-pipe with the supply-pipe.* The ferrule shall be covered with an iron bell-cover resting on the supply pipe to protect it from contact with the earth.

(*ii*) *The communication-pipe from the ferrule to the stop-cock, and the service-pipe or pipes from the stop-cock to the taps.* Above ground all pipes shall be screened wherever practicable from exposure to the sun. The communication-pipe shall be not less than 2 ft. below the surface of the ground. Wherever a communication-pipe is laid across a 'sewer' or open drain or in any place where in the opinion of the Municipal Engineer it is liable to injury, such pipe shall be passed through an exterior glazed ware or cast-iron pipe of sufficient length and strength to afford due protection to it. No pipe of less than 1 inch shall be laid under roads.

(*iii*) *A brass stop-cock, having the same water-way as the pipe, which shall be placed at or near the point of entrance to the premises to be supplied, or if necessary within such premises, to shut off the water and regulate the supply.* The stop-cock shall be provided with a foot-way cover-box resting on brickwork to indicate its situation and furnished with a lock and key. Such key shall remain under the control of the Municipal Engineer. The stop-cock shall be capable of adjustment so that the supply to the house may be regulated by it.

(*iv*) *The taps.* All taps wherever fitted shall be of the screw-down variety.

(*v*) *The meter where necessary.* The meter shall be placed as near to the stop-cock as possible, in a position where it can be conveniently examined. No meter shall be fixed underground unless in a brick well. No meter shall be disconnected from the service pipe or in any way interfered with save with the permission of the Municipal Engineer.

There must be arrangements for locking it and the key shall remain under the control of the Municipal Engineer. The Municipal Engineer shall cause all meters to be tested at least once a quarter and in each case a certificate shall be filed to the effect that the meter has been tested.

6. The dimensions of ferrule, interior pipes and taps for water shall be of the following relative sizes only, except when a connection is taken for supply in bulk :—

Diameter of ferrule.	Diameter of pipes inside House.		Size of taps or corks.
	Lower floor.	Upper floor.	
Inches.	Inch	Inches.	Inches.
¼	⅜	¾	½
⅜	½	½	½
½	½	½	½
¾	¾	½	½
1	¾	½	½

7. Connections may be cut off—

(*i*) by order of the Secretary of the Municipal Committee in cases provided for in rule 22 (*i*) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of the Water Supply By-laws.

(*ii*) by the order of the Municipal Engineer in cases provided for in rule 22 (*i*) (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*).

By Order,
G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, 12th January 1915.

No. 94-342.—Mr. G. H. Tipper, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the 11th January 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. S. MIDDLEMISS,
Director, Geological Survey of India.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1915.

No. 70-*Ap.*—Mr. M. J. Stephen, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, and Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Eastern Circle, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade from the 24th December 1914 and until further orders.

No. 75-*Ap.*—Mr. J. E. deRozario, Manager, Money Order and Savings Bank Departments, Madras General Post Office, pay R150—200, and officiating 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay R200—300, is appointed to officiate as 1st Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay R300—400, with effect from the 3rd December 1914 and until further orders, *vice* Mr. M. R. Mahima Das, 1st Assistant Postmaster, Madras, on leave on medical certificate.

No. 79-*Ap.*—Babu Pramatha Nath Basu, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1915.

No. 93-*Ap.*—Mr. C. G. D'Santos, Deputy Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs. 300—400, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 14 days combined with furlough for 3 months and 17 days with effect from the 1st December 1914.

Rao Sahib C. Cundaswamy Mudaliar, 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs.200—300, and officiating 1st Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs. 300—400, is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster, Madras, from the 1st December 1914.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1915.

No. 150-*Ap.*—Maung Tin Gale, Reserve Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, Burma, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 23 days combined with leave on medical certificate for 4 months and 8 days (6 months in all), with effect from the 8th December 1914.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1915.

No. 161-*Ap.*—Mr. C. B. Maiden, Postmaster, Delhi, pay Rs. 500—600, is granted privilege leave for 11 days combined with leave on medical certificate for 11 months and 20 days with effect from the 4th January 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1915.

No. 153-*E.*—Mr. G. W. Talbot, Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from the 7th November 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1915.

No 247-*E.*—Mr. J. F. Shannon, Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 2nd December 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1915.

No. 291.—The following reversions and temporary promotions have been sanctioned by the Director-in-Chief in the Superior Establishment of the Department with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. E. E. Aickin .	Assistant Superintendent, class V (temporary).	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	20th August 1914.
Mr. W. A. Pitcher . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade I.	Assistant Superintendent, class V (temporary).	Do.
Mr. J. C. Smith . .	Assistant Superintendent, class V (temporary).	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	14th November 1914.
Mr. E. J. Blackman .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade I.	Assistant Superintendent, class V (temporary).	Do.

T. K. RAJAGOPALAN,
Deputy Accountant General, Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1915.

No. 208-*T*.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 30th December 1914 to 12th January 1915.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Bhiwapur	Central Provinces . .	16th December 1914 .	Opened.
Calcutta Grand Hotel . . .	Bengal	2nd January 1915 .	,,
Lamabazar	Bengal	16th December 1914.	,,
Mayneganj	United Provinces .	1st January 1915 .	Closed.
Pallai	Ceylon	4th January ,, .	Opened.
Rutlam Camp	Central India . . .	6th ,, ,, .	Closed.
Shohar	Bihar and Orissa . . .	17th November 1914 .	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Churawa	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.	15th November 1914	Opened.
Dabhowu	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	11th December ,, .	,,
Sojitra	Ditto, ditto .	Ditto .	,,
Vaso	Ditto, ditto .	Ditto .	,,

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—

"Shonaimuri" instead of "Sonaimuri".

R. MEREDITH,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

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Maasir-i-Rahimi. Fasc 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.
Bisvahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.
Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.
Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.
Kiranavali. Fasc. 3. by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.
Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.
Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.
Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.
Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.
Amar Tika Kamadhenuh. by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.
Tabakat-I-Akbari (English). Rs. 3.
Do. (Text). Rs. 2-8.
Sivaparinaya. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Catasahasrika Prajnaparamita, Part II. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 14. As. 10.
Akbarnama (English) Vol. III. Fasc. 5. Re. 1-4.
Nyayabindu of Dharmakirti. Fasc. 2. Re. 1.
Masiru-Lrumara. Fasc. 3-4. (English). Rs. 2-8.
Maitra or Maitrayaniya Upanishad. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Visvahitam. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Kavindravacana Samuccaya. Rs. 3-8.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 2. As. 10.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, June 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

***Monthly Weather Review, July 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1 and annas 8

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

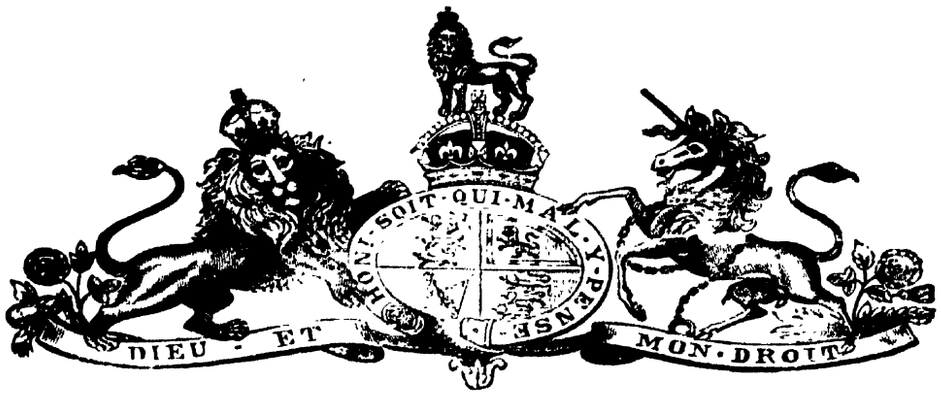
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO.

No. 2610.

In the matter of Insolvency of Hashein Hadji Abdul Karim, of No. 52, Maliban Street, Pettah, Colombo.

Whereas Pir Mohamed Kassim of Colombo has filed a petition for the Sequestration of the Estate of the abovenamed Hashein Hadji Abdul Karim under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1853 : Notice is hereby given that the said Court has adjudged the said Hashein Hadji Abdul Karim Insolvent accordingly ; and that two Public Sittings of the Court, to wit, on the 3rd day of December 1914 and on the 17th day of December 1914 will take place for the said Insolvent to surrender and conform to, agreeably to the provisions of the said Ordinance, and for the taking of the other steps set forth in the said Ordinance of which Creditors are hereby required to take notice.

By order of Court,
D. M. JANSZ,
Secretary.

COLOMBO,
5th November 1914.

Estate Major J. L. Alexander, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late James Leslie Alexander, a Major in the Indian Army, who died on 19th December 1913 at 26 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, England, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 5th February next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1914.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Union Bank of India, Limited, (In Liquidation).

NOTICE TO CREDITORS TO SEND IN CLAIMS.

said Company, and to *come in and prove* their said *Debts and Claims* at the [illegible] *Union Bank of India, Ld., Egerton Road, Delhi*, on 15th and 16th March 1915, between 10 A.M. and 6 P.M. or in *default* thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any Distribution made before such debts are admitted or proved.

Dated Wednesday, the 23rd day of December 1914.

B. G. PANDYA,

LIQUIDATOR,

The Union Bank of India, Ld.,

(In Liquidation).

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 20th January 1915.

No. 183-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Delhi Main Station by special train on Thursday, the 21st January 1915, for Bombay. His Excellency's departure from Delhi and arrival at Bombay will be private.

His Excellency will leave Bombay on the 25th January, the departure being private.

Viceregal salutes will be fired to announce His Excellency's departure from Delhi and arrival at, and departure from, Bombay.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party during the tour should be addressed 'Viceroy's Camp' without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be:—

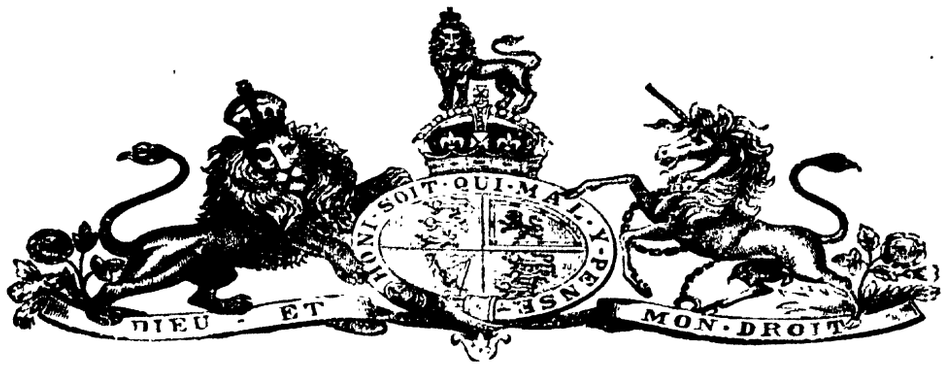
The Hon'ble A. Hardinge.
Sir Valentine Chirol, Kt.
Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Lt.-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.
Major J. Mackenzie, C.I.E., Comptroller.
The Hon'ble Captain W. L. Graham, A.-D.-C.
Captain J. O. C. Hasted, A.-D.-C.
Captain W. A. Brown, A.-D.-C.

All communications, *other than those of an urgent nature*, should as usual be addressed to the headquarters of the several Departments at Delhi.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lt.-Colonel*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 21st January 1915.

No. 128-W.—The following Notice which appeared in the *Supplement to the London Gazette* of Friday, the 18th of December 1914, is published for general information :—

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1914.

NOTICE.

His Majesty's Government, having been informed that the Government of the French Republic have recognized the British Protectorate over Egypt, His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs hereby gives notice that His Majesty's Government adhere to the Franco-Moorish Treaty of March 30th, 1912.

Foreign Office,
December 19th, 1914.

In view of the action of His Highness Abbas Hilmi Pasha, lately Khedive of Egypt, who has adhered to The King's enemies, His Majesty's Government have seen fit to depose him from the Khediviate, and that high dignity has been offered, with the title of Sultan of Egypt, to His Highness Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, eldest living Prince of the family of Mahomet Ali, and has been accepted by him.

December 19th, 1914.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1915.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

The 9th January 1915.

No. 149.—Whereas, by paragraph 5(*1*) of Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 of 9th September 1914 as amended and extended by Proclamation, dated the 5th of November 1914, payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of persons or a body of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey other than any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its colonies, in this licence and in the said Proclamations referred to as "enemy country" is prohibited; and

Whereas, by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by licence whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons; and

Whereas, by paragraph 3 of Proclamation, dated 8th October 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised by the Governor-General;

Now, therefore, I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, hereby authorise all persons residing, being, or carrying on business in British India to pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal, of patents, or for obtaining the registration of trade marks or designs, or the renewal of such registrations in an "enemy country;"

And also to pay on behalf of an "enemy" any fees payable in British India on application for, or renewal of, the grant of a patent or on application for the registration of designs or the renewal of such registration.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

January 11.

1988. T. R. Lawrence. *Improvements in butter tins.*

January 12.

1989. A. G. Spencer. *Improvements in buffers for railway and like vehicles.*

1990. N. Fraser, P. Fraser & G. S. Fraser. *Improved machine for stitching plaited boot and shoe soles.*

1991. H. C. Pateson. *Improvements in or appertaining to the manufacture of sacks or bags or of tubular fabrics or of fabrics for forming sacks or bags in looms for weaving.*

January 13.

1992. E. Moss. *Improvements in means for opening cans and the like for containing liquids.*

January 14.

1993. W. R. Norman. *Bullet.*

January 15.

1994. S. Thune. *Improvements in rotary piston pumps.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed Form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1707. T. A. M. Brownlie. *Improvements in or relating to tube wells.*

1845. J. Willison. *Improvements in automatic car couplers.*

1846. J. Willison. *Improvements in automatic car couplers.*

1945. C. L. Grugeon and (Mrs.) M. E. Grugeon. *Improvements in or relating to frames for pictures, photographs and the like.*

1949. G. L. Danforth. *Improvements in regenerators.*

1950. D. E. Barooah. *Improvements in concrete well rings and the like.*

1953. G. B. Bowles. *Improvements in or relating to brake mechanism suitable for railway vehicles.*

1954. California Macvan Co. *Improvements in thickeners.*

1959. Lucas's Law Pressure Oil Cracking Process, Ld. *Improvements in treating oils.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1635. H. A. Wickham. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for treating latex.*

1676. L. Linden. *Method of and apparatus for treating suspensions of solids in liquids.*

1849. K. K. Bernard. *Improvements in punkah and storm-proof contrivances for oil lamps.*

1853. United Fruit Co. *Process of treating sugarcane.*

1855. J. Aikenhead. *Improvements in waterproof bags.*

1912. H. A. Stenning & J. H. Stirling. *Improvements in and relating to superheaters especially applicable to locomotives.*

1916. S. O. S. Limited and E. W. Janson. *Improvements in destructor apparatus for the treatment of faecal or other sewage matter.*

1918. L. L. Fermor. *A method for rendering reh lands cultivable.*

1920. Ed. Kummer A. G. *Improvements in watches.*

1922. T. A. L. Whittington. *Improved railway chair.*

1924. J. P. O'Donnell. *Improvements in railway signalling apparatus.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed Form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1153. Larson.
1309. The International Cigar Machinery Co.
1646. Harris.
1695. Cox.
1790. The Vulcan Foundry Ld.
1866. Musso.

PATENTS SEALED.

1574. (Rev.) Eden.
1725. Ad Display Machine Corporation.
1802. Paradesy.
1830. Thomson.
1840. Musso.
1841. Rose.
1842. Bignell.
1847. Willison.
1857. Snell.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

28 of 1904. Marshall & anr. (To 26 February 1916.)
306 of 1905. Consolidated Engineering Co. (To 25 January 1916.)
476 of 1905. Roberts. (To 19 February 1916.)
166 of 1906. Dutton. (To 12 January 1916.)
305 of 1906. Stokes. (To 6 March 1916.)
579 of 1906. Tice. (To 23 January 1916.)
364 of 1907. Robertson. (To 8 February 1916.)
467 of 1907. Austerlitz. (To 11 November 1915.)
551 of 1907. Wheatley & anr. (To 11 February 1916.)
601 of 1907. Cawnpore Sugar Works, Ld. (To 13 March 1916.)
254 of 1908. Brown. (To 16 January 1916.)
479 of 1908. Wagner. (To 17 December 1915.)
526 of 1908. Caldwell. (To 3 February 1916.)
266 of 1909. Morris. (To 8 July 1916.)
389 of 1909. Oil Refining Improvements Co. (To 11 March 1915.)
448 of 1909. Siegwart. (To 26 January 1916.)
573 of 1909. Whitney. (To 16 March 1916.)
574 of 1909. Whitney. (To 16 March 1916.)
665 of 1909. Sharp. (To 20 January 1916.)
51 of 1910. Stokes. (To 14 March 1916.)
334 of 1910. Serpek. (To 31 January 1916.)
23 of 1912. Shepherd. (To 9 January 1917.)
37 of 1912. Shepherd. (To 23 January 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1905.

110 (Roberts).

1909.

450 (Hale).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

January 11th to 16th, 1915.

Class 5. No. 2269. J. S. Banajee, 3 Cumbala Hill, Bombay. September 21, 1914.
Class 13. Nos. 2525 to 2582. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. January 2, 1915.
Class 13. Nos. 2583 to 2605. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England January 7, 1915.
Class 13. Nos. 2606 to 2608. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. January 12, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. ***All communications*** **relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.**

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore. College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(b)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(c)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(d)	Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
	Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
(e)	Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)	2	0
(f)	Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911 each	1	0
(g)	Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly) each	0	8
(h)	Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913 each	1	0
(i)	Specifications of Invention each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price ₹6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	₹ 3	a copy.
(2)	„	„ 1903-04	„	„ 3	
(3)	„	„ 1904-05	„	„ 3	
(4)	„	„ 1908-09	„	„ 3	
(5)	„	„ 1909-10	„	„ 3-8	
(6)	„	„ 1910-11	„	„ 3-8	
(7)	„	„ 1912-13	„	„ 2-8	
(8)	„	„ 1913-14	„	„ 2-8	„

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price ₹3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price ₹2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price ₹7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian; price ₹4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzat-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price ₹6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price ₹5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price ₹5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price ₹2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price ₹5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1 M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7 M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Dalilnddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1.	M. J. Kishori Lal	R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2.	M. Sham Lal Bhargava	Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1.	M. Abdul Alim	Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2.	M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan	Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3.	M. S. M. Shahabuddin	Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1.	M. Farzand Ali Khan	C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1.	M. Ahmed Bux	Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2.	M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi)	Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1.	M. S. Karim Bakhsh	Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi	Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1.	M. Faqir Ulla	St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 28rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5.	M. Safdar Khan	Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1.	M. Sher Mahomed	C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fasl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th January 1915.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta .	89,01,500	23,18,47,690	24,07,49,190	12,42,27,023	35,44,237	..	7,65,00,000	..	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	34,42,71,206	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500.
Cawnpore .	...	2,60,29,520	2,60,29,520	2,27,22,022	60,49,620	..	..	..		...	..	..	2,87,71,642	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571.
Lahore . .	...	3,52,45,150	3,52,45,150	1,15,96,652	1,22,75,693	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	2,38,72,345	
Bombay . .	36,25,250	15,44,48,530	15,80,73,780	2,71,61,220	5,43,31,328	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	8,14,92,548	
Karachi . .	...	2,14,56,630	2,14,56,630	52,15,643	30,79,095	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	82,94,738	
Madras . .	15,42,120	6,86,52,790	7,01,94,910	3,61,23,680	20,74,560	..	..	..		...	..	..	3,81,98,240	
Rangoon . .	...	4,30,06,490	4,30,06,490	6,20,97,096	36,75,570				...			...	6,57,73,266	
	1,40,68,870	58,06,86,800	59,47,55,670	28,91,43,936	8,30,30,103	...	7,65,00,000	..	..	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	59,06,73,985	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			43,31,685	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									2,50,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			59,04,23,985								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		59,04,23,985	

£155,000 (Rs. 23 25,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th January 1915. The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th January 1915 to 6,65 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH JANUARY 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.											Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	2	..		...		12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, CAPT., R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 19th January 1915.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1915.

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st December 1914 .	29,56,600	1,06,31,600	5,77,78,700	1,60,95,300	80,41,900	19,12,900	9,44,60,400	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,74,67,533
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 9th January 1915 . .	11,000	...	77,000	7,000	5,000	...	8,900	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1915	..	...	12,500	...	...	...	12,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500
	29,67,600	1,06,31,600	5,78,68,200	1,61,02,300	80,46,900	19,12,900	9,45,61,900	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,75,80,033
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
Balance on 15th January 1915 .	29,67,600	1,06,31,600	5,78,38,200	1,61,02,300	80,46,900	19,12,900	9,45,31,900	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,75,50,033

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Nov. 1914 Enfaced from India 12,313 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,682 lakhs.
„ 16th Nov. 1914 „ 30th „ ditto ... ditto 1 lakh.
„ 1st Dec. „ „ 15th Dec. „ ditto ... ditto 2 lakhs.
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto 2 „
„ 1st Jan. 1915 „ 15th Jan. 1915 ditto 1 lakh ditto ...
12,314 lakhs 12,687 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th January 1915.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th January 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	5,15,43,840	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	1,00,97,570	0	0
				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,65,59,288	1	8
				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,78,13,187	10	3
Public Deposits at Head Office 99,13,818 13 8				Bills discounted and purchased	2,00,25,130	1	7
Public Deposits at Branches 1,50,32,635 6 2	2,49,46,454	3	10	Balances with other Banks	16,34,439	2	6
				Bullion	....		
				Dead Stock	27,14,619	13	9
				Stamps	14,549	7	7
				Sundries	6,44,714	12	1
				Rs. A. P.	17,10,47,339	1	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,40,16,476	0	5	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 6,12,41,198 3 8	11,02,41,468	10	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	10,42,978	11	5	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 4,90,00,270 7 3			
Sundries	12,82,898	12	8				
RUPEES	28,12,88,807	12	4	RUPEES	28,12,88,807	12	4

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,19,612 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 7,13,257 8 0

Rs. 10,32,870 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, L. G. DUNBAR,

Calcutta, 21st January 1915. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 45·68

NOTICE.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, 15th January, 1915.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr. A. Eager to be Agent, Burra Bazar Branch, *vice* Mr. S. Lees transferred.

By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAID P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for first and second class Coal Mine Managers' certificates of competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbaid, on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1915.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates.

Applications and fees will be received up to the 1st March 1915, after which date no application will be considered.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for November 1914 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.			Receipts in November 1914.	Receipts from 1st April 1914 to 30th November 1914.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	22,48,000	22,48,000	9,373	...	11,44,441	11,44,441
II.—Opium	...	50,000	50,000	3,213	...	27,311	27,311
IV.—Stamps	...	7,25,000	7,25,000	40,780	...	3,78,671	3,78,671
V.—Excise	...	3,50,000	3,50,000	28,273	...	2,41,499	2,41,499
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	3,000	3,000	1,796	...	2,887	2,887
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	6,000	1,47,000	1,53,000	17,068	869	1,05,005	1,05,874
IX.—Forest	...	2,48,000	2,48,000	10,714	...	1,49,540	1,49,540
X.—Registration	...	44,000	44,000	2,758	...	27,077	27,077
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
XII.—Interest	27,000	...	27,000	346	16,653	...	16,653
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	8,353	...	96,288	96,288
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	37,000	37,000	2,493	...	21,898	21,898
XVII.—Police	...	30,000	30,000	1,207	...	21,362	21,362
XIX.—Education	...	21,000	21,000	2,017	...	17,279	17,279
XX.—Medical	...	...	...	136	...	1,048	1,048
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	7,000	7,000	2	...	328	328
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	18,000	18,000	1,423	...	14,444	14,444
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	20,000	20,000	265	...	14,548	14,548
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,32,000	1,32,000	13,472	...	69,686	69,686
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	4,25,000	4,25,000	8,50,000	14,348	2,41,932	2,41,932	4,83,864
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,42,000	1,42,000	18,246	...	92,372	92,372
Total Revenue and Receipts	4,58,000	47,97,000	52,55,000	1,76,283	2,59,454	26,67,616	29,27,070
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	67,94,466	...	...	4,82,51,464
Total	...	...	...	69,70,749	...	...	5,11,78,534
Opening Cash Balance	...	..	...	21,60,705(*b*)	...	...	19,36,530(*a*)
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	91,31,454	...	...	5,31,15,064

(*a*) On 1st April 1914. (*b*) On 1st November 1914.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore;
The 19th January 1915.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for November 1914 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.			Disbursement in November 1914.	Disbursement from 1st April 1914 to 30th November 1914.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	9,000	10,000	19,000	1,749	4,995	4,996	9,991
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	198	4,872	4,873	9,745
3.—Land Revenue	3,98,000	2,80,000	6,78,000	38,610	2,42,205	1,80,056	4,22,261
6.—Stamps	13,000	13,000	26,000	1,262	5,178	5,177	10,355
7.—Excise	12,000	12,000	24,000	977	4,100	4,100	8,200
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	60	247	248	495
11.—Forest	61,000	62,000	1,23,000	7,055	26,100	26,099	52,199
12.—Registration	6,000	6,000	12,000	926	3,896	3,896	7,792
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,32,000	1,06,000	3,38,000	28,884	1,46,526	59,110	2,05,636
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,30,000	2,07,000	6,37,000	54,985	2,72,185	1,38,294	4,10,479
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,03,000	1,04,000	2,07,000	14,655	70,739	70,739	1,41,478
20.—Police	9,07,000	9,06,000	18,13,000	1,33,681	5,78,638	5,78,639	11,57,277
22.—Education	2,26,000	2,26,000	4,52,000	16,925	1,82,565	1,82,564	3,65,129
23.—Ecclesiastical	45,000	...	45,000	3,881	26,683	...	26,683
24.—Medical	1,34,000	1,17,000	2,51,000	14,730	69,484	57,257	1,26,741
25.—Political	17,13,000	15,53,000	32,66,000	2,68,961	10,19,473	9,36,871	19,56,344
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	65,000	66,000	1,31,000	9,495	25,635	25,634	51,269
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	62,000	...	62,000	3,681	37,510	...	37,510
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	89,000	90,000	1,79,000	13,841	54,306	54,307	1,08,613
30.—Stationery and Printing	58,000	58,000	1,16,000	4,088	30,027	30,028	60,055
32.—Miscellaneous	23,000	22,000	45,000	5,872	15,638	15,638	31,276
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	7,89,000	2,55,000	10,44,000	29,874	94,496	94,496	1,88,992
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	31,000	32,000	63,000	2,506	3,956	3,957	7,913
45.—Civil Works	17,15,000	17,08,000	34,23,000	1,68,283	5,66,988	5,66,987	11,33,975
Total Expenditure	71,31,000	58,42,000	1,29,73,000	8,25,479	34,86,442	30,43,966	65,30,408
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	63,14,507	...	...	4,45,93,188
Total	...	...	...	71,39,986	...	...	5,11,23,596
Balance on 30th November 1914	...	...	...	19,91,468	...	...	19,91,468
GRAND TOTAL	...	..	...	91,31,454	...	...	5,31,15,064

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore;
The 19th January 1915.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 15th January 1915.

No. 307-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 9th January 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	84	96	180	71	56	127	...	...	...	71	3	41	...	12	...	24	16	40	40·7	28·7
	Notified Area	3,673	1	4	5	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·4	41·7
	Total .	...	85	100	185	72	58	130	...	...	...	74	3	41	...	12	...	24	16	40	...	...

Delhi, the 16th January 1915.

No. 344-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the month of December 1914, are published for information :—

Births registered during the month of December 1914.

Names of Towns and Rural Circles of the District.	Christians.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Other Classes.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Rural Circles.															
Alipur	1	...	1	85	92	177	14	14	28	...	...	...	100	106	206
Nangloi	...	...	...	81	55	136	3	2	5	...	...	...	84	57	141
Najafgarh	...	...	...	88	99	187	14	14	28	...	...	...	102	113	215
Subzimundi . . .	...	...	...	10	4	14	3	3	6	...	...	...	13	7	20
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	...	1	1	48	60	108	11	20	31	...	...	...	59	81	140
Raisina	...	...	...	4	8	12	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	9	13
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT .	1	1	2	316	318	634	45	54	99	...	...	...	362	373	735

C. Statement showing deaths registered according to classes and from different causes in the Towns and Rural Circles of the Delhi Province during the month of December 1914.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8	9		10	11		12		13		14		15		16		17			18		19		20	
Names of Rural Circles.	Classes.				CAUSES OF DEATH.																													
						Small-pox.										Injuries.																			
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Cholera.	Under one year.		1—10.		10 and over 10.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory.		Suicide.		Wounding.		Accident.		Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.		All other causes.		Total deaths from all causes.			Measles and chicken-pox.		Snake-bite.		Hydrophobia.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Rural Circles.																																		
Alipur	...	14	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	35	...	1	16	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	58	65	123	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nangloi	...	4	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	28	...	...	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	35	44	79	2	...	...	...	...	...
Najafgarh	...	15	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	28	27	...	...	20	16	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	50	45	95	1	...	...	...	...	...
Subzimundi	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	...	19	55	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	18	23	...	1	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	33	41	74	1	...	...	...	...	...
Raisina	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles	...	58	335	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	122	123	...	2	59	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	188	205	393	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total of both Sexes	393				...	1				...	245		2	134		...		...		...		...		11		393		393	4		...		...	

Deaths registered according to Age during the month of December 1914.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	16	17	18
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	Ages of Death.																													
	Under one year.		1—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—30		30—40		40—50		50—60		Total of upwards.		Total of all ages.		Total of all ages, including born dead.		Born dead.		Classes of born dead.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.
RURAL CIRCLES.																														
Alipur	17	31	10	7	3	5	2	...	2	...	2	3	1	7	4	2	7	3	10	7	58	65	58	67	...	2	...	...	2	...
Nangloi	9	16	4	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	5	5	2	6	4	35	44	35	45	...	1	...	...	1	...
Najafgarh	20	17	6	7	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	5	4	7	8	50	45	51	46	1	1	...	...	2	...	
Subzimandi . . .	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	6	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	12	12	7	9	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	2	3	..	2	8	9	33	41	33	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raisina	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	..	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	6	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles .	60	*79	27	34	7	9	6	3	6	4	9	12	8	11	10	12	19	11	36	30	188	205	189	209	1	4	...	...	5	...
TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES .	139		61		16		9		10		21		19		22		30		66		393		398		5		5			

ERRATUM.

Delhi, dated the 15th January 1915.

In the schedule to Notification No. 8693, dated the 7th December 1914, against serial No. 3 for "Mubarikpur Kotla (whole)" read "Mubarikpur Kotla (part)".

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Sibi, the 12th January 1915.

No. 218-S.—Major R. J. T. Stewart took over and Captain J. H. G. Buller made over charge of the office of the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, on the afternoon of the 5th January 1915.

Dated Sibi, the 14th January 1915.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER THE AIRSHIPS ACT, 1911 (XVII OF 1911).

No. 265-S.—The following shall be added to clause (ii) of the prohibited areas published in this office Notification No. 597, dated the 11th February 1914 :—

"Nari Bridge"

By order,

DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated, Camp Ajmer, 14th January 1915.

No. 160-C. S.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose, this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894.

District.	Pargannah.	Mauza.	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	REMARKS.
Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	32·39 acres. *North*—B., B. and C. I. Railway line between Ajmer and Madar Stations. *South*.—Fields of Bharmal and Lachmi Narain, Malies. *East*.—Railway Land and Washermen's Ghats. *West*.—Racecourse and Bathing Ghats.	For the construction of the Ajmer Government High School.	The plan can be seen at the office of the Collector, Ajmer.

Under section 7 of the Act, the Collector is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,
R. J. POWELL,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, in the Public Works Department.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Camp, the 19th January 1915.

No. 1842-C.—The following promotion is made with effect from the 5th January 1915 :—

Mewar Bhil Corps, Havildar Major Dhula to be Jemadar, *vice* Balji, pensioned.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 11th January 1915.

No. 307-G.—The following list of days to be observed as Local Holidays by the various Civil Courts in the Province of Delhi, during the year 1915, has been prepared by the Chief Court and approved by the Local Government, as required by Section 47(1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, and Home Department No. 1858-Judicial of 24th September 1914, and is published for general information in continuation of Chief Court Notification No. 6502-G., dated the 6th November 1914 :—

List of Local Holidays to be observed by the various Civil Courts in the Province of Delhi, during the year 1915.

Name of Holiday.	Date on which the holiday falls.	Number of days allowed.
Qutab Fair	Not fixed	1
Urs Nizam-ud-Din	4th March	1
Ram Naumi	25th March	1
Rath Jatra Jagan Nath Ji	14th July	1
Cattle Fair	Not fixed	1
	Total	5

NOTE 1.—Where the actual or correct date has not been specified in the above list, the Senior Subordinate Judge will fix it in consultation with the District Judge and Deputy Commissioner, and will give timely notice of the date so fixed to the public.

2.—With the previous sanction of the Chief Court and Local Government (but not otherwise) any day not specified in this list may be substituted for any day which is specified therein.

3.—The number of Local Holidays allowed will not ordinarily exceed seven days in each year.

By order, etc.,

A. CAMPBELL,

Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 1 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 4th January 1915.

In the matter of Haji Abdul Rahman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Haji Abdul Rahman, trader, of No. 134, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Haji Abdul Rahman.

CASE No. 2 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th January 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Hunyin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Hunyin, of No. 150B, Obo Quarter, Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 5th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Hunyin.

CASE No. 3 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th January 1915.

In the matter of Mukkundu Ranga Bashiam, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mukkundu Ranga Bashiam, contractor, No. 31, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 5th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mukkundu Ranga Bashiam.

CASE No. 4 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 7th January 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Ismail, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Ismail, trader, of No. 50, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 6th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Ismail.

CASE No. 7 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 8th January 1915.

In the matter of Samuel Mariam Arland, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Samuel Mariam Arland, of No. 5, Ponazu, Kandawglay, Rangoon, on the 8th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Samuel Mariam Arland.

CASE No. 94 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 8th January 1915.

In the matter of Leong Nga and Layar, carrying on business in partnership as dealers in sundry goods at No. 245, Dalhousie Street, in the name of Chuan Bee and Co., and No. 250B, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, in the name of Chuan Gwan and Co.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Leong Nga and Layar insolvents pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 5th day of January 1915.

CASE No. 202 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 4th January 1915.

In the matter of Guan Pain Kee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Guan Pain Kee, contractor, residing at No. 92, Toeskai Maung Khine Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of December 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Guan Pain Kee.

CASE No. 5 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th January 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, Mahomed Abdul Rahman and Ebrahim Abdul Rahman, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by the firm of Abdul Latiff Jamal, of Rangoon, a creditor of Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, Mahomed Abdul Rahman and Ebrahim Abdul Rahman, traders, lately carrying on business in co-partnership at No. 139, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, under the style of Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, on the 7th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, Mahomed Abdul Rahman and Ebrahim Abdul Rahman was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day.

CASE No. 6 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 11th January 1915.

In the matter of U. K. E. Abdul Rahiman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Maksad Ali Nadir Ali of Rangoon a creditor of U. K. E. Abdul Rahiman, crockery merchant, of No. 136, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 7th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said U. K. E. Abdul Rahiman was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 8th day of January 1915.

CASE No. 8 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 12th January 1915.

In the matter of Maduran Anthony Adisayam, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maduran Anthony Adisayam, switchboardman, residing at No. 37, 118th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maduran Anthony Adisayam.

CASE No. 9 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 12th January 1915.

In the matter of Subdar Ali *alias* Subdar Hossain, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Subdar Ali *alias* Subdar Hossain, trader, of No. 45, 25th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Subdar Ali *alias* Subdar Hossain.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 49 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 8th January 1915.

In the matter of Mohamad Yoqub, son of Mohamad Yosof, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 22nd July 1914, on behalf, of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 49 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 8th January 1915.

In the matter of Mohamad Yoqub, son of Mohamed Yosof, of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Mohamad Yoqub was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 8th January 1915, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 64 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 9th January 1915.

In the matter of Phul Singh, son of Mohar Singh, Brahman of Bakhtawarpur, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 25th August 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 64 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 9th January 1915.

In the matter of Phul Singh, son of Mohar Singh, Brahman of Bakhtawarpur, Debtor.

Whereas Phul Singh was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 9th January 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

The seve pe ons hereunder named a l descril have been p sente to Court, ay ng ely, for the benefit o the Presidency Towns Ins vency A 1909 (III of 1909)

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petition.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
1—1915	Hurjiwandas Mewji Sha . .	Hindu . .	Bharbhai Molla . .	Lately petty dealer in tea, etc., and now unemployed.	7th	January .	1915	7th	January .	1915
2—1915	Mirja Rahimbeg *alias* Mirja Abdul Rahiman Karimbeg.	Mahomedan .	No. 441, Parbhadevi Road .	Fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
3—1915	Balla Rama Surway . . .	Hindu . .	Mahim Agar Bazar . .	Jobber in the Century Mills . . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
4—1915	Keesrsing *alias* Kesowsing Kansing *alias* Khansing Panjabi.	,, . .	Mahim Agar Bazar, Chinchpoogli.	Lately electric fitter in the Greaves Cotton Mills and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
5—1915	Sitaram Baboo Paljee . .	,, . .	Mahim Agar Bazar . .	Jobber in the Century Mills . . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
6—1915	Bhiwa Suriaji Kalamkar . .	,, . .	Chinchpoogli . . .	Jobber in the Manekji Petit Mills . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
7—1915	Bachoo bin Shaik Ameer . .	Mahomedan .	No. 67, Chowki Molla .	Engine driver in the employ of George Gagan & Co.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
8—1915	Dhunraj Vanaji Marwadi . .	Hindu . .	Jacob Circle . . .	Lately shroff and dealer in copper and brass pots and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
9—1915	Abdul Aziz Mahomed Cassum Sha.	Mahomedan .	Hoozaria Street . . .	Crane driver in the B., B. & C. I. Railway .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
11—1915	Abraham Benjamin Mendrikar .	Jewish . .	Poibawdi, Parel . .	Railway mail porter	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,

given the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have pre ited to this Court, praying, ve for t of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (I 19 —*continued.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description	Date of Presentation of Petition.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
12—1915	Rasoolji Gulamhusein Dawoodi Hora and Ebrahim Gulamhusein Dawoodi Hora.	Mahomedan .	Nos. 22—26, Bhajipala Lane	Proprietors of the Rasool Printing Press .	7th	January .	1915	7th	January .	1915
13—1915	Raghunathdas Parmanandas Kapale.	Hindu . .	Kalbadevi Road . .	Clerk in the employ of Munchersha B. Chothia.	,,	,, .	,,	8th	,, .	,,
14—1915	Govind Bala Jadhon . .	,, . .	Sewri . . .	Lately petty contractor for reclaiming land and now unemployed.	8th	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
17—1915	Hari Saulia Jugdala . .	,, . .	Lower Colaba . . .	Lately Hamal in the employ of M. Vadilal & Co. and thereafter keeper of bullock carts, and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	.	,,
14—1915	Laloo Parshotum Sha . .	,, . .	Champagali . . .	Formerly speculator in Jotta and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	9th	,, .	,,
15—1915	Virchand Jetha Sha . .	,, . .	,, . . .	Formely speculator in Jotta and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
18—1915	Jugjiwan Jethmal Sha . .	,, . .	Koka Molla . . .	Formerly speculator in Jotta and now unemployed.	9th	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
19—1915	iya Gulam Nabi Gafoor Miya Panjabi.	Mahomedan .	Bhendi Bazar, Piroo Lane .	Lately baker and now servant in the employ of Haji Shaikmahomed Noormahomed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
20—1915	Narayen Raghoo *alias* Raghunath Akre.	Hindu . .	Mahim Bazar Road . .	Carpenter in the G. I. P. Railway . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
21—1915	Khimji Nanj Thaker . .	,, . .	Dargastan Lane . . .	Servant in the employ of Jamnadas Gopalji.	11th	,, .	,,	11th	,, .	,,
22—1915	Alfred Thomas cAfee Jervis .	European .	David Mills, Elphinstone Road.	Timber ward-keeper in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Workshop, Parel.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	

23—1915	Shanker Baloo Kamati and his wife Narmada.	Hindu . .	14th Kamatipura Lane .	1st debtor, moulder in the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, Parel; and 2nd debtor, unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
24—1915	Gulam Husein Baxabhai Damoodi	Mahomedan .	Bhagipala Street . .	Lately proprietor of the Aziz Printing Press and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
26—1915	Cosme Francis Xavier Pinto .	Portuguese .	No. 11, Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road.	Shed Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, Bombay.	12th	,, .	,,	12th	,, .	,,
25—1915	Jairam Ramji Thucker . .	Hindu . .	Lalwadi	Lately doing business in partnership with Daya Ramji as dealer in cloth in the name of Jarkam Daya and now unemployed.	11th	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
27—1915	Jimam Dajiba *alias* Dadaji Patel	,, .	Mahim Agar Bazar . .	Carpenter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	12th	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
29—1915	Onkarsing, Luxmansing Thakore.	,, . .	No. 31, Holy Chukla, Bazargate.	Lately milk vendor and now servant in the employ of Davidas Hirji.	13th	,, .	,,	13th	,, .	,,
30—1915	Waman Mahadeo Apte . .	,, . .	Mahomali Building, Kemdewadi.	Clerk in the Bombay Port Trust Docks .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
31—1915	Thomas John Gavari and Sailas John Gavari.	Native Christian	Delisle Road . . .	1st debtor, carpenter in the G. I. P. Railway, and the 2nd debtor, fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
32—1915	Keshow Ramchandra Gharah .	Hindu . .	Girgaum Back Road .	Formerly compositor in the Bombay Vaibhow Press and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
33—1915	Ahmed Mahomed Esak Shaik .	Mahomedan .	Doctor Street . . .	Fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Coy. .	15th	,, .	,,	15th	,, .	,,
34—1915	Dhonda Kashiram Mohite . .	Hindu . .	Kalisbart near Chavoolwadi.	Compositor in the Niraya Sagar Press . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,

Orders in the matters of the above-named Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

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CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of January 1915.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. 3 OF 1915.

Kanak Mal and Kishen Lal, sons of Anoop Chand, Mahajans of Pisangan . . . . . Insolvents, Applicants

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Surajmal of Pisangan	1,150	0	0
2. Nathmall of Pisangan	550	0	0
3. Narsingh Dass, Pisangan	100	0	0
4. Nath Mal, son of Tara Chand of Pisangan	68	0	0
5. Nath Mal, son of Baldeo, of Pisangan	170	0	0
6. Lakhmi Chand, Pisangan	1,050	0	0
7. Zorawar Mal, Pisangan	100	0	0
8. Mussammats Birji and Gopali, of Pisangan	60	0	0
9. Kesri Mal, Pisangan	85	0	0
10. Ladhoo Ram, Pisangan	150	0	0

Whereas the applicants Kanak Mal and Kishen Lal have filed an application under Section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 10 A.M. on the 24th February 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through a recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 15th day of January 1915.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 11 OF 1915.

Dated the 15th January 1915.

Re Ishan Chandra Sarkar and Gobinda Chandra Sarkar, both until lately carrying on business in co-partnership together in tin canister and oil under the name and style of Khirode Chandra Sarkar at No. 243, Upper Circular Road, in the town of Calcutta, and lately residing at No. 243, Upper Circular Road, in Calcutta aforesaid. *Ex parte* Shib Nath Basu, the creditor.

On the 8th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the abovenamed Ishan Chandra Sarkar and Gobinda Chandra Sarkar as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 14 OF 1915.

Dated the 16th January 1915.

Re Haradhone Kundu and Ram Lall Kundu, both residing at No. 11, Nobin Kundu's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business in co-partnership with each other as merchants at No. 5, Chowlputty Road, in Belliaghatta, under the name, style and firm of Nobin Chunder Kundu Haradhone Kundu, and at Tollygunge in the suburbs of Calcutta under the name, style and firm of Nobin Chunder Kundu. *Ex parte* Bungsi Lall Ahir Chand, Ray Bahadoor, creditor, Creditors' Attorney, N. C. Bose, Esq.

On the 8th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Haradhone Kundu and Ram Lall Kundu as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 17 OF 1915.

Dated the 15th January 1915.

Re William Joseph Curryan, residing at No. 61, Gardner's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, a Guard on the B. N. Railway, Kharagpore. *Ex parte* the debtor.

On the 12th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 18 OF 1915.

Dated the 16th January 1915.

Re Mohammed Issak, residing at No. 38/1, Phear's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as miscellaneous-shop keeper at No. 172, Harrison Road, in Calcutta aforesaid, at present doing nothing. *Ex parte* the debtor. Insolvent's Attorneys, Messrs. Mitter and Bural.

On the 13th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 27 OF 1915.

Dated the 19th January 1915.

Re Ahmuddin Sagul and Mahammad Amin Sagul, son of Faziluddin, deceased, both residing at Chakwal in the District of Jhelum, and Mahammad Amin, son of the said Ahmuddin Sagul, residing at 22-4 Machua Bazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, all lately carrying on business in co-partnership as shoe merchants in Chakwal under the name and style of Ahmuddin Mahammad Amin and under the name and style of Ahmuddin Mahammad Gul at No. 85-2, College Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, at present working on a small salary. *Ex parte* the debtors. Messrs. Manuel, Agarwallah & De, insolvents' Attorneys.

On the 15th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed three debtors as insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Madura, dated 15th January 1915.

No. 87-*Gl.*—Under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that a copper image representing a man and woman standing back to back worth about Rs. 25 which was found hidden in S. No. 188 belonging to Veerabadra Pillai of Chockanathanputhur village, Srivilliputtur Taluk, Ramnad District, some 12 years ago, has just come to notice. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad either personally or by an agent duly authorised by law on 20th May 1915 at 11 A.M. at his office at Madura in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Acting Collector.

SURVEY OF INDIA—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 14th January 1915.

No. 1.—Mr. W. J. B. Miller, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 months from 18th January 1915 or any subsequent date, under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations.

W. J. BYTHELL, Colonel, R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 15th January 1915.

No. 138.—Mr. N. R. Mazumdar, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 17 days, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th January 1915.

G. P. LENOX-CONYNGHAM, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 14th January 1915.

No. 1.—Mr. C. J. E. Hyde, Executive Engineer and Assistant Deputy Agent, is granted, under Articles 253, 246, 260 and 308 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 14 days and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 15th January 1915.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N.W. Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 342-*E*.—The following reversion and officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment, Engineering Branch of the Indian Telegraph Department, are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	With effect from.
Mr. C. H. Cooke	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, offg.	Indian Telegraph Master	26th September 1914.
Mr. C. H. Cooke	Indian Telegraph Master	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, offg.	20th November 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

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Messrs. P. S. King & Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
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Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London, W.C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
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Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
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Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
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Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
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Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

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Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

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Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1 and annas 8

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Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

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A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmountanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

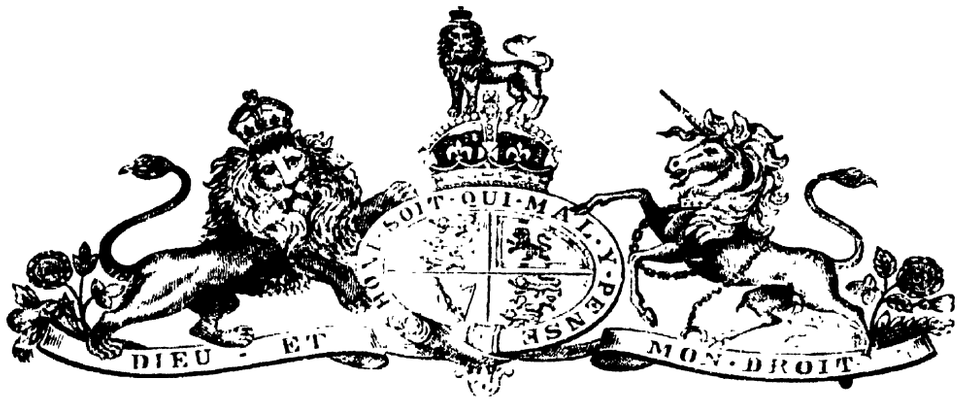
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist. Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4. } **CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1915.**

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1914 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM
ARHAR DAL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gur*)
SALT
TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHELP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	34·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	26·78	25·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	30·19	35·75	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	38·55	34·78	53·78	50·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	42·67	38·55	91·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	36·99	36·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Hensada	...	...	38·79	38·79	76·19	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	31·37	38·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	34·04	32·90	51·61	58·18	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	35·75	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	25	25	44·37	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	30	31·25	47·5	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	26·25	25·62	50	48·75	55	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	30	25	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	52·5	55 to 60	65	50 to 52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	...	...	60	58·75	57·5	46·25	...	...	37·5	33·75	...	32·5	...	...	...
Western—															
Bardwan	...	...	50	43·75 to 47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	..	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—															
Pabna	33·28	31·25	53·12	50	48·75	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Rangpur	30	30	...	70	50	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	..	...	52·5	45	52·5	39·37	...	...	33·12	26.25	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66·56	57·19	44·37	40	...	...	28·59	26·56	.	...	..	...	...
Bihár, south—															
Patna	...	...	45	45	46·25	36·41	..	...	28·12	21·09	21·87	...	...	...	38·12
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	..	...	38·07	55·62	43·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	28·23	25·31	57·24	55·16	50·38	36·51	51·2	44·01	36·09	28·23	29·33	...	31·93	30·57	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	23·75	26·87	47·5	50 and 60	52·5	41·87	56·87	50·62	34·69	32·5	25·7	32·5	...	33·12	...
Jhánsi	...	...	57·19	55·16	53·32	30·09		...	40·26	32·81	24·22	33·5	28·28	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	25	...	55·16	57·03	50	37·19	57·19	43·12	36·25	30·16	29·53	30·78	...	38·12	...
Agra	52·97	57·13	64·06	61·51	58·33	40	61·51	48·85	33·33	31·98	27·55	33·33	30·78	38·12	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	28·75	32·5	...	37·5	...	41·25	56·09	46·87	35	31·87	25	...	...	...	...
OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	44·43	48·44	55·21	40	61·51	50	...	33·33	28·02	34·79	28·02	35	...
Northern—															
Fyzabád	28·75	29·37	55	52·5	50·62	40	...	...	...	29·37	28·	...	31·25	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
															Burma –
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
															Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	...	50	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
															Pegu (deltaic)—
			51·2	36·99	64	50·39	60·95	65·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	69·56	51·61	69·56	51·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	53·33	46·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
...	...	...													
															Pegu (inland)—
			39·02	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
...	...	...													
															Upper Burma—
...	18·71	17·11	48·35	35·96	68·82	58·18	65·98	57·66	...	..	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	..	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
	...	...	64	44·44	80	57·14	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
											50	...	...	...	Balaganj (Syl
...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...					*Brahmaputra—*
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	60	55	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	62·5	...	..	..		...	110	...	59·37	57·5	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	75	60	...	..	...	...	...	80	65	65	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	65	50	..	...	...	...	...	...	75	77·5	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	33·75	32·5	47·5	35	...	47·5	43·12	37·5	...		56·25	52·5	76·25	62·5	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	50	38·75	62·5	18·12	...	...	...	...	..	...	67·5	57·5	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	50	48·75	75 and 80	65 and 73·75	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	80	55	...	...	...	...	45	47·5	68·12	60	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	62·5	45	...	...	...	...	..	...	65	60	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa
															Bihar, north—
...	38·12	28·12	44·37	31·25	62·5	47·5	40	36·87		...	50	55	53·75 to 62·5	53·75 to 57·5	Bhágalpur
...	31·87	28·59	44·37	33·28	57·19	44·37	36·25	36·25	...	...	..	...	..	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	28·12	28·59	38·75	26·56	50	40	37·5	25	...		45	70	65	70	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	53·59	38·07	68·07	50·78	55·62	43·54		...	...	...	75	75	Cuttack
															United Provinc
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	29·58	25·31	42·34	32·86	54·17	47·92	..	...	...	...	53·02	56·41	55·16	55·16	Benares
															Central—
...	28·12	31·25	...	33·75	56·87	48·75	40	51·25	18·12	21·56	47·5	53·75	62·5	57·5	Cawnpore
...	26·25	28·75	43·12	33·59	...	..	..	...	25	25	44·37	..	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	29·58	30·78	42·19	30·78	61·56	44·37	...	46·87	...	...	...	...	61·56	57·03	Meerut
...	29·58	30·78	42·06	33·33	61·51	53·33	57·13	50	17·76	22·81	61·51	55·16	52·97	59·12	Agra
															Submontane,
...	26·72	...	...	35	...	50		..	18·12	21·87	44·37	50	61·56	57·5	Shahjahanpe
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	25·78	33·33	43·23	33·33	...	...	...		...		47·03	50	60·67	64·17	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	30·62	30	45·31	36·56	57·5	...	...		...	...		...	...	..	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
ma—														
asserim—														
Mergui	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	27·47	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	25·7	20·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	16·89	15·76	...	...	..	...	...	...
gu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	19·63	18·29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	25·1	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	581·82	640	...	...	28·57	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
gu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	...	25·81	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	..	...	24·81	24·81	...	..	...	...	...	...
per Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	640	533·33	...	...	25·2	22·61	...	.	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	640	711·11	...	...	30·47	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
akan—														
Akyab	...	...	581 82	533·33	...	...	29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
gal—														
ma—														
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	...	565	570	60	67·5	20	19·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
hmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	380	520	60	60	25	22·5	...	...	...	..	...	..
Jauhati	...	...	425	570	65	72·5	25	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
stern—														
Chittagong	...	..	550	560	85	65	16·25	16·25	...	...	..	..	...	...
Dacca	...	...	550	560 to 600	95	...	22·5	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	
ltaic—														
Calcutta	77·5	70	440	530	65	51·25	20·62	16·87	46·25	65	...	..	22·5	18·75
stern—														
Bardwan	...	..	420	520	47·5	65	20	18·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	460 to 500	520 to 680	80	67·5	20	20	130 and 140	122·5 and 139	...	...	...	...
thern—														
Pabna	...	...	480	555	55	62·5	20	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	650	560	75	80	30	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
r and Orissa—														
ar, north—														
Bhágalpur	80	78·75	420	500	47·5	42·5	...	19·69	90	125	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	400	492·5	40	50	22·19	20	200	266·56	...	...	...	...
ar, south—														
Patna	50	77·5	380	460	50	40	21·25	20·62	20	20	...	...	...	...
sa—														
Cuttack	75	75	600	609·37	68·07	60·88	20	15·62	91·87	92·34	...	...	5	5
ed Provinces—														
REA—														
tern—														
Benares	56·41	66·67	434·58	510·26	55·16	50·57	25·31	24·53	...	...	...	...	...	...
tral—														
Cawnpore	55	80	400	450	47·5	45	17·81	18·12	127·5	130	65	90	...	...
Jhánsi	45·68	69·53	355	428·75	57·19	60	20·47	20·62	...	...	87·5	138·59	5	12·5
tern—														
Meerut	61·56	89·37	376·56	456·87	37·19	44·37	17·5	18·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
gra	61·51	88·85	376·25	457·13	50	57·13	17·76	17·76	135	110	87·5	95	5	13·33
montane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	50·62	73·75	365	450	44·37	50	20	20	175	180	55 and 90	70 and 100	...	...
DUH—														
thern—														
Lucknow	...	...	430	460	...	50	20·94	20	...	...	90	90	5	5
thern—														
Fyzabad	...	...	390	500	38·75	40	20·78	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bean		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
						20·58	14·19	..	...	...	...	2·5	4·12	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2	Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	...	...	...	...									
														Pegu (deltaic)—
						32·99	36·99	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·81	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	11·43	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·87	Bassein
...	...	...	...	...	...									
														Pegu (inland)—
						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	..	...									
														Upper Burma—
						26·83	26·83	...	...	...	..	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	...	...									
														Arakan—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	2·44	2·25	Akyab
														Assam—
														Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	1·94	1·94	(Balaganj) Sylhet
														Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2·69	2·66	Goálpára
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	1·84	1·84	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	2·25	2·25	Dacca
														Deltaic—
11·25	11·25	...	...	...	...	28·75	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·17	Calcutta
														Western—
...	10	...	...	..	...	25	22·5	..	...	...	...	2·27	2·28	Burdwan
5	4·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2·16	2·17	Midnapur
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2·19	2·12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2·5	2·44	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
														Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·62	25	...	...	...	...	1·96	1·97	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	10	10	25	15·94	...	...	...	...	2·05	2·03	Muzaffarpur
														Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	8·75	8·75	20	19·37	...	...	...	...	2	2	Patna
														Orissa—
5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·19	Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·6	25·52	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·75	Benares
														Central—
...	...	3·28	...	11·25	13·28	28·75	20	60 to 70	60 to 70	...	...	2·41	2·37	Cawnpore
...	...	2·97	...	...	10	...	...	60	80	...	...	2·55	2·56	Jhánsi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	13·28	12·5	26·56	22·97	...	...	...	...	2·62	...	Meerut
12·5	...	...	...	10	13·33	30·73	25·78	...	...	80	80	2·62	2·62	Agra
														Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	11·25	10	33·12	33·75	60 and 65	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·53	2·5	Shahjahánpur
														(b) Oudh—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	13·33	9·37	32·5	22·5	30	40	...	...	2·5	2·5	Lucknow
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	12·5	6·87	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·37	2·37	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

TRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		RAGI
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	26·67	26·67	...	..	57·19	43·12	...	...	35·05	34·69	30·78	32·5	33·33	28·12	...
ar	30·62	27·5	52·5	53·28	45	34·84	52·5	37·5	26·87	25	33·28	22·5	35	31·25	...
	32·03	27·5	57·19	50	47·03	35·62	53·28	40	28·50	23·75	...	23·75	36·41	23·75	...
storm—															
	...	35	66·25	66·87	51·56	37·5	55·62	41·87	31·87	29·37	...	29·37	31·87	37·5	...
ane—															
ar	33·28	30	55	53·28	43·75	30	35·62	34·06	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
pindi	...	...	56·25	56·25	41·25	35·62	44·37	39·37	25·62	25·62	25	18·75	31·25	27·81	...
ur	...	...	57·5	52·5	44·37	31·25	49·37	35	27·5	23·75	...	...	...	27·5	...
	30	26·25	48·75	43·91	43·44	32·5	43·75	37·5	30·62	...	25	...	35	26·25	...
rontier Pro-															
ar	..	...	64·63	61·51	42·4	37·19	45·36	42·34	22·76	26·09	18·07	21·2	37·19	30·05	...
mael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	36·35	...	...	...	...	26·67	21·25	33·28	...	...
Baluchistan—															
hi	...	...	51·25	60	50	37·81	...	...	...	...	30·62	28·75	33·75	32·5	...
pur	26·87	25·47	60	59·69	46·87	34·06	...	...	33·91	28·12	30·87	...	32·19	28·12	...
	...	...	...	...	35 to 46·25	37·5 to 39·37	73·75	62·5	35·31	32·81	30	26·25	...	...	...
nd Karnatak—															
ar	...	...	...	...	46·98	39·53	...	...	..	...	24·63	25·94	...	...	...
pur	33·12	...	45·21	50·21	44·95	45·83	...	...	...	...	21·15	29·06	28·12	30·31	...
	...	...	...	56·87	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	31·25	38·91	...
sh and N.-E.															
dnagar	...	...	52·02	58·44	...	41·35	...	...	...	...	20·78	...	23·81	30·31	...
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·44	...	28·18	34·22	...
	...	...	...	...	...	41·09	...	...	...	...	...	33·18	...	38·91	...
dabad	..	...	55	57·5	58·75	40	...	...	33·75	27·5	32·5	32·5	38·12	40	...
Provinces *—															
ar	...	...	42·31	48·12	47·06	37·25	61·5	50	...	...	30·44	32·62	...	...	...
alpore	...	...	42·12	44·5	51·62	38·12	57·12	47	...	...	23·5	29·62	...	...	...
ar	...	...	38	43	49	37	58	45	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	...	...	45·5	53	49·5	45·5	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	...	...	...
oti	...	...	44·75	44·75	47·56	39·25	...	...	...	...	21·25	25·75	...	...	...
central—															
batore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	32·9	31·7	36·5	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ry	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	27·8	28·5	...	...	...
apah	43	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	34·9	...	32·8	...
al	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ast, central—															
re	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	25·3
ast, south—															
ns	33·1	34·5	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
re	33	35·2	50·2	71·4	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
nopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
re	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·2	39·1	35·1	46·2	...
re	27	24	64	60	60	58	182 25	50	...	...	28	26	...	...	30
alore	36	32	64	70	60	60	67·76	67·76	...	...	40	30	...	...	32

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
															Rajputana—
...	29·63	31·98	44·43	34·79	...	.	61·56	61·61	...	...	94·06	94·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
															Punjab—
...	33·28	23·75	38·12	28·50	63·75	...	.	.	24·06	32·19	66·72	80	66·87	...	*Southern—* Ferozpur
...	34·69	25	40	28·75	61·56	53·12	53·28	50	24·84	25	57·19	57·5	61·56	57·5	*Central—* Lahore
...	30·78	29·37	...	30·62	60	47·5	...	...	21·25	·5	65	90	60	60	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	38·28	...	...	29·69	..	...	...		25·94	25·94	...	...		60	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	29·37	26·87	40	29·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·37	...	50	...	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
...	30	21 25	37·5	28·44	...	...	...	...	...	23·44	...	...	37·5	51·25	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	35	...	38·12	30·31	...	...	...		25	...	37·5	...	...	...	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	30·05	27·92	42·4	28·59	71·87	37 19	...	...	.	...	...	...	49·22	57·13	Peshawar
...	...	...	35·94	27·5		...	.	...	..	...	...	..	40	40	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	35	...	..	...	...	25·42	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	...	33·12	...	51·25	..	...	23·75	30·62	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
...	36·25	31·87	...	...	73·75 to 83·75	56·87 to 61·87	58·12	56·87	...	...	..	.	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak* Dharwar
...	...	...	...	33·38	57·97	54·17	...	.	19·17	...	41·72	47·81	...	...	Sholapur
...	..	...	48·96	...	68·12		..	...	...		.	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	48·8	37·24	...	47·92	...	..	20 83	20	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh and N Deccan—* Ahmednagar
...	...	...	46·3	35·57	...	..	...	...	15·88	...	...	..	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	20·88	...	...	.	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	43·75	35	58·75	50	...	.	22·5	27 5	...	..	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
...	...	...	49·5	33·62	51	49	...	.	17·5	22·5	51·44	...	..	...	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	41	30·75	53 37	47	44·44	44·5	19·06	22·25	40	53 37	47 06	...	*Central—* Jubbulpore
..	...	...	45	38	50	53	...	...	...	...	...	·50	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	49 25	36	50	50	...	..	14·75	20	...	55·5	...	..	Akola
..	...	...	46·25	25·75	47·5	41·5	..	..	13·25	18 62	50·75	55·37	...	...	Amraoti
															Madras—
...	...	...	62·2	49·4	...	...	...	...	38·5	38·5	...	.	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
32·2	...	...	...	...	51·1	34·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	46·2	36·9	44·1	35·3	...	...	23·9	23 1	...	.	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	Cuddapah
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
29·8	...	...	...	..	51	35·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	50·4	38	...	...	65·2	54·9	57·7	32·4	...	.	..	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
28·3	...	...	...	...	...	..	61·8	53·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	37·1	34	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
27	...	...	40	33	84	60	40	68·59	...	...	...	.	...	...	Mysore
32	...	...	44	34	66	64	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (Gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
ana—														
a—														
er	68·75	84·06	400	457·19	58·12	57·19	...	..	...	...	...	...	7·29	12·19
)—														
ore—														
apur	70	...	400	460	47·5	52·5	16·87	16·72	100	80	70	80	...	...
al—														
ore	84·22	80	426·56	556·25	50	48·12	15·16	14·84	160	75	88·91	114·37	10	13·28
eastern—														
hi	65	95	440	510	66·25	47·5	17·5	17·5	90	77·5	70	100	11·41	11·41
ontana—														
ditsar	68·75	82·5	430	500	44·37	44·37	14·37	14·37	...	...	60	70	...	...
ore—														
walpindi	...	...	425	520	47·03	38·75	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
re—														
illpur	...	...	412·5	496·25	40	41·25	15	15	80	80	...	...	10	10
itan	55	75·62	390	505	46·56	45	16·72	16·25	125	...	90	101·25	...	...
Frontier Province—														
hawar	.	...	449·11	474·06	53·33	49·29	15·88	15·1	123·07	116·35	...	...	...	...
a Ismael Khan	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
d Baluchistan—														
chi	...	...	345	497·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
harpur	...	...	390	485·62	...	...	...	...	55	45	...	...	...	...
tta	...	...	390 to 453·75	480 to 570	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
y—														
n and Karnatak—														
rwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
lapur	...	...	400	533·33	83·59	75	...	..	220·83	...	...	...	..	..
na	...	...	385·99	505·26	81·56	83·33	...	...	238·59	...	...	...	...	.
desh and N.-K.														
ca—														
nednagar	...	...	...	475	80	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
lia	59·74	..	380	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
at—														
at	65·57	89·37	...	483·8	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
medabad	...	..	370	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...
l Provinces—														
ra—														
gpur	63·81	86·62	473·31	600	...	...	21·87	23·37	116·69	83·37	75	120	6·25	7·5
al—														
bbulpore	50	69·62	360	490	.	...	22·19	22·25	80	106·62	66·69	100	4	8
ra—														
pur	...	57	350	480	...	...	25·5	20	160	160	...	80	...	..
=														
bla	58·75	76	381	635	...	...	19·5	19	107	119	...	...	...	...
raoti	63·5	75·75	320	480	...	...	19	19	124·44	124·5	...	...	9·56	...
)e—														
), *central*—														
mbatore	98·3	80·8	503	548·9	76·8	64·1	23	22·4	...	...	48·1	64·1	...	...
em	...	...	513·7	445·2	...	...	...	...	171·3	188·4	31·3	85·7	...	...
al—														
llary	...	66·2	571·5	561·7	95·2	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ldapah	...	...	460·5	526·3	...	...	...	..	...	...	41·2	41·2	...	...
nul	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	154·2	150	40·4	65·8	...	...
Coast, central—														
lore	...	...	383·3	433·3	...	..	...	15·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coast, south—														
dras	74·1	69·2	559·6	592·5	79·1	46·1	12·8	12·8	197·6	148·2	49	41·1	..	...
jore	...	...	533·3	600	...	...	18·1	12·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
hinopoly	...	...	574·4	675·7	...	...	17·6	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	...
ern—														
dura	92·9	87	675·7	675·7	...		...	...	141·1	106·8	...	...	...	..
e—														
pore	80	76	600	617·13	150	68·54	...	...	240*	205·68*	80	120	3·75	3·65
galore	76	80	651·41	651·41	102·81	55·73	...	..	240*	240*	137·13	154·27	8·8	5·88

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

o figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
14	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
29	9·87	7·66	12·34	...	...	36·41	31·93	...	110	80	80	2·56	2·5	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
	...	...	...	8·91	6·72	33·28	13·75	135	90	175	150	2·59	2·56	Ferospur
														Central—
	...	...	...	9·53	9·37	32·03	20	140	150	170	170	2·69	2·62	Lahore
														South-eastern—
	...	3·12	11·41	15·62	10·62	30·31	20	80	80	150	150	2·19	2·17	Delhi
														Submontane—
	...	...	...	8·75	7·81	26·72	19·06	120	100	...	...	2·76	2·72	Amritsar
														Northern—
	...	...	...	10	13·12	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·44	2·37	Rawalpindi
														Western—
	...	...	...	5·62	6·25	30	22·5	80	100	140	140	2·81	2·69	Lyallpur
	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	2·67	2·61	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
	...	...	...	6·15	7·13	19·79	20·52	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·8	Peshawar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	2·94	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·16	Karachi
	...	...	...	6·25	5	...	18·12	...	...	...	...	2·51	2·5	Shikarpur
	...	...	...	7·34	6·41	36·93	21·25	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	..	2·5	2·44	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnátak—
	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	70	80	...	...	2·47	2·44	Dharwar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·08 to 2·41	2·41	Sholapur
	...	...	...	...	...	39·27	...	..	...	...	..	2·37	2·36	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
	...	...	...	...	...	45·62	28·50	...	...	...	..	2·06	2·06	Ahmadnagar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..		2·5	2·39	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.		...	2·53	Surat
	...	...	...	...	...	30	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·56	2·5	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	60	50	75	100	1·87	1·87	Nagpur
														Central—
3·31	5	...	...	...	..	34·75	28·62	60	60	70	70	1·87	2	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	6	6·75	...	...	...	...	94	92	54	53	2·12	2	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	60	75	80	2·19	2·25	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, Central—
...	...	8·1	3·2	...	...	90·4	90·4*	...	..	60	60	2·53	2·44	Coimbatore
7·8	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	80†	...	...	2·22	2·22	Salem
														Central—
...	...	10·3	7 2	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·76	2·38	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2·76	2·31	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·76	2·56	Karnul
														East Coast, Central—
5·8	3·6	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	1·8	1·78	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·0	25·7	195†	135†	...	...	1·79	1·79	Madras
														Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13·5	170†	135†	...	...	2·17	2·17	Trichinopoly
..	...	...	...	...	...	38·3	35·3	...	...	...	...	2·43	2·43	*Southern—*
15	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	60	40	2·06	2	Madura
														Mysore—
4·37	3·65	3·75	2·07	...	...	...	36·72	50 to 100	80	50 to 100	100	2·78	2·62	Mysore
8·8	5·88	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 19, 1915

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1914

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 9	14 13	15 6	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	10 7	10 7	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 4	7 4	...	...	9 1	9 7	9 5	10 —	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 —	4	...	...	8 1	9 1	9 1	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	5 2	5 2	..	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 2	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 3	11 3	14 14	14 14	...	...
Bhamo*	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	12 15	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	3 —	3 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 6	7 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	8 8	9 8	...	...	13 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	7 8	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	7 9	...	...	...	...
Dacca	6 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 3	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	6 14	6 14	10 4	10 4	...	...	6 2	5 13	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 14	8 14	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Backergur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
												Moulmein and
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	18 14	18 14	Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	16 —	16 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	6 11	7 8	...	..	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 2	8 4	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
...	.	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 —	15 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 6	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	11 11	11 11	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	..	11 6	...	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	11 2	12 13	32 1	32 1	...	13 1	12 7	12 7	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 13	6 13	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 8	12 8	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	16 —	16 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
												Khási and Jáintia
...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	8 10	8 10	5 5	5 5	11 6	11 6	Hills
...	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	..	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
..	...	...	..	4 8	4 8	22 —	22 —	4 —	4 —	13 —	12 8	Manipur
...	...	...	..	5 8	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —		...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 4	13 4	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	..	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	.	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	..	16 —	16 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	..	...	5 8	5 —	16 —	14 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	Tippera
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	16 —	13 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	24-Parganas
...	..	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 7	10 2	10 —	6 5	6 7	17 10	17 10	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	7 9	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 6	16 3	16 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	5 11	6 2	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	14 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	7 —	6 2	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Malda	9 —	9 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	7 13	8 6	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 3	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 4	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 3	8 4	13 2	13 3	...	...	8 12	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	8 —	8 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Sáran	8 —	8 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	9 8	8 8	13 8	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	6 8	6 8	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	8 2	8 4	10 12	11 —	...	...	7 6	7 4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 4	8 —	14 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	13 —	8 —	...
Patna	8 8	9 8	14 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 —	13 —	11	...
Shahabad	9 —	8 8	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	...	9 —	...
Palámau	7 9	7 14	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	7 —	8 —	...	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	..	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...
Balasore	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	6 8	6 12	9 8	9 —	6 —	5 —	7 8	8 —	12 8	12 —	11 8	11 —
Benares	7 9	8 1½	10 9	10 9	6 2	6 2	6 4	6 4	13 —	10 13½	11 11	11 6
Ghazipur	7 8	7 13	11 1	11 11	4 11	4 10	7 5	7 1	13 12	13 6	10 6	11 11
Jaunpur	7 2	7 13	10 8	10 9	3 8	3 8	7 2	7 13	...	...	12 14	12 15
Allahabad	7 —	7 9	10 12	10 10	4 12	4 12	8 —	6 8	13 8	9 12	11 8	11 —
Central—												
Bánda	7 8	8 —	9 8	10 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 —	16 —	17 —	14 —	14 —
Fatehpur	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	9 8	10 —	15 —	16 —	13 8	13 8
Hamirpur	6 2	6 9	8 12	8 12	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	16 4	18 —	13 10	14 4
Jalaun	6 12	7 4	...	8 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	17 —	15 —	15 —
Cawnpore	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 4	8 —	...	...	8 —	13 8	15 —	14 —	13 12
Jhansi	7 8	7 11	9 11	9 11	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 12	16 4	15 15	14 2	12 13
Etáwah	7 1	7 12	11 4	11 4	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	14 4	14 6	13 12	13 14
Farrukhabad	6 11	7 8	11 —	11 —	4 2	4 2	8 15	8 4	14 12	14 12	14 4	14 7
Mainpuri	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	12 8	14 —	14 —	14 —
Etah	7 8	7 12	9 8	9 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 8	13 —	13 —
Western—												
Meerut	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 12	13 —	12 12
Agra*	...	6 8	...	10 12	6 —	6 —	...	6 8	...	14 8	..	12 8
Muttra	7 —	7 8	11 12	11 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	15 —	12 12	13 4
Aligarh	7 —	7 4	11 —	11 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 8	12 —	12 4
Bulandshahr	7 9	7 12	10 12	9 12	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	13 2	12 —	12 12	11 12
Submontane, east—												
Ballia*	...	8 7	...	12 —	...	5 3	...	7 13	...	12 —	...	10 10
Azamgarh	7 12	8 —	11 4	12 —	5 4	5 4	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur	7 12	7 11	12 13	11 4	6 6	5 6	8 7	8 14	13 4	...	12 5	11 4
Basti	8 8	7 12	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	19 —	19 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 5	16 —	16 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 4	20 —	20 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	*Northern*—
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 8	13 8	Pabna
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	12 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	16 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 14	12 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Bogra
...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	6 5	6 5	15 —	15 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	Dinajpur
												Rangpur
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	*Hills*—
												Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	12 —	12 8	6 4	6 6	16 4	15 —	Bhágalpur
12 —	12 —	...	...	8 12	8 13	12 —	12 1	6 9	6 9	16 6	16 8	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 12	6 12	17 8	17 8	Muzaffarpur
15 —	...	8 —	10 —	9 —	9 8	13 —	12 8	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Sáran
14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	9 4	13 8	13 4	6 8	6 8	16 8	16 —	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	10 —	11 —	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	12 12	12 10	7 —	7 —	18 14	18 14	Monghyr
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	8 12	9 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 8	17 —	18 —	Gaya
...	14 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	8 —	7 8	17 —	18 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	12 —	11 8	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Mánbhum
14 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	12 6	13 8	7 5	7 5	18 —	18 —	Palámau
13 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	11 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	17 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 13	...	...	6 3	5 14	20 —	18 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	6 8 and 10 8	6 8 and 10 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	18 —	18 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	12 —	11 8	6 4	6 4	15 —	15 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	8 —	8 8	8 4	8 —	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	13 —	13 —	8 15	8 15	12 7	13 —	6 8	6 8	15 12	15 12	Benares
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 2	13 —	13 2	7 6	7 10	17 —	17 —	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	8 2	7 14	12 8	13 5	6 6	6 11	16 13	14 4	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	14 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 —	13 4	13 4	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	7 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	Jalaun
...	15 8	...	14 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	6 12	6 12	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
9 5	7 14	...	...	9 1	9 5	14 15	15 7	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 2	13 8	14 2	9 4	9 12	19 8	19 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	14 12	14 12	6 3	6 3	20 15	20 15	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	13 —	12 8	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	6 8	9 4	9 4	13 —	12 12	6 —	6 —	22 8	21 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	...	8 12	...	12 —	...	7 —	...	22 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 12	14 —	14 —	7 —	6 8	21 12	21 12	Muttra
...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	22 —	21 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	8 6	9 8	12 8	12 2	6 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Bulandshahr
...	...	...	...	...	8 7	...	12 —	...	7 7	...	16 14	*Submontane, east*—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 5	12 —	12 8	7 4	7 4	17 —	17 —	Ballia
...	...	12 5	10 4	8 10	8 4	13 4	12 4	7 12	7 10	17 8	16 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 12	11 8	7 8	7 4	16 —	16 8	Gorakhpur
												Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	8 2	8 —	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 12	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	14 12
Budaun*	...	7 14	...	10 2	...	3 8	...	8 4	...	16 4	...	14 8
Pilibit	...	8 —	...	11 4	...	4 8	...	6 8	...	...	...	12 4
Bareli	7 8	7 10	11 4	11 4	3 12	3 12	8 13	8 4	16 4½	15 8	14 11	13 12
Moradabad	...	7 14	...	9 4	...	3 2	...	8 4	...	13 4	...	13 2
Bijnor	7 7	7 12	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	7 12	8 4	...	...	12 —	12 —
Muzaffarnagar	8 8	8 2	9 14	9 14	7 11	7 11	8 4	8 4	13 2½	...	12 1	12 1
Sahárunpur	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	3 8	3 8	6 14	6 14	...	...	11 11	11 11
Dehra-Dun	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 12	3 —	3 —	7 8	8 6	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal*	...	7 —	...	10 —	...	2 12	...	6 —	...	...	...	7 —
Almora	9 8	9 8	11 8	12 —	3 8	3 8	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh*	...	8 —	...	11 —	...	5 —	...	8 —	...	...	...	12 8
Sultanpur	8 —	8 2	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 4	12 8	12 8	...	...
Rae-Bareli	7 12	8 4	10 12	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	9 —	15 8	15 —	14 —	14 —
Unao	7 2	7 2	10 4	10 4	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	15 2	15 12	14 4	14 12
Lucknow*	...	7 8	...	11 4	...	4 —	...	7 4	...	14 4	...	14 8
Hardoi	7 12	7 8	9 4	9 4	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 4	15 —	15 4
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 12	7 14	9 14	9 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 10	13 4	12 8	12 8
Barabanki	8 1	8 —	11 3	11 2	4 8	4 6	8 4	8 3	14 11	14 6	14 —	14 —
Gonda	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Bahraich	7 4	7 4	10 —	9 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	16 4	15 —	15 —	14 8
Sitapur	7 14	7 14	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Kheri	7 12	8 —	10 8	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	14 8	14 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	9 7½	9 7½	17 14	17 5	5 15	5 15	6 10½	6 10½	18 14½	18 10	11 2	10 12
Ajmer	6 12	7 —	11 —	11 —	4 8	4 8	6 2	6 —	12 —	14 —	11 8	11 8
Kishangarh	7 8	7 8	11 12	11 8	3 —	2 8	6 —	5 —	13 8	12 —	12 8	12 —
Tonk	5 8	6 —	9 4	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 8	10 4	10 4
Jaipur	7 1	7 5	11 8	11 12	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	14 6	15 11	12 9	12 9
Karauli	6 14	7 3	13 12	13 12	8 12	6 4	10 —	8 12	15 10	15 15	13 12	13 12
Dholpur	7 2	7 5½	9 14	10 4	4 8	4 10	4 12	4 14	15 14½	16 1½	15 2½	15 3½
Bharatpur	7 —	7 4½	11 14	11 12	4 5	4 7	4 13½	4 13½	14 1	16 —	12 14	14 2
Alwar*	...	8 8½	..	12 2	...	5 4	...	6 12	...	15 10½	...	13 5½
Nasirabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	12 —	11 8
Western—												
Bikaner	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	6 7	6 —	...	...	4 13	4 6	5 14	6 1	10 12	11 4	9 11	9 6
Jodhpur	7 1	7 4	12 —	12 10	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	12 5	14 —	11 5 and 12 4	10 8 and 11 7
Central India—												
Indore	8 8	8 12	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —
Neemuch	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 8
Gwalior	7 4	6 12	...	...	2 4	4 8	4 8	5 4	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	7 4	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	10 —	13 4	12 12
Ferozepur	8 8	8 4	14 8	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	...	11 —	11 —
Central—												
Lahore	8 4	8 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Gujranwala	9 —	8 12	14 12	15 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	10 —	9 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	12 —	11 —	11 —
Jhelam	9 12	9 8	16 —	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 —	11 —

* Return not received

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	15 —	14 12	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	...	15 —	...	9 9	...	16 4	...	9 2	...	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	...	9 —	...	...	...	6 8	...	20 —	Pilibit
...	13 8	...	...	9 4	9 6	14 10	14 6	6 12	6 12	20 8	20 8	Bareli
...	...	...	16 4	...	9 4	...	13 14	...	6 6	...	21 2	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 2	5 10	19 8	19 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	13 2	12 10	5 8	5 8	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 12	12 12	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Saháranpur
11 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 4	12 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	7 —	...	8 —	...	5 —	...	12 —	Naini Tal
12 8	12 8	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Almora
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	6 8	...	...	...	6 8	...	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 4	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
15 —	11 8	8 8	8 —	7 14	8 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	8 10	9 2	...	16 —	6 6	6 10	19 —	19 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	...	9 4	...	15 —	...	7 —	...	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	18 8	8 8	9 4	...	16 8	6 8	7 —	19 —	20 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	12 8	12 8	8 8	8 8	12 12	12 12	6 8	6 8	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
16 8	14 5	11 5	11 5	8 4	8 5	13 12	14 4	6 6	6 8	19 4	19 4	Barabanki
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 —	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	9 8	14 4	14 —	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	16 —	16 —	8 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
16 —	15 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	6 12	7 —	18 —	18 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	10 6½	10 12	10 12	11 2	19 10½	19 12	6 5	6 5	18 10½	18 10	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 —	6 —	8 12	9 —	12 —	12 8	9 —	...	23 —	24 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	..	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	25 —	24 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 8	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tonk
...	...	7 1	7 1	8 15 and 9 7	8 15 and 9 7	14 2	14 2	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	9 6	8 12	...	15 10	...	...	20 10½	20 —	Karauli
...	...	10 8	10 8	8 1½	9 4	...	...	9 —	6 —	21 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 10	14 10	5 12	5 12	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	...	9 —	...	9 15	...	13 15½	...	11 8	...	25 —	Alwar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 3	..	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 1	...	...	6 4	6 4	27 —	27 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
..	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	18 —	18 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	21 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	12 —	15 —	8 8	9 4	...	...	6 12	7 —	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	12 —	12 —	9 12	10 —	11 —	11 —	6 4	6 4	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	12 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	7 8	7 12	11 8	11 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 8
Delhi	7 —	7 4	12 —	11 8	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	13 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Rohtak	7 8	7 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 8	12 8	12 8
Karnál	7 12	7 12	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	8 —	7 6	12 —	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 12	10 12	9 12
Ludhiána	8 —	7 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	11 12	9 6	10 12	9 8
Jullundur	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	9 8
Hoshiárpur	9 4	9 12	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 —	10 8	9 8
Gurdáspur	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	...	...
Amritsar	9 —	8 12	15 8	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 8	10 8	10 —
Siálkot	8 4	8 4	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 —
Hills—												
Simla	8 5	8 5	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 6	9 —	9 6	8 4
Kángra	9 —	11 8	14 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	9 6	9 4	15 —	15 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 8	15 8	12 4	12 —
Attock	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 8	11 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	9 2	8 14	14 1	14 14	...	...	7 7	6 8	...	...	11 —	...
Jhang	8 7	8 2	14 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	12 8	11 —	11 —
Lyallpur	9 —	8 4	13 4	13 —	...	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	...
Multan	9 —	8 12	12 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 8	15 8	11 —	10 12
Montgomery	8 4	8 4	11 —	12 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 8	10 —
Musaffargarh	8 6	8 4	...	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 12	8 7	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 14	11 9	10 10	10 10
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	9 2	8 12	16 6	15 8	3 9	3 9	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 8	9 8
Peshawar	9 2	9 2	17 —	17 —	5 3	5 3	5 14	5 14	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —
Kohát	9 7	9 8	14 13	14 8	4 —	4 1	8 7	8 7	16 9	15 9	12 12	12 12
Bannu	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 10	4 6	4 6	7 8	7 13	16 14	16 14	12 3	12 3
Dera Ismael Khan	9 1	9 1	12 8	13 8	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	14 12	14 8	11 12	12 3
Tochi	10 —	11 4	14 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	9 12	9 12	18 8	18 8	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	9 4	9 12	19 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Wano	7 15	8 5	9 5	9 11	3 5	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	7 —	7 —	...	..	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Hyderabad	7 —	7 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	13 —	10 —	13 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8
Shikárpur	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	12 —	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	7 12	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8
Quetta	8 10 to 8 14	8 12 to 9 —	10 12	10 13	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	12 5	12 7½	9 4	8 14
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	5 14	...	...	5 12	5 8	8 6	8 6	10 9	9 10	...	...
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 1	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 11	7 11	9 2	9 2	10 10	8 10
Alibág	5 13	5 13	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 14	5 14	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	9 8	9 3	9 4	8 15
Thanna	6 13	6 13	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	12 8	11 10	10 6	9 8
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 13	7 13	14 11	14 11	11 1	11 1
Belgaum	9 3	8 15	...	...	8 1	7 8	8 10	8 —	13 8	13 8	12 7	11 6
Satara	5 5	6 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 2	7 2	12 6	12 —	12 13	12 7
Sholapur	7 11	6 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 6	7 15	18 —	17 2	17 1	16 10
Bijapur	6 14	8 14	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 8	7 8	18 2	19 4	18 4	17 6
Poona	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 9	7 9	14 4	14 4	12 —	12 —
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 10	6 10	17 14	16 8	14 —	14 —
Násik	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	...	...	13 3	12 7
Dhulia	7 3	7 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	15 3	16 —	12 —	12 15
Jalgaon	7 11	7 9	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 3	15 7	15 7	11 9	11 15
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 4	6 4	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	9 11	9 4
Broach	7 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Kaira	6 —	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 8
Baroda	6 14	6 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 11
Ahmedabad	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Godhra	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 —	10 —
Dísa	7 —	7 4	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	13 12	14 —	10 9	11 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Minor	8 5	7 12	...	...	4 8	4 6	7 5	6 14	14 —	16 8	...	...
Hoshangabad	8 4	8 9	...	...	3 4	2 12	7 6	7 1	15 3	15 3	...	...
Betul	8 1	8 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 15	6 15	14 12	14 13	...	...
Chhindwara	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 3	9 3	16 1	12 1	...	...
Nagpur	8 3	8 5	...	...	5 14	5 15	9 2	9 2	12 11	12 11	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	4 7	8 5	8 5	13 2	13 2	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marwa or nagli (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, cholai, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	11 8	12 —	...	6 —	...	20 —	*South-eastern*— Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 8	12 —	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	..	..	6 —	...	20 —	20 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	12 —	12 —	7 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Karnál
16 —	12 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	10 4	12 12	11 12	5 12	7 —	25 —	25 —	*Submontane*— Ambala
...	...	9 —	8 —	10 12	10 4	12 8	12 —	7 —	6 8	24 8	24 8	Ludhiána
...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	...	..	..	9 12	9 12	11 —	11 4	5 8	5 8	23 —	23 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	10 8	9 8		...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 4	11 12	11 4	6 —	6 —	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
...	..	...	...	9 8	9 12	11 —	11 —		...	25 —	25 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 12	11 —	5 8	5 8	18 —	18 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 8	9 —	9 —	16 —	17 —	Kángra
												Northern—
..	...	11 —	...	9 12	10 4	13 —	12 12	5 8	6 —	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	7 —	7	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 12	11 —	11 4	11 8	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
18 —	18 —	16 —	17 —	10 8	10 4	12 8	14 —	...		21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	13	13 —	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
..	...	13 —	13 —	10 4	10 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	9 10	10 2	12 —	12 8	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	10 4	9 12	.	12 —	..	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
.	...	...	..	10 —	10 10	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	20 —	20 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	...	...	8 6	9 2	12 12	12 8	.	.	20 10	21 8	Hazára
...	...	13 —	13 —	9 2	10 —	13 —	13	5 3	5 9	24 —	26 —	Peshawar
.	...	15 —	15 —	9 4	9 9	12 2	12 12	...		26 13	26 13	Kohát
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	14 8	14 1	...	.	25 10	29 6	Bannu
...	...	...	..	10 15	11 9	12 —	9 —	.	...	26 —	26 8	Dera Ismael Khan
...	..	...	...	...	..	14 —	16 —	...		18 —	18 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 —	12 —	...	..	16 —	16 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 12	11 12	...	...	19 4	19 4	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	.		...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	..	5 12	5 12	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
..	...	...	..	9 —	9 —	..	..	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hyderabad
												Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	20 —	20 —	
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 4	22 —	22 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 4	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
..	...	...	...	{ 8 — to 8 5½	8 4½ to 8 9	10 5	10 8	{ 4 9 to 5 1½	4 7 to 5 —	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
12 8	12 8	...	...	7 2	7 10	...	...	5 11	5 11	20 10	20 10	*Konkan*— Karwar
11 12	11 3	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 —	20 —	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 5	6 5	20 13	20 13	Alibág
8 7	8 7	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	6 1	6 1	18 14	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	.		6 1	6 1	22 4	22 4	Thana
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	4 14	4 14	17 1	17 1	Dharwar
15 9	16 9	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	5 12	5 12	19 8	19 8	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 13	...	...	5 7	6 2	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 9	...	...	6 1	5 10	19 8	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 9	5 9	19 10	19 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	19 2	19 2	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 5	6 5	20 —	20 —	Ahmadnagar
15 14	14 9	...	...	8 —	8 11	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 6	19 6	Násik
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 5	6 5	17 11	17 11	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	7 14	8 1	...	...	7 6	7 4	18 3	18 3	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 13	26 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Broach
13 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	...	8 12	...	..	6 12	6 12	24 —	24 —	Diss
												Kathiawar—
..	..	..	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	...	...	6 6	6 6	17 8	16 —	Nimar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 2	...	...	7 5	7 6	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	6 11	6 11	14 —	14 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 2	6 2	15 —	14 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	7 6	7 6	15 —	14 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	7 14	7 15	...	...	8 5	8 10	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1914—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *concluded*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 10	7 15	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 6	7 6	14 —	14 —	...	...
Saugor	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 —	7 —	8 4	8 4	14 —	14 —	...	...
Damoh	7 15	7 15	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 12	7 12	15 10	17 6	...	...
Jubbulpore	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	4 —	9 —	8 8	16 —	16 —	...	...
Mandla	7 —	7 8	...	...	8 —	6 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	6 10	10 11	9 10	16 —	14 3	...	...
Bálághát	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 7	4 13	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	7 15	8 4	...	...	5 11	5 10	8 15	8 5	14 4	14 4	...	...
Chánda	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 11	7 11	15 11	15 11	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 14	8 —	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...
Raipur	7 8	7 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 6	8 12	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 4	6 12	18 5	18 5	...	...
Akola	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 8	5 1	7 11	7 2	18 —	16 —	...	...
Amraoti	7 14	7 15	...	...	6 —	5 15	8 11	8 11	18 —	16 —	...	...
Yeotmal	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	5 4	5 4	9 5	9 11	4 2	4 1	8 2	7 14	14 —	13 10	13 13	12 13
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	7 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	8 1	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 12	11 12	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	12 9	12 9	9 9	9 9
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 4	14 4	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 11	15 10	14 9	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 5	13 5	16 6	16 6
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	15 14	17 11	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	13 15	13 15
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 —	13 —	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 —	14 10	13 12	13 8	13 2
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	6 15	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 2	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 3	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	12 5	12 5
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 13	...	...	13 —	12 5
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 —	10 3	11 6	12 10	9 9
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 4	12 3	14 8	12 —	12 11
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 12	10 15	10 4
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 3	6 3	...	...	4 10	4 12	5 1	5 4	9 12	9 14	8 10	8 11

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
...	...	...	...	9 14	10 2	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	*Central*— Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	9 4	10 —	...	...	5 4	6 —	16 —	15 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	..	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 10	14 10	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 11	6 6	13 11	13 11	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	7 15	7 15	14 10	14 10	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	8 2	7 7	...	...	6 9	6 9	16 —	16 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	.	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 3	8 3	19 —	19 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
16 2	15 3	...	...	6 9	7 —	...	...	8 12	9 2	13 13	13 12	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 5	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	18 4	S. Canara
												South, central—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16 7	16 7	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	12 3	11 3	Nilgiris
12 9	12 9	..	...	...	...	..	..		...	16 3	16 6	Salem
												Central—
10 11	10 11	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	16 9	16 9	Bellary
15 13	13 14	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
14 13	15 9	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	21 6	21 6	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	Ganjam
14 2	14 2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam
16 3	15 8	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
12 12	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	24 14	24 14	Guntur
14 14	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 13	28 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 5	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	27 12	27 9	Madras
12 —	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	Chingleput
14 13	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	25 12	23 15	N. Arcot
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	S. Arcot
13 5	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 11	24 5	Tanjore
14 13	14 13	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 11	22 11	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	24 10	22 6	Tinnevelly
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
13 —	13 —	...	..	5 8	6 —	...	...	4 12	5 —	16 —	16 —	Mysore
12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
15 —	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	6 9	7 2	...	...	5 5	6 1	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

NOTE.—Statistics of prices (wholesale and retail) for the fortnights from the second half of August to the second half of October 1914, will be published in the Gazette in the course of this month.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, January 19, 1915

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of December, 1914, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1916:—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of December 1914.		Imported since 1st October, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	..	...	..	...
" " and soft, refined in China . .	9,717	15 0	11,591	14 12
" " " " from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above.	632,449	13 4	1,489,828	13 0
" " " " from Java, 16 to 23 Dutch Standard.	270,192	11 12	940,814	11 8
" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under.	9,986	6 12	35,495	8 8
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	38,451	13 12	85,149	11 8

A. H. LEY,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA:
The 19th January 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN OCTOBER 1914.

The object of the tables below is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and the Madras ports during the month of October 1914, and for the seven months April to October 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1913. The statistics include foreign seaborne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and riverborne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc.

SUMMARY TABLE.

Imports, by rail, river, and sea into Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and the Madras ports in October 1914 and in the seven months ending October 1914.

(1) Articles.	(2) Imports, October 1914.	(3) Imports, April to October 1914.	(4) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in October 1914 as compared with October 1913.	(5) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in seven months April to October 1914 as compared with seven months, April to October 1913.
	cwts.	cwts.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw	102,976	6,226,515	—85·8	+ 8·9
Wheat	1,343,713	17,036,411	+18·1	—37·7
Rice (including paddy)	1,827,194	15,488,297	—10·8	+ 9·3
Gram and Pulse	504,221	3,961,856	— 27	—37·4
Linseed	64,203	4,847,767	— 74	—34·7
Rape and Mustard seed	131,615	2,047,459	- 47·2	—31·3
Jute	1,958,089	6,129,656	—47·2	—48·1
Tea	338,267	1,385,816	+29·4	+10·4

TABLE II.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in October										
By Rail and River—	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,989	18	...	4	...	...	...	...	2,989	22
Bihar and Orissa	458	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	24
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	54,780	4,956	346,687	3,606	3,357	...	...	...	404,824	8,556
Punjab	1,560	...	37,549	244	65,523	3	...	...	104,632	247
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	178	544	...	...	178	544
Raj. and C. India	..	.	14,423	...	...	...	...	...	14,423	...
Bombay	502	429	39,495	12,422	...	...	647	2,522	40,644	15,373
Central Provinces and Berar	5,018	1,965	11,143	5,205	...	...	...	...	16,161	7,170
Nizam's Territory	...	..	1,363	...	...	...	4,683	...	5,909	...
Madras	...	356	342	..	...	..	62,493	2,952	62,835	3,308
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215	...	1,215	...
TOTAL	65,307	7,748	451,005	21,475	69,058	547	68,988	5,474	654,358	35,244
By Sea—										
Bengal	221	3	2,499	...	...	...	..	...	2,720	3
Bihar and Orissa	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bombay	3,120	2,790	1,008	...	...	59	2,565	175	6,693	3,033
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	3,745	3,859	...	...	...	..	3,745	3,859
Madras	2,008	3,392	2,156	3,819	..	...	.	...	4, 64	7,211
Burma	340	..	6-2	..	.	...	4	..	1,026	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	...	50,485	3 847	..	...	...	..	50 485	3 847
Foreign countries	...	...	865	49.778	.	..	1	...	866	49.778
TOTAL	5,689	6,195	61,440	61,303	...	59	2,570	175	69 699	67,732
TOTAL IMPORTS	70.996	13,943	512,445	82.778	69,058	606	71 558	5 649	724,057	102.976
Imports from April to end of October										
By Rail and River—										
Assam	8,904	6.365	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,904	6.365
Bengal	84,557	71.537	..	4	...	...	...	...	84 557	71.541
Bihar and Orissa	10,446	9,405	...	1	...	...	...	...	10,446	9,406
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	73,173	14,510	442,040	23,024	3,360	2,372	...	...	518,573	39 906
Punjab	7,030	1,168	55,820	13,767	183,579	292,246	...	...	246,429	307,181
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	163,656	193,500	...	...	163,656	193.500
Raj. and C. India	1,861	1,595	253,10	37.,770	...	14,184	..	1	254.962	391,550
Bombay	1,456	1,427	1,409,107	1,783,283	...	...	12,638	10,577	1,423,201	1,795,287
Cent. Provs. and Berar	68,710	93.296	639,293	644,672	...	...	...	...	708,603	737,968
Nizam's Territory	466	1,643	158,748	340,447	...	...	32,632	16,362	191,846	358,452
Madras	607	2,490	34,103	96,169	...	...	849,108	790,965	884,118	889,624
Mysore	...	...	915	11,679	...	...	14,611	2,621	15,526	14,500
TOTAL	257,210	203,436	2,994,027	3,289,016	350,595	502,302	908,989	820,526	4,510,821	4,815,280
By Sea—										
Bengal	20,742	24,137	4,505	225	...	...	...	...	25,247	24,362
Bihar and Orissa	65	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	32
Bombay	17,888	7,641	3,446	11,709	386	16,285	28,280	20,729	50,000	56,364
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1,057	...	63,382	58,666	...	...	...	...	64,439	58,666
Madras	22,837	34,753	94,047	92,388	...	...	3	...	116,387	127,141
Burma	38,310	32,818	11,473	1,655	...	...	14	422	49,797	34,895
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	858,135	1,052,556	...	...	...	3	858,135	1,052,559
Foreign countries	4	...	39,866	55,868	...	...	2,173	1,348	41,543	57,216
TOTAL	100,403	99,381	1,074,354	1,273,067	386	16,285	30,470	22,502	1,205,613	1,411,285
TOTAL IMPORTS	357,613	302,817	4,068,381	4,562,083	350,981	518,587	939,459	843,028	5,716,434	6,226,515

N.B.—Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French Ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, and Badagara

TABLE III.—Wheat

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in October								
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	759	2,196	...	...	...	...	759	2,196
Bihar and Orissa	23,220	41,021	...	...	...	...	23,220	41,021
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	105,284	94,682	282	1,092	1,794	15,124	107,360	110,898
Punjab	60,741	22,456	10 219	87,229	516,346	829,944	587,306	939 669
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	54.259	97,146	54.259	97.146
Raj. and C. India	3,715	...	78 587	22,701	...	...	82 302	22.701
Bombay	...	...	12,227	13 586	...	...	12,227	13,586
Cent. Provs. and Berar	134.948	21 918	92,162	18,220	...	..	227,110	43,138
Nizam's Territory	...	..	...	76	...	...	...	76
Madras	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	328 667	185,313	193,477	142,904	572,399	942,214	1,094,543	1,270,431
By Sea—								
Bengal	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	..	...		...		..	...	...
Bombay	.	.		...	2	...	2	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	..	28,260	71.370	...	...	28,260	71,370
Madras	...	..	15	12	..	...	15	12
Burma	.	.		.	...	...	...	...
Non-Br Ports in India	...	.	14 922	1,900	...	...	14,922	1,900
Foreign countries	..	...	83	...	...	...	83	...
TOTAL	.		43 280	73,282	2	..	43,282	73,282
TOTAL IMPORTS	328,667	185 31	236 757	216,186	572,401	942 214	1,137,825	1,343,713
Imports from April to end of October								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	31 929	3 213	3	...	...	...	31.932	3 213
Bihar and Orissa	161,120	416 71			...	...	161,120	416 745
U. P of Agra and Oudh	2,79 617	3 5 478	126 204	90 819	3 103,3.9	182,507	6 322.180	1,028 804
Punjab	64,98	581 480	36 41	560 685	13 915 9 2	12,636 348	14 017.214	13,781 513
Sind and Br. Baluchistan					576,754	663,698	576 754	663 608
Raj. nd C. India	98 223	2,075	2 117 135	197 105	10,012	331	2 525 370	19 571
Bombay	216		38 851	52,1 9	..	..	239 067	52,130
Cent. Provs and Berar	674,921	148,375	2,312 433	65,775	1,548		3,088 902	214.150
Nizam's Territory	...	..	163	466	...	...	163	466
Madras	...	2,280	..	...	...	...	...	2,280
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,824,037	1,948 647	5 531,100	967,039	17,607,565	12,482,794	26,962 702	16,398,480
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	112	...	...	...	112	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	104	4,549	829	248	135	4,797	1,068
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	28,260	456,023	...	9	28,260	456,032
Madras	...	...	781	12	...	...	781	12
Burma	...	69			...	...	...	69
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	343 3 4	174,035	20,443	3,494	363,647	177,5 9
Foreign countries	...	79	130	3 112	11	30	141	3,221
TOTAL	..	252	377,036	634,011	20,702	3.668	397,738	637.931
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,824,037	1,948,899	5,908,136	1,601,050	17,628,267	13 486,462	27,360.440	17,036,411

TABLE IV.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		Karachi		Madras ports		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in October							
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
By Rail and River—								
Assam	243	122	...	...	...	...	243	122
Bengal	389, 18	318,207	...	...	4,210	1	393,428	318,208
Bihar and Orissa	76,975	44,161	...	...	1,967	1,297	78 942	45,458
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	496	27	...	1	...	..	496	98
Punjab	171	97	30,684	394	...	4	30,860	495
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	97,440	70,623	...	...	97,440	70,623
Raj. and C. India	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	6	245	... 6	245
Central Provinces and Berar	10,439	5,759	...	...	...	...	10,439	5,759
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	37	10	37	10
Madras	2,203	616	...	...	360,785	332,799	362,988	333,415
Mysore	...	...	...	...	148	17	148	17
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	479,745	368,989	128,129	71,018	367,153	334,373	975,027	774,380
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	115	...	50	...	165	...
Bihar and Orissa	3,976	2,331	...	...	...	..	3,976	2 331
Bombay	...	...	233	236	17,494	4,880	17,727	4,616
Sind and Br. Baluchistan		...	3,496	2,413	8,262	7,872	11,758	10,290
Madras	...	...	...	...	2,964	426	2,964	426
Burma	947.947	791,375	...	...	85,367	243,263	1,033,314	1 034,638
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,556	...	462	...	2,018	...
Foreign countries	1,126	52	...	...	43	461	1,169	513
Total	953,049	793,758	5,400	2,654	114,642	256,402	1,073,091	1,052,814
Total Imports	1,432,794	1,162,747	133,529	73,672	481,795	590,775	2,048,118	1,827,194
	Imports from April to end of October							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	4,481	523	...	...	...	...	4,481	523
Bengal	3,144,659	2,477,656	...	296	38,073	8,029	3,182,732	2,485,981
Bihar and Orissa	644,481	310,179	...	...	105,709	7,106	750,190	317,285
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	6,596	925	384	83		...	6,980	1,008
Punjab	1,754	2,315	84,816	20,096	3	4	86,573	22,325
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	5	910,256	558,242	...	...	910,256	558,247
Raj. and C. India	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bombay	1	2	...	2	148	802	149	806
Cent. Provs. and Berar	54,484	16,463	...	...	8,513	40	62,997	16,503
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	2,195	1,573	2,195	1,573
Madras	15,848	13,756	...	...	2,259,878	2,755,938	2,275,726	2,769,694
Mysore	...	...	...	...	1,487	422	1,487	422
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	...
Total	3,872,304	2,821,827	995,456	578,629	2,416,111	2,773,914	7,283,871	6,174,370
By Sea—								
Bengal	1,568	520	137	22	196,249	115,919	197,954	116,461
Bihar and Orissa	106,058	39,977	...	...	8,792	...	114,850	39,977
Bombay	...	50	2,460	4,426	41,730	47,393	44,190	51,869
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	23,964	5,984	223,733	172,789	247,697	178,773
Madras	18,039	922	3	...	40,364	30,752	58,406	31,674
Burma	3,564,698	5,652,058	458	...	2,655,428	3,148.105	6,220,584	8,800,163
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,794	...	462	18	2,256	18
Foreign countries	3,350	89,285	112	4	1,035	5,723	4,497	95,012
Total	3,693,713	5,782,792	28,928	10,436	3,167,793	3,520,699	6,890,434	9,313,927
Total Imports	7,566,017	8,604,619	1,024,384	589,065	5,583,904	6,294,613	14,174,305	15,488,297

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

TABLE V.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in October								
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	9	1	..	...	...	...	9	1
Bengal	48,879	59,168	...	...	...	...	48,879	59,168
Bihar and Orissa	113,413	106,601	..	...	...	..	113,413	106,601
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	72,422	48,724	11,292	1,072	928	1,729	84,712	51,525
Punjab	2,580	34,459	43,707	54,338	108,896	32,306	155,189	121,603
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	12,601	1,329	12,601	1,329
Raj. and C. India	846	431	60,032	5,609	1,892	1,075	62,770	7,115
Bombay	2,685	2,901	53,760	71,003	...	...	56,445	73,904
Cent. Provs. and Berar	34,748	69,20	96,407	56,315	...	...	131,155	63,235
Nizam's Territory	161	2,870	219	870	...	...	380	3,740
Madras	3,831	6,379	237	..	...	...	4,068	6,379
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	279,650	268,354	265,654	189,207	124,317	36,439	669,621	494,000
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	615	215	965	1,826	1,580	2,041
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	2,557	5,763	75	...	2,632	5,763
Madras	8,520	536	...	31	..	16	8,520	583
Burma	1,717	1,148	524	..	...	...	2,241	1,148
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	...	2,712	262	36	128	2,750	390
Foreign countries	1,807	17	769	218	1,234	61	3,810	296
TOTAL	12,041	1,701	7,177	6,489	2,312	2,031	21,533	10,221
TOTAL IMPORTS	291,694	270,055	272,831	195,696	126,629	38,470	691,154	504,221
Imports from April to end of October								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	211	390	..	...	...	...	211	390
Bengal	811,204	652,714	...	4,768	...	...	811,204	657,482
Bihar and Orissa	766,563	807,306	..	2,819	..	..	766,563	810,125
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,645,378	368,847	263,775	9,285	48,313	11,797	1,957,466	389,929
Punjab	5,475	89,962	215,412	368,118	1,098,481	523,178	1,319,368	981,258
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	16	13	...	...	109,513	74,016	109,529	74,029
Raj. and C. India	16,046	1,216	177,576	37,100	45,233	3,508	238,835	41,824
Bombay	5,262	3,586	246,745	309,886	...	13	251,997	313,485
Cent. Provs. and Berar	243,522	163,095	522,858	261,948	...	...	766,380	425,046
Nizam's Territory	554	2,870	734	8,426	...	...	1,288	11,296
Madras	27,463	33,971	313	175	...	...	27,776	34,146
Mysore	328	..	267	...	...	...	595	..
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
TOTAL	3,522,022	2,123,973	1,427,650	1,002,525	1,301,540	612,512	6,251,212	3,739,010
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	3	...	...	463	3	463
Bihar and Orissa	...	4,743	...	...	...	...	...	4,743
Bombay	2	2	7,451	8,789	5,472	18,616	12,925	27,407
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	8,276	32,290	181	858	8,457	33,148
Madras	25,886	8,875	10	32	...	16	25,896	8,923
Burma	8,572	20,088	3,826	37,740	...	...	12,398	66,828
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	11,543	8,863	156	131	11,699	8,994
Foreign countries	3,017	7,618	3,899	64,002	1,595	726	8,511	72,346
TOTAL	37,477	50,326	35,008	151,710	7,404	20,810	79,889	222,846
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,559,499	2,174,299	1,462,658	1,154,235	1,308,944	633,322	6,331,101	3,961,856

TABLE VI.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in October						
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	316	...	...	...	316	
Bengal	12,505	3,259	...	...	12,505	3,259
Bihar and Orissa	61,127	14,046	...	...	61,127	14,046
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	41,649	14,783	11,322	164	52,971	14,947
Punjab	...	...	161	..	161	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	..	..	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	..	...	32,262	100	32,262	100
Bombay	...	...	6,146	17	6,146	17
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,951	...	62,123	3,861	64,074	3,861
Nizam's Territory	...	...	14,127	5,779	14,127	5,779
Madras	...	...	42	...	42	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	117,548	32,088	126,183	9,921	243,731	42,009
By Sea—						
Bengal	..	...	...	...	..	...
Bihar and Orissa	659	...	...	...	659	...
Bombay	...	...	3	...	3	..
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	405	3,996	405	3,996
Madras	...	..	...		...	...
Burma	...	..	..	...	...	...
Non-Br Ports in India	...	...	482	..	482	..
Foreign countries	...	...	1,737	18,198	1,737	18,198
TOTAL	659		2,627	22,194	3,286	22,194
TOTAL IMPORTS	118,207	32,088	128,810	32,115	247,017	64,203
Imports from April to end of October						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	2,879	21,420	...	..	2,879	21,420
Bengal	472,762	290,977		...	472,762	290,977
Bihar and Orissa	1,684,615	2,261,501	332	548	1,684,94	2,262,049
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,171,512	932,737	728,427	171,674	1,899,939	1,104,511
Punjab	325		450	86	775	86
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	280		280	
Raj. and C. India	107,440		1,472,443	305,230	1,579,883	305,230
Bombay	...	...	90,227	79,846	90,227	79,846
Cent. Provs. and Berar	138,539	28,403	859,502	280,780	993,041	309,183
Nizam's Territory	..	...	578,308	370,850	578,308	370,850
Madras	...	1	8,257	3,470	8,257	3,471
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,573,072	3,535,139	3,738,212	1,212,484	7,311,284	4,747,623
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	659	404	...	...	659	404
Bombay	...	...	72	...	72	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	879	4,009	879	4,009
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br Ports in India	...	...	102,639	74,214	102,639	74,214
Foreign countries	36	40	4,296	21,477	4,332	21,517
TOTAL	695	444	107,886	99,700	108,581	100,144
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,573,767	3,535,583	3,846,098	1,312,184	7,419,865	4,847,767

TABLE VII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in October						
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	8,753	1,144	...	...	8,753	1,144
Bengal	6,817	1,744	...	...	6,817	1,744
Bihar and Orissa	91,900	27,920	...	...	91,900	27,920
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	113,443	61,445	3,338	...	116,781	61,445
Punjab	411	626	...	...	411	626
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	9,286	4,508	530	342	9,816	4,850
Bombay	...	25,988	13,922	4,374	13,922	30,362
Cent. Provs. and Berar	375	1	361	...	736	1
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	9	...	9
Madras		...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	230,985	123,376	18,151	4,725	249,136	128,101
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay		240	...	...	...	240
Sind and Br. Baluchistan		580	...	2,648	...	3,228
Madras			...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...		...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	180	22	180	22
Foreign countries		24	...	...	...	24
Total	...	844	180	2,670	180	3,514
Total Imports	230,985	124,220	18,331	7,395	249,316	131,615
Imports from April to end of October						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	93,179	261,777	...	...	93,179	261,777
Bengal	19,609	18,105	...	...	19,609	18,105
Bihar and Orissa	392,279	391,107	22	...	392,301	391,107
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,572,747	848,683	397,173	110,333	1,969,920	959,016
Punjab	22,372	4,450	5,927	1,982	28,299	6,432
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	104,029	37,791	144,016	29,327	248,045	67,118
Bombay	8	30,501	182,595	232,292	182,603	262,793
Cent. Provs. and Berar	5,615	10,561	25,545	9,807	31,160	20,368
Nizam's Territory	...	...	370	2,590	370	2,590
Madras	3,554	22,194	...	...	3,554	22,194
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,213,452	1,625,369	755,648	386,331	2,969,100	2,011,700
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1,880	9	...	9	1,880
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	2,255	7,977	27,800	7,977	30,055
Madras	...	1,996	...	...	...	1,996
Burma	1,291	22	...	...	1,291	22
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	2,141	1,780	2,141	1,780
Foreign countries	2	24	34	2	36	26
Total	1,293	6,177	10,161	29,582	11,454	35,759
Total Imports	2,214,745	1,631,546	765,809	415,913	2,980,554	2,047,459

TABLE VIII.—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1913	1914
	Imports in October	
	cwts.	cwts.
By Rail and River—		
Assam	148,924	50,618
Bengal	3,272,519	1,818,592
Bihar and Orissa	263,022	85,019
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj and C. India	...	..
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	3,684,465	1,954,229
By Sea—		
Bengal	13,160	...
Bihar and Orissa	7,520	3,860
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	..	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	20,680	3,860
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,705,145	1,958,089
	Imports from April to end of October	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	311,777	111,854
Bengal	10,742,777	5,682,332
Bihar and Orissa	696,762	315,210
U. P of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	..
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	11,751,316	6,109,396
By Sea—		
Bengal	13,160	...
Bihar and Orissa	27,740	20,240
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	180	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	8,760	20
TOTAL	49,840	20,260
TOTAL IMPORTS	11,801,156	6,129,656

TABLE IX.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1913	1914
	Imports in October	
	cwts.	cwts.
By Rail and River—		
Assam	155,435	283,474
Bengal	104,380	104,225
Bihar and Orissa	312	262
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,170	226
Punjab		17
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	4	...
Raj. and C. India	...	1
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	4
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	1
Mysore	...	1
	•	
TOTAL	261,301	338,211
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	...	..
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	53	...
Burma	...	52
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	18	4
TOTAL	71	56
TOTAL IMPORTS	261,372	338,267
	Imports from April to end of October	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	758,812	914,227
Bengal	486,099	462,763
Bihar and Orissa	1,993	1,734
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	3,778	3,556
Punjab	438	823
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	44	...
Raj. and C. India	2	2
Bombay	5	8
Cent. Provs. and Berar	9	7
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	4
Mysore	2	1
TOTAL	1,250,680	1,383,125
By Sea—		
Bengal	4,278	2,159
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	1	44
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	6	77
Madras	135	50
Burma	80	295
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	249	66
TOTAL	4,749	3,691
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,255,429	1,385,816

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
Calcutta, January 19, 1915.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 16th January 1915.

AN ORDINANCE FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1910.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; II of 1910.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:— 24 & 25 Vict., c. 67.

ORDINANCE No. I OF 1915.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Indian Paper Currency Amendment Ordinance, 1915.

Short title.

2. In section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, for the words "one hundred and forty millions" the words two hundred millions" shall be substituted. II of 1910

Amendment of section 23, Act II of 1910.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 77.—With reference to Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 276-D., dated the 14th January 1915, Captain G. D. Ogilvie, Indian Army, Second Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad, is appointed an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, sub. *pro tempore, vice* Major R. Graham; with effect from the afternoon of the 4th January 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 78.—The undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers to be Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 12th January 1915:—

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Serjeant-Major Charles Adams.
Serjeant-Major William Henry Folson.
Serjeant-Major Charles Clarke.
Battery Serjeant-Major John Obee.
Battery Serjeant-Major James William Keating.
Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Percy Payne.
Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Alfred Henry Floyd.
Battery Serjeant-Major Albert Edward Collison.
Battery Serjeant-Major William Henry Addis.
Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant William Spinks.
Battery Serjeant-Major Thomas Henry Humphris.
Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Douglas Stuart Carnoghan.
Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Robert Ashfield Burgess.
Battery Serjeant-Major William Devereux.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

1st Class Master Gunner Frederick William Dean.
2nd Class Master Gunner James Philip Pirie.
3rd Class Master Gunner George Napier.
3rd Class Master Gunner Charles Thomas William King.
3rd Class Master Gunner John Taylor.
3rd Class Master Gunner Alfred Duncan Ross.
3rd Class Master Gunner Percy William Norman.
3rd Class Master Gunner Herbert William Moore.
3rd Class Master Gunner Thomas Charles Devine.
Quartermaster-Serjeant Charles Carr.
Company Serjeant-Major Tom Alexander Savage.
Company Serjeant-Major Michael Joseph Curry.
Company Serjeant Major Frank Steirn.
Company Serjeant-Major William Edmund Glaysher.
Company Quartermaster-Serjeant Charles Henry Dorman.
Company Serjeant-Major Leonard William Smith.
Battery Serjeant-Major Frank Steele.
Company Quartermaster-Serjeant Arthur Gardner.
Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Harold Percy Coombes.
Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant James Edward Whelan.
Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Bertram Hill.
Company Serjeant-Major Alex Bernard Merrett.
Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant George Francis Willcox.
Battery Serjeant-Major Allen Buchanan.
Battery Serjeant-Major Francis Leonard.
Company Quartermaster-Serjeant Roland Wood.
Company Quartermaster-Serjeant Philip Mead.
Company Serjeant-Major Thomas Baker.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 79.—The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty' approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Charles Stiebd, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. Dated 17th November 1914.
Shripat Govind Ranaday. Dated 19th November 1914.
Satyendra Nath Mukerji, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. Dated 20th November 1914.
Sakria Nath Chaudhuri. Dated 23rd November 1914.
Devarayadrary Venkatia Giri. Dated 23rd November 1914.
Jehangir Kaikhusro Nariman. Dated 23rd November 1914.
Richard Charles Palmer Berryman. Dated 24th November 1914.
Graham Colville Ramsay, M.B. Dated 24th November 1914.
Kaikushru Bezonji Kanga, F.R.C.S E. Dated 30th November 1914.
Girdhari Lal Batra, M.B. Dated 1st December 1914.
John Barré deWinton Moloney, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. Dated 1st December 1914.
Behramji Pestonji Sahawala, F.R.C.S. Dated 1st December 1914.
Bindashwari Prasad, M.B Dated 2nd December 1914.
Satyendranath Roy, M.B., F R.C.S.E. Dated 2nd December 1914.
Jotindra Mohan Das Gupta, M.B. Dated 2nd December 1914.
Maung Ba Yin, M.B. Dated 2nd December 1914.
Probodhchandra Banerjee. Dated 2nd December 1914.
Thomas Henry Bishop. Dated 3rd December 1914.
Shivax Sorabji Banker. Dated 5th December 1914.
Ian Douglas Grant, M.B. Dated 5th December 1914.
Kaikhosru Kersaspji Dadachanji. Dated 8th December 1914.
Phirozeshaw Jamshedji Kolaporewalla. Dated 8th December 1914.
Ambujnath Bose, M.B. Dated 8th December 1914.
Sobha Ram Kapoor. Dated 8th December 1914.
David Perceval Oliver, M.B. Dated 14th December 1914.
Codanda Madiah Ganapathy, M.B. Dated 14th December 1914.
Madan Gopal Bhandari, M.B. Dated 14th December 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 80.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Maurice Charles Day, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment). Dated 28th September 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 5th December 1913. (Since killed in action).

Henry Greene, 92nd Punjabis. Dated 29th September 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 19th April 1914.

George Van Baerle Gillan, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 7th October 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 19th April 1914.

Francis John Waller Firth, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry. Dated 30th September 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 19th April 1914.

Robert Mason Bruce, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 8th October 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 19th April 1914.

David Francis Bickmore, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry. Dated 7th November 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 19th April 1914.

John Laurits Johanson, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 2nd October 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 24th November 1914.

Hugh Maxwell Pim, 24th Punjabis. Dated 7th October 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 24th November 1914.

Gordon Saffery Johnson, 61st King George's Own Pioneers. Dated 1st October 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 24th November 1914.

Hugh Malcolm Kirkwood Gracey, The 101st Grenadiers. Dated 1st October 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 24th November 1914.

Gerald Cameron Southern, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 18th October 1914, with rank as Lieutenant from 24th November 1914.

Guy Nicholas Vansittart, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse. Dated 4th October 1914.

Douglas Beanland, 22nd Punjabis. Dated 18th October 1914.

John William Brooke Tindall, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs. Dated 29th September 1914.

Robert Sandeman Peisley MacIvor, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis. Dated 8th October 1914.

Geoffrey Horsburgh Lane, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 10th October 1914.

Philip Ramsay Tahourdin, 47th Sikhs. Dated 11th October 1914.

Alexander Lionel William Neave, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 12th October 1914.

Henry Noel Christian, 120th Rajputana Infantry. Dated 21st October 1914.

Reginald Arthur Savory, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. Dated 10th October 1914.

Geoffrey Angell, 8th Gurkha Rifles Dated 14th October 1914.

Walter Raleigh Fetherstonhaugh Trevelyan, 93rd Burma Infantry. Dated 11th October 1914.

Francis Ivan Simms Tuker, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 10th October 1914.

Hugh de Lisle Penfold, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 13th October 1914.

Benjamin Going White, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 12th October 1914.

Neville Harris Broadway, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse). Dated 14th October 1914.

William Alexander Broadfoot, 3rd Skinner's Horse. Dated 10th October 1914.

Roger Cormell Fletcher, 23rd Sikh Pioneers. Dated 11th October 1914.

Walter Fendall Campbell, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 11th October 1914.

Herbert Dryden Home Yorke Nepean, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 10th October 1914.

Kenneth Alfred Garrett, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 11th October 1914.

Trevor Gordon Lewis, 10th Jats. Dated 12th October 1914.

Donald Stewart Frazer, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 12th October 1914.

Charles Humphrey Casamaijor Gore, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 19th October 1914.

Leslie Howard Brunlees, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 13th October 1914.

Eric Vernon Robert Bellers, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 16th October 1914.

George Roy Dowland, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 15th October 1914.

Harold Somerville Gordon, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 13th October 1914.

Henry Everton Robertson, 107th Pioneers. Dated 10th October 1914.

John Allan Glegg, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 11th October 1914.

Jack Hulme Taylor, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse). Dated 12th October 1914.

William Rudolf Moll, 9th Bhopal Infantry. Dated 13th October 1914.

Harry Montgomery Hamilton, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 14th October 1914.

John Parke Fullerton, 41st Dogras. Dated 12th October 1914.

John Pitt Dening, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse). Dated 10th October 1914.

Edmund James Fulton, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse). Dated 17th October 1914.

Allan George Charles Bidie, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse). Dated 14th October 1914.

Francis Norman Maltby, 125th Napier's Rifles. Dated 13th October 1914.

Douglas Hamilton Gordon, 34th Sikh Pioneers. Dated 11th October 1914.

Bertram William George Walker, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 11th October 1914.

Stephen Vaughan Palmer, 84th Punjabis. Dated 13th October 1914.

Lancelot Lawrence Thwaytes, 88th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 24th October 1914.

William Robert Lambert, 97th Deccan Infantry. Dated 12th October 1914.

William Roy Elphick, 108th Infantry. Dated 18th October 1914.

Charlton Walter Palin, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis. Dated 15th October 1914.

Hugh Hamilton Arbuthnott, 67th Punjabis. Dated 14th October 1914.

Noel Alick Watson, 113th Infantry. Dated 16th October 1914.

Robert Hamilton Birch Wilson, 114th Mahrattas. Dated 13th October 1914.

David Walter McLeod Prinsep, 116th Mahrattas. Dated 13th October 1914.

Neville Edward Marriott, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 13th October 1914.

Arthur Amys Fausset-Baker, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment). Dated 18th October 1914.

John William Guise, 45th Rattray's Sikhs. Dated 15th October 1914.

Ronald Eric Greenhouse, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry. Dated 14th October 1914.

Clarence Moores Childe Barker, 126th Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 13th October 1914.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 81.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Alfred Gordon Iles. — Dated 18th January 1915.

Benjamin William Richards.
Allan James Harvey-Hurst.
Louis Patrick Gagliardi. — Dated 22nd January 1915.

Infantry Branch.

Hugh Ashby Burton.
Arthur George Woosnam.
Oswald William Henry Pepper.
Charles Lachmere Mapp.
Gordon Cedric Lorrayne-Wadley.
Philip Myles McSwiny.
Arthur Patrick Algar.
Albert Johnstone Peake.
Reginald George Cavell. — Dated 22nd January 1915.
Ranulph Francis Bowles.
Percy Gordon Campbell.
James Hugh Barbour Berry Hart.
Eustace Arthur Rouch.
John Alexander Rogerson.
Frederick George Carter.
Edwin France.
John Pitt Davies.

No. 82.—The date of the appointment of Philip Pipon Braithwaite as a Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is 15th December 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1105, dated the 11th December 1914.

No. 83.—In Army Department Notification No. 44, dated 8th January 1915, *for* "Henry Thomas Wishart Bonsfield" *read* "Henry Thomas Wishart Bousfield."

No. 84.—In Army Department Notification No. 62, dated 15th January 1915, *for* "Charles Melville Buck" *read* "Charles Melvill Buck."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 85.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 19th December 1914, page 10897.

* * * * * *

War Office,
19th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * *

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis R. P. Kane, retired pay, *vice* Colonel R. H. Twigg, C.B., retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 14th December 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 21st December 1914, pages 10903, 10904, 10906, and 10908.

War Office,
21st December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Personal Staff.

Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Brian W. Onslow, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), Indian Army. Dated 12th December 1914.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

1st Grade—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Skeen, 24th Punjabis, Indian Army. Dated 12th December 1914.

2nd Grade—

* * * * * * *

Major Charles H. Villiers-Stuart, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force). Indian Army. Dated 12th December 1914.

CAMP COMMANDANT—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.)

Captain John G. McConaghy, 25th Cavalry Indian Army. Dated 12th December 1914.

CAVALRY.

13th Reserve Regiment.—Captain T. Nisbet, 28th Light Cavalry, Indian Army, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain C. MacG. Dunbar, Reserve of Officers. Dated 28th November 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

The East Yorkshire Regiment. 13th Battalion (4th Hull)—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert H. Dewing, retired pay, Indian Army, to command the Battalion. Dated 30th November 1914.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment). 7th Battalion—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert G. Iremonger, retired pay, Indian Army, to command the Battalion. Dated 4th December 1914.

" London Gazette," dated the 22nd December 1914, pages 10931, 10925, 10927 and 10929.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
22nd December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Major Charles H. B. Lees, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 16th March 1914.

War Office,
22nd December 1914.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 23rd December 1914 :—

* * * * * * *

Unattached for Indian Army.

With a view to their appointment to Indian Army :—

Charles Champion Jerome Kellie.
Harry Frederick Cortlandt Anderson.
Drury Ranald Critchley.
William Russell Willoughby Weallens.
Andrew Herbert Irwin.
Montague Hay Hawkes
Sydney Henry Woolf.
Creemer Paul Clar e.

" London Gazette," dated the 23rd December 1914, pages 11021, 11022.

War Office,
23rd December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp—

Honorary Colonel His Highness Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Bikanir, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Indian Army. Dated 8th December 1914.

Honorary Major His Highness Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja Dhiraja of Kishangarh. Dated 8th December 1914.

*

CAVALRY.

Reserve Regiments.

The undermentioned to be temporary Captains :—

Major Thomas Horatio Westmacott, Calcutta Light Horse, Indian Volunteers. Dated 24th December 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 24th December 1914, pages 11037, 11038, 11040, 11043 and 11044.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
24th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

* * * *

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :—

Flying Officers—

Dated 19th November 1914.

Lieutenant Eric M. Murray, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Indian Army.

Lieutenant Latham V. S. Blacker, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Indian Army.

MEMORANDA.

The date of appointment of the undermentioned Colonels to be temporary Brigadier-Generals is as follows, and not as stated in the London Gazette of 30th October 1914 :—

Colonel J. H. V. Crowe, 11th September 1914.

Colonel W. C. Barratt, C.B., D.S.O., 12th September 1914.

Colonel R. G. Strange, 23rd September 1914.

Colonel A. H. Bingley, C.I.E., 24th September 1914.

GENERAL LIST.

* * * * * * *

The undermentioned to be Lieutenants.

* * * * * * *

Charles Herbert Payne (late Lieutenant, Madras Volunteer Guards). Dated 6th November 1914.

John Ailwyn Manyon (late Major, Rangoon Volunteer Rifles). Dated 28th November 1914.

* * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 86. The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

Captains to be Majors.

Howard Challoner Cutler, 8th Rajputs
John Elliot Moir, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse)
George Cecil Hodgson, D.S.O., 32nd Sikh Pioneers
James William Sherrard, Supply and Transport Corps
Edward Leyborne Popham, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry
Terence Humphrey Keyes, Supernumerary List
Frederick Gratton Moore, 6th Jat Light Infantry
Archibald Mactavish, 3rd Brahmans
Hedley Morton Battye, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force)
Charles Robert Wilkinson, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force)
Leslie Cardew Thuillier, Supernumerary List
Francis Stewart James Murray, Supply and Transport Corps
George Hutchison, 122nd Rajputana Infantry
Andrew Galbraith Cowan, 74th Punjabis
Percy Langdon Beddy, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force)
Harry Beauchamp Douglas Paird, 12th Cavalry
George Wright Stratford Sherlock, 6th Gurkha Rifles
George Hamilton Gunning, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse)
Robert William de Clanay Rennick, 95th Russell's Infantry
Horace Fairfax Moresby Browne, Civil Employ
Henry Maurice Butler, 104th Wellesley's Rifles
Frederick Francis Innes-Lillingston, Supply and Transport Corps
Hector Campbell, M.V.O., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's)
Charles McGregor Withers, 87th Punjabis
Robert William Hume Middlemass, Supply and Transport Corps

} Dated 20th January 1915.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB-BENGAL.

No. 87.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Busby, Assistant Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Conductor, *vice* Charles Urquhart, reduced to Sub-Conductor; with effect from the 2nd November 1914.

No. 88.—Sub-Conductor Edgar Flight, Assistant Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Conductor, *vice* Thomas William Parr, reduced to Sub-Conductor; with effect from the 18th November 1914.

No. 89.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain William Harvey, Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Francis James Clay, Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor Frank Leonard Hilton, Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Alfred Edward Tobin, Assistant Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeant Thomas Carroll, Barrack Serjeant, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor,

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain Denis Rennick, borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade; with effect from the 24th November 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 90.—The following promotions are made :—

11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Lance-Dafadar Muhammad Zaman to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Nadir Ali Khan, seconded ; with effect from the 4th January 1915.

21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Kot-Dafadar Sarab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Man Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Ressaidar Dhul Singh to be Rissaldar, Jemadar Balwant Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Paney Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 3rd November 1914.

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Varadaraju II to be Subadar, Havildars Narayanasami and Narasingasami and Havildar-Major Venkatasami to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 14th October 1914.

4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

Jemadar Hari Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Shiuram Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Gurpershad Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 9th December 1914.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Raj Talup to be Subadar and Havildars Indar Singh and Mardan Ali to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

Jemadar Suhel Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Harchand Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 3rd November 1914.

Havildar Karm Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 24th November 1914.

99th Deccan Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Rambharos Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jugtag Singh, seconded ; with effect from the 18th November 1914

2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Colour-Havildar Asram Thapa to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 30th October 1914.

1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles.)

No. 91.—The promotion of Jemadars Narbahadur Thapa and Shamsher Singh Khawas, should have effect from the 20th September 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No 1166, dated the 24th December 1914.

RESIGNATIONS.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 92.—Sub-Conductor Gerald Joseph Griffin, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Services, on reversion to regimental duty, is permitted to resign his rank as a Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 4th January 1915, under the provisions of paragraph 382, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

REDUCTIONS.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB-BENGAL.

No. 93.—Conductor Charles Urquhart, Barrack Department, is reduced to Sub-Conductor, by sentence of a District Court Martial as commuted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. Dated the 2nd November 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 94.—Lieutenant Walter Newnham Davis to be Captain, *vice* O. A. Abbott, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 12th November 1914.

Second Lieutenant Fredrick Barlow Hannen to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. N. Davis promoted. Dated the 12th November 1914.

Frederick Champ McCombie to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Lionel William Middleton resigns his commission. Dated the 20th November 1914.

No. 95.—The third Christian name of Second Lieutenant C. A. S. Perry, is "Stanley" and *not* "Stan", as notified in Army Department Notification No. 802, dated the 4th September 1914.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

(*Naval Divisions.*)

No. 96.—Sub-Lieutenant Norman Hamilton to be Lieutenant, *vice* T. M. Munro, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 3rd November 1914.

Charles Carey Morgan to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* B. A. Westbrook transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 4th December 1914.

Madras Artillery Volunteers. "The Duke's Own."

No. 97.—Sydney Ewart Sewell to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th December 1914.

Alfred Sydney Todd to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th December 1914.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 98.—Captain Graham Kinloch to be Major, supernumerary to the establishment. Dated the 13th September 1914.

Second Lieutenant Frank Reddaway Martin to be Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment. Dated the 13th September 1914.

Andrew Donald to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1915.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 99.—Oliver John Sykes to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 29th July 1914.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 100.—Second Lieutenant Henry Lee Norris Cobban to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th December 1914.

Second Lieutenant William Charles Raitt to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th December 1914.

Rodney Radford Ricketts to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th December 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 101.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers:—

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

Major Anthony William Ulysses John.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Stanley Smith.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 102.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 4, dated the 1st January 1915, promulgating new rates of Indian pay of rank for (*a*) Majors of British Service in military employ and (*b*) Captains of the British Service holding appointments as Volunteer Adjutants, it is notified that the Governor-General in Council has decided that unless Majors with under two years' service in that rank elect before the 1st June 1915, to remain under the old rates of pay, they shall come under the new rates.

JUDICIAL.

No. 103.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the officers mentioned in the first column of the sub-joined table as the officers who, during the continuance of the present war, are to exercise, as regards persons subject to the said Act serving under their orders, the powers under the Act and the Rules made thereunder and specified in the second column :—

The Table.

Officers.	Powers.
Europe.	
(*a*) The Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in the Field.	The powers of an officer commanding an army.
(*b*) The Inspector-General of Communications . . .	
(*c*) The General Officer Commanding the Indian Army Corps .	
(*d*) Officers Commanding Divisions in which Indian troops are serving.	The powers of an officer commanding a division.
(*e*) Officers Commanding Brigades in which Indian troops are serving.	The powers of an officer commanding a brigade.
East Africa.	
The Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force in East Africa	The powers of an officer commanding a division.
Mesopotamia.	
The Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia.	The powers of an officer commanding a division.

No. 104.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Form No. 1—Combatants—Enrolment of —published as the First Appendix to the Indian Army Act Rules, promulgated in the *Gazette of India*, Army Department, Notification No. 941, dated the 3rd November 1911, as subsequently amended, namely :—

(*i*) In clause (*a*) of question No. 14. *for* the words "$\frac{\text{three}}{\text{five}}$ years* from the date of attestation ", the following shall be substituted : —

"$\frac{\text{four}}{\text{five}}$ years* from the date of $\frac{\text{enrolment}}{\text{attestation}}$ ".

(*ii*) *For* footnote*, the following shall be substituted :—

"In the case of bandsmen, trumpeters, drummers, buglers, artificers, armourers, muchis and engine-drivers, the period will be *ten* years from the date of *attestation ;* in the case of school-masters, clerks, farriers and tailors, the period will be *five* years from the date of *attestation ;* in the case of the men of the Burma Company, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, *five* years from the date of *enrolment ;* in the case of all others, *four* years from the date of *enrolment.*"

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 13th and 19th January 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks.
42nd Deoli Regiment	Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles Livingston Waller.	14th January 1915.	Lahore	Was Commandant, 42nd Deoli Regiment.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Railway Board.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th January 1915.

No. 5.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 36 T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 11th January 1915.

Adoption on the Bengal Provincial, Calcutta Port Commissioners, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Dehri-Rohtas, Nadiad-Kapadvanj, and Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railways, and on such portions of the Bengal Dooars, Bhavnagar, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and Godhra-Lunavada Railway Systems, as are situate in British territory, of certain amendments in Part II of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

Resolution.—The Agents and Managers of the railways, noted on the margin,* have applied for permission to adopt on those railways the amendments, specified in the enclosures to Railway Board's Circulars Nos. 1555 T. and 1586 T., dated respectively the 5th and 13th October 1914, and published under their Notifications Nos. 267 and 275, dated respectively the 13th and 20th October

*Bengal Dooars Railway.
Bengal Provincial Railway.
Bhavnagar Railway.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
Calcutta Port Commissioners Railway.
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.
Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway.
Godhra-Lunavada Railway.
Nadiad-Kapadvanj Railway.
Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railway.

1914, in Part II of the General Rules of 1906, for working open lines of railway in British India, which rules and certain amendments thereto were sanctioned for adoption on the marginally noted* railways and on such portions of the Bengal Dooars, Bhavnagar, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Godhra-Lunavada Railway Systems as are situate in British territory in the following Railway Board's resolutions and notifications :—

*Bengal Provincial, Calcutta Port Commissioners, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Dehri-Rohtas, Nadiad-Kapadvanj, Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railways.

Resolutions Nos. 367 R. T., 1287 R. T., 1585 R. T., and 1863 R. T., dated respectively the 6th June 1907, 26th October 1907, 27th August 1909, and 25th September 1912, and Notifications Nos. 143, 281, 270, and 179, dated respectively the 12th June 1907, 31st October 1907, 2nd September 1909, and 1st October 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 95 R. T., 671 R. T., and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 15th January 1908, 21st April 1908, and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 12, 122, and 136, dated respectively the 17th January 1908, 24th April 1908, and 8th August 1912.

Resolution Nos. 553 R. T., 1586 R. T., and 2161 R. T., dated respectively the 19th March 1908, 27th August 1909, and 30th October 1912, and Notifications Nos. 96, 271, and 214, dated respectively the 27th March 1908, 2nd September 1909, and 1st November 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 233 R. T., and 2161 R. T., dated respectively the 13th February 1911, and 30th October 1912, and Notifications Nos. 52 and 214, dated respectively the 21st February 1911, and 1st November 1912.

Resolution No. 1728 R. T., dated the 10th September 1912, and Notification No. 161, dated the 12th September 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 1079 R. T., 143 R. T., and 1863 R. T., dated respectively the 27th September 1907, 26th January 1910, and 25th September 1912, and Notifications Nos. 240, 22, 179, dated respectively the 27th September 1907, 2nd February 1910, and 1st October 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 1070 R. T., and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 26th September 1907, and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 239 and 136, dated respectively the 27th September 1907, and 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 148 R. T., 1213 R. T., 1457 R. T., and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 3rd May 1907, 16th October 1907, 9th August 1909, and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 105, 267, 242, and 136, dated respectively the 9th May 1907, 22nd October 1907, 17th August 1909, and 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 383 R. T., 1170 R. T., 1549 R. T., and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 10th June 1907, 10th October 1907, 21st August 1909, and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 150, 263, 265, and 136, dated respectively the 18th June 1907, 18th October 1907, 27th August 1909, and 8th August 1912.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the amendments cited in paragraph 1 above, on the marginally noted† railways and on such portions of the Bengal Dooars, Bhavnagar, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and Godhra-Lunavada Railway Systems as are situate in British territory.

†Bengal Provincial, Calcutta Port Commissioners, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Dehri-Rohtas, Nadiad-Kapadvanj, Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published under a Notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy of the amended General Rules be kept open for inspection at Railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section ; also that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and to the officers noted on the margin for information.

The Government of Bengal, Railway and Marine Departments.
The Government of Bihar and Orissa, Public Works Department.
The Government of the United Provinces, Public Works Department.
The Agents, Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Guzerat Railways.
The Manager, Bhavnagar Railway.
The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bengal Dooars Railway.
The Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos. 2 and 5.
The Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

The 19th January 1915.

No. 6.—Mr. J. H. Chase, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager in class I of that Establishment, until further orders.

he 21st January 1915.

No. 7.—Mr. B. G. Smith, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent with temporary rank in class II, grade 5, of that Establishment, with effect from the 5th January 1915, and until further orders.

No. 8.—Mr. Thomas Pinder is appointed an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 9.—The services of Mr. J. M. D. Wrench, District Locomotive Superintendent North Western Railway, are lent to the Gwalior Durbar.

No. 10.—Mr. F. G. Raven, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred to the North Western Railway.

No. 11.—Mr. F. Furnivall, Executive Engineer, is appointed Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, Calcutta.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 21st January 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Unusually steep barometric gradients favouring strong north-easterly winds prevailed over the west of the Bay, and caused widespread rain in the Madras Presidency and Mysore. A disturbance which appeared at the same time in north-west India led to an extension of the rainfall over the northern half of the Peninsula, including the south of the Central Provinces, and gave some precipitation in the United Provinces and the east Punjab. Some rainfall also occurred in the southern half of north-east India. The rainfall of the week was, in consequence, much heavier than usual in the south of the Central Provinces and the whole of the Peninsula, excluding the Konkan.

2. *Burma.*—There were a few falls of rain in Tenasserim.

North-east India, including Orissa.—Light rain fell on the 16th and 17th in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and the south of Bengal and of Assam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall was nearly general in the northwest of the United Provinces, and the east and south of the Central Provinces on the 16th and 17th, and light showers were reported from Agra and Cawnpore.

North-west India.—Precipitation occurred at Simla, Delhi, Ambala and Ludhiana.

The Peninsula.—There was nearly general rain on the north Madras coast on the 15th, in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad on the 16th, and in south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan on the 17th. Local rainfall occurred in Malabar, south-east Madras and Mysore.

3. The chief amounts of precipitation were as follows :—

January 14th—Tavoy 1·42″ and Madras 8·38″.

,, 15th—Nellore 1·72″.

,, 16th—Akola 0·93″, Amraoti 1·27″, Chanda 1·28″, Ludhiana 0·99″, Sholapur 1·41″, Bijapur 1·68″, Belgaum 1·07″, Parbhani 1·28″, Gulbarga 1·30″, and Cuddalore 1·14″.

,, 17th—Meerut 1·05″, Jagdalpur 1·06″, Simla 1·27″, Ludhiana 1·15″, Nizamabad 1·35″, Karnool 1·62″, Cuddalore 1·08″, and Masulipatam 1·85″.

,, 18th—Cochin 1·01″ and Coimbatore 0·89″.

,, 20th—Nellore 3·60″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the divisions of Lower Burma, Orissa, the United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, the Central Provinces, Berar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras South-east, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North. It was within 20 per cent. of the normal in Bengal and Chota Nagpur. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Upper Burma, Gujarat, and the Konkan, but in the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 4th December to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Bengal, Berar, the Central Provinces East, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Southeast, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces West, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, the Central Provinces West and Mysore; and is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the rest of the divisions, except in Gujarat, where the absence of rainfall is a normal feature during this period of the year.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 21st January 1915.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1914 to 21st January 1915.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0·1	0·3	—0·2	13·1	6·2	+6·9	+111	+120
Lower Burma	0·2	0	+0·2	2·4	0·3	+2·1	+700	+633
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·8	0·4	+1·4	+350	+350
Assam	0·1	0·2	—0·1	0·3	0·8	—0·5	—63	—67
Bengal	0·1	0·1	0	0·9	0·2	+0·7	+350	+700
Orissa	0·4	0·1	+0·3	0·7	0·6	+0·1	+17	—40
Chota Nagpur	0·2	0·2	0	0·6	0·7	—0·1	—14	—20
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·7	—0·7	—100	—100
United Provinces, West	0·6	0·2	+0·4	1·0	1·1	—0·1	—9	—56
Punjab, East and North	0·6	0·3	+0·3	1·1	1·5	—0·4	—27	—58
Punjab, South-West	0	0·2	—0·2	0·4	0·7	—0·3	—43	—29
Kashmir	0	0·5	—0·5	3·7	3·2	+0·5	+16	+37
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·3	—0·3	0·8	0·9	—0·1	—11	+33
Baluchistan	0	0·3	—0·3	0·7	1·9	—1·2	—63	—56
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·2	0	0	+100
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Central India, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0	1·1	—1·1	—100	—100
Berar	1·1	0	+1·1	1·5	0·9	+0·6	+67	—56
Central Provinces, West	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·9	0·8	+0·1	+13	0
Central Provinces, East	1·0	0·1	+0·9	1·5	0·6	+0·9	+150	0
Konkan	0	0	0	1·1	0·2	+0·9	+450	+450
Bombay Deccan	0·8	0	+0·8	1·6	0·5	+1·1	+220	+60
Hyderabad, North	0·9	0·1	+0·8	1·4	0·4	+1·0	+250	+67
Hyderabad, South	0·8	0	+0·8	1·2	0·3	+0·9	+300	+33
Mysore	0·2	0	+0·2	0·5	0·6	—0·1	—1·	—50
Malabar	0·5	0·1	+0·4	3·5	1·5	+2·0	+133	+114
Madras, South-East	1·7	0·2	+1·5	5·8	4·8	+1·0	+21	—11
Madras Deccan	0·7	0·1	+0·6	0·9	0·6	+0·3	+50	—60
Madras Coast, North	2·2	0·1	+2·1	2·2	1·6	+0·6	+37	—100

G. C. SIMPSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 21st January 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 16th January 1915.

Burma.—Light rain fell in three districts of Lower Burma. Reaping of winter rice has been almost finished. Threshing and winnowing are becoming general in Upper Burma. Cultivation of spring rice and miscellaneous crops is proceeding. Harvesting of groundnut and sesamum and plucking of cotton continue. Standing crops are generally in good condition. The main rice crop is being threshed out. Its outturn will be below normal. The price of unhusked rice remains stationary in Rangoon.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice is nearly finished with outturn generally fair. Plucking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane, hoeing and pruning of tea and harvesting of mustard are in progress. The price of common rice has fallen slightly. Cattle disease is reported in three districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and Kamrup.

Bengal.—Light rain fell in most districts of the Province. Harvesting of winter rice still continues in some districts. Preparation of land for autumn crops and pressing of sugarcane have commenced. Prospects of the standing crops have improved greatly from the rain received during the week Cattle disease is reported from six districts. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain fell in parts of the Santal Parganas and in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Harvesting of winter rice is approaching completion. Threshing is in progress. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Harvesting of the early spring crops is going on in some districts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The recent rainfall in Orissa and Chota Nagpur has proved beneficial to the standing spring crops but in several districts of Bihar the crops are reported to be suffering from want of rain. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—The week was rainless. More rain is urgently needed in parts of the Provinces. Frost has slightly damaged the crops in the eastern, submontane and the Shahjahanpur districts. Weeding and irrigation of spring crops and of poppy, pressing of sugarcane and preparation of lands for the next season's crops are in progress. Standing crops are doing well and prospects are generally favourable. Cattle disease is reported from a few districts but otherwise the condition of the agricultural stock is good. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere. Markets are full. Prices are fluctuating with a slight upward tendency.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain fell in the south east and in a few submontane and central districts and greatly benefited the unirrigated crops. Elsewhere rain is urgently wanted. Pressing of sugarcane continues, the yield being average to good. The condition and expected yield of spring crops are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas. *Toria* is being harvested, with yield average or good. Ploughings for and sowings of extra spring crops have commenced in a few districts. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of food grains range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. The weather is cold. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated areas are fair. Harvesting of sugarcane continues. Sowing of spring crops is still in progress in some places. The wheat and gram crops are withering from cold and the absence of rain in Bannu. Rain is badly wanted all over the Province. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high but are falling in the case of gram in Peshawar and in the case of gram and *bajra* in Dera Ismail Khan and are rising in the case of wheat in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 14 and maize from 10 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease prevails in the Ranbirsinghpura tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

———r.—The Dal lake and other pools have frozen. Cattle disease is reported in Sripartabsinghpura. Prices are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—Slight rain fell in parts of Bharatpur. The weather is cold. Rain is badly needed in eastern Rajputana. Weeding and irrigation of spring crops is progressing. Standing crops are in good condition but they are withering for want of rain in eastern Rajputana and parts of Kotah. Prospects are fair. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are rising.

Central India.—There was no rain during the week and the weather was clear and cold. Winter showers are badly needed in the Gwalior division. Picking of cotton and harvesting of autumn crops continue. Spring crops are being irrigated. Standing crops are generally in good condition but in Rewa and Garrauli they are suffering for want of rain. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are rising in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand, are fluctuating in Indore and are stationary elsewhere. Poppy is being irrigated in Gwalior and Indore and is in good condition in Bhopal.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cold and towards the end of the week cloudy. Thirteen districts received rain ranging from 12 cents to 1¾ inches. Practically no rain, however, fell in the Jubbulpore division where it is badly required to improve the condition of spring crops and in the Nerbudda division where prospects are only fair. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are approaching completion. Some damage is reported from frost in Jubbulpore, Betul and Chhindwara and from insects in parts of Chhattisgarh. Cattle are in good condition and fodder and water are sufficient. Rice became dearer by 2 seers per rupee in Bilaspur. Wheat has risen in price in fourteen districts by amounts varying between ¼ seer and 2 seers and *juar* by over a seer in five districts.

Feudatory States.—Khairgarh and Nandgaon each had 78 cents of rain. The condition of spring crops is on the whole good but general rain would be welcome. The price of wheat rose by 3 seers per rupee in Jashpur.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Sholapur and the Karnatak, doing slight damage to standing crops. Elsewhere crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by frost in two talukas of Nawabshah, and are withering in one taluka of Ahmednagar. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, the Deccan, Kathiawar and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi and two talukas of Thar and Parkar. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Autumn cotton is being picked. The early rice crop is being harvested. Spring crops are fair to good but they have suffered on account of frost in the Bidar district and have been damaged by rats in the Bidar and Aurangabad districts. Late rice is being sown and weeded. Cattle disease prevails in five talukas. Prices :—Wheat 5¼, coarse rice 7¼, *juar* 15¼ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is *juar* 10¼ in Warangal and the lowest 24 seers in Adilabad.

Mysore.—Slight rain fell during the week in the Bangalore and Hassan districts. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug and that of rice in Tumkur and Mysore. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested paddy, sugarcane, *ragi*, gram, groundnut, coffee and cotton is fair. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 73 cents. Reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in Madras, good in Chingleput, South Arcot and Salem, fair in Nellore, Chittoor and North Arcot, light in the Circars except in the Vizagapatam Agency, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Cochin and the Nilgiris and *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or have withered or have become diseased in parts of three districts and require rain in parts of two others. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding generally with outturn fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is generally sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan, Nellore, the central parts except Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of five districts and is getting scarce in parts of two others. Fodder is generally sufficient except in parts of two districts. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 21st January 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 16th January 1915, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	4	2
		Kaira District	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	5	2
		Broach „	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	1	1
		Surat District	11	2
		Bhiwndi Port	..	...
		Bandra „	...	...
		Basscin „	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Thana District	1	1
	Central.	Nasik District	107	75
		Ahmednagar District	9	8
		East Khandesh District	7	2
		Poona Town	11	13
		Poona District	48	41
		Satara „	50	26
		Sholapur Town	7	10
	Southern.	Kolaba District	..	2
		Ratnagiri „	3	2
		Belgaum „	28	19
		Dharwar „	65	46
		Hubli Town	..	...
		Bijapur District	5	5
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	..
		Karachi Town and Port	2	2
		Karachi District	1	2
		Sukkur „	...	...
		Larkana „	...	...
		Nawabshah „	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	40	27
		Cutch „	1	1
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar Port	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	14	14
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	103	79
		TOTAL	525	382
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	15	13
		Bellary Town	..	..
		Bellary District	34 (*b*)	26 (*c*)
		Bellary Cantonment	..	..
		North Arcot District	2	..
		Mangalore Town and Port	1	1
		South Canara District	..	..
		Salem District	16 (*a*)	16 (*a*)
		Nilgiris „	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	..
		Coimbatore District	7 (*a*)	8 (*a*)
		Trichinopoly District	14 (*b*)	12 (*a*)
		Chittoor District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	89	76

In the return for the week ending 9th January 1915, against the Broach district *read* 4 cases, 4 deaths *for nil*.

(*a*) One imported. (*b*) Two imported. (*c*) Three imported.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 2nd and 9th January 1915 :—

2nd January—Sukkur district *read* 2 imported deaths *for nil*.

9th „ Hyderabad Town „ 58 cases, 50 „

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur „	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	45	48
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	26	25
		Shahabad District	53	31
			220	181
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	...
		Champaran District	11	11
		Muzaffarpur „	...	...
		Palamau „	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	49	28
		Darbhanga District	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	32	28
		Monghyr District	...	...
		Purnea „	5	2
		Bhagalpur Town	30	37
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	491	381
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	11	7
		Muzaffarnagar District	4	8
		Meerut „	1	...
		Bulandshahr „	15	14
			10	10
	Agra	Aligarh District	...	...
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	...	...
		Etah „	...	...
			18	18
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	...	...
		Moradabad District	3	1
		Shahjahanpur District	13	13
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	11	11
		Cawnpore District	87	29
		Fatehpur „	...	...
		Allahabad City	26	13
		Allahabad District	...	...
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	13	13
			4	4
	Benares	Benares District	106	107
		Jaunpur „	134	125
		Ghazipur „		
		Ballia „	70	42
			51	30
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	275	233
		Basti „		
		Azamgarh „	...	...
			10	10
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	33	29
		Lucknow District	22	18
		Unao „	17	16
		Rae Bareli „	5	6
		Sitapur „	3	3
		Hardoi „		
		Kheri „	13	6
			20	16
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	1	1
		Fyzabad District	21	21
		Gonda „	4	4
		Bahraich „	7	7
		Sultanpur „	30	35
		Partabgarh District		
		Bara Banki „		
		TOTAL	994	850

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	39	35
		Gurgaon „	5	5
		Rohtak „	6	4
		Karnal „	18	18
		Ambala „	90	69
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur District	561	502
		Jullundur City	64	40
		Jullundur District	175	141
		Ludhiana „	163	88
		Ferozepore „	34	16
	Lahore	Lahore City	6	2
		Lahore District	60	24
		Amritsar City	44	44
		Amritsar District	48	46
		Gurdaspur „	234	209
		Sialkot „	126	119
		Gujranwala „	143	127
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	40	31
		Gujrat „	65	65
		Jhelum „	276	192
		Rawalpindi „	286	288
		Attock „	34	20
	Multan	Montgomery District	...	...
		Lyallpur District	41	28
		Jhang „	12	6
		Multan „	...	...
	Native States	Nabha State	30	27
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	49	49
		Kapurthala State	140	88
		Jhind State	30	12
		Kalsia State	4	3
		TOTAL	2,823	2,298
Burma	Pegu	Rangoon Town	7	9
		Insein District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	22	20
		Pegu District	7	6
		Prome „	73	66
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	12	12
		Bassein District	6	6
		Henzada „	24	24
		Myaungmya District	...	...
		Maubin „	1	1
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo „	9	7
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	11	11
		Magwe District	2	2
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	5	5
		Katha „	1	1
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	13	11
		Meiktila „	...	...
		Yamethin „	7	6
		Myingan „	17	12
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	...	...
		TOTAL	217	199
Assam	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	223	223
		Nagpur District	23	16
		Bhandara Town	...	...
		Bhandara District	3	3
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	2	1
		Chanda Town	2	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	1	1
		Saugor Town	58	48
		Saugor District	3	3
		Saugor Cantonment	20	19
		Damoh Town	1	1
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	19	18
		Nimar „	...	...
		Narsinghpur „	26	18
		Chhindwara „	1	...
	Chhattisgarh	Raipur „	...	...
	Berar	Amraoti „	1	1
		TOTAL	383	352

Presidency & Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	27	26
		Bangalore City	15	14
		Bangalore District	38	20
		Mysore City	6	4
		Mysore District	42	35
		Hassan ,,	12	7
		Kadur ,,	...	...
		Kolar ,,	17	10
		Kolar Gold Fields	19	11
		Tumkur District	3	3
		Shimoga ,,	...	...
		Chitaldroog ,,	15	7
		TOTAL	194	137
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	...	...
		Bidar ,,	8	7
		Medak ,,	17	11
		Parbhani ,,	...	...
		Gulbarga ,,	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas		...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs		
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	25 (a)	18 (a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal City	6	4
		Bhopal State	20	20
		Gwalior ,,	1	1
		Indore City	3	2
	...	Sehore Cantonment	..	...
		TOTAL	30 (b)	27 (b)
Raj-putana.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	1*	1*
		Jaipur State	...	...
		TOTAL	1	1
N.-W. F. Pro-vince.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	35	19
		TOTAL	35	19
		GRAND TOTAL	5,807	4,740

* Imported.

(a) From the 4th to the 10th January 1915.
(b) For the week ending 9th January 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1913-14.	1914.	1915.	January 1914.	January 1915.	1914.	1915.	January 1914.	January 1915.			
	State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,669	2,676	8,61,311	8,38,000	323	313	3,14,97,425	3,04,89,000	...	10,08,425	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	9,367	9,600	446	457	2,93,008	3,36,000	42,992	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	998	1,001	6,88,868	6,34,000	690	633	2,66,17,428	2,47,94,000	...	18,23,428	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,572	1,570	8,77,737	7,93,000	558	505	2,95,63,419	2,50,41,000	...	45,22,419	
	East Indian	775	2,571	2,571	20,07,111	21,33,000	787	829	7,93,91,552	7,84,09,000	...	9,82,552	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	19,63,948	16,23,000	774	636	6,23,30,203	5,53,69,000	...	69,61,203	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	49,187	60,000	391	476	17,25,821	22,50,000	5,24,179	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	4,418	2,500	110	62	1,24,500	1,08,000	...	16,500	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	32,388	21,400	571	375	12,48,695	8,65,000	...	3,83,695	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	278	2,553	2,553	7,17,066	6,67,000	281	261	2,83,01,858	2,80,17,000	...	2,84,858	
	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,012	16,75,609	14,00,000	418	349	6,69,50,555	6,48,29,000	...	21,21,555	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Barhwal 3' 3½" link)	289	1,600	1,601	4,44,738	3,96,000	278	247	1,81,22,907	1,57,23,000	...	23,99,907	
	Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	77	1,203	5,200	36	68	(a) 46,191	1,32,000	85,809	...	(a) From 21st April 1914.
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	8,060	6,200	252	194	3,67,411	3,57,000	...	10,411	
3' 3½" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,43,834	1,37,000	178	161	52,47,774	51,68,000	...	79,774	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	6,50,076	5,85,000	356	320	2,21,49,894	2,14,47,000	...	7,02,894	
	Burma	306	1,342	1,342	4,61,932	4,45,000	344	332	1,60,71,411	1,56,13,000	...	4,58,411	
	Burma Extensions	...	187	187	35,420	25,000	189	134	15,19,224	12,03,000	...	3,16,224	
	Southern Shan States	...	23	64	540	1,300	23	20	22,521	37,000	14,479	...	
	Dhone-Kurnool	...	32	32	2,625	2,000	82	62	92,929	80,600	...	12,329	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	21,945	18,400	177	148	10,39,046	7,68,000			
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	292	305	37,366	39,800	128	130	16,51,400	14,14,000	...	2,71,046	
	Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	179	411	411	72,947	71,500	177	174	29,51,352	28,76,000	...	2,37,400	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,454	1,455	5,47,332	5,16,000	376	355	2,17,09,677	2,13,17,000	...	75,352	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	15,864	14,700	147	136	7,11,461	7,19,000	7,539	3,92,677	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	1,89,248	2,08,000	241	264	77,35,408	73,62,000	...	3,73,408	
5' 6", 5' 3" & 2' 6" gauge.	Broach Jambusar *	...	...	30	...	600	...	20	...	4,100	4,100	...	* Opened from 23rd November 1914.
2' 6" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32	2,604	2,300	81	72	99,699	90,100	...	9,599	
	TOTAL	415	26,251	26,446	1,15,22,694	1,06,55,500	439	403	42,75,82,769	40,48,17,800	...	2,27,64,969	

5' 6" gauge.	Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,34,142	1,09,000	402	326	47,49,848	42,05,000	...	5,44,848
	Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	5,985	5,400	176	159	2,26,632	2,27,000	368	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	64,662	31,000	599	287	14,17,865	10,31,000	...	3,86,865
	Southern Punjab	262	425	425	1,33,045	1,10,000	313	259	42,35,846	41,23,000	...	1,12,846
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	26,072	25,000	168	161	10,27,241	9,30,000	...	97,241
	Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	12,972	9,000	62	43	5,08,345	4,47,000	...	61,345
	Tapti Valley	198	155	155	45,948	36,000	296	232	11,05,780	9,60,000	...	1,45,780
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,191	1,900	65	56	98,293	94,700	...	3,593
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brainakhed Extension)	87	89	89	8,225	7,400	93	83	2,95,204	3,07,000	11,796	...
	Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,240	1,94,444	2,03,000	157	164	82,26,991	81,10,000	...	1,16,991
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	30,302	29,400	198	192	13,30,873	12,48,000	...	82,873
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	7,014	7,000	135	135	2,70,450	2,91,000	20,550	...
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	246	27,325	28,200	120	115	11,31,741	12,40,000	1,08,259	...
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	6,691	5,700	202	173	2,21,665	2,13,000	...	8,665
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	24,205	26,900	281	313	10,39,080	10,14,000	...	25 080
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	184	14,149	13,100	77	71	6,04,667	6,21,000	16,333	...
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	23,677	25,300	112	115	10,46,059	10,55,000	8,941	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	1,10,714	88,000	251	199	30,63,756	32,07,000	1,43,244	...
	Jaipur	82	73	73	6,559	5,500	90	75	2,30,158	2,08,000	...	22,158
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	4,938	4,700	91	87	2,21,355	2,27,000	5,645	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,030	1,074	98,827	93,000	96	87	42,30,378	35,21,000	...	7,09,378
	Junagad	105	113	114	10,922	11,600	97	102	4,49,835	4,52,000	2,165	...
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	7,729	4,900	266	169	2,44,831	2,22,000	...	22,831
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	5,418	3,700	54	37	1,68,111	1,58,000	...	8,111
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	13,041	11,800	140	121	6,08,222	5,98,000	...	10,222
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	11,776	12,000	213	229	3,87,979	3,78,000	...	9,979
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	38,350	32,200	143	120	16,06,054	13,38,000	...	2,68,054
	Sangli	153	5	5	916	600	189	120	28,650	27,000	...	1,650
	Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	12,841	12,000	198	185	5,03,635	5,08,000	4,365	...
	Tanjore District Board	183	103	103	17,092	15,900	166	154	7,73,437	7,35,000	...	38,437
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	7,175	5,600	107	84	2,26,343	2,07,000	...	19,343
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	219	116	116	32,786	17,800	283	153	8,97,944	8,03,000	...	94,944
	Bilimora-Kala-Amba (b)	...	...	13	...	300	...	23	...	6,600	6,600	...
	Bowringpet-Kolar (c)	...	11	11	394	600	36	55	1,537	27,600	26,063	...
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	12,093	1,000	104	50	66,121	48,100	...	18,021
	Dhond-Baramati (d)	...	...	27	...	1,000	...	37	...	36,000	36,000	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	142	142	12,474	12,500	88	88	4,88,333	5,19,000	30,667	...
	Godhra-Lunavada	...	24	25	630	800	26	32	(e) 3,237	32,600	29,363	...
	Jacobabad-Kashmore (f)	...	....	115	...	1,000	...	9	...	5,600	5,600	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	420	400	16	15	19,677	18,600	...	1,077
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur including Karanja sec.	...	48	68	6,002	7,200	126	106	(g) 13,129	1,94,000	1,80,871	...
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	...	28	28	1,708	2,000	61	71	77,277	88,800	11,523	...
	Petlad Vaso (h)	71	...	15	...	400	...	26	...	1,800	...	5,849
	Rajpipla	67	37	37	2,142	1,700	57	46	92,449	86,600	1,800	...
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	14,958	12,000	293	235	9,51,470	9,24,000	...	27,470
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (i)	...	...	42	...	1,000	...	24	...	28,000	28,000	...
	Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	462	300	18	12	20,621	18,600	...	2,021
	TOTAL	166	7,512	7,853	13,19,255	11,56,900	176	147	4,84,58,450	4,60,52,800	...	24,05,650
	GRAND TOTAL	359	33,763	34,299	1,28,41,949	1,18,12 400	380	344	47,60,41,219	45,08,70,600	...	2,51,70,619

(b) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
(c) Opened from 15th December 1913.
(d) Opened from 30th May 1914.
(e) From 5th December 1913.
(f) Opened from 1st December 1914.
(g) Opened from 1st December 1914.
(h) Opened from 10th December 1914.
(i) Opened from 16th June 1914.

Simla, the 21st January 1915.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 8.

January 18.

1995. E. R. Sutcliffe. *Improvements relating to the manufacture of tiles, roof sheets, and the like.*

1996. Mohammad Siddique. *Automatic tea preparing apparatus.*

1997. B. O. Bergersen. *Improved resilient wheel for vehicles.*

1998. C. G. Balabhadra Nayagar. *Improvements in rotary oil mills or chucks.*

January 19.

1999. C. Watson. *Improvements in and relating to self-contained buffers for railway and other rolling stock.*

2000. N. N. Mukherjee & S. C. Mukherjee. *An improved cooking apparatus.*

January 22.

2001. C. F. Graves. *The lockfast curtain rod bracket.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed Form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1958. G. L. Hart. *Improvements in means for locking and sealing treasure and other boxes.*

1965. H. Siegwart. *An improved process and machine for the manufacture of reinforced, hollow tubular bodies for instance masts, pipes, piles, etc., from beton.*

1969. B. H. Peter. *Improvements in and relating to alternating current track signalling.*

1970. B. H. Peter. *Improvements in and relating to alternating current track signalling.*

1971. E. W. Turner. *Improvements in and connected with variable speed-driving mechanism applicable to ring-spinning frames.*

1973. J. Groom and W. H. Lewers. *Improvements in systems of and apparatus for washing and refilling locomotive boilers.*

1975. Uberoi Limited. *Improvements in tennis and the like rackets.*

1976. E. G. Smith. *Improvements in and relating to rail connections.*

1978. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in doors, windows, screens and the like.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1154. G. Larson. *Automatic sluice gate.*

1913. W. J. Vincent. *Improvements in rotary pumps and motors.*

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Hussaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hossaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux. . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. [illegible]).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	R 13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	R 12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	R 5 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

For any quantity	R 4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

ngs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels uired by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

r ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 8.

1919. D. C. Reinohl. *Improvements in recovering precious metals from their ores.*
1921. W. H. Beddard. *Improvements in coin testing machines.*
1930. H. Goldstein. *An improved fuel for internal combustion engines and the like.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed Form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1270. Maccaferri.
1558. Bouchaud-Praceiq.
1585. Paterson.
1675. Dunham.
1751. Bernard.
1754. Continuous Zinc Furnace Co.
1755. Telfer and Boyd.
1757. Haywood, Kershaw, Saxby & Farmer, Ld., and Saxby & Farmer (India), Ld.
1789. Rüegger.
1811. Hope & San.
1822. Roberts.
1827. Laurent.
1834. Gray.
1843. Beere and Rough.
1851. Findeisen.
1852. New Refractory Ores, Ld.
1875. Stoddard.
1876. United Telegraph & Cable Co.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

408 of 1906. Audiffren & anr. (To 6 March 1916.)
50 of 1910. Spalding. (To 27 April 1916.)
129 of 1910. Pierpoint. (To 14 April 1916.)
816 of 1910. Leslie. (To 25 January 1916.)
495 of 1910. Maxwell. (To 10 February 1916.)
519 of 1910. Edwards. (To 27 February 1916.)
538 of 1910. Gain. (To 17 May 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1910.

150 (Taylor). 255 (Hafeez Abdul Razack).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

January 16th to 23rd, 1915.

Class 1. No. 2611. Ernest Otto Gammeter, 7 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. January 16.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a
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(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

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POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 1401-*D. E.*—Mr. S. C. Maulik, Superintendent of Telegraphs, is granted privilege leave for one month and eleven days combined with furlough for one year with effect from the 18th June 1914.

This cancels this Department's notification No. 2841-T., dated 31st July 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1915.

No. 374-*T.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 13th January 1915 to 26th January 1915.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Dyers Solan Brewery	Punjab	1st January 1915	Opened.
Kelaniya	Ceylon	19th „ „	„
Kimari Pier	Bombay Presidency	11th „ „	Closed.
Nainpur	Central Provinces	13th „ „	Opened.
Purandhar	Bombay Presidency	17th November 1914	Closed.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Dhasa	Gondal Porbandar State Railway.	1st April 1911	Opened.
Thaungdainggon	Burma Railways	12th January 1915	

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—
"Kotturu" instead of "Kottur".

R. MEREDITH,
Deputy Director General, Telegraph Traffic.

[illegible] FOR SALE

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Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London, W.C.
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[illegible] in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of [illegible], and its Departments under its Administrative Control. Corrected to July 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

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Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

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DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd January 1915.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.				TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta . .	1,81,15,500	22,82,31,920	24,63,47,420	12,33,87,370	27,78,585	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	34,26,66,101	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Cawnpore .	...	2,45,02,440	2,45,02,440	2,47,02,357	60,64,905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,07,67,262	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571
Lahore . .	...	3,43,90,995	3,43,90,995	1,35,50,958	1,23,56,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,59,07,275	
Bombay . .	31,45,035	15,01,79,615	15,33,24,650	2,85,86,818	5,43,36,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,29,23,763	
Karachi . .	...	2,10,19,445	2,10,19,445	51,90,443	30,74,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,65,188	
Madras . .	34,41,695	6,66,88,515	7,01,30,210	3,67,79,630	20,75,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,88,55,195	
Rangoon . .	...	4,48,77,355	4,48,77,355	5,93,26,376	36,75,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,36,01,946	
	2,47,02,230	57,01,81,135	59,51,83,425	29,21,24,152	8,43,62,732	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	59,29,86,730	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			26,71,695	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									4,75,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			59,25,11,730									TOTAL RESERVE R	59,25,11,730	

£50,000 (R7,50,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd January 1915. The Gold Reserve in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd January 1915 to 6,72 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND JANUARY 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 27th January 1915.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th January 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 1,04,77,886 13 9			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,32,33,876 11 8	2,37,11,263	9	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	20,71,76,406	15	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	11,96,753	2	6
Sundries	12,88,033	3	9
RUPEES	27,33,72,456	15	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	5,14,19,230	0	0
Other authorised Investments	1,00,59,570	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,59,37,139	2	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,68,47,867	8	11
Bills discounted and purchased	2,08,85,252	4	7
Balances with other Banks	8,49,209	12	9
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	27,15,955	10	10
Stamps	13,876	2	8
Sundries	6,40,459	14	4
Rs. A. P.	16,93,68,560	8	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 6,48,37,810 12 5	10,40,03,896	6	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 3,91,66,585 10 2			
RUPEES	27,33,72,456	15	5

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 8,20,767 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 7,21,672 8 0

Rs 10,42,440 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, L. G. DUNBAR,

Calcutta, 28th January 1915. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 44·56

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
W. D. 8 of 14-15	PB 15 77995	Rs. 100	Landhaura Co-operative Societies, c/o the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, United Provinces, Lucknow.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT;

The 27th/28th January 1915.

N. B. DEANE,

Deputy Controller in charge Paper Currency.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

December 1911, including lists of the [illegible]
and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAID P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for first and second class Coal Mine Managers' certificates of competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbaid, on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1915.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates.

Applications and fees will be received up to the 1st March 1915, after which date no application will be considered.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 20th January 1915.

No. 173-*R.*—Rattan Chand, an Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, was promoted sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, from 25th June 1914 to 24th December 1914 (inclusive), *vice* Mirza Izazuddin Ahmad Khan.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th January 1915.

No. 352-*P. W. D.*—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to approve of the renewal of the certificate of approval granted to Mian Mohamed Ismail for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and for mining leases throughout Baluchistan for the year 1915.

J. C. RIMINGTON, Colonel,
Secretary to Hon'ble the A. G. G. in Baluchistan, P. W. D.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 477-*Home.*—The following returns of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the month of December 1914, are published for information :—

Births registered during the month of December 1914.

Names of Towns of the District.	Christians.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Other Classes.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Delhi City	...	3	3	230	232	462	247	246	493	...	...	...	477	481	958
Notified Area	...	...	...	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	5	10
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT .	...	3	3	235	236	471	247	246	493	...	1	1	482	486	968

C. Statement showing deaths registered according to classes and from different causes in the Towns of the Delhi District during the month of December 1914.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17			18		19		20	
Names of Towns.	Classes.				CAUSES OF DEATH.																															
					Cholera.	Small-pox.					Plague.	Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory.		Injuries.								All other causes.		Total deaths from all causes.			Measles and chicken-pox.		Snake-bite.		Hydrophobia.	
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.		Under one year.		1—10.		10 and over 10.								Suicide.		Wounding.		Accident.		Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.											
					Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Towns.																																			
Delhi City	3	242	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	141	8	12	123	97	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	34	31	313	285	598	...	4	...	...	...	...
Notified Area	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	3	242	358	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	144	9	12	124	98	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	34	31	316	289	605	...	4	...	...	...	...
Total of both Sexes	605				...	...					...	287		21		222		...		...		10		...		65		605			4		...		...	

Deaths registered according to Age during the month of December 1914.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	16	17	18
	Ages of Death.																				Total of all ages.		Total of all ages, including born dead.		Born dead.		Classes of born dead.			
Names of Towns.	Under one year.		1—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—30		30—40		40—50		50—60		60 and upwards.											
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.
Towns.																														
Delhi City . . .	97	94	38	34	6	8	6	7	13	7	18	36	25	16	26	18	33	16	51	54	313	285	329	296	16	11	...	10	17	...
Notified Area . . .	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns . .	97	94	39	36	6	8	6	7	13	7	18	37	26	16	26	18	33	16	52	55	316	289	332	300	16	11	...	10	17	...
Total of both Sexes .	191		75		9		13		20		55		42		44		49		107		605		632		27		27			

No. 479-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the week ending 16th January 1915 is published for information :—

No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	235,471	93	98	191	89	58	147	...	...	...	66	5	59	1	16	1	14	15	29	43·2	33·2
	Notified Area .	3,678	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	27·8
	Total	...	93	100	193	89	60	149	...	...	...	68	5	59	1	16	1	14	15	29	...	...

The 23rd January 1915.

No. 506-*R. & A.*—The following list of Revenue Agents, who are qualified to appear in the Court of the Chief Commissioner of the Province of Delhi, and subordinate courts and offices, is published for general information :—

Names.	Father's Name.	Grade.	Place of business.	Date of first admission as Revenue Agent.	Date on which the certificate was renewed for the year 1915.
Din Dayal . .	Parmesari Das	2nd Grade .	Delhi .	13th February 1879 .	2nd January 1915.
Gopal Das . .	Jagan Nath .	" .	" .	21st February 1881 .	"
Kanhaya Lal .	Gumani Lal .	" .	" .	2nd May 1903 .	"
Jamna Das .	Zorawar Singh .	" .	"	26th May 1904 .	"

Supplementary list showing the names of persons who have failed to renew their certificate since publication of the last list of the Revenue Agents—Notification No. 773-Rev., dated the 2nd January 1914.

Name.	Father's Name.	Grade.	Place of business.	Date of first admission as Revenue Agent.
Mithan Lal . . .	Shambhu Dayal .	2nd Grade .	Delhi .	8th January 1912.

No. 510-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (14) of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare, in supersession of Punjab Government notification No. 95, dated 12th January 1886, that the substance commonly known as *Lahan* of whatsoever ingredients such substance may be composed, whether it has undergone the process of distillation or not, shall be "liquor" for the purposes of the said Act.

The 25th January 1915.

No. 546-*Home*.—In continuation of notification No. 4174-Home, dated the 17th June 1914, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Major M. Corry, I.M.S., as officiating Chief Medical Officer, Delhi Province, with effect from the 1st December 1914.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 5.] DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 29th January 1915.

No. 502-C.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, Cap. 18), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. F. Napier, Barrister-at-Law, to be a temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, with effect from the date on which his present appointment as an Officiating Judge of that Court terminates, until the commencement of the recess of 1915.

No. 504-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 527, sub-section (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the criminal case Lala Thakur Datta *versus* Diwan Mangal Sen, Managing Director of the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Gujranwala, and another, accused under sections 500, 501 and 502, Indian Penal Code, from the court of the Magistrate of the first class, Dera Ismail Khan, to that of the District Magistrate, Lahore.

MEDICAL.

The 27th January 1915.

No. 471-C.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Davidson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Lahore, is appointed to be Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Lahore, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st December 1914.

No. 472-C.—Captain R. H. Bott, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is appointed to be Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, substantively *pro tempore*, with effect from the 1st December 1914.

No. 473-C.—Captain R. H. Bott, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, substantively *pro tempore*, is appointed to be Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, from the afternoon of the 2nd to the afternoon of the 10th December 1914.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATION.

Delhi, the 28th January 1915.

No. 203.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1914), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Saiyid Ross Masood, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

H. SHARP,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND SURVEYS.

Delhi, the 27th January 1915.

No. 248-C.—With reference to this Department's Notification No. 185-C., dated the 31st December 1914, in column 3 opposite Lieutenant H. M. McKay, R.E., *for* "forenoon of 18th August 1914" *read* forenoon of 28th August 1914".

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th January 1915.

No. 138-Est. A.—Mr. G. J. Rogers, I.S.O., Extra Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, is appointed temporarily to officiate as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh with effect from the 10th November 1914.

The 27th January 1915.

No. 106-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. A. Walker, as acting Consular Agent for France at Madras, in place of Mr. G. K. Walker and during the absence of Mr. F. E. L. Worke.

Delhi, the 26th January 1915.

No. 546-D.—Mr. H. N. Bolton, of the Political Department is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, with effect from the 13th January 1915.

The 28th January 1915.

No. 581-D.—The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E., a Resident of the 1st class, is granted furlough for six months under Article 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him in Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 21-D., dated the 5th November 1914.

The 29th January 1915.

No. 599-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914 (V of 1914), in so far as it may be applicable, to Berar.

Provided, first, that in the Ordinance as so applied references to British India shall be read as including Berar.

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Ordinance, any Court or authority exercising jurisdiction in Berar may construe the provisions of the said Ordinance with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

Provided, thirdly, that in section 2 of the said Ordinance, after the word "Ordinance" where it appears for the second time, the following words shall be inserted, namely:

"or who, after the fifth day of September 1914, have entered British India (including Berar) from some place outside India."

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPART

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RAILWAYS.

Delhi, the 26th January 1915.

No. 84-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36, sub-section (*a*), clause (*3*) of the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876), as amended by section 3 (*ii*) of Act I of 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the stock or debentures of, or shares in, the undermentioned State-aided railway company as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under section 36 (*a*) of the Act:—

1. Sialkot-Narowal Railway Company, Limited.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 29th January 1915.

No. 243-E.—Camp.—Commissary and Captain W. D. Gray, Chief Clerk, Military Secretary's Branch, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Financial Adviser, Military Finance, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. H. Rolfe, with effect from the 25th January 1915.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 27th January 191 .

No. 119-F. E.—Mr. S. C. Tomkins, an officer in Class III of the Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department, has been placed on Special Duty, with effect from the 16th January 1915.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXPLOSIVES.

Delhi, the 30th January 1915.

No. 706-39.—In supersession of the Home Department Notification No. 3291-(Public), dated the 7th December 1900 and this Department Notification No. 3 0-39, dated the 13th January 1912, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884) :—

1. The Governor-General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exception that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by this Notification when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt :

Provided also, that nothing in this Notification shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or recharging of an apparatus, properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene.

Provided also, that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when in admixture with oil-gas (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil), shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, when under compression—

(1) The acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.

(2) The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas.

(3) The acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression.

(4) The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch.

Provided also that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when contained in a homogeneous porous substance, with or without acetone, shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act—

(1) The pressure shall not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.

(2) The porous substance shall fill, as completely as possible, the cylinder or other vessel into which the acetylene is compressed, and the porosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent.

(3) Every cylinder or other vessel into which acetylene is to be compressed shall be thoroughly tested to a pressure of not less than double that to which the vessel is to be subjected in use, and shall be fitted with a fusible plug designed to act at or below a temperature of 212°F.

(4) Every cylinder or vessel in which acetylene is compressed shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with the name of the manufacturer and the words— "Acetylene compressed into porous substance exempted by Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 706-39, dated the 30th January 1915", and shall bear a label giving the date when it was last filled together with the name and address of the filler.

(5) When acetone is used for absorbing the acetylene due precaution shall be taken that the quantity of acetone is such that when fully charged with acetylene it does not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance.

When the operation of compressing the acetylene is carried out in British India :—

(6) The apparatus by means of which the acetylene is compressed into a porous substance shall be fitted with a safety valve designed to act at a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch, and shall be surrounded by rope mentlets in such a manner as efficiently to protect the operators.

II. The Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph I of this Notification to be an explosive.

No. 729-39.—In supersession of this Department Notification No. 391-39, dated the 13th January 1912, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to Berar by Government of India, Foreign Department Notification No. 4742-1, dated the 4th November 1887 :—

I. The Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that acetylene when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exception ; that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by this Notification when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt.

Provided also, that nothing in this Notification shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or recharging of an apparatus, properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene.

Provided also, that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when in admixture with oil-gas, (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil), shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, when under compression—

(1) The acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.

(2) The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas.

(3) The acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression.

(4) The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch.

Provided also, that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when contained in a homogeneous porous substance, with or without acetone, shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

(1) The pressure shall not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.

(2) The porous substance shall fill, as completely as possible, the cylinder or other vessel into which the acetylene is compressed, and the porosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent.

(3) Every cylinder or other vessel into which acetylene is to be compressed shall be thoroughly tested to a pressure of not less than double that to which the vessel is to be subjected in use, and shall be fitted with a fusible plug designed to act at or below a temperature of 212° F.

(4) Every cylinder or vessel in which acetylene is compressed shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with the name of the manufacturer and the words—"Acetylene compressed into porous substance exempted by Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 729-39, dated the 30th January 1915," and shall bear a label giving the date when it was last filled together with the name and address of the filler.

(5) When acetone is used for absorbing the acetylene due precaution shall be taken that the quantity of acetone is such that when fully charged with acetylene it does not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance.

When the operation of compressing the acetylene is carried out in Berar :—

(6) The apparatus by means of which the acetylene is compressed into a porous substance shall be fitted with a safety valve designed to act at a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch, and shall be surrounded by rope mantlets in such a manner as efficiently to protect the operators.

II. The Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation, of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph I of this Notification to be an explosive.

No. 736-39.—In modification of the Foreign Department Notification No. 1236-I.B., dated the 22nd March 1901, so far as it relates to acetylene in the Cantonment of Secundera, bad and in supersession of this Department Notification No. 1195-8, dated the 10th February 1912, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, by the Foreign Department Notification No. 582-I.B., dated the 22nd March 1913 :—

1. The Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exception : that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by this Notification when in admixture with any substance, or in any form of condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor-General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt :

Provided, also, that nothing in this Notification shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or recharging of an apparatus, properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene :

Provided also, that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when in admixture with oil-gas, (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil), shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, when under compression—

(1) The acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.

(2) The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas.

(3) The acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression.

(4) The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch.

Provided, also, that subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when contained in a homogeneous porous substance, with or without acetone, shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act—

(1) The pressure shall not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.

(2) The porous substance shall fill, as completely as possible, the cylinder or other vessel into which the acetylene is compressed, and the porosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent.

(3) Every cylinder or other vessel into which acetylene is to be compressed shall be throughly tested to a pressure of not less than double that to which the vessel is to be subjected in use, and shall be fitted with a fusible plug designed to act at or below a temperature of 212° F.

(4) Every cylinder or vessel in which acetylene in compressed shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with the name of the manufacturer and the words—

"Acetylene compressed into porous substance exempted by Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 736-39, dated the 30th January 1915," and shall bear a label giving the date when it was last filled together with the name and address of the filler.

(5) When acetone is used for absorbing the acetylene due precaution shall be taken that the quantity of acetone is such that when fully charged with acetylene it does not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance.

When the operation of compressing the acetylene is carried out in the cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad :—

(6) The apparatus by means of which the acetylene is compressed into a porous substance shall be fitted with a safety valve designed to act at a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch, and shall be surrounded by rope mantlets in such a manner as efficiently to protect the operators.

II. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph I of this Notification to be an explosive.

POST OFFICE.

The 30th January 1915.

No. 773-14.—In pursuance of the proviso to Section 2 (*b*) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898) as amended by the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1903 (II of 1903) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be omitted from the list of places specified in clause (1) of the Note to Rule I of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely :—

(1) Bagdad.

(3) Busrah.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 30th January 1915.

No. 944-19-C.—Mr. P. Anantha Krishnama Charlu, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 800 with effect from the 9th January 1915 and until further orders.

No. 992-18-C.—Mr. M. G. Simpson, Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Indian Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 1st January 1915.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 29th January 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 105.—Major-General C. G. Donald, C.B., British Service, to be Inspector of Territorials, temporary (graded for purposes of pay as a Divisional Commander). Dated 10th November 1914.

No. 106.—The undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers to be Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 24th January 1915 :—

Royal Engineers.

Regimental Serjeant-Major Robert Boal.
Quartermaster-Serjeant Michael John Dolan.
Quartermaster-Serjeant Harry Edwin Johnson.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 107.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Godfrey Hugh St. Pierre Bunbury, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated the 18th December 1914.

Heber Jackson Ackland, 1st Brahmans. Dated the 15th December 1914.

Berthold Wells Key, 45th Rattray's Sikhs. Dated the 18th December 1914.

Vernon Hamilton Raynor, 87th Punjabis. Dated the 22nd December 1914.

John Wolseley Ansell, 8th Rajputs. Dated the 15th December 1914.

Gerald Alexander Leith Farwell, 122nd Rajputana Infantry. Dated the 16th December 1914.

George Geoffrey Voelcker, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 19th December 1914.

William Reginald Bridgewater Williams, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 19th December 1914.

Cyril Muncaster Percy-Jones, 21st Punjabis. Dated the 17th December 1914.

Gerald Carr-White, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated the 15th December 1914.

Alan David Eugene Reiche, 38th Dogras. Dated the 19th December 1914.

Eric Giles Savage, 112th Infantry. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Edmund Leonard James Barstow, 35th Sikhs. Dated the 16th December 1914.

Geoffrey Raymond Clarke, 72nd Punjabis. Dated the 17th December 1914.

Hilton Light, 84th Punjabis. Dated the 16th December 1914.

Arthur Ulric Molyneux Spottiswoode, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated the 17th December 1914.

Henry Rauthwells Traill, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated the 17th December 1914.

Robert Louis Victor Flemming, 116th Mahrattas. Dated the 18th December 1914.

George Eric FitzGerald Shute, 19th Punjabis. Dated the 19th December 1914.

Alick Hector Winson Ramsay, 87th Dogras. Dated the 22nd December 1914.

John Rochfort Armstrong Henry, 10th Jats. Dated the 18th December 1914.

Roger Gillies Ekin, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated the 16th December 1914.

Edward Richard Kennedy, 18th Infantry. Dated the 16th December 1914.

Maurice Henry Howard Smith, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 17th December 1914.

William Ivon Parsons Feltham, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated the 18th December 1914.

Henry Richmond Crichton, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated the 17th December 1914.

Mervyn Robert Keene, 97th Deccan Infantry. Dated the 16th December 1914.

Lewine Charles James Brudyshe Walton, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 16th December 1914.

Wilfred Barnard O'Shea, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated the 17th December 1914.

Joseph Osborne Hanwell, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse). Dated the 15th December 1914.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 108.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry Branch.

To be Major.

Edward Carey Tyndale-Biscoe. Dated 5th January 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Hunter Inniss Phillips
Charles William Belcher
Alfred Brooke Webb
John Sendal Wood
Charles Francis Whitaker
Paul Henry Mangin
Charles Clarence Crimmin
George Hermann Raschen
Arthur Cyril Greenfield
Reynolds Lament Lecky
Thomas James Grey Stewart Walters
Basil James Magnus
Donald Eric Reid
Frederick William George Keatinge

} Dated 29th January 1915.

Dated Delhi, the 27th January 1915.

No. 615.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Destruction of Records Act, 1879 (Act III of 1879), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (Act IV of 1914), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confirm the following rules which have been made by the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court in supersession of Rules XVI to XIX of the Rules published with Punjab Government notification No. 932, dated 15th November 1907, and subsequently amended by notification No. 715, dated 27th September 1912, for the disposal by destruction of such records, books and papers belonging to or in the custody of the courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction subordinate to the Chief Court as the said Chief Court considers useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved :—

Registers to be preserved in perpetuity.

XVI.—The following Judicial Registers shall be preserved in perpetuity :—

Civil Register No. I.
" " " II.
" " " III.
" " " IV.
" " " V.
" " " XV.
" " " XXVI.
Criminal Register No. VIII.
" " " IX.
" " " X.
" " " XX.

Registers to be destroyed after fifty years.

XVII.—The following Judicial Registers shall be preserved for fifty years from the date of the last entry and shall then be destroyed :—

Civil Register No. XI.
Civil and Criminal Register No. I.
" " " K.

Registers to be destroyed after twenty years.

XVIII.—The following Judicial Registers shall be preserved for twenty years from the date of the last entry and shall then be destroyed :—

Civil Register No. X.
" " " XI.
" " " XIII.
Criminal Register No. II.
" " " VII.
" " " XII.
Civil and Criminal Register A, J and L.

Registers to be destroyed after twelve years.

XIX.—The following Judicial Registers shall be preserved for twelve years from the date of the last entry and shall then be destroyed :—

Civil Register No. VI.
" " " XIV.
" " " XX.
Criminal Register No. I.
" " " III.
" " " IV.
" " " XVII.
Civil and Criminal Register B.

Registers to be destroyed after six years.

XX.—The following Judicial Registers shall be preserved for six years from the date of last entry and shall then be destroyed :—

Civil Register No. XVI.
" " " XVIII.
" " " XIX.
" " " XXII.
Criminal Register No. XVI.
" " " XVIII.
Civil and Criminal Registers C and D.

Registers to be destroyed after three years.

XXI.—The following Judicial Registers shall be preserved for three years from the date of last entry and shall then be destroyed :—

Civil Registers No. VII.
" " " VIII.
" " " IX.
" " " XII.
" " " XVII.
" " " XXIII.
" " " XXIV.
" " " XXV.
Criminal Register No. V.
" " " VI.
" " " XIII.
" " " XIV.
" " " XV.
" " " XIX.
Civil and Criminal Register E.
" " " F.
" " " G.
" " " H.

Special treatment of certain registers.

XXII.—Civil Register No. XXI and Civil and Criminal Register M should be treated as follows :—

When a book is full the names of the peons still in service or of the petition-writers still holding licenses should be copied into a new register and the old register destroyed.

No other Judicial Registers to be destroyed.

XXIII.—No Judicial Registers shall be destroyed except as directed above.

No. 628.-C. & I.—Under the provisions of section 247 (5) of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, and with reference to notification No. 7511-C. & I., dated the 22nd October 1914, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the Union Assurance and Banking Corporation, Limited, Delhi, has been struck off as a defunct Company.

By order,

G. F. DeMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

SECOND SCHEDULE—(*Rule XVII*).

Class of Hackney-carriage.	FARES BY TIME. (a)										Fares by distance within local limits. (b)	EXPLANATIONS.
	For a day of nine hours.		For half a day of five hours.		For quarter day of three hours.		For two hours.		For one hour or less.			
	Mhow, Nimach, Indore Residency Bazars.	Nowgong.	Mhow, Nimach, Indore Residency Bazars.	Nowgong.	Mhow, Nimach, Indore Residency Bazars.	Nowgong.	Mhow, Nimach, Indore Residency Bazars.	Nowgong.	Mhow, Nimach, Indore Residency Bazars.	Nowgong.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	(a) Night fares are 2 annas extra for each hour or part of an hour between 8-30 P.M. and 4 A.M. in Nowgong, and between 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. elsewhere.
1st Class . . .	4 0	4 0	2 8	1 12	1 8	1 8	1 4	1 4	0 12	0 12	0 8	(b) In Mhow, Nimach and the Indore Residency Bazars fares by distance are for a single journey to or from the Railway Station from or to any place within local limits. In Nowgong, fares by distance are charged per mile for any journey within local limits.
2nd Class .	2 8	3 0	1 8	1 6	1 2	1 2	0 14	0 14	0 8	0 8	0 6	
3rd Class . .	1 12	1 12	1 2	1 0	0 14	0 10	0 10	0 6	0 6	0 3	0 4	

By order,
R. H. CRUMP,
for First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th January 1915.

No. 244.—The following promotions and reversions of Officers in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are ordered with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Mr. A. Gardner . .	Inspector, 2nd grade.	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion .	4th September 1914, consequent on the grant of leave to Mr. H. H. Bryan, Superintendent.
Mr, Muhammad Ibrahim .	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Reversion .	21st September 1914. Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim has been appointed Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.* in another vacancy.
Mr. H. A. H. Scott . .	Superintendent, 3rd grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Promotion .	21st September 1914, consequent on Mr. A. M. Young, Superintendent, being seconded for military duty.
Mr. J. Rollo . . .	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Superintendent. 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto .	
Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto .	
Mr. G. L. Fanthome .	Probationary Assistant Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem.*	Appointment.	
Mr. Hargobind Singh .	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 2nd grade .	Reversion .	5th October 1914 consequent on return from leave of Mr. H. A. H. Scott, Superintendent.
Mr. A. Gardner . .	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 2nd grade .	Ditto .	9th October 1914, consequent on return from leave of Mr. H. H. Bryan, Superintendent.
Mr. Parabh Dayal . .	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 2nd grade .	Ditto .	16th October 1914, consequent on return from leave of Mr. W. O. Davey, Superintendent.
Mr. R. N. Haygarth .	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto .	18th October 1914, consequent on return from leave of Mr. E. D. Bennett, Superintendent.
Mr Ojagar Singh . .	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 1st grade .	Ditto .	
.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Promotion .	18th October 1914. In the leave vacancy of Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor, Assistant Commissioner.

No. 550-Health.—The following return of deaths registered in Delhi Province during the half month ending 15th January 1915 is published for information :—

Rural Circles in the Province.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	73	33	...	...	...	25	...	12	...	...	1	...	9	2	11
Nangloi	45	28	...	...	...	21	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Najafgarh	53	46	...	...	...	32	1	13	...	...	...	...	3	10	13
Subzimandi	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	36	36	...	...	...	18	...	15	..	...	3	1	4	8	12
Reisina	4	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total of the District	217	160	...	...	...	108	1	47	...	...	4	1	23	22	45

No. 553-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 15th January 1915.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.			Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rice, unhusked	...			Ghi	44	0	0
„ husked	6	10	0	Flour (Wheat)	5	8	0
Wheat, white	5	5	0	Tobacco leaf	9	0	0
Barley	3	8	0	Turmeric	7	0	0
Oats	...			Salt, Sambhar	1	12	0
Jowar	3	11	0	Hides (Cow)	45	0	0
Bajra, white	4	1	6	Bran	3	0	0
Maize	3	8	0	Grass	1	2	3
Gram	4	3	0	Straw (Bhusa)	1	9	0
Arhar Dál	6	0	0	Bengal coal	0	10	0
Linseed	6	0	0	Jowar stalks	0	13	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	6	0	0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria Brand).	2	3	0
Poppyseed	...			Plough Bullocks, per pair	150	0	0
Til (Jinjili seed), white	6	8	0	Sheep, per score	80	0	0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4	4	0	Cotton seed	2	5	6
Cotton (cleaned)	11	8	0	Bejhar	3	12	0

Detail Prices Current of Food-grain, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 15th January 1915.

Items.	per Srs.	Chts.	Items.	per Srs.	Chts.
Wheat, white	7	0	Maize	11	0
Barley	11	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	6	8
Rice { Best sort	8	0	Firewood	70	0
Rice { Common sort	5	12	Bengal coal	53	0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)	10		Salt Sambhar { Wholesale	23	0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	9		Salt Sambhar { Retail	22	0
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	Not procurable.		Gur	8	8
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	Not procurable.		Cotton (unginned)	8	8
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	9	0	Bejhar	10	0

No. 577-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers confered by section 3 of the Punjab Panchayat Act, 1912, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to establish a panchayat in that part of the district of Delhi comprised within the police station boundaries of the police stations of Alipur and Nangloi, and to fix the maximum number of members for the said panchayat to be seven.

2. Under section 5 of the Act, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the pecuniary limit of jurisdiction of the said panchayat shall be Rs. 50.

No. 580-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 34 of the Punjab Panchayat Act (VI of 1912), the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to make the following rules:—

APPOINTMENT, NUMBER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS OF PANCHAYATS.

1. Members shall be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner.

2. No person not residing within the area over which the Panchayat has jurisdiction shall be appointed a member, and any member ceasing to reside within such area of jurisdiction shall cease to be a member.

3. A member may be suspended or removed for incapacity, neglect of duty, misconduct, or other just and sufficient cause.

4. An appeal from an order of suspension or removal shall lie to the Chief Commissioner.

PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.

5. (*a*) Members shall ordinarily hold office for a period of one year from the date of their appointment, but all appointments shall terminate at the end of the calendar year.

(*b*) Members shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(*c*) Any member of a Panchayat who is a member of a Bench at the close of the calendar year may be retained by order of the Deputy Commissioner as a member of a Panchayat until the suit for which the Bench has been constituted has been disposed of.

PUBLICATION OF LISTS OF MEMBERS.

6. The Deputy Commissioner shall send a list of members to each Munsif and each officer appointed to exercise the powers of a Munsif under section 2 (4) of the Act, who shall cause it to be kept posted in a conspicuous position outside his court or place of business.

The Deputy Commissioner shall cause a list of members to be posted in like manner at each place of sitting appointed for the Panchayat under section 18 of the Act.

FORMS OF REGISTERS, PARTICULARS TO BE ENTERED THEREIN, AND SUBSIDIARY RULES AS TO PROCEDURE UNDER THE ACT.

7. The Deputy Commissioner shall appoint some one at head-quarters to perform the duties of Panchayat muharrir. The Panchayat muharrir shall maintain in Form A appended

to these rules the register of suits required by section 8 of the Act. It shall be his duty to receive, check and register all Panchayet records and to see that they are duly consigned to the record-room of the district.

It shall be no part of his functions to attend the sittings of the Panchayets.

8. Each Munsif shall maintain or cause to be maintained a "Register of Applications" in Form B appended to these rules.

9. On making an application under section 9 of the Act, the plaintiff shall state the following particulars: name, parentage, caste and place of residence of the plaintiff and of the defendant, a concise statement of the matter in dispute, when it arose, and the relief claimed; and the Munsif shall cause these particulars to be entered in the appropriate columns of the Register of Applications (Form B). He shall also note therein the date of the application and the date fixed for the appearance of the defendant.

10. If the defendant consents to the suit being tried by a Bench, the Munsif shall record such consent in the Register of Applications and shall cause the defendant to sign or affix his thumb impression in the appropriate column of the register as evidence of such consent.

11. When the parties have nominated a Bench, the Munsif shall cause the names of the members to be entered in the appropriate column of the register.

12. In referring a suit to a Bench under section 11, the Munsif shall address to each member an Order of Reference (Form C).

13. When sending Form C the Munsif shall at the same time send to one of the members of the Bench a Judgment Sheet in Form D, and shall fill up the first 9 columns thereof from the Register of Applications. He shall also send a blank Decree Sheet (Form E) and two blank Certificates of Execution (Form F).

14. The Bench shall record its decision on the dispute in column 10 of the Judgment Sheet, it shall note which parties were present and which absent, and the names of the witnesses if any examined on behalf of each party, give briefly the reasons for the decision, and state the relief granted.

Each member of the Bench shall sign the Judgment Sheet.

15. The Bench shall also duly fill up and sign the Decree Sheet.

16. The Bench shall certify on the Certificate of Execution (Form F) that it has endeavoured to effect satisfaction of the decree, and shall record to what extent, if any, the decree has been satisfied.

17. If the Bench is not able to effect satisfaction of the decree, it shall grant a Certificate of Execution in Form F to the plaintiff.

18. After endeavouring to effect satisfaction of the decree, and in no case later than three months from the date of the decree, the Bench shall fill in and forward to the Deputy Commissioner in Form H, together with the Judgment Sheet, Decree Sheet and one copy of the Certificate of Execution.

19. The Panchayet muharrir shall compile the "Register of Panchayet Suits" from the Judgment Sheets, Decree Sheets and Certificates of Execution thus forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner.

20. Each Panchayet shall maintain in Form G, a Register of Applications for references under section 18.

Proceeding under section 18.

21. When the parties to a suit nominate a Bench under section 18, the Bench shall register the suit in the Register of Applications, Form G, filling up the necessary columns. The Bench shall record its decision on a Judgment Sheet, Form D, the entries in the first 9 columns being copied from the Register of Applications, Form G.

When the suit is decided, the Bench shall fill up the Decree Sheet (Form E) and the Certificate of Execution (Form F), complete the entries in the Register of Applications, and shall then forward the Judgment Sheet, Decree Sheet and a copy of the Certificate of Execution, to the Deputy Commissioner.

If the Bench is not able to effect satisfaction of the decree, it shall give one copy of the Certificate of Execution to the plaintiff.

Service of summons.

22. For the purpose of serving any summons or notice the Bench may employ the chaukidar of any village within its area of jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the chaukidar to serve any summons or notice delivered to him by a Bench under this rule.

23. Whenever it may be necessary to serve a summons beyond the area of Panchayet jurisdiction, or whenever it may be convenient, the Bench may forward any summons to a Munsif having jurisdiction, and such Munsif shall cause it to be served as if it were a summons issued by himself.

24. A summons may direct the person either to appear and give evidence, or to produce or cause the production of a document.

25. The following persons shall not be summoned :

(*i*) persons who are resident beyond the Panchayet's circle at a place distant more than twenty miles from the place where the Panchayet is held ;

(*ii*) women who, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not be compelled to appear in public ;

(*iii*) persons exempt from personal appearance in Court ;

(*iv*) any person who, by reason of sickness or bodily infirmity, cannot attend without serious inconvenience.

FEES ON SUMMONS.

26. (*i*) No fees and no diet money shall be payable in respect of any witness whom the Bench summons under rule 22.

(*ii*) When a summons for a witness is sent under rule 23 to a Munsif for service, the same process fees and same diet money shall be payable as if the summons were issued by the Munsif.

(*iii*) Such fees and diet money shall be collected by the Bench from the parties at whose instance the witness is summoned, and shall be forwarded by the Bench to the Munsif by money-order or in such other way as may be convenient.

PAYMENT OF COURT-FEES.

27. Payment of court-fees shall be made by means of Court-fee stamps which shall be affixed in the appropriate column of Register B or G, as the case may be.

SUPPLY OF COPIES AND FEES PAYABLE THEREON.

28. Copies of documents and of entries in registers may be obtained according to the rules and on payment of the fees prescribed for the supply of copies of judicial records.

EXECUTION.

29. Subject to the provisions of section 23 of the Act, the law for the time being in force for the execution of a decree of a Munsif shall apply so far as may be to the execution by a Munsif of a Panchayet decree and to all proceedings relating to such execution.

FORM A.

Register of Panchayet Suits.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	Date of entry.	From whom received.		Name, parentage, caste and residence of plaintiff.	Name, etc., of defendant.	Date of application.	Names of members of Bench.	Abstract of claim.	*Judgment.* (*a*) Date. (*b*) For whom. (*c*) Relief awarded.	Order in revision.	*Execution.* (*a*) By Panchayet. (*b*) By Munsif or regular Court.	Date of consignment to record-room.	Muharrir's signature.	REMARKS.
		From Munsif (give name).	From Panchayet under section 18.											

FORM B.

Register of Applications presented to Munsif under section 9.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	Date of application.	Name of Munsif.	Name, etc., of plaintiff.	Name, etc., of defendant.	Particulars of claim.	Date fixed for appearance of defendant.	Whether defendant agrees to Panchayat jurisdiction.	Thumb impression of defendant in token of assent.	Names of members nominated as Bench.	Court-fee stamp.	Place and date fixed for hearing.	Date of reference to Bench.	REMARKS.

FORM C.

Order of Reference by a Munsif of a suit for trial by a Bench under the Punjab Panchayat Act, VI of 1912.

FROM

_____

_____

_____

To _____

_____

_____

No. *Dated*

In the matter of

A. B., of _____ *Plaintiff.* *versus* C. D., of _____ *Defendant.*

Claim for _____

Names of Members of Bench.

_____

_____

_____

You are hereby informed that you have been nominated, under section 10 of the Punjab Panchayat Act, VI of 1912, as a member of the above Bench for the decision of the above-mentioned suit. A copy of Form D, together with blank Forms E and F, $\frac{\text{is herewith}}{\text{has been}}$ $\frac{\text{sent to you}}{\text{sent to}}$ and in Form D you will find particulars of the claim. You are requested to be present on the _____ day of _____ at _____ and to decide the suit in accordance with the provisions of the Punjab Panchayat Act.

You should enter your decision in the Judgment Sheet (Form D) and should fill up the Decree Sheet (Form E) and the Certificate of Execution (Form F), and forward them to the Deputy Commissioner without delay after your decision.

You should also fill up the duplicate Certificate of Execution (Form F), and deliver it to the plaintiff.

A form of lettr of return (Form H) $\frac{\text{is herewith sent to you}}{\text{has been sent to}}$.

Signature.

Dated _____

_____

FORM D.

Judgment Sheet in Panchayat Suit.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Serial No.	Date of application.	Name of Munsif or Panchayat to whom presented.	Name, etc., of plaintiff.	Name, etc., of defendant.	Particulars of claim.	Names of members of Bench nominated.	Court-fee paid.	Place and date fixed for hearing.	Decision of Bench.	Signatures of Bench.	Names of witnesses examined for plaintiff and for defendant.

FORM E.

Decree Sheet in Panchayat Suit.

A. B., of _____ *Plaintiff.*

versus

C. D., of _____ *Defendant.*

Claim for _____

Names of Members of Bench.

_____

_____

_____

The above suit having been disposed of by us in the presence of _____, _____, plaintiff, and of _____, defendant, it is hereby ordered that _____

_____

Given under our hand this _____ day of _____

_____

FORM F.

Certificate of Execution of Decree in a Panchayat Suit.

A. B., of _____ *versus* C. D., of _____

Plaintiff. *Defendant.*

Claim for _____

Names of Members of Bench.

This is to certify that We, the Members of the Bench, who decided the above suit on the _____ day of _____ have endeavoured to the best of our ability to effect satisfaction of the decree granted by us.

We have effected satisfaction to the extent noted below.

Given under our hand this _____ day of _____

Place.

Signature.

Extent to which Decree has been satisfied.

Nature of Decree.	Satisfaction

FORM G.

Register of Applications made to a Panchayat under section 18.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Serial No.	Date of application.	Name of Panchayat.	Name, etc., of plaintiff.	Name, etc., of defendant.	Particulars of claim.	Names of Bench nominated.	Court-fee stamp.	Place and date fixed for hearing.	Decision of Bench.	Date of forwarding Judgment Sheet to Panchayat Muharrir.	Signature of Member of Bench making entries

FORM H.

Letter forwarding Judgment Sheet, etc., in Panchayat Suit instituted under the Punjab Panchayat Act.

FROM

_____

_____

_____

To

The Deputy Commissioner.

_____

Date

A. B., C. D.,

of_____ *versus* of_____

Plaintiff. *Defendant.*

Claim for_____

Names of Members of Bench.

_____

_____

_____

We hereby inform you that we decided the above suit on the day of

The following papers, duly completed, are herewith forwarded to you for record :—

1. Judgment Sheet, Form D.
2. Decree Sheet, Form E.
3. Certificate of Execution, Form F.

Signatures.

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Mr. Raja Lal . . .	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 2nd grade .	Reversion .	26th October 1914, consequent on return from leave of Mr. Sri Kishen Munshi, Superintendent.
Mr. C. S. Haygarth .	Officiating Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 900.	Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800.	Ditto .	17th November 1914, consequent on return from leave of Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor, Assistant Commissioner.
Mr. E. D. Beatson . .	Officiating Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800.	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto	
Mr. R. N. Haygarth .	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto .	
Mr. G. W. C. Lisle . .	Officiating Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800.	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto .	18th November 1914, consequent on return from leave of Mr. F. D. Reid, Assistant Commissioner.
Mr. N. Daly . . .	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto .	
Mr. Isharat Husain . .	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 1st grade .	Ditto .	
Mr. N. Daly . . .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Promotion .	18th November 1914, in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Lakhmir Singh, as Assistant Commissioner, sub. *pro tem.*, consequent on the retirement of Mr. G. Buckley.

J. F. CONNOLLY,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 2.—The services of 1st class Assistant Surgeon E. V. Duckworth, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 22nd July 1914.

JAY GOULD, Lieut-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 5 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th January 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, Mahomed Abdul Rahman and Ebrahim Abdul Rahman, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by the firm of Abdul Latiff Jamal, of Rangoon, a creditor of Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, Mahomed Abdul Rahman and Ebrahim Abdul Rahman, traders, lately carrying on business in co-partnership at No. 139, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, under the style of Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, on the 7th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, Mahomed Abdul Rahman and Ebrahim Abdul Rahman was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day.

CASE No. 6 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 11th January 1915.

In the matter of U. K. E. Abdul Rahiman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Maksad Ali Nadir Ali of Rangoon, a creditor of U. K. E. Abdul Rahiman, crockery merchant, of No. 136, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 7th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said U. K. E. Abdul Rahiman was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 8th day of January 1915.

CASE No. 8 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 12th January 1915.

In the matter of Maduran Anthony Adisayam, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maduran Anthony Adisayam, switchboardman, residing at No. 37, 118th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maduran Anthony Adisayam.

CASE No. 9 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 12th January 1915.

In the matter of Subdar Ali *alias* Subdar Hossain, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Subdar Ali *alias* Subdar Hossain, trader, of No. 45, 25th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Subdar Ali *alias* Subdar Hossain.

CASE No. 11 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th January 1915.

In the matter of Sana Anna Vanna Peer Mahomed, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sana Anna Vanna Peer Mahomed carrying on business as general trader at No. 3, China Street, under the name and style of S. A. V. Peer Mahomed & Co., Rangoon, on the 15th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sana Anna Vanna Peer Mahomed.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 32 OF 1915.

Dated the 23rd January 1915.

Re Sarju Prosad, residing at No. 17, Sikdarpara Lane in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business in woolen goods at No. 196, Cross Street in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name and style of Babu Lall Sarju Prosad. *Ex parte* the debtor. Broja Lal Mukherjee, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 22nd day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Sarju Prosad as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 170 OF 1914.

Dated the 22nd January 1915.

Re Gour Chand Dey, lately a clerk in the employ of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., but at present of no employment and residing at No. 17, Ram Kristo Bagchi's Lane in the town of Calcutta. *Ex parte* the debtor. Babu Hari Pada Dutt, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 2nd day of July 1914, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 45 OF 1915.

Dated the 20th January 1915.

Re Gani Esmail and Abdula Esmail, lately carrying on business at Khalasi Chukla without the Fort of Bombay under the name of Gani Esmail, the said Gani Esmail residing at Chandod in Berar and the said Abdula Esmail residing at the said Khalasi Chukla :— Adjourned Insolvents.

Whereas the abovenamed Gani Esmail and Abdula Esmail have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1915.

No. 739.—Mr. J. O. Greiff, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Superintendent with effect from the 14th December 1914, *vice* Mr. Syed Aulad Hossein, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent on leave.

S. G. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 20th January 1915.

No. 22.—Mr. A. V. Dickson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for two months in extension of the period sanctioned by notification No. 21, dated 18th December 1914, under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th January 1915.

J. H. NICHOL, Dy. Supdt.,
for Superintendent, Southern Circle.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 2.—Mr. F. V. Mahony, Assistant Store-keeper, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted extension of leave on medical certificate for 4 days, in continuation of the leave notified in Agent's notification No. 42, dated 18th August 1914.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N.W. Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1915.

No. 1.—Captain A. S. Hannah, Marine Superintendent, is granted, under Articles 336 and 339, Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for fifteen days and extraordinary leave without allowance for 10 days in continuation with effect from 2nd December 1913, and is also granted, under Article 336, Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for twenty-two days with effect from 14th January 1914.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1915.

No. 253-*Ap.*—Mr. Darashaw P. Dewan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 24 days with effect from the 9th January 1915.

Mr. Shankar Lal, Head Assistant, office of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Western Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Darashaw P. Dewan, or until further orders.

No. 266-*Ap.*—Mr. Nisar Ahmad Khan, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 26th December 1914.

Mr. S. G. Little, Deputy Postmaster, Cawnpore, pay Rs. 150—200, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 5th January 1915 and until further orders, *vice* Mr. Nisar Ahmad Khan, on privilege leave.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 4.} DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 20th January 1915.

No. 183-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Delhi Main Station by special train on Thursday, the 21st January 1915, for Bombay. His Excellency's departure from Delhi and arrival at Bombay will be private.

His Excellency will leave Bombay on the 25th January, the departure being private.

Viceregal salutes will be fired to announce His Excellency's departure from Delhi and arrival at, and departure from, Bombay.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party during the tour should be addressed 'Viceroy's Camp' without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be :—

The Hon'ble A. Hardinge.
Sir Valentine Chirol, Kt.
Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Lt.-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.
Major J. Mackenzie, C.I.E., Comptroller.
The Hon'ble Captain W. L. Graham, A.-D.-C.
Captain J. O. C. Hasted, A.-D.-C.
Captain W. A. Brown, A.-D.-C.

All communications, *other than those of an urgent nature*, should as usual be addressed to the headquarters of the several Departments at Delhi.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lt.-Colonel*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 16th January, 1915.

AN ORDINANCE FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1910.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

24 and 25 Vict., c. 67.

ORDINANCE No. I OF 1915.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Indian Paper Currency Amendment Ordinance, 1915.

Short title.

2. In section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, for the words "one hundred and forty millions" the words "two hundred millions" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 22, Act II of 1910.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

The 22nd January 1915.

No. 3.—The services of Mr. J. Nissim, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government with effect from the 29th January, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JAILS.

Delhi, the 21st January 1915.

No. 351-C.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

Major A. W. Greig, I.M.S.,—22nd October 1914 afternoon.

Major B. M. Dalziel, M.B., I.M.S.,—25th October 1914 afternoon.

Captain W. T. Finlayson, I.M.S.,- 27th October 1914 afternoon.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd January 1915.

No. 401-C.—The Hon'ble Justice Sir H. W. C. Carnduff, Kt., C.I.E., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough on medical certificate with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties, to the 2nd September 1915, inclusive.

No. 404-C.—The Hon'ble Sir H. W. C. Carnduff, Kt., C.I.E., having been granted furlough on medical certificate with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties to the 2nd September 1915 inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the

15. The following ores:—Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite.

16. Aluminium, alumina, and salts of aluminium.

17. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.

18. Copper, unwrought and part wrought, and copper wire.

19. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.

20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.

21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

22. Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

23. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.

24. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

25. Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

26. Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber.

27. Iron pyrites.

28. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.

29. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or war material for use on land and sea.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Foodstuffs.

2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.

3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.

4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.

6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.

7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.

8. Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants.

9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

10. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.

11. Harness and saddlery.

12. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.

13. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CUSTOMS.

The 23rd January 1915.

No. 709-W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 23rd day of December 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same :—

(1) That the heading " Explosives of all kinds " should be deleted from the list of prohibitions to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.

(2) That the export of the following articles should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Explosives of all kinds ;

Valcnia ;

Grindery used in the making of boots and shoes.

(3) That the export of " Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks and their component parts " should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 23rd January 1915.

No. 677-2-C.—Mr. A. H. P. Wolferstan, an officiating Assistant Collector in Class I of the Imperial Customs Service, reverted to his substantive appointment in Class II, with effect from the 7th January 1915.

GENERAL.

The 23rd January 1915.

No. 695-3-C.—Mr. C. E. Low, C.I.E., I.C.S., is placed on special duty in the Department of Commerce and Industry with effect from the 2nd January 1915 to the date on which he takes over charge as Secretary of that Department.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 23rd January 1915.

No. 674-222-C.—Mr. R. Meredith, C.I.E., is temporarily appointed as Deputy Director General of Telegraph Traffic, with effect from the 15th December 1914, *vice* Mr. H. S. Styan, on leave, transferred to the Engineering Branch.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 28th January 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A depression appeared over Gujarat and Rajputana on the 23rd and moved eastwards, giving widespread rain in Rajputana, the east Punjab, the United Provinces and Central India, with local showers in Gujarat, the north of the Central Provinces and Bihar. A few falls of rain occurred in the Peninsula on the 21st and snow fell in Kashmir on the 24th.

2. *Burma.*—Weather was dry.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Purnea and Patna had light falls of rain.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain fell in Central India West on the 23rd and the east of the United Provinces on the 27th; local rainfall occurred in the west of the United Provinces, Central India East and the north of the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—Precipitation was nearly general in Rajputana on the 23rd, in the east Punjab on the 23rd and 24th, and in Kashmir on the 24th Deesa and Rajkot had light rain on the 23rd.

The Peninsula.—There were scattered falls of rain on the 21st.

3. The chief amounts of precipitation were as follows :—

January 21st—Nellore 3·40″ and Cuddapah 0·89″.

„ 23rd—Neemuch 1·55″, Ajmer 0·73″, Kotah 1·41″, Udaipur 1·49″ and Mount Abu 0·67″.

„ 24th—Roorkee 0·84″, Dehra Dun 0·66″, Mussooree 1·29″, Hissar 0·54″, Ludhiana 0·64″, Simla 0·74″ and Sonamarg 1·20″.

„ 27th—Benares 0·80″, Allahabad and Cawnpore each 0·50″, Lucknow 0·41″ and Seoni 0·46″.

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the United Provinces East, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North; and was normal in Malabar. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Berar, the Konkan and Hyderabad; in the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 4th December to date differs by less than 20 per cent. from the normal in Orissa, United Provinces West, Kashmir, Rajputana West and Madras Southeast. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces East, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province. Baluchistan, Sind, Central India East and Mysore; and is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the rest of the country.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 28th January 1915.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1914 to 28th January 1915.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·2	−0·2	13·1	6·4	+6·7	+105	+111
Lower Burma	0	0·1	−0·1	2·4	0·4	+2·0	+50	+700
Upper Burma	0	0·1	−0·1	1·8	0·5	+1·3	+260	+350
Assam	0	0·3	−0·3	0·3	1·1	−0·8	−73	−63
Bengal	0	0·2	−0·2	0·9	0·4	+0·5	+125	+350
Orissa	0	0·2	−0·2	0·7	0·8	−0·1	−13	+17
Chota Nagpur	0	0·2	−0·2	0·6	0·9	−0·3	−33	−14
Bihar	0·1	0·2	−0·1	0·1	0·5	−0·4	−80	−100
United Provinces, East	0·7	0·3	+0·4	0·7	1·0	−0·3	−30	−100
United Provinces, West	0·3	0·4	−0·1	1·3	1·5	−0·2	−13	−9
Punjab, East and North	0·3	0·5	−0·2	1·4	2·0	−0·6	−30	−27
Punjab, South-West	0	0·2	−0·2	0·4	0·9	−0·5	−56	−43
Kashmir	0·3	1·1	−0·8	4·0	4·3	−0·3	−7	+16
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·4	−0·4	0·8	1·3	−0·5	−38	−11
Baluchistan	0	0·3	−0·3	0·7	2·2	−1·5	−68	−63
Sind	0	0·1	−0·1	0·2	0·3	−0·1	−33	0
Rajputana, West	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·3	0·3	0	0	−100
Rajputana, East	1·0	0·1	+0·9	1·0	0·6	+0·4	+67	−100
Gujarat	0·1	0	+0·1	0·1	0	+0·1	—	0
Central India, West	0·9	0·1	+0·8	0·9	0·3	+0·6	+200	−100
Central India, East	0·4	0·2	+0·2	0·4	1·3	−0·9	−69	−100
Berar	0	0	0	1·5	0·9	+0·6	+67	+67
Central Provinces, West	0·2	0·1	+0·1	1·1	0·9	+0·2	+22	+13
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	−0·2	1·5	0·8	+0·7	+87	+150
Konkan	0	0	0	1·1	0·2	+0·9	+450	+450
Bombay Deccan	0·1	0	+0·1	1·7	0·5	+1·2	+240	+220
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	1·4	0·4	+1·0	+250	+250
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	1·2	0·3	+0·9	+300	+300
Mysore	0	0·1	−0·1	0·5	0·7	−0·2	−29	−17
Malabar	0·1	0·1	0	3·6	1·6	+2·0	+125	+133
Madras, South-East	0	0·2	−0·2	5·8	5·0	+0·8	+16	+21
Madras Deccan	0·3	0	+0·3	1·2	0·6	+0·6	+100	+50
Madras Coast, North	0·7	0·1	+0·6	2·9	1·7	+1·2	+71	+37

G C. SIMPSON,
for *Director General of Observatories.*

Dated the 28th January 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Hissar District	43	29
		Gurgaon „	8	7
		Rohtak „	6	4
		Karnal „	55	55
		Ambala „	189	100
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur District	204	171
		Jullundur City	61	44
		Jullundur District	173	134
		Ludhiana „	162	84
		Ferozepore „	119	57
	Lahore	Lahore City	2	3
		Lahore District	80	43
		Amritsar City	45	45
		Amritsar District	281	281
		Gurdaspur „	471	471
		Sialkot „	125	125
		Gujranwala „	302	227
	Rawal-pindi.	Shahpur District	62	51
		Gujrat „	40	40
		Jhelum „	128	116
		Rawalpindi „	●252	244
		Attock „	7	13
	Multan	Montgomery District	...	...
		Lyallpur District	44	23
		Jhang „	36	12
		Multan „	...	...
	Native States	Nabha State	5	5
		Patiala City	1	...
		Patiala State	198	180
		Kapurthala State	220	131
		Jhind State	12	5
		Kalsia State	1	...
		TOTAL	3,382	2,700
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	18	17
		Insein District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	38	37
		Pegu District	11	8
		Prome „	82	79
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	11	8
		Bassein District	6	6
		Henzada „	17	17
		Myaungmya District	1	1
		Maubin „	...	...
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenas-serim.	Amherst District	...	...
		Tounguo „	19	18
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	11	11
		Magwe District	3	2
	Manda-lay	Mandalay Town	1	1
		Mandalay District	8	8
		Katha „	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	2	3
		Meiktila „	9	9
		Yamethin „	10	10
		Myingan „	14	13
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	...	...
		TOTAL	261	248
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	241	241
		Nagpur District	32	32
		Bhandara Town	...	...
		Bhandara District	2	...
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	5	3
		Chanda Town	...	...
	Jubbul-pore	Jubbulpore District	...	...
		Saugor Town	40	39
		Saugor District	15	12
		Saugor Cantonment	12	11
		Damoh Town	2	1
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	39	31
		Nimar „	1	...
		Narsinghpur „	20	12
		Chhindwara „	...	1
	Chhatisgarh	Raipur „	...	...
	Berar	Amraoti Town	1	...
		Amraoti District	3	3
		Buldana „	1	1
		TOTAL	414	387

In the return for the week ending 16th January 1915, against Rangoon Town *read* 11 cases *for* 7 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	24	17
		Bangalore City	10	4
		Bangalore District	13	17
		Mysore City	6	3
		Mysore District	55	44
		Hassan ,,	7	7
		Kadur ,,	3	2
		Kolar ,,	20	22
		Kolar Gold Fields	8	10
		Tumkur District	1	1
		Shimoga ,,	4	2
		Chitaldroog ,,	17	8
		TOTAL	168	137
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	12	5
		Bidar ,,	25	20
		Medak ,,	12	7
		Parbhani ,,	...	...
		Gulbarga ,,	1	1
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	.	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	50 (a)	33 (a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal City	2	1
		Bhopal State	36	24
		Gwalior ,,	13	14
		Indore City	2	3
		Sehore Cantonment	8	4
		TOTAL	61 (b)	46 (b)
Rajputana.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Bharatpur State	2*	1*
		TOTAL	2	1
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	21	8
		TOTAL	21	8
		GRAND TOTAL	6,807	5,581

* Imported.

(a) From the 11th to the 17th January 1915.
(b) For the week ending 16th January 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN NOVEMBER 1914.

The object of the tables below is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and the Madras ports during the month of November 1914, and for the eight months April to November 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1913. The statistics include foreign seaborne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and riverborne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc.

SUMMARY TABLE.

Imports, by rail, river, and sea into Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and the Madras ports in November 1914 and in the eight months ending November 1914.

(1) Articles.	(2) Imports, November 1914	(3) Imports, April to November 1914	(4) Increase (+) or decrease (−) of imports in November 1914 as compared with November 1913	(5) Increase (+) or decrease (−) of imports in eight months April to November 1914 as compared with eight months, April to November 1913
	cwts	cwts	Per cent	Per cent
Cotton, raw	304,260	6,530,775	−78·4	− 8·4
Wheat	1,539,949	18,576,360	+32·5	−34·9
Rice (including paddy)	1,709,893	17,198,190	+ 24	+10·6
Gram and Pulse	797,086	4,758,942	+36·4	−31·2
Linseed	148,688	4,996,455	− 5·6	−34 1
Rape and Mustard seed	161,706	2,209,165	−41·1	−32·1
Jute	1,997,372	8,127,028	− 38	−45·9
Tea	869,381	1,755,197	+60·8	+18·2

TABLE II.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported.	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in November										
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—										
Assam	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...
Bengal	2,326	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,326	176
Bihar and Orissa	171	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	4
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	44,713	40,616	357,625	104,635	9,613	...	...	...	411,951	145,251
Punjab	200	...	61,670	4,133	173,984	173	...	...	235,954	4,306
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	23,478	19,476	...	...	23,478	19,476
Raj. and C. India	...	229	41,426	...	...	...	...	...	41,426	229
Bombay	...	28	258,082	11,746	...	...	707	1,601	258,789	13,385
Central Provinces and Berar	45,368	8,695	257,103	66,016	...	...	...	...	302,471	74,711
Nizam's Territory	231	...	37,825	5,848	...	...	1,670	...	39,726	5,848
Madras	...	...	250	1,854	...	...	34,095	6,653	34,345	8,507
Mysore	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	39	...
Total	93,161	49,758	1,014,020	194,232	207,075	19,649	36,472	8,254	1,350,728	271,893
By Sea—										
Bengal	201	...	707	...	...	...	179	...	1,087	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bombay	4,496	...	...	...	...	882	4,207	878	8,703	1,760
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	246	...	11,078	4,010	...	...	...	...	11,324	4,010
Madras	1,581	...	1,312	4,359	...	...	...	...	2,893	4,359
Burma	1,784	931	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,784	931
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	25,682	2,311	67	...	...	...	25,700	2,311
Foreign countries	...	640	7,344	13,344	...	...	...	...	7,344	13,984
Total	8,308	1,583	46,074	29,024	67	882	4,386	878	58,835	32,367
Total Imports	101,469	51,341	1,060,094	223,256	207,142	20,531	40,858	9,132	1,409,563	304,260
Imports from April to end of November										
By Rail and River—										
Assam	8,956	6,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,956	6,365
Bengal	86,883	71,713	...	4	...	...	...	...	86,883	71,717
Bihar and Orissa	10,617	9,409	...	1	...	...	...	...	10,617	9,410
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	117,886	55,126	799,665	127,659	12,973	2,372	...	...	930,524	185,157
Punjab	7,330	1,168	117,490	17,900	357,563	292,419	...	...	482,383	311,487
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	187,134	212,976	...	...	187,134	212,976
Raj. and C. India	1,861	1,824	294,527	375,770	...	14,184	...	1	296,388	391,779
Bombay	1,456	1,465	1,667,189	1,795,029	...	...	13,345	12,178	1,681,990	1,808,672
Cent. Provs. and Berar	114,078	101,991	896,996	710,688	...	...	...	...	1,011,074	812,679
Nizam's Territory	697	1,643	196,573	346,295	...	...	34,302	16,362	231,572	364,300
Madras	607	2,490	84,653	98,023	...	...	833,208	797,618	918,468	898,131
Mysore	...	...	954	11,879	...	...	14,611	2,621	15,565	14,500
Total	350,371	253,194	4,008,047	3,483,248	557,670	521,951	945,461	828,780	5,961,549	5,087,173
By Sea—										
Bengal	20,943	24,137	5,212	225	...	...	179	...	26,334	24,362
Bihar and Orissa	65	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	44
Bombay	22,384	7,641	3,446	11,709	386	17,167	32,487	21,607	58,703	58,124
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1,303	...	74,460	62,676	...	...	...	...	75,763	62,676
Madras	23,918	34,753	95,359	96,747	...	...	3	...	119,280	131,500
Burma	40,094	33,749	11,473	1,655	...	...	14	422	51,581	35,826
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	883,768	1,054,867	67	...	...	3	883,835	1,054,870
Foreign countries	4	640	46,710	74,213	...	...	2,173	1,348	48,887	76,200
Total	109,711	100,964	1,120,428	1,302,091	453	17,167	34,856	23,380	1,264,448	1,443,602
Total Imports	459,082	354,158	5,128,475	4,785,339	558,123	539,118	980,317	852,160	7,125,997	6,530,775

N.B.—Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French Ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Coconada, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo and Badagara.

TABLE III.—Wheat

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in November								
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,718	1,819	...	...	...	...	2,718	1,819
Bihar and Orissa	14,809	80,026	...	...	...	...	14,809	80,026
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	119,010	202,914	206	1,699	...	19,018	119,216	223,631
Punjab	224,247	48,032	16,951	44,107	339,357	706,226	580,555	798,365
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	681	...	...	...	60,928	110,170	61,609	110,170
Raj. and C. India	5,663	1,466	142,630	131,187	...	...	148,293	132,653
Bombay	...	...	2,578	40,909	...	...	2,578	40,909
Cent. Provs. and Berar	133,927	62,991	62,339	75,873	...	...	196,266	138,864
Nizam's Territory	...	...	66	799	...	...	66	799
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	501,055	397,248	224,770	294,574	400,285	835,414	1,126,110	1,527,236
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	150
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	12,000	...	17,762	9,890	...	...	29,762	9,890
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	6,386	2,443	...	230	6,386	2,673
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	12,000	...	24,148	12,483	...	230	36,148	12,713
TOTAL IMPORTS	513,055	397,248	248,918	307,057	400,285	835,644	1,162,258	1,539,949
Imports from April to end of November								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	34,647	41,032	3	...	...	...	34,650	41,032
Bihar and Orissa	175,929	496,771	...	...	...	...	175,929	496,771
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,911,657	958,392	426,410	92,518	3,103,329	201,525	6,441,396	1,252,435
Punjab	289,228	632,512	53,262	604,792	14,255,279	13,342,574	14,597,769	14,579,878
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	681	...	...	...	637,682	773,778	638,363	773,778
Raj. and C. India	103,886	3,541	2,559,765	328,852	10,012	331	2,673,663	332,224
Bombay	216	1	241,429	93,038	...	...	241,645	93,039
Cent. Provs. and Berar	808,848	211,866	2,474,772	141,648	1,548	...	3,285,168	353,014
Nizam's Territory	...	...	229	1,265	...	...	229	1,265
Madras	...	2,280	...	...	...	...	...	2,280
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,325,092	2,345,895	5,755,870	1,261,613	18,007,850	14,318,208	28,088,812	17,925,716
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	112	...	...	...	112	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	104	4,549	979	248	135	4,797	1,218
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	12,000	...	46,022	465,913	...	9	58,032	465,921
Madras	...	...	761	12	...	...	761	12
Burma	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	69
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	349,590	176,478	20,443	3,724	370,033	180,202
Foreign countries	...	79	130	3,112	11	30	141	3,221
TOTAL	12,000	252	401,164	646,494	20,702	3,898	433,886	650,644
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,337,092	2,346,147	6,157,054	1,908,107	18,028,552	14,322,106	28,522,698	18,576,360

TABLE IV.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		Karachi		Madras ports		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in November							
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	297	10	...	...	...	...	297	10
Bengal	402,763	340,859	...	...	4,545	374	407,308	341,233
Bihar and Orissa	70,669	100,323	...	...	4,832	...	75,501	100,323
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	36	109	...	2	...	...	36	111
Punjab	240	155	20,644	4,330	...	2	20,884	4,487
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1	...	102,614	103,745	...	...	102,615	103,745
Raj. and C. India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	23	106	23	106
Central Provinces and Berar	8,308	20,363	...	...	...	...	8,308	20,363
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	179	47	179	47
Madras	1,151	1,292	...	...	351,687	597,690	352,818	598,982
Mysore	...	...	...	...	96	323	96	323
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	483,465	463,111	123,258	113,077	361,842	598,542	968,065	1,174,730
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	78	...	2,092	304	2,170	304
Bihar and Orissa	4,187	925	...	...	...	...	4,187	925
Bombay	...	...	354	855	22,476	16,181	22,830	17,036
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	4,360	2,576	3,412	946	7,772	3,522
Madras	...	...	...	...	13,424	3,320	13,424	3,320
Burma	242,590	455,247	...	...	115,315	54,092	358,205	509,339
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	253	...	253	...
Foreign countries	1,975	90	53	...	188	627	2,216	717
TOTAL	249,052	456,262	4,845	3,431	157,160	75,470	411,057	535,163
TOTAL IMPORTS	732,517	919,373	128,103	116,508	518,502	674,012	1,379,122	1,709,893
	Imports from April to end of November							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	4,778	533	...	...	...	...	4,778	533
Bengal	3,547,422	2,818,515	...	290	42,618	8,403	3,590,040	2,827,214
Bihar and Orissa	715,150	410,502	...	...	110,541	7,106	825,691	417,608
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	6,632	1,024	384	95	...	...	7,016	1,119
Punjab	1,994	2,470	105,460	24,336	3	6	107,457	26,812
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1	5	1,012,870	666,987	...	...	1,012,871	666,992
Raj. and C. India	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bombay	1	2	...	2	171	908	172	912
Cent. Provs. and Berar	62,792	36,626	...	...	8,513	40	71,305	36,666
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	2,374	1,620	2,374	1,620
Madras	16,999	15,048	...	...	2,611,545	3,353,628	2,628,544	3,368,676
Mysore	...	...	...	...	1,583	745	1,583	745
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	...
TOTAL	4,355,769	3,284,938	1,118,714	691,706	2,777,453	3,372,456	8,251,936	7,349,100
Sea—								
ngal	1,568	520	215	22	196,341	116,223	200,124	116,765
har and Orissa	110,245	40,902	...	...	8,792	...	119,037	40,902
mbay	...	50	2,814	5,281	64,206	63,574	67,020	68,905
nd and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	28,224	8,560	227,145	178,785	255,369	187,345
dras	18,039	922	3	...	53,748	34,072	71,790	34,994
rma	3,807,588	6,107,285	458	...	2,770,743	3,202,197	6,578,789	9,309,482
n-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,794	...	715	18	2,509	18
reign countries	5,325	89,375	165	4	1,223	6,350	6,713	95,729
TOTAL	3,942,765	6,239,054	33,773	13,867	3,324,913	3,596,169	7,301,451	9,849,090
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,298,534	9,523,992	1,152,487	705,573	6,102,366	6,968,625	15,553,387	17,198,190

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 35 seers of rice.

TABLE V.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in November								
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Bengal	88,105	61,727	...	317	...	...	88,105	62,044
Bihar and Orissa	139,375	143,189	...	...	...	...	139,375	143,189
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	54,560	60,206	10,244	9,708	...	3,008	64,804	72,919
Punjab	4,609	22,110	61,589	84,746	66,573	95,838	132,721	202,194
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	21	...	...	...	6,314	8,329	6,335	8,329
Raj. and C. India	943	1,173	8,872	51,569	653	1,945	9,928	54,687
Bombay	793	1,796	49,056	104,530	...	...	49,854	106,326
Cent. Provs. and Berar	31,956	14,904	44,103	56,949	...	...	76,059	71,853
Nizam's Territory	...	10,207	624	9,971	...	...	624	20,178
Madras	9,616	20,119	...	119	...	...	9,616	20,238
Mysore	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	325,003	355,433	173,898	317,919	73,540	108,620	572,441	781,972
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	367	...	...	...	...	...	367
Bombay	...	...	1,062	550	215	1,254	1,277	1,804
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,450	7,033	59	66	1,509	7,099
Madras	306	537	30	...	...	...	336	537
Burma	490	373	232	...	...	...	722	373
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	3,350	2,164	27	67	3,377	2,231
Foreign countries	2,379	3	2,173	2,760	93	...	4,645	2,763
Total	3,175	1,280	8,297	12,447	394	1,387	11,866	15,114
Total Imports	328,178	356,713	182,195	330,366	73,934	110,007	584,307	797,086
Imports from April 1st to end of November								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	231	390	...	...	...	...	231	390
Bengal	894,309	714,441	...	5,085	...	...	894,309	719,526
Bihar and Orissa	905,938	950,495	...	2,819	...	...	905,938	953,314
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,699,938	449,055	274,019	18,988	48,313	14,805	2,022,270	482,848
Punjab	10,084	142,072	276,951	452,864	1,165,054	618,516	1,452,089	1,183,452
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	37	13	...	...	115,827	82,345	115,864	82,358
Raj. and C. India	16,989	2,389	185,888	68,669	45,886	5,453	248,763	96,511
Bombay	6,060	5,382	295,791	414,416	...	13	301,851	419,811
Cent. Provs. and Berar	275,478	178,002	566,961	318,897	...	...	842,439	496,899
Nizam's Territory	554	13,077	1,356	18,397	...	...	1,912	31,474
Madras	37,079	54,090	318	294	...	...	37,392	54,384
Mysore	328	...	267	15	...	...	595	15
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,847,025	2,479,406	1,601,548	1,320,444	1,375,080	721,132	6,823,653	4,520,932
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	3	...	...	463	3	463
Bihar and Orissa	...	5,110	...	...	...	...	...	5,110
Bombay	2	2	8,513	9,338	5,687	19,870	14,202	29,205
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	9,726	39,323	240	924	9,966	40,247
Madras	26,193	9,412	40	32	...	16	26,233	9,460
Burma	9,062	29,461	4,058	37,740	...	...	13,120	67,201
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	14,593	11,027	183	198	15,076	11,225
Foreign countries	5,396	7,621	6,072	66,702	1,688	726	13,156	75,049
Total	40,652	51,606	43,005	164,157	7,798	22,197	91,755	237,960
Total Imports	3,887,677	2,531,012	1,644,553	1,484,601	1,382,878	743,329	6,915,408	4,758,942

TABLE VI.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in November					
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	118	...	...	...	118	...
Bengal	6,625	1,462	...	...	6,625	1,462
Bihar and Orissa	50,295	93,134	6	...	50,301	93,134
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	30,243	25,990	6,351	1,569	36,594	27,559
Punjab	...	...	..	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	..	...	...	...
Raj and C. India	...	...	8,550	1,722	8,550	1,722
Bombay	...	...	6,141	1,752	6,141	1,752
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,665	46	26,116	5,914	27,781	5,960
Nizam's Territory	...	...	15,706	4,073	15,706	4,073
Madras	...	...	49	...	49	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	88,946	120,632	62,919	15,030	151,835	135,662
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	74	...	74	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	250	26	250	26
Foreign countries	...	...	5,252	13,000	5,252	13,000
Total	...	...	5,576	13,026	5,576	13,026
Total Imports	88,946	120,632	68,495	28,056	157,441	148,688
	Imports from April to end of November					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	2,997	21,420	...	...	2,997	21,420
Bengal	479,387	291,439	..	...	479,387	291,439
Bihar and Orissa	1,784,910	2,354,685	338	548	1,785,248	2,355,233
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,201,755	958,827	734,778	173,243	1,936,533	1,132,070
Punjab	325	...	450	86	775	86
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	...	280	..	280	..
Raj. and C. India	107,440	...	1,460,988	306,952	1,568,428	306,952
Bombay	..	..	96,864	81,598	96,864	81,598
Cent. Provs. and Berar	135,204	28,449	885,818	286,694	1,020,822	315,143
Nizam's Territory	...	...	594,014	374,923	594,014	374,923
Madras	...	1	8,306	3,470	8,306	3,471
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,662,018	3,655,771	3,801,131	1,227,514	7,463,149	4,883,285
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	659	404	..	...	659	404
Bombay	...	...	72	...	72	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	953	4,009	953	4,009
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	102,889	74,240	102,889	74,240
Foreign countries	36	40	9,548	34,477	9,584	34,517
Total	695	444	113,462	112,726	114,157	113,170
Total Imports	3,662,713	3,656,215	3,914,593	1,340,240	7,577,306	4,996,455

TABLE VII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in November						
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	3,447	727	...	...	3,447	727
Bengal	9,628	3,189	...	...	9,628	3,189
Bihar and Orissa	109,737	22,936	...	...	109,737	22,936
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	124,788	80,744	1,079	...	125,867	60,744
Punjab	607	3,387	...	...	607	3,387
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	6,875	99	...	99	6,875
Raj. and C. India	9,733	10,785	1,251	334	10,984	11,119
Bombay	...	23,087	13,070	3,001	13,070	26,088
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	80	656	830	656	910
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	56	...	56
Madras	288	255	...	...	288	255
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	258,228	152,065	16,155	4,221	274,383	156,286
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1,414	...	1,414
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	1	6	1	6
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,000
Foreign countries	...	...				
TOTAL	...	...	1	5,420	1	5,420
TOTAL IMPORTS	258,228	152,065	16,156	9,641	274,384	161,706
Imports from April to end of November						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	96,626	262,504	...	...	96,626	262,504
Bengal	29,297	21,294	...	...	29,297	21,294
Bihar and Orissa	502,016	414,243	22	...	502,038	414,243
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,637,585	929,427	398,252	110,333	2,095,787	1,039,760
Punjab	22,979	7,887	5,927	1,982	28,906	9,819
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	6,875	99	...	99	6,875
Raj. and C. India	118,762	48,576	145,267	29,661	259,029	78,237
Bombay	8	53,568	195,065	235,293	195,673	288,861
Cent. Provs. and Berar	5,615	10,641	26,201	10,637	31,816	21,278
Nizam's Territory	...	...	370	2,646	370	2,646
Madras	3,842	22,449	...	...	3,842	22,449
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,471,680	1,777,484	771,903	390,552	3,243,483	2,167,936
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1,880	9	...	9	1,880
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	2,258	7,977	29,214	7,977	31,469
Madras	...	1,996	...	...	...	1,996
Burma	1,291	22	...	...	1,291	22
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	2,142	1,786	2,142	1,786
Foreign countries	2	24	34	4,002	36	4,026
TOTAL	1,293	6,177	10,162	35,002	11,455	41,179
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,472,973	1,783,611	781,965	425,554	3,254,938	2,209,165

TABLE VIII—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1913	1914
	Imports in November	
	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—		
Assam	167,803	51,757
Bengal	2,813,151	1,806,455
Bihar and Orissa	205,928	119,220
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	3,186,882	1,977,432
By Sea—		
Bengal	4,950	...
Bihar and Orissa	28,330	19,940
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	33,280	19,940
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,220,162	1,997,372
	Imports from April to end of November	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	479,580	168,611
Bengal	13,535,928	7,488,787
Bihar and Orissa	902,690	434,430
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	14,938,198	8,086,828
By Sea—		
Bengal	18,120	...
Bihar and Orissa	50,000	40,180
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	180	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	6,700	20
TOTAL	88,120	40,200
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,031,318	8,127,028

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 25th January 1915.

No. 146—269.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Rai Bahadur Babu Mul Chand Kapur to be an Honorary Magistrate and to invest him with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class to be exercised in regard to cases generally within the Municipal Limits of the City of Ajmer for a term of three years.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is also pleased to direct that the name of Rai Bahadur Babu Mul Chand Kapur be included in the list of the Honorary Magistrates published in this office Notification No. 236, dated the 16th February 1909, under sections 15 and 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 148—1217.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 110 (*a*) of the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, II of 1877, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to add the following rule to the rules published in his Notification No. 436—1217, dated the 19th May 1911 :—

34. When a proprietor ordinarily receives a fixed rent in cash or kind from a tenant in respect of land for which remission of revenue is proposed under rule 22, or which, under rules 5, 13 or 14, is not assessed to revenue, the revenue should not be remitted unless the proprietor agrees in writing to remit a proportional amount of the rent due for the same harvest; and, if it should at any time be found that he has realized any portion of the rent so remitted, the whole of the revenue remitted in his favour, calculated at the rates applicable to the same class of soil as that for which the tenant has paid rent to the proprietor, may immediately be realized and the details reported to the Commissioner. The amount realized should be shown in the statement of demand and collection for the month as recoveries made under rule 34 of the variable assessment rules.

No. 1919-C.—10-A.—Under rule 1, Order XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Government Pleader of Ajmer-Merwara to sign and verify plaints or written statements filed in courts in the district in connection with any suit by or against the Secretary of State for India in Council.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 7th January 1915.

No. 16-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Hackney-carriage Act, 1879 (XIV of 1879), as applied to the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong and the Indore Residency Bazars, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to make the rules hereto appended for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages for the conveyance of passengers within those areas.

2. The following notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled :—

No. 3204-I., dated the 25th September 1890, as subsequently amended.
Nos. 2632-I. and 2685-I., dated the 15th August 1895.

RULES.

I.—For the purpose of these rules—

(i) 'Local Authority' means the Cantonment Authority in the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong, and the Bazar Authority in the Indore Residency Bazars.

(ii) 'Local limits' means the limits of the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong and of the Indore Residency Bazars, respectively.

II.—No hackney-carriage shall be let to hire, or taken to ply, or offered for hire except under a carriage-license.

III.—No person shall act as driver of a hackney-carriage except under a driver's-license.

IV.—Hackney-carriages shall be of three classes, of the descriptions specified in the second column of the first schedule hereto annexed, and the number of passengers and weight of property which each may carry and the license fee to be paid in respect of each shall be as stated in the corresponding entries in the third, fourth and fifth columns of that schedule. But the Local Authority may establish a special class, and prescribe a special license on such terms as it may think fit, for carriages of a distinctly superior type, and may exempt carriages of that class from all or any of the provisions of these rules.

V.—The licenses required by rules II and III shall be granted by a Licensing Office appointed for the purpose by the Local Authority, and shall be issued for the financial year namely, from the 1st April to the 31st March, or the portion thereof still remaining at the date of the grant of the license.

VI.—Applications for carriage-licenses shall be submitted to the Licensing Officer stating the class in which it is desired that the carriage may be licensed, and the carriage, together with the animals and harness to be used with it, shall be produced for the inspection of the Licensing Officer at such time and place as he may appoint. It shall be in the discretion of the Licensing Officer, after such inspection, whether to grant the application or not.

VII.—When an application under rule VI is granted, the Licensing Officer shall forthwith issue a license under his signature, together with a card or metal plate which he shall cause to be affixed to the carriage in some conspicuous place, and shall enter thereon, as also in a register to be maintained by him, the following particulars:—

(1) The number assigned to the carriage.
(2) The class in which it is licensed.
(3) The name and residence of the person to whom the license is issued, who thereupon shall be deemed for the purposes of these rules to be the owner of the carriage.
(4) The description, number and height of the animals to be employed in drawing the carriage, or the number only if it is to be drawn by camels or bullocks.
(5) The number of passengers and the weight of luggage that the carriage may carry.
(6) The date of issue and the date of expiry of the license.

The entries in the license and in the register shall be in English, and on the card or metal plate in English and Hindi

VIII.—On the issue of a license under rule VII, the owner shall cause its number and class to be distinctly painted on the outside of the carriage in Hindi, and also in English if it is of the first or second class, and shall also affix in a conspicuous place in the inside of the carriage a schedule in English and Hindi of the rates of fare chargeable under these rules for carriages of its class.

IX.—Camel and bullock carriages and *ekkas* must carry one good and sufficient light placed, in the case of *ekkas*, on the right hand side. All other hackney-carriages must carry two carriage lamps of the usual pattern, properly fixed with clean glasses.

X.—(1) If the owner of a licensed hackney-carriage ceases to ply it for hire, or changes his residence, he shall notify the fact in writing to the Licensing Officer within one week.

(2) If the owner of a licensed hackney-carriage disposes of it to any other person, the license shall cease to be in force, until such person notifies the transfer, together with his name and residence, in writing to the Licensing Officer, who thereupon shall amend the license and the register accordingly on payment of a fee of one rupee.

XI.—Applications for driver's-licenses shall be presented in person to the Licensing Officer, in whose discretion it shall rest whether to grant sanction thereto or not. Sanction shall be refused if the Licensing Officer considers an applicant incompetent to drive.

XII.—When an application under rule XI is granted, the Licensing Officer shall forthwith sign and issue to the applicant, on payment of a fee of eight annas, a numbered license specifying his name and father's name, the class of carriage which he is licensed to drive, and the date of issue and the date of expiry of his license together with a non-transferable metal badge or ticket bearing the number of his license. The Licensing Officer shall also enter the licensee's name and father's name, age, and residence, together with the number of his license in a register to be maintained by him for the purpose.

XIII.—Every licensed driver—

(*a*) must, while on duty, be sufficiently and cleanly clad;
(*b*) must maintain his badge or ticket and license in good and legible condition, must carry the same with him while on duty and must produce his license when required by a Magistrate or other person authorised in that behalf by the Local Authority; and
(*c*) must deposit his badge or ticket with the Licensing Officer if he discontinues his employment temporarily or otherwise.

The Licensing Officer may suspend or revoke a driver's-license for any breach of these requirements.

XIV.—It shall be the duty of the owner of a licensed hackney-carriage—

(*a*) to maintain in a good and legible condition the card or plate affixed to the carriage under rule VII, and the painted sign and schedule of fares required by rule VIII;

(*b*) to see that the carriage, animals and harness are in a serviceable condition and properly kept, and to carry out any instructions that he may receive from the Licensing Officer in that respect;

(*c*) to see that the yard, premises and stabling in which the carriage and animals are kept are clean and in good order, and to carry out any instructions that he may receive in that respect from any officers appointed in that behalf by the Local Authority; and

(*d*) to attend in person, or to cause some responsible person to be present, on the premises to supply the carriage when required.

The Licensing Officer may suspend or revoke a carriage-license for any breach of these requirements.

XV.—An appeal shall lie to the Local Authority from any order of the Licensing Officer under these rules.

XVI.—The Local Authority may determine the places where hackney-carriages shall be allowed to wait for hire and may prohibit them from doing so at any other place.

XVII.—The rates of fare specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be charged and paid for the hire of hackney-carriages. Fares for distances beyond local limits must be settled by private agreement. Nothing contained in these rules shall prevent any owner of a hackney-carriage from contracting for the hire of such carriage by the day or month on such terms as may be arranged between the owner and the hirer.

XVIII.—The driver of a hackney-carriage is entitled to claim his discharge from any hirer after having been employed by such hirer for a whole day of nine hours, or at any time in case of himself being sick or his animal being lame or sick, provided that in either case he supplies another hackney-carriage to the hirer, if required to do so and if another can be found. A driver or owner may refuse to let his carriage in the same circumstances or when asked to ply beyond local limits, and shall be bound to do so when asked to carry a greater number of passengers or a greater weight of property than he is licensed to carry, or any person suffering from a contagious or infectious disease or a corpse or dead body. Should it come to the knowledge of any owner or driver that his carriage has been used to convey a person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease he shall at once report the fact to the Licensing Officer and shall not allow his carriage again to be used until it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Licensing Officer.

XIX.—It shall be incumbent on the driver and owner of a hackney-carriage in which any property is left to take it, unless sooner claimed by the owner, to the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours. The Police officer in charge shall thereupon forward the property to the District Magistrate, or such officer as he may appoint, who shall forthwith enter in a book to be kept for that purpose the description of it and the name and the address of the driver who found it. The property may be returned to any person claiming it on satisfactory proof that he is the owner, after payment of all expenses incurred and of a reasonable reward to the driver to be fixed by the said Magistrate; but if it is not claimed and title to it established within one year after it has been deposited, it may be sold or otherwise disposed of and the proceeds, after deducting the expenses, shall be given half to the driver and half to the funds of the Local Authority.

XX.—Licenses may be suspended or revoked by order of a Magistrate, in any case which may come before him, on proof of any breach of these rules or of any of the following acts:—

(1) Allowing an unlicensed hackney-carriage to ply for hire.

(2) Employing or permitting an unlicensed driver to drive a hackney-carriage.

(3) An owner or driver of a hackney-carriage, beating cruelly, ill-treating, over-driving, torturing or causing or procuring or permitting any animal drawing the same, to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, over-driven, or tortured, or carrying a greater number of passengers or a greater weight of property than he is licensed to carry.

(4) An owner or driver of a hackney-carriage harnessing or driving, or permitting to be harnessed or driven, any animal which from sickness, age, wounds or other causes is unfit to be harnessed or driven.

(5) Being the driver of a hackney-carriage who shall be drunk during his employment or make use of insulting or abusive language, or gesture, or who shall wilfully obstruct or hinder the driver of any other carriage in taking up or setting down any person, or who shall wrongfully prevent or endeavour to prevent the driver of another hackney-carriage from being hired, or who being hired by time shall desert from the hiring before he has been discharged by the hirer.

(6) Being the owner or driver of a hackney-carriage who shall demand more than the proper fare to which he is entitled under these rules or who shall refuse to ply for hire or to admit and carry in his carriage a number of persons and amount of property for which it is licensed, except on reasonable and sufficient grounds.

(7) Being the owner of a hackney-carriage and omitting to produce the driver employed thereon, when ordered by a Magistrate to do so.

FIRST SCHEDULE.—(*Rule 17*).

1	2		3		4		5
Classes of Hackney-carriages.	Descriptions of Hackney carriages.		Maximum Number of Passengers to be carried.		Maximum weight of property to be carried.		License fees *per annum*.
	Mhow, Nimach, Indore Residency Bazars.	Nowgong.	Mhow, Nimach, Indore Residency Bazars.	Nowgong.	Mhow, Nimach, Indore Residency Bazars.	Nowgong.	
					Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs.
1st Class	Carriages drawn by one horse of the height of 15 hands or over, or two horses of the height of 13 hands or over, regard being had to the condition of the horse or horses and the state of the carriage which must be such as to entitle it to rank in the first class	Four-wheeled carriages drawn by two horses or one horse and superior tongas drawn by two ponies (not under 13—2 hands).	3	4	3	3	4
2nd Class	Carriages drawn by one horse of the height of 14 hands or over, or two horses of the height of 12 hands or over. Provided that when any horse or horses are not of the stipulated height, but are nevertheless, in the opinion of the Licensing Officer, fit to draw the carriage of the class for which the license is applied for, the license may be granted for that class.	Tongas drawn by two ponies and superior two-wheeled carriages drawn by one pony (not under 13—2 hands).	3	4	3	2	2
3rd Class	Carriages of descriptions other than the above	Inferior tongas drawn by two ponies, inferior carriages drawn by one pony, vehicles drawn by one bullock, and bullock coaches and bullock carts drawn by two bullocks.	3	4	3	2	1

CASE No. 12 OF 1911

Rangoon, the 20th January 1915.

In the matter of S. A. V. Peer Mahomed and others trading as S. A. V. Peer Mahome & Co., earthenware dealers at No. 3, China Street, Rangoon, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Chas. R. Cowie & Co. c Rangoon, a creditor of S. A. V. Peer Mahomed and others trading as S. A. V. Peer Mahome & Co., earthenware dealers at No. 3, China Street, Rangoon, on the 14th day of Januar 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidenc Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the firm of S. A. V. Peer Mahomed & Co., was made b the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 16th day of January 1915.

CASE No. 13 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th January 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Han, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insol vency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Han, Clerk, residing at No. 16, 15th Street Rangoon, on the 16th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency wa made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Han

CASE No. 14 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 20th January 1915.

In the matter of Maung Kywai, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insol vency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Kywai, Fitter, Burma Oil Company Ltd., residing at No. 27, Phomye Quarter, Rangoon, on the 18th day of January 1915, an order of adjudicatior of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against th said Maung Kywai.

CASE No. 15 OF 1915

Rangoon, the 21st January 1915

In the matter of Maung Ba On, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba On, Petty Broker, residing at No. 18, Oliphant Street, Rangoon, on the 20th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba On.

CASE No. 16 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1915.

In the matter of Maung Bya, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Bya, of No. 27, Magyudan Quarter, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 21st day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Bya.

CASE No. 17 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1915.

In the matter of Kalara Rahaman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kalara Rahaman residing at 10th Street, Lanmadaw, Rangoon, on the 21st day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Kalara Rahaman.

CASE No. 19 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1915.

In the matter of Sidney Wilbur Madden, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sidney Wilbur Madden, Bank Secretary, residing at No. 3, Forest Road, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sidney Wilbur Madden.

CASE No. 20 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1915.

In the matter of Jotish Chandra Ghose, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Jotish Chandra Ghose of No. 56, Botataung Street, Rangoon, clerk in the office of Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, on the 22nd day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Jotish Chandra Ghose.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 4 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 21st January 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Musammat Manbhari, daughter of Tika, widow of Daulat Ram, in person and as guardian of Ram Chand, Net Ram and Mansingh, her minor sons, of Delhi Kashmiri Gate.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Musammat Manbhari to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 3rd February 1915.

SUIT No. 5 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 21st January 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Mohomed Latif, son of Mohomed Husain, of Delhi Kalan Mahal.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohomed Latif to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 5th of February 1915.

SUIT No. 6 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 26th January 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Pokhar Mal, son of Fagir Chand, of Delhi, Keria Pull.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Pokhar Mal to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 16th of February 1915.

SUIT No. 7 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 26th January 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Lakhpat Rai, son of Nathan Lal, Caste Jaini, of Delhi Lahore Gate.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Lakhpat Rai to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 19th of February 1915.

SUIT No. 8 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 26th January 1915.

In the matter of Insolvency of Mohammed Ishaq, son of Daood Khan, Caste Pathan, of Delhi Mon Gate.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohammed Ishaq to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 18th of February 1915.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that an order has been made by this Court adjudging the person hereunder mentioned Insolvent and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvent in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvent, or who have any of his estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination of the Insolvent.
20 of 1915	12th January 1915	Sevur Krishnasawmi Naidu, earning his livelihood by teaching and writing accounts and residing at No. 27, Nagappier Mudali Street, Komalecsvaranpet, Madras.	15th January 1915	19th February 1915.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS;
The 22nd January 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 16 OF 1915.

The 22nd January 1915.

Re Narain Chunder Roy, residing at No. 19, Kaliprosad Chuckerbutty's Street in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as dealer in straw at No. 19, Kaliprosad Chuckerbutty's Street in Calcutta aforesaid, and at present without any employment. *Ex parte* the debtor. Kumar Krishna Dutt, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 12th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 22 OF 1915.

Dated the 27th January 1915.

Re Sarat Chandra Ray, Jotindra Nath Ray, and Akshoy Kumar Bose, members of the Firm of Sarat Chandra, Jotindra Nath Ray of 26-2, Prosonno Kumar Tagore Street, Calcutta,

and lately carrying on business at No. 212, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta. *Ex parte* Akshoy Kumar Sirkar the creditor. Jugneswar Sen—Creditor's Attorney.

On the 14th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Sarat Chandra Ray, Jotindra Nath Ray and Akshoy Kumar Bose as insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 26 OF 1915.

Dated the 23rd January 1915.

Re Azmat Ali, of No. 14, Hyat Khan's Lane in the town of Calcutta, without occupation. *Ex parte* the debtor. Mitter and Bural, Insolvent's Attorneys.

On the 15th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 28 OF 1915.

Dated the 23rd January 1915.

Re Gurudeb Singh, residing at No. 154, Mechooa Bazar Sreet in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business as a dealer in piece-goods at No. 75, Cotton Stroet in Calcutta aforesaid. *Ex parte* the debtor. Subodh Chunder Mitter, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 18th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 29 OF 1915.

Dated the 23rd January 1915.

Re Harvey St. John Jackson, residing at No. 45, Chowringhee Road in the town of Calcutta, a journalist, lately in the employ of the *Englishman* Office in Calcutta aforesaid. *Ex parte* the debtor. Orr, Dignam & Co., Insolvent's Attorneys.

On the 19th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 31 OF 1915.

Dated the 25th January 1915.

Re Birendra Kumar Sirkar and Brojendra Kumar Sirkar, lately carrying on business in co-partnership with each other in piece-goods at No. 207-3, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, under the name and style of Birendra Kumar Sirkar, Poresh Chandra Sirkar, residing at No. 6, Mathura Sen's Garden Lane in Calcutta aforesaid, at present of no occupation. *Ex parte* the debtors. Brojendra Lall Mukerjee, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 19th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Birendra Kumar Sirkar and Brojendra Kumar Sirkar as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

TABLE IX.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1913	1914
	Imports in November	
	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—		
Assam	135,170	209,718
Bengal	90,397	157,594
Bihar and Orissa	320	502
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,613	1,479
Punjab	89	31
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	1
Bombay	...	2
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	2
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
Kashmir	...	1
TOTAL	227,589	369,330
By Sea—		
Bengal	1,923	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	117	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	69	51
TOTAL	2,109	51
TOTAL IMPORTS	229,698	369,381
	Imports from April to end of November	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	893,482	1,123,945
Bengal	576,496	620,357
Bihar and Orissa	2,313	2,236
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	5,391	5,035
Punjab	527	854
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	44	...
Raj. and C. India	2	3
Bombay	3	10
Cent. Provs. and Berar	9	9
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	4
Mysore	2	1
Kashmir	...	1
TOTAL	1,478,369	1,752,455
By Sea—		
Bengal	6,201	2,159
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	1	44
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	6	77
Madras	252	50
Burma	80	295
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	318	117
TOTAL	6,858	2,742
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,485,127	1,755,197

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
Calcutta, January 28, 1915.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent. Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8. 1

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 23rd January 1915.

Burma.—Very light rain fell in the three most northern districts of the Mandalay division. Reaping of winter rice has been completed, but threshing and winnowing are still proceeding in Upper Burma. Sowing of spring rice and miscellaneous crops is progressing. Harvesting of sesamum, groundnut and millet continues. Plucking of cotton has been completed. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Winter rice is being threshed out. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon has risen very slightly.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Light to moderate rain fell in all districts except Nowgong and the Garo Hills. Harvesting of winter rice and plucking of cotton have been practically finished with outturn generally fair. Hoeing and pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane, harvesting of mustard and ploughing of lands for autumn rice are in progress. The average price of common rice has risen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from three districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar.

Bengal.—Light and scattered showers fell in most districts of the Province, doing considerable good to the standing spring crops. Harvesting of winter rice is nearly over and that of mustard is in progress. Pressing of sugarcane continues. *Boro* paddy is being transplanted. The condition and prospects of the crops are fairly good. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain fell in Orissa and in Palamau and in parts of Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh and the Santal Parganas. Threshing of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane continue. Harvesting of the early spring crops is in progress in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Standing crops are suffering from want of rain in some districts of Bihar. In Orissa and Chota Nagpur they are generally doing well. The average price of common rice has fallen as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Light rain fell in the north and west but more rain is still urgently needed in parts of the Provinces. Crops have been slightly damaged by frost in parts of the Naini Tal, Farrukhabad, Fyzabad, Gonda and Gorakhpur districts. Irrigation of spring crops, pressing of sugarcane and preparation of lands for the next season's crops continue. Standing crops are doing well and their prospects continue to be favourable. Agricultural stock is in good condition but cattle disease has increased slightly. Fodder and water are ample. Markets are well stocked except in a few places where the stocks are low owing to the absence of imports. The level of prices is generally high.

Punjab.—Light rain fell in all the reporting districts except in the west. It was beneficial for the standing crops but more is still wanted. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress, the yield being average to good. The condition and expected yield of irrigated crops are generally average to good. Ploughing for and sowing of spring crops continue. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water are sufficient Prices of food grains range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated areas are fair. Harvesting of sugarcane continues in Bannu. Spring crops are still being sown in Peshawar. Rain is badly wanted all over the Province. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are procurable. Prices are high and are rising in Peshawar, but are falling in the case of gram and *bajra* in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 15 and maize from 10 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in the Jammu tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Rain and snow fell in the Anantnag *wazarat*. Cattle disease prevails in Sripartabsinghpura. Prices are slightly falling in Baramulla and are normal elsewhere. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The rainfall was general. The weather is cool and cloudy. Spring crops are doing well. Weeding and irrigation continue. Prospects are generally normal. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle are healthy. Prices are rising.

Central India.—During the week 28 cents of rain fell in the Rampura Bhanpura district of Indore and 40 cents in Manpur. General rain was received in Gwalior and partial in Bhopal. Picking of cotton and harvesting of autumn crops continue. Spring crops are being irrigated. Standing crops are generally in good condition but are suffering for want of rain in Bhopal, Rewa, Garrauli, and Dewas Senior. Agricultural stock is in good condition, except for cattle disease in some villages of the Indore State and in parts of Dhar and Alirajpur. Prices are high and are rising throughout. Poppy is being irrigated in Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopal.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cool and occasionally cloudy. No rain was registered at headquarters but a fall of over 3 inches was received in the interior of the Yeotmal district. Rain is badly needed in parts of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton still continue in some districts. Want of rain in the Vindhyan districts, frost in Mandla, cloudy weather in Chanda, rains in Bilaspur, and rats in Buldana did some damage to spring crops in places, otherwise their prospects are fair to good. Agricultural stock is in good condition. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Wheat rose by 2 seers per rupee in Buldana and in thirteen other districts it was sold dearer by ¼ to 1 seer per rupee.

Feudatory States.—Kanker and Bastar had 1 and 1¼ inches of rain respectively. Eight other States also received light showers, nowhere exceeding 78 cents Kawardha and Jashpur require more rain. Prospects of spring crops are generally favourable. *Kodon* in Kawardha and rice in Jashpur rose by 2½ and 2 seers per rupee respectively. Wheat has fallen by 3 seers and rice by 2 seers in Jashpur.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in the Presidency proper, damaging the standing crops in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Sholapur and Belgaum. Elsewhere the crops are generally in good condition, except for slight damage by insects and disease in parts of Karachi, by frost in two talukas of Nawabshah and by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha and in one taluka of East Khandesh. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Kathiawar and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and the hilly tracts of Karachi and two talukas of Thar and Parkar. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices have risen slightly in Sind, have fallen in the Deccan and are steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—General rain fell during the week. The highest fall was 4·68 inches. The early rice crop is being harvested in parts. Spring crops are mostly in good condition and are being harvested. The rainfall proved injurious to some extent. Late rice is being sown and weeded. Cattle disease prevails in four talukas. Prices:—Wheat 5, coarse rice 7 and *juar* 15 seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is *juar* 11 seers in Warangal and the lowest, 24 seers, in Adilabad.

Mysore.—Slight rain fell during the week in all districts. Prices of *ragi* and rice have fallen in Bangalore. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested paddy, *ragi*, sugarcane, gram and coffee is fair. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Reaping of rice has been completed and threshing has commenced. Picking of coffee continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week in Banganapalle, Sandur and South Canara. Light rain fell in Ganjam, the Vizagapatam littoral, Godavari, Bellary, Tanjore and Malabar. The fall was very heavy in Nellore, heavy in Cochin and fair to good elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or require rain in parts of three districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding generally with outturn fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is generally sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan and the central parts except Coimbatore and the south except Ramnad. Pasture is sufficient except in Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur and in parts of three other districts. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 28th January 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 23rd January 1915, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	3	3
		Kaira District	1	...
		Panch Mahals District	36	19
		Ahmedabad District	7	6
		Broach ,,	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	1	1
		Surat District	13	4
		Bhiwndi Port	..	...
		Bandra ,,	...	...
		Bassein ,,	...	...
		Thana ,,	...	...
		Kalyan ,,	...	...
		Kurla ,,	...	...
		Thana District	10	9
	Central	Nasik District	110	93
		Ahmednagar District	11	11
		East Khandesh District	7	6
		Poona Town	22	18
		Poona District	72	51
		Satara ,,	64	40
		Sholapur Town	5	4
	Southern	Kolaba District	...	..
		Ratnagiri ,,	...	...
		Belgaum ,,	52	31
		Dharwar ,,	103	48
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	7	3
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	2	2
		Karachi District	5	4
		Sukkur ,,	...	...
		Larkana ,,	...	...
		Nawabshah ,,	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	18	13
		Cutch ,,	2	2
		Mandvi Port	—	...
		Porbandar Port	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	5	3
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	109	71
		TOTAL	665	442
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	21	19
		Bellary Town		
		Bellary District	61 (a)	46 (a)
		Bellary Cantonment		
		North Arcot District	5 (c)	2 (a)
		Mangalore Town and Port	3	3
		South Canara District		
		Salem District	20 (a)	12 (a)
		Coimbatore Town	...	..
		Coimbatore District	20 (c)	12 (b)
		Trichinopoly District	25 (d)	18 (e)
		Tuticorin Town	...	—
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	155	112

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Three imported. (d) Seven imported. (e) Eleven imported.

In the return for the week ending 16th January 1915 against the Broach district *read* 3 cases, 1 death *for nil*.

In the return for the week ending 16th January 1915, against Hyderabad Town *read* 47 cases, 29 deaths *for nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	1	1
	Dacca	Dacca Town	..	..
		Dacca District	..	..
		Mymensingh District	..	..
		Faridpur ,,	..	..
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	1	1
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	Patna Town	2	2
		Patna District	59	69
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	37	27
		Shahabad District	63	59
	Tirhut	Saran District	216	164
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur ,,	25	25
		Palamau ,,	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	..
		Darbhanga District	23	24
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	..	...
		Monghyr District	90	73
		Purnea ,,	...	..
		Bhagalpur Town	7	6
		Bhagalpur District	20	17
		Sonthal Parganas District	1	1
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	..
	Chota-Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	..	...
		TOTAL	543	467
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	3	5
		Muzaffarnagar District	12	11
		Meerut ,,	..	...
		Bulandshahr ,,	38	31
	Agra	Aligarh District	13	13
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	4	2
		Etah ,,	...	1
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	5	5
		Moradabad District	4	4
		Shahjahanpur District	4	2
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	11	11
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	4	4
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur ,,	30	30
		Allahabad City	1	1
		Allahabad District	26	23
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Benares	Benares District	29	21
		Jaunpur ,,	8	13
		Ghazipur ,,	104	97
		Ballia ,,	164	161
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	17	15
		Basti ,,	32	19
		Azamgarh ,,	363	302
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	...	...
		Lucknow District	...	...
		Unao ,,	38	32
		Rae Bareli ,,	45	39
		Sitapur ,,	47	37
		Hardoi ,,	10	9
		Kheri ,,	..	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	8	7
		Fyzabad District	46	39
		Gonda ,,	...	...
		Bahraich ,,	20	20
		Sultanpur ,,	7	6
		Partabgarh District	3	3
		Bara Banki ,,	38	36
		TOTAL	1,134	999

In the return for the week ending 16th January 1915, against the Darbhanga district *read* 38 deaths *for* 28 deaths.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1913-14.	1914.	1915.	16th January 1914.	16th January 1915.	1914.	1915.	16th January 1914.	16th January 1915.			
	State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,669	2,676	8,54,789	8,08,000	320	302	3,23,52,214	3,12,97,000	...	10,55,214	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	7,472	7,000	356	333	3,00,480	3,43,000	42,520	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	998	1,001	7,31,246	6,52,000	732	651	2,73,48,674	2,54,46,000	...	19,02,674	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,572	1,570	7,65,703	7,41,000	487	472	3,03,29,122	2,57,82,000	...	45,47,122	
	East Indian	775	2,571	2,571	19,82,008	20,34,000	771	791	8,16,38,659	8,04,43,000	...	11,95,659	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	18,98,757	18,01,000	749	706	6,42,28,960	5,71,70,000	...	70,58,960	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	51,146	61,000	406	484	17,76,967	23,11,000	5,34,033	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	4,047	2,900	101	72	1,28,547	1,11,000	...	17,547	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	30,974	23,900	546	418	12,79,669	8,89,000	...	3,90,669	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	278	2,553	2,553	6,69,698	6,32,000	262	248	2,89,71,556	2,87,02,000	...	2,69,556	
	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,010	16,62,393	14,00,000	414	349	6,86,12,948	6,62,29,000	...	23,83,948	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Barhwal 3' 3½" link)	289	1,600	1,601	4,39,466	2,43,000	305	152	1,86,12,373	1,59,66,000	...	26,46,373	
	Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	77	1,211	4,900	37	64	(a) 47,402	1,37,000	89,598	...	(a) From 21st April 1914.
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	8,659	7,000	271	219	3,76,070	3,64,000	...	12,070	
3' 3½" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,43,834	1,34,000	178	157	53,91,608	52,97,000	...	94,608	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	6,34,186	6,07,000	347	332	2,27,84,080	2,20,54,000	...	7,30,080	
	Burma	306	1,342	1,342	5,01,391	4,43,000	374	330	1,65,72,802	1,60,55,000	...	5,17,802	
	Burma Extensions	...	187	187	37,861	24,000	202	128	15,57,085	12,27,000	...	3,30,085	
	Southern Shan States	...	23	64	693	1,000	30	16	23,214	38,000	14,786	...	
	Dhone-Kurnool	...	32	32	2,435	1,900	76	59	95,364	83,300	...	12,064	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	21,944	20,200	177	163	10,60,990	7,89,000	...	2,71,990	
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	304	305	38,876	40,700	128	133	16,40,276	14,57,000	...	2,33,276	
	Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	179	411	411	68,036	66,700	166	162	30,19,383	29,46,000	...	73,383	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,454	1,465	4,88,461	4,32,000	336	297	2,21,98,138	2,17,49,000	...	4,49,138	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	13,950	12,200	129	113	7,25,411	7,32,000	6,589	...	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	1,98,461	2,13,000	253	270	79,33,869	75,55,000	...	3,78,869	
2' 6" gauge.	Broach Jambusar [*]	...	...	30	...	600	...	20	...	4,800	4,800	...	[*] Opened from 23rd November 1914.
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32	2,096	2,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]795	92,900	...	8,895	

5' 6" gauge.	Nagda-Ujjain	185	34	34	8,127	6,200	267	302	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	5,62,706	
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,18,858	1,01,000	356	302	48,68,706	43,06,000	...		
	Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	5,985	5,600	176	165	2,32,617	2,32,000	...	617	
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	65,795	30,000	609	278	14,83,660	10,61,000	...	4,22,660	
	Southern Punjab	262	425	425	1,38,839	1,10,000	327	259	43,74,685	42,33,000	...	1,41,685	
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	24,854	24,000	160	155	10,52,095	9,54,000	...	98,095	
	Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	12,317	9,000	59	43	5,20,662	4,56,000	...	64,662	
	Tapti Valley	198	155	155	45,948	37,200	296	240	11,51,728	9,97,000	...	1,54,728	
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,191	1,900	65	56	1,00,484	96,600	...	3,884	
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Bramakhed Extension)	87	89	89	8,225	7,500	93	84	3,03,429	3,15,000	11,571	...	
	Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,240	2,03,327	2,27,000	164	183	84,30,318	83,57,000	...	73,318	
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	30,470	30,300	199	198	13,61,343	12,78,000	...	83,343	
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	6,497	7,300	125	140	2,76,947	3,06,000	29,053	...	
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	246	29,885	27,100	132	110	11,61,626	12,68,000	1,06,374	...	
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	6,615	5,500	200	167	2,28,280	2,18,000	...	10,280	
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	24,537	24,100	285	280	10,63,617	10,39,000	...	24,617	
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	184	14,140	13,300	77	72	6,18,807	6,34,000	15,193	...	
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	22,667	22,200	107	101	10,68,726	10,72,000	3,274	...	
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	1,11,000	83,900	251	190	31,74,756	32,91,000	1,16,244	...	
	Jaipur	82	73	73	6,559	5,600	90	77	2,36,717	2,14,000	...	22,717	
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	5,361	4,000	99	74	2,26,716	2,30,000	3,284	...	
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,030	1,074	98,825	98,700	96	92	43,29,206	35,20,000	...	7,09,206	
	Junagad	105	113	114	11,956	11,900	106	96	4,61,791	4,60,000	...	1,791	
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	7,207	4,800	248	166	2,52,038	2,28,000	...	24,038	
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	5,418	3,900	54	39	1,71,529	1,62,000	...	9,529	
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	13,941	13,700	149	147	6,21,263	6,11,000	...	10,263	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	10,692	12,900	194	235	3,98,671	3,91,000	...	7,671	
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	36,315	32,200	135	120	16,42,389	13,81,000	...	2,61,389	
	Sangli	153	5	5	881	600	176	120	29,531	27,900	...	1,631	
	Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	11,352	9,900	175	152	5,14,987	5,18,000	3,013	...	
	Tanjore District Board	183	103	103	15,044	13,100	146	127	7,88,481	7,48,000	...	40,481	
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	7,175	5,600	107	84	2,33,518	2,13,000	...	20,518	
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	219	116	116	32,786	22,200	283	191	9,30,730	8,25,000	...	1,05,730	
	Bilimora-Kala-Amba (*b*)	...	...	13	...	300	...	23	...	6,800	6,800	...	(*b*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*c*)	...	11	11	334	500	30	45	1,871	28,100	26,229	...	(*c*) Opened from 15th December 1913.
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	2,093	1,000	105	50	68,214	49,100	...	19,114	
	Dhond-Baramati (*d*)	...	...	27	...	1,100	...	41	...	37,100	37,100	...	(*d*) Opened from 20th May 1914.
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	142	142	12,474	12,600	88	89	5,00,807	5,32,000	31,193	...	
	Godhra-Lunavada	...	24	25	630	800	26	32	(*e*) 3,867	33,400	29,533	...	(*e*) From 5th December 1913.
	Jacobabad-Kashmore (*f*)	...	...	115	...	1,000	...	9	20,097	6,600	6,600	...	(*f*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	420	400	16	15	...	19,000	...	1,097	
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur including Karanja sec.	...	48	68	9,356	7,600	196	112	(*g*) 22,485	2,01,000	1,78,515	...	(*g*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	1,708	1,900	61	68	78,985	90,700	11,715	...	(*h*) Opened from 10th December 1914.
	Petlad Vaso (*h*)	...	...	15	...	400	...	26	...	2,200	2,200	...	
	Rajpipla	67	37	37	2,142	1,700	57	46	94,591	88,300	...	6,291	
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	19,497	11,300	382	221	9,70,967	9,35,000	...	35,967	
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*i*)	...	...	42	...	1,000	...	24	...	29,000	29,000	...	(*i*) Opened from 16th June 1914.
	Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	462	300	18	12	21,083	18,900	...	2,183	
	TOTAL	166	7,516	7,853	13,26,653	11,77,200	177	150	4,97,85,103	4,72,60,100	...	25,25,003	
	GRAND TOTAL	359	33,779	34,297	1,26,36,446	1,15,93,900	374	338	48,89,42,764	46,25,30,100	...	2,64,12,664	

Simla, the 28th January 1915.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

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[12TH JANUARY, 1915.] [*Sir Harcourt Butler; Raja Kushalpal Singh; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

organization of excursions. The following facts, however, may prove of interest to the Hon'ble Member :—

(*i*) The Government of India are anxious to encourage practical and visual instruction. Attention is invited to the Government of India Resolution No. 301-C. D., dated the 21st February, 1913, paragraphs 8 (2), 11 (*iv*), 22 (*e*) and 34.

(*ii*) The Government of India have at various times addressed Local Governments regarding the provision of lanterns and slides, and in 1907 they provided sets of slides. A reference may be made to paragraph 234 of No. 1 of the Occasional Reports published by the office of the Director-General of Education in India, called *Rural Schools in the Central Provinces*. It is understood that there is now considerable activity in provinces in this matter. Attention is invited to paragraph 688 of the Sixth Quinquennial Review of the Progress of Education in India, to paragraphs 31, 44 and 49 of the report of Director of Public Instruction in Bombay for 1913-14, and to paragraph 28 of the report for Bengal.

"In some provinces, schools are provided with gardens wherever possible. An account of the nature and intention of such gardens is to be found in section X of *Rural Schools in the Central Provinces*. Attention is also invited to paragraphs 55 and 28 and page 12 of the reports of the Directors for 1913-14 in Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces, respectively. Gardens were included as one of the objects for which the Government of India recently gave a non-recurring grant of Rs 25,00,000.

"There are numerous allusions to excursions made by schools in the report of the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay for 1913-14. Paragraph 38 of the report speaks of grants of Rs 500 each to high schools for this purpose. The Indian Museum in Calcutta is being used for educational purposes.

"The Government of India made in 1913 grants for manual training totalling 7 lakhs of rupees capital and 1 lakh recurring. Attention is invited to the following passages in the reports of Directors of Public Instruction for 1913-14, in various provinces :—Madras, paragraph 2 of the report; Bombay, paragraph 129; Bengal, paragraph 32; United Provinces, page 8; and Burma, page 24."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

7. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving the salaries of munsifs and subordinate judges in all major provinces of India?" **Salaries of munsifs and sub-judges in all major provinces of India.**

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"A statement* giving the desired information is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

8. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to letter which Mr. Abdulla *ibn* Yusuf Ali has written on the subject of "Indian Soldiers and Indian Usurers," and which is published in the *Pioneer* of the 9th November, 1914? Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of making the concessions suggested therein?" **Indian soldiers and Indian usurers.**

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The whole question is at present under the consideration of the Government of India who hope to be in a position to take action shortly."

*Not published.

[*Raja Kushalpal Singh; Mr. Clark; Sir Harcourt Butler; Sir Reginald Craddock; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.*] [12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked:—

Proceedings of Cotton and Wheat Conferences held at Delhi.

9. "Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to place on the table a copy of the proceedings of the Cotton and Wheat Conferences held at Delhi?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied:—

"Government regret that they are unable to lay reports of these Conferences on the table, as the proceedings were of a confidential nature. The decision arrived at by Government as a result of the discussion at the Wheat Conference formed the subject of a press communiqué issued on the 28th December last. As regards the Cotton Conference, a communiqué was also issued to the Press a few days ago indicating broadly the views in regard to the cotton question which were elicited at the Conference and publishing the decisions at which the Government of India have arrived."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked:—

Study of vernacular languages into colleges.

10. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the Resolution No. IV passed at the meeting of the fifth Hindi Literary Conference held at Lucknow?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to draw the attention of the Universities of Allahabad and the Punjab to the desirability of introducing the study of the vernacular languages into colleges as soon as practicable?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied:—

"(*a*) The Government of India have not seen the Resolution referred to.

(*b*) The matter would be more appropriately referred to the Local Governments concerned than to the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked:—

Modification of the Election Rules in regard to date of general election.

11. "Is it a fact that some inconvenience might result from holding a general election for the return of members to the Local and the Imperial Councils in the middle of the winter sessions? If so, do Government propose to change the rules so as to provide that the date fixed for general election shall be after the close of the sessions?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"The Government of India are aware that the present date for the expiry of the three-years' term of the elected members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils may cause inconvenience, and are at present considering, in consultation with Local Governments and Administrations, how the difficulty can best be met."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked:—

Payment of travelling and halting expenses to members of Municipal and Local Boards attending meetings to vote for their repre-

12. "Is it a fact that the Government invited the opinion of the Local Governments as to the desirability of prohibiting the payment of travelling and halting expenses of members of Municipalities and Local and District Boards attending meetings of voters for the purpose of electing their representatives on the Local Legislative Councils? If so, will the Government be pleased to state their final decision in the matter?"

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.] [*Sir Reginald Craddock; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha; Sir Robert Carlyle.*]

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"The Government of India addressed the Local Governments and Administrations concerned on the question whether the payment or offer of payment of the travelling expenses of voters by candidates for election to the various Provincial Legislative Councils should be definitely prohibited. Their replies have been received and the matter is under the consideration of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked:—

13. "Is it a fact that the river Jumna does not remain navigable throughout the year? If so, do Government propose to dredge it so as to keep it navigable from Delhi to Allahabad all the year round?" Dredging of the river Jumna.

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied:—

"(*a*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

(*b*) In regard to the second part of the question, Government do not propose to undertake dredging operations in order to maintain a navigable channel in the river Jumna throughout the year between Delhi and Allahabad. Dredging alone would be ineffective for the purpose and the extensive works which would be necessary would involve expenditure out of all proportion to the resulting benefits."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked:—

14. "(*a*) Have the Government of India received information that cattle in British India have deteriorated in recent years? Grazing grounds for cattle in each village.

(*b*) If so, is it a fact that want of grazing grounds is one of the causes of the deterioration of cattle?

(*c*) If so, do the Government propose to arrange for common grazing grounds in each village?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied:—

"On the reports received from Local Governments, it is impossible to decide whether taken as a whole Indian cattle have deteriorated of recent years In some localities deterioration is believed to have taken place and one of the causes to which this has been attributed is the want of sufficient pasturage. On the other hand, in one province at least, it is stated that with any system of communal grazing the quality of the stock cannot be maintained.

"The improvement of the fodder supply whether by the provision of additional grazing grounds or in any other manner is a matter for Local Governments; but I may mention that the whole question was considered by the Board of Agriculture at its last meeting. Stress was laid on the fact that as the problems to be attacked were essentially of a local character which must be worked out from the point of view of particular localities, nothing more than very general recommendations could be made. Among the recommendations it was suggested that in each province investigations should be made regarding the existing sources of fodder supply and their utilization to the best advantage. Local Governments have accordingly been requested by the Government of India to institute such inquiries in order that the subject may further be considered by the Board of Agriculture at its next meeting. When the final recommendations of the Board are received they will receive careful attention as the Government of India are fully alive to the great importance of this question. It must, however, be realized that the provision of additional pasturage is only one aspect of a problem which is essentially local in character and which each Local Government must endeavour to solve with due regard to local conditions."

[*Raja Abu Jafar; Sir Harcourt Butler; Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Clark; Mr. Asad Ali.*] [12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

The Honb'le Raja Abu Jafar asked :—

Appointment of moderators by Universities.

15. "Would the Government be pleased—

(*a*) to state which of the Indian Universities appoint moderators for the examination papers, and

(*b*) to state whether they propose to recommend the adoption of a similar system to such Universities as have no moderators ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"(*a*) The Regulations of all the Indian Universities except the University of Madras make provision for the appointment of Moderators.

(*b*) The reply is in the negative"

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar asked :—

Agra and Agra Settled Estates Bills.

16. "Has the Government finally allowed the Agra Estates Bill and the Agra Settled Estates Bill to be laid before the United Provinces Legislative Council ? Are these Bills to be consolidated ? When are they likely to be introduced in the United Provinces Legislative Council ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"Correspondence relative to the Agra Estates and the Agra Settled Estates Bills has passed between the Government of India and the Local Government, and an expression of the final views of the latter is awaited. Pending the consideration of it no more definite statement can be made."

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar asked :—

Prohibition of rise in price of edibles.

17. "Have the Home Government and other European States strictly prohibited any abnormal rise in the price of edibles, and, if so, what steps have been taken by such countries to enforce such prohibition ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

"So far as the Government of India are aware His Majesty's Government have not prohibited increase of prices of foodstuffs but they have taken powers by Act of Parliament enabling the Board of Trade to take possession, subject to compensation, of such articles of commerce as they consider to be unreasonably withheld from the market. It is not known whether any action has been taken in pursuance of these powers.

"The Government of India have no official information regarding action taken by other European States with a view to prevent an abnormal rise in the price of food-stuffs It has, however, been stated in the Press that the German Government have fixed maximum prices in respect of certain articles of consumption."

The Hon'ble Mr. Asad Ali asked :—

Free elementary education amongst poorer

18. "Will Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken during the last two years in each of the Indian provinces to promote free elementary education amongst the poorer classes in general and Mussalmans in particular ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the Provincial reports on Public Instruction. With a view to supplementing the information contained in these reports, inquiries will be made from Local Governments and the result will be laid on the table."

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.] [*Mr. Asad Ali; Sir Harcourt Butler; Raja Kushalpal Singh; Mr. Clark; Raja Abu Jafar; Sir Robert Carlyle*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Asad Ali asked :—

19. "With reference to my question (8-9-14) regarding the provincial educational grants to Muhammadan education, have the Government obtained information on the subject, and, if so, will they please lay it on the table ?" **Provincial educational grants to Muhammadan education.**

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"The Government of India have not yet received replies from all Local Governments."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

20. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to the letter headed "The Case of Indian Cotton," which is published on page 9 of the *Pioneer* of the 1st October, 1914 ? Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, they propose to take in the matter ?" **Indian cotton.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

"The attention of Government has been drawn to the letter referred to. The action which Government propose to take with reference to the cotton situation is summarised in the Press Communiqué * of the 5th instant, a copy of which is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar asked :—

21. "Will the Government be pleased to state how much (if any) grain has, since the promulgation of the recent Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914, been brought into the open market as the result of the exercise of powers conferred on Government by the Ordinance ?" **Purchase of grains since the promulgation of Articles of Commerce Ordinance.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

"So far as the Government of India are aware, no grain has as yet been brought into the open market as a result of the exercise of powers conferred by the Articles of Commerce Ordinance. Local Governments are, however, fully aware of their powers under the Ordinance and will doubtless exercise them should necessity arise. It is understood that returns under the Ordinance have already been called for in certain districts."

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar asked :—

22. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the indigo industry in India has been nearly destroyed by the free importation of German chemical dyes ? **Indigo industry.**

(*b*) Would the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to afford some protection or encouragement to the indigo industry ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied :

"Natural indigo has undoubtedly suffered severely from competition with the synthetic product and the Government of India are at present considering to what extent and in what manner assistance can be rendered to growers of indigo. To enable them to come to a decision it has been arranged to hold a conference shortly in Delhi."

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar asked :—

23. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the present war or false rumours connected with the war have caused an abnormal rise in the price of grains ? **Steps to be taken in connection with the rise in price of grains.**

(*b*) If so, what steps (if any) do the Government propose to take with respect to such abnormal rise ?"

* Not published.

[*Mr. Clark; Raja Abu Jafa; Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied:—

"(*a*) The price of grains has risen in parts of India as a result of tendencies connected with the outbreak of war.

"(*b*) On the analogy of measures taken in the United Kingdom, the Governor-General promulgated the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, IX of 1914, on the 30th of November last. The Ordinance empowers the Governor-General in Council, for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government for the whole or any part of the Province, to require any owner or owners of any article of commerce to give full information regarding stocks in his or their possession. The Governor General in Council and Local Governments are further empowered to notify any article of commerce which appears to be unreasonably withheld from the market and to take possession, on payment of compensation, of stocks of any article unreasonably withheld. The Government of India have not yet exercised their powers under the Articles of Commerce Ordinance. Local Goverments will doubtless exercise their powers under the Ordinance should necessity arise, and it is understood that action has already been taken in certain districts.

"A supplementary measure calculated to prevent an abnormal rise in the price of wheat has been the issue of a statutory notification restricting the export of wheat and wheat flour from British India before 1st April to a total amount of 78,000 tons By this means it is hoped to ensure an approximation of the Indian supply to the Indian demand, and to guard against the danger of any reduction in the local price of wheat merely leading to increased exports."

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar asked:—

Exports since August 1914 to December 1914.

24. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the exports since August 1914 to the end of December 1914 have increased or decreased in comparison with the corresponding five months of 1913, and with the five months preceding the present war, *i.e.*, from March 1914 to the end of July 1914?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied:—

"A statement[1] giving the information desired by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table. It will be observed that the value of exports during the five months, August to December 1914, is less than that recorded for the corresponding months of 1913 and less also than that of exports during the five months, March to July 1914."

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar asked:—

Appointments in the Executive Departments for land-owning classes.

25. "Have any of the different local administrations reserved for the land-owning class any specified number of appointments in the executive departments, and if so, will the Government be pleased to state which Local Governments have reserved such posts and in what proportion?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"The rules current in the United Provinces for the selection of members of the Provincial Executive Service make mention, among other qualifications, of that of being connected with the important land-owning classes, and it is understood that ordinarily a certain proportain of the appointments made are of candidates of this description. A similar reservation does not appear to be made elsewhere in the cases of other Provincial Executive Services."

[1] Not published.

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.] [*Sir Reginald Craddock; Sir Ali Imam.*]

THE FOREIGNERS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1914.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Foreigners Act, 1864, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy and myself."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE SIR SASSOON DAVID BARONETCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam:—"My Lord, the object of the Bill I move for leave to introduce is to settle the endowment of the Baronetcy conferred on Sir Sassoon Jacob David. To maintain the dignity of a hereditary title like this, the creation of a trust of the character conveyed in the Bill is necessary. It has been framed on the lines of previous enactments of a similar kind and has been settled in concert with Sir Sassoon David and the Government of Bombay. Consistent with the object of the Bill, care has been taken to trench as little as possible on the ordinary law of perpetuity. It is a private Bill and has no element of contention I feel confident that the Council will give its support to it. The Baronet is a distinguished citizen of India, who has rendered valuable services to the country generally and to the City of Bombay in particular. Not many years ago he served as a Member of this Council, in which he has many personal friends. I am sure it will be a source of pleasure to my colleagues, as it is to me, to be associated with this Bill, which is intended to uphold the dignity of a title which has been earned with so much credit.

"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce the Bill"

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam:—"My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill and also move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the *Gazette of India* and in the *Bombay Government Gazette*."

The motion was put and agreed to

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY BARONETCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam:—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal Act XX of 1860 and to re-enact it with certain modifications. This is also a private Bill which has been settled by the legal advisers of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in consultation with the Government of Bombay. Act XX of 1860, which was passed to endow the Baronetcy conferred on the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, has been found to be too rigid for certain purposes which may legitimately improve the control and management of the Trust. The Bill is intended to secure in the main two objects. One is to empower the Baronet for the time being to sell, with the approval and the Trustees, Mazagon Castle and purchase a new residence in a more healthy and convenient locality in Bombay. The other is to confer on the Trustees and the Baronet for the time being jointly more extensive powers to invest the endowment funds on the lines of section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act of 1882.

"These provisions being unobjectionable, I have reason to believe that the Council will treat the Bill as a non-contentious measure.

"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam :—"My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill and also to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the *Gazette of India* and in the *Bombay Government Gazette*."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE EMERGENCY LEGISLATION CONTINUANCE BILL, 1915.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam :—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Emergency Legislation Continuance Bill. I do not propose to take up the time of the Council for any considerable period in explaining its provisions, which are very brief. Your Excellency has already informed the Council that since the outbreak of the war you have found it necessary to exercise the powers conferred on you by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 and to issue Ordinances conferring the necessary powers on the Government to deal with an emergency which is almost unparalleled in the history of the Empire. For the first time for a hundred years the great British Empire is involved in a war of world magnitude and it is obvious that the provisions of our ordinary legislation must necessarily require to be supplemented in order to meet such a situation. That situation still continues, and with it the necessity for special emergency legislation. We have, therefore, to find means for prolonging the duration of the provisions of that legislation. As the Council is aware, ordinances promulgated under section 23 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, although they have the same force as Acts of this Council, are limited in point of time to a duration of six months. The question, therefore, came before me in what way this duration should be extended. It is possible that it might be done in several ways, but in my judgment, and I hope Council will agree with me, it has been rightly thought better on this occasion to proceed by inviting the co-operation of the Council in securing that end. This it is sought to secure by the Bill for which I am asking leave to introduce. It is very short and merely gives the effect of a law made by this Council to the provisions of the ordinances specified in the Schedule. We have limited its duration to the period of the present war and six months thereafter. It is clear that on the actual termination of hostilities it will be necessary to review our legal position, and subsidiary action may in several instances be necessary before we terminate the condition of affairs created by this emergency legislation. Apart from legal questions, some prolongation will also be necessary on administrative grounds. We have, however, taken power in the Bill for the Governor General in Council to withdraw at any earlier date any of the provisions which the changing fortunes of war may render possible. The provisions I am asking Council to continue in our law are far less drastic than those conferred on the authorities in England who have obtained the most extensive and wide reaching powers from Parliament, powers which have been granted with a free hand and without a murmur. Regard being had to the grave emergency with which the Government of India were confronted on the 4th of August, 1914, it is to me a great satisfaction, speaking purely as a lawyer, that so far it has been found possible to protect the peace and tranquillity of this great country with so little disturbance to the rights and liberties of individual citizens. When war was raging at our very door (for the German Navy brought it there on

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.] [*Sir Ali Imam; The President.*]

one occasion, happily not likely to occur again) the maxim *inter arma leges silent* might well have been applied, and I must congratulate my colleagues of the Executive Council in that under the wise, beneficent and statesmanlike guidance of Your Excellency they have found it possible to carry on the great burden of responsibility which rested on them with the addition of comparatively little to our statute-book to show the magnitude of the crisis. I must also congratulate my countrymen on their whole-hearted co-operation in making this course possible, and I hope and trust that we may reach the end of a victorious war with no deviation from the same course. I do not propose to deal with the provisions of the ordinances themselves. They have been published in the Gazettes and are well known in the country. It is not for me to speak of the policy which lies behind them, but a Government which in war time has been able to carry on its normal administration with the addition of a few regulations as to military censorship, impressment of vessels, control of foreigners, restriction on alien enemies, control and supervision of persons entering India after the outbreak of the war, financial dealings with aliens, and powers as to stocks of articles of commerce cannot be criticised as having selected its weapons from the ample armoury of possible enactments either rashly or unnecessarily. My Lord, I now beg to move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam :—"I beg to introduce the Bill to continue in force the provisions of certain Ordinances.

"I also pray that Your Excellency be pleased to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration."

The President :—"I declare the Rules suspended."

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam :—"I move that the Bill to continue in force the provisions of certain Ordinances be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam :—"I move that the Bill to continue in force the provisions of certain Ordinances be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 23rd February, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI :

The 21st January, 1915.

APPENDIX A.

(*Referred to by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock on page 236* ante.)

Statement showing for the years 1912 and 1913 the number of persons charged with murder, the number of capital sentences passed, the number of persons acquitted of the charge of murder, the number of appeals by local Governments against such acquittals and the number of persons sentenced to death as a result of such appeals.

I	II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.¶	
PROVINCE.	No. of persons against whom charges for murder were framed under sections 302 and 396, Indian Penal Code.		No. of persons sentenced to death by Courts of Sessions.		No. of persons acquitted of the charge of murder by Courts of Sessions.		No. of persons against whose acquittal the local Government preferred an appeal.		No. of persons on whom the death penalty was inflicted as a result of appeals under V.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
(1) Madras	640	684	80*	78*	429	445	2*	11*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
(2) Bombay	500	474	93	112	220	172	15	*Nil.*	2	*Nil.*
(3) Bengal	413	445	25	29	202	223	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
(4) United Provinces	568	786	185	223	191	379	10	4	6	*Nil.*
(5) Punjab	683	866	161	219	376	441	6	8	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
(6) Burma	504	464†	166	155	240	206	1‡	1	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
(7) Bihar and Orissa	205	233	20	19	137	176	17	1	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
(8) Central Provinces	204	309	53	56	77	112	6	4	*Nil.*	1§
(9) Assam	79	74	10	3	19	41	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
(10) Coorg	6	5	1	1	1	1	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
(11) Delhi	33	18	1	2	20	9	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
(12) North-West Frontier Province	199	186	33	48	34	29	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

NOTE.—(1) The figures marked thus (*) represent the total number of persons dealt with in each year, irrespective of the date of charge.

(6) † Includes one person committed in 1911 and sentenced to transportation in 1913.

‡ Appeal against an acquittal in 1912 preferred in 1913.

(8) § Commuted to transportation for life by Chief Commissioner.

The figures in column IV include persons convicted of offences other than murder.

¶ The figures in column VI must not be construed as implying that, in cases where the extreme penalty was not inflicted, no minor punishment was imposed.

provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, to appoint Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of the Hon'ble Justice Sir H. W. C. Carnduff, Kt., C.I.E., or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 22nd January 1915.

No. 368-C.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor shall cease to extend to Albert Chappel of Bhusawal.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY

Delhi, the 20th January 1915.

No. 74.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Pearce, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to the Bacteriological Department substantively *pro tempore* with effect from the 25th June 1914.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th January 1915.

No. 346-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Ducat, of the Political Department, on return from leave, is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Kerman and Persian Baluchistan and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 25th November 1914.

No. 349-D.—The services of the undermentioned officer are placed temporarily at the dispcsal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Lieutenant T. C. W. Fowle—Political Department of the Government of India.

No. 360-D.—Captain J. A. Brett, of the Political Department, is posted as District Judge, Peshawar, with effect from the 31st December 1914.

No. 361-D.—Captain J. A. Brett, of the Political Department, is posted temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, in addition to his duties as District Judge, Peshawar, with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

No. 362-D.—Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, of the Political Department, is posted as City Magistrate, Peshawar, with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

The 21st January 1915.

No. 424-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Hugh Stanton Chatfield, European Judge of the High Court, Travancore, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore.

The 22nd January 1915.

No. 447-D.—The services of Mr. P. P. Braithwaite, Indian Educational Service, an Assistant Master in the Mayo College, Ajmer, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 15th December 1914.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 21st January 1915.

No. 128-W.—The following Notice which appeared in the *Supplement to the London Gazette* of Friday, the 18th of December 1914, is published for general information :—

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1914.

NOTICE.

His Majesty's Government, having been informed that the Government of the French Republic have recognized the British Protectorate over Egypt, His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs hereby gives notice that His Majesty's Government adhere to the Franco-Moorish Treaty of March 30th, 1912.

Foreign Office,
December 19th, 1914.

In view of the action of His Highness Abbas Hilmi Pasha, lately Khedive of Egypt, who has adhered to The King's enemies, His Majesty's Government have seen fit to depose him from the Khediviate, and that high dignity has been offered, with the title of Sultan of Egypt, to His Highness Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, eldest living Prince of the family of Mahomet Ali, and has been accepted by him.

December 19th, 1914.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 19th January 1915.

No. 76-F. E.—Mr. T. R. V. Sarma has been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Currency Officer, Rangoon, with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

Mr. B. A. Harris has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

No. 77-F. E.—Rai Sahib A. L. Bose, Senior Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, has been appointed to be a temporary Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that Office, with effect from the 8th January 1915.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 179-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December 1914. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	DECEMBER.		TO END OF DEC.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1913-1914.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,16	2,00	14,49	15,12	34,94	34,85
Opium	18	12	1,65	1,70	2,76	2,38
Salt	79	48	4,09	3,65	5,16	5,16
Stamps	56	54	5,48	5,69	8,06	7,79
Excise	97	1,06	9,56	9,63	13,74	13,32
Provincial Rates	—2	—5	8	31	5	28
Customs	75	95	7,09	8,09	10,85	11,33
Assessed Taxes	22	20	2,16	2,02	2,67	2,76
Forest	29	39	1,90	2,06	3,44	3,19
Registration	4	5	55	57	78	78
Tributes from Native States	2	2	33	34	91	93
Other Civil Revenue	26	48	2,71	2,92	5,28	4,46
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	6,22	6,24	50,09	52,10	88,64	87,23
Major Irrigation Revenue	12	9	2,32	2,27	3,97	4,09
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	3	3	34	36	67	71
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	6,37	6,36	52,75	54,73	93,28	92,03
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—6	—1	—3,55	—3,20	—4,99	—4,97
Opium	—1	—15	—87	—1,04	—99	—1,51
Famine Relief (Civil)	...	...	—33	—3	—16	—9
Other Civil Expenditure	—3,55	—3,44	—32,07	—30,98	—49,86	—45,84
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	—3,62	—3,60	—36,80	—35,25	—56,02	—51,91
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	12	—15	—1,24	—1,21	—1,87	—1,81
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—61	—64	—4,79	—4,37	—8,77	—7,85
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—2	—1	—61	—1	—98	—90
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—11	—16	—95	—1,29	—1,47	—1,29
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—4,48	—4,56	—44,39	—42,13	—69,11	—63,76
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—13	—13	—1,09	—1,14	—1,73	—1,87
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—3	—4	—28	—34	—85	—60
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	—16	—17	—1,37	—1,48	—2,58	—2,47
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Post Office (Net)	—60	—2	—8,25	+1,37	+2,04	+2,24
Telegraph (Net)	—11	—11	—90	—77	—1,29	—1,05
Marine (Net)	—1,21	—3	—4,92	—32	—37	—44
Military Works (Net)	—14	—10	—89	—71	—1,29	—1,25
Military Receipts	+17	+12	+1,17	+83	+1,32	+1,20
Military issues	—2,13	—1,83	—19,25	—15,41	—21,65	—21,29
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway	+68	+72	+6,17	+6,89	} +59,15	+8,60
Other Railways	+3,61	+4,20	+33,90	+36,63		+50,55
TOTAL	+4,29	+4,92	+40,07	+43,02	+59,15	+59,13
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway	—36	—34	—4,11	—3,64	} —38,79	—4,75
Other Railways	—2,48	—2,66	—25,33	—24,19		—32,41
TOTAL	—2,84	—3,00	—29,44	—27,83	—38,79	—37,14
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—2,57	—5	—22,44	+18	—88	+1,40
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)	—16	—12	+4,84	+2,86	+4,71	+2,85
Temporary Loan	+3,10	...	+12,20	...		
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—2	+90	+9	+2,27		
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...		—1,50	...		
Remittance through Imperial Government			—75	...		+6,75
Deposits of District Funds		+16	—19	+54	+13	+1,38
Loans by Government	+11	—9	—83	—69	—25	—84
Exchange on Remittance Account		+1	...	+11		+20
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—31	—4,99	—6,79	—30,29	—30,00	—43,58
Other Debt Heads	—36	—65	—1,40	+3,14	+1,21	+52
Sterling bills on Telegraphic Transfers on London	—54	...	+89	...	...	...
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+1,80	—4,98	+6,56	—22,06	—24,20	—32,72
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+96	—3,40	—8,89	—10,76	—3,49	—5,52
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,56	21,58	23,41	28,94	22,06	28,84
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,52	18,18	14,52	18,18	18,57	23,42

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 23rd January 1915.

No. 708-W.—In supersession of the notification in this Department, No. 1183-W., dated the 28th November 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

REVISING THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband of war during the war between Us and the German Emperor ; and

Whereas on the twelfth day of August, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date extend Our Proclamation aforementioned to the war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary ; and

Whereas on the twenty-first day of September, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war ; and

Whereas on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date withdraw the said lists of contraband, and substitute therefor the lists contained in the schedules to the said Proclamation ; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain alterations in and additions to the said lists :

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the schedules to Our Royal Proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of October aforementioned are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the articles enumerated in Schedule I. hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II. hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE I.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.

2. Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.

3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.

4. Ingredients of explosives, *viz.*, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates, sulphur, potassium nitrate, the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol inclusive, aniline, methylaniline, dimethylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate, mercury.

5. Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit).

6. Gun mountings, limber boxes, chambers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.

7. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.

8. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

9. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.

10. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

11. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.

12. Armour plates.

13. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome.

14. The following metals :—Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite pig-iron, manganese.

No. 109.—The appointment of Albert Johnstone Peake as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, notified in Army Department Notification No. 81, dated the 22nd January 1915, is cancelled.

No. 110.—Army Department Notification No. 63, dated the 15th January 1915, is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 111.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 25th December 1914, page 11057.

* * * * * * *

India Office,
24th December 1914.

The following appointments have been made :—

* * * * * * *

MEDICAL STAFF.

To be Officer Commanding Indian Field Ambulance Training Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Baker, Indian Medical Service, retired. Dated 28th September 1914.

* * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated 28th December 1914, pages 11124 and 11126.

War Office,
28th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * * * *

Railway Staff Officer—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Captain.)

Honorary Colonel William Burgess Wright, late Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, and to be temporary Captain. Dated 11th December 1914.

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made at the War Office :

General Staff Officers—

3rd Grade—

Captain Stanley S. W. Paddon, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 12th November 1914.

* * * * * * *

The Hampshire Regiment.

10th Battalion—

The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenant :—

Second Lieutenant Reginald W. T. Hogg, retired pay, late Indian Army. Dated 17th October 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 29th December 1914, page 11150.

* * * * * * *

India Office.
29th December 1914.

* * * * * * *

The King has approved the confirmation of the commission of the undermentioned Lieutenant on probation of the Indian Medical Service, with effect from the 31st January 1914 : —

Monindranath Das.

The King has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentleman :—

James Robert Hall Walker, M.D. Dated 22nd December 1914.

* * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated 30th December 1914, pages 11195 and 11196.

War Office,
30th December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * * *

Special Appointments.

(*Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants.*)

Honorary Colonel E. J. Grant, retired list, in succession to Brevet Colonel F. G. Vivian, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 14th December 1914.

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made at the War Office :-

General Staff Officers.

2nd Grade—

Captain Stanley S. W. Paddon, from a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, *vice* Colonel Ivor Philipps, D.S.O., Retired List. Dated 20th November 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 31st December 1914, pages 11201, 11202 and 11207.

War Office,
31st December 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Personal Staff.

Aides-de-Camp.

Major Alan F. Fletcher, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, *vice* Captain H. B. D. Baird, 12th Cavalry, Indian Army. Dated 9th December 1914.

Assistant Provost Marshals—

(*Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Captains.*)

Major Charles S. Stooks, Indian Army. Dated 2nd October 1914.

Railway Transport Officer—

(*Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Captain.*)

Major Bertram C. Waterfield, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 13th October 1914. (Substituted for the notification which appeared in the "London Gazette" of 7th December 1914.)

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Officers are granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst holding the temporary appointments in India stated against their names :—

Colonel Sydney F. Crocker, Indian Army, Commanding Risalpur Cavalry Brigade. Dated 15th September 1914.

Colonel Vere B. Fane, C.B., Indian Army, Commanding Jhelum Brigade. Dated 14th October 1914.

Colonel Nigel G. Woodyatt, Indian Army, Additional Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters. Dated 29th October 1914.

Colonel Thomas H. Hardy, Indian Army, Commanding 2nd Quetta Infantry Brigade. Dated 1st November 1914.

Colonel William G. L. Beynon, D.S.O., Indian Army, Commanding Nowshera Brigade. Dated 2nd November 1914.

Colonel Herbert A. Iggulden, Commanding Ambala Brigade. Dated 11th November 1914.

Colonel Cyril H. Roe, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters. Dated 13th November 1914.

Colonel Francis J. Fowler, D.S.O., Indian Army, Commanding Derajat Brigade. Dated 19th November 1914.

Colonel Hereward L. Roberts, M.V.O., Indian Army, Commanding Meerut (Cavalry) Brigade. Dated 21st November 1914.

Colonel Edward C. Tidswell, D.S.O., Commanding Jubbulpore Brigade. Dated 25th November 1914:

Colonel Harry T Brooking, C.B., Indian Army, Commanding Poona Brigade. Dated 4th December 1914.

Colonel Frederick A. Hoghton, Indian Army, Commanding Delhi Brigade. Dated 5th December 1914.

Colonel Alexander A. E. Campbell, Indian Army, Commanding 1st Quetta Infantry Brigade. Dated 6th December 1914.

Colonel Osbert M. R. Thackwell, Commanding Meerut Divisional Area. Dated 7th December 1914.

Colonel Alexander H. Eustace, D.S.O., Indian Army, Commanding Ferozepore Brigade. Dated 7th December 1914.

Colonel Benjamin Holloway, Indian Army, Secretary, Army Department, Government of India. Dated 13th December 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated 1st January 1915 (No. 29024, third supplement to London Gazette of 29th December 1914), pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
1st January 1915.

ROYAL WARRANT instituting a new Decoration, entitled "The Military Cross."

GEORGE, R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH by the Grace of God [of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond] the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, To all to [whom these Presents shall come Greeting; Whereas We have taken into Our Royal consideration the distinguished services in time of War of Officers of certain ranks in Our Army; And whereas We are desirous of signifying Our appreciation of such services by a mark of Our Royal favour We do by these Presents for Us Our heirs and successors institute and create a Cross to be awarded to Officers whose distinguished and meritorious services have been brought to Our notice.

Firstly: It is ordained that the Cross shall be designated "The Military Cross."

Secondly: It is ordained that the Military Cross shall consist of a Cross of silver having on each arm Our Imperial Crown and bearing in the centre the letters G.R.I.

Thirdly: It is ordained that no person shall be eligible for this Decoration nor be nominated thereto unless he is a Captain, a Commissioned Officer of a lower grade, or a Warrant Officer in Our Army, or Our Indian or Colonial Military Forces, and that The Military Cross shall be awarded only to Officers of the above ranks on a recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly: It is ordained that Foreign Officers of an equivalent rank to those above mentioned, who have been associated in Military operations with Our Army, or Our Indian or Colonial Military Forces shall be eligible for the Honorary award of The Military Cross.

Fifthly: It is ordained that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer this Decoration shall be published in the London Gazette, and that a Register thereof shall be kept in the Office of Our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Sixthly: It is ordained that The Military Cross shall be worn immediately after all Orders and before all Decorations and Medals (the Victoria Cross alone excepted), and shall be worn on the left breast pendent from a riband of one inch and three-eighths in width, which shall be in colour white with a purple stripe.

Seventhly: It is ordained that The Military Cross shall not confer any individual precedence, and shall not entitle the recipient to any addition after his name as part of his description or title.

Eighthly: It is ordained that any person whom by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual We declare to have forfeited The Military Cross shall return the said Decoration to the Office of Our Principal Secretary of State for War, and that his name shall be erased from the Register of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred.

Lastly: We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these Regulations, or any part thereof, by a notification under Our Royal Sign Manual.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, this 28th day of *December*, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

Kitchener.

War Office,
1st January 1915.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross upon the undermentioned Officers * * * * * * who have been duly recommended for the same under the terms of the Royal Warrant:—

* * * * * * *

Lieutenant C. J. Cockburn, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Captain D. H. Acworth, 55th Coke's Rifles.
Captain G. S. Bull, 58th Vaughan's Rifles.
Captain J. R. L. Heyland, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Captain Kanwar Indarjit Singh, M B., Indian Medical Service (deceased).
Jemadar Inchha Ram, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Subadar Sant Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Subadar Thakur Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Subadar Zaman Khan, 129th Baluchis.
Subadar Nain Singh Chinwarh, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

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War Office,
1st January 1915.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned Officers to be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of their services with the Expeditionary Force, specified below :—

* * * * * * *

Captain Gerald Charles Balfour Buckland, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Near Festubert, on 23rd November, displayed great gallantry in leading a counter attack which led to decisive results. He then, although wounded, returned and brought up reinforcements.

Captain Robert Foster Dill, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

At Hollebeke, on 31st October, when wounded by a shell, continued to fight his machine gun section until one gun was put out of action and the whole detachment of the other gun was killed.

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ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the promotion in, and admission to, the Order of British India of the undermentioned Indian Officers, in recognition of particularly good services rendered by them while serving with the Expeditionary Force in France :—

To the First Class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Risaldar Khwaja Muhammad Khan, *Bahadur*, I.D.S.M., A.D.C., Order of British India, Second Class, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force).

To the Second Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Arsla Khan, I.O.M., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Balbahadur Khattri, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar-Major Fatch Sing Newar, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Subadar Jagat Sing Rawat, I.O.M., 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles

Subadar-Major Abdul Ali, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

These appointments will be supernumerary to ordinary establishment.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit of the undermentioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Indian Army :—

Second Class.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

No. 4280 Naik Sar Amir.

No. 2524 Colour-Havildar Ghulam Mahomed.

On 31st October showed conspicuous gallantry at Hollebeke; fighting machine gun section when one gun was put out of action by a shell, and the whole detachment of other gun had been killed.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 2718 Lance-Naik Said Akbar.

No. 2584 Havildar Yakub Khan.

No. 3576 Sepoy Daulat Khan.

On 23rd and 24th November, at Festubart, accompanied Captain Acworth along the enemy trenches, throwing bombs over the traverses as they proceeded, and thus forcing them to evacuate.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), attached to 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 1695 Sepoy Usman Khan.

On October 24th. For conspicuous gallantry in the trenches east of Wytschaete; although twice wounded he refused to leave his position, and continued to fire at the enemy until wounded a third time.

47th Sikhs.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pandit Shanker Dass (attached).

For cool courage in attending wounded under heavy fire at Neuve Chapelle.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 3902 Lance-Naik Biaz Gul.

No. 27 Sepoy Zarif Khan.

On 12th December. For going out and bringing in a wounded man lying only 30 yards from the enemy trenches over a distance of 100 yards under heavy fire.

2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

No. 1618 Naik Padamdhoj Gurung.

On November 2nd. For remaining behind when the others in the vicinity had been forced to retire.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1757 Lance-Naik Jaman Sing Rana.

On November 6th. For carrying out of action a wounded rifleman under heavy fire at a range of 20 yards.

No. 2016 Lance-Naik Jaman Sing Khattri.

On November 13th. For going out under heavy fire to bring wounded back to our trenches.

1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

No. 1674 Rifleman Kalamu Bisht.

On 23rd and 24th November. For leading an advance in single file along a trench against a sap occupied by the enemy, who were thus turned out. Later, for laying the first sandbags at 15 paces in broad daylight.

No. 2408 Lance-Naik Sankaru Gusain.

On 23rd and 24th November. For being from start to finish in the first rush at each traverse, and getting into exposed positions on the top of traverse and parapet, the better to fire at the enemy.

No. 1810 Havildar Alam Sing Negi.

On 23rd and 24th November. For leading three successive bayonet charges against the enemy.

2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

No. 1342 Rifleman Ganesh Singh Sajwan.

On 9th November. For carrying back a comrade to the trenches on a moonlight night under the enemy's fire.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 1811 Havildar Karam Singh.

On 31st October. For continuing to command his men, though dangerously wounded, and showing most excellent spirit till removed at night.

2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 3110 Havildar Hari Persad Thapa.

On 23rd and 24th November. Gallantly leading a rush round traverses in a trench held by the enemy; in doing this he was wounded: nevertheless he fetched up reinforcements, and in command of the party captured some Germans.

34th Sikh Pioneers.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Harnam Singh (attached).

On 23rd and 24th November For great courage and disregard of danger in removing wounded under heavy shrapnel fire from the regimental aid post, and with the help of one other man carrying seven wounded men to a place of safety.

No. 1871 Havildar Nikka Singh.

On 23rd and 24th November. All the men having been killed or wounded he carried his machine gun back to the support trench alone.

3rd Sappers and Miners, No. 20 Company.

No. 3795 Sapper Dalip Singh.

On 28th October. For conspicuous gallantry in the attack of Neuve Chapelle, when by standing beside Lieutenant Raitt-Kerr, who was wounded, he kept the enemy off by his fire, and thus permitted that officer's safe removal.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners, No. 3 Company.

Jemadar Ram Rup Singh.

On 12th November. For initiative and gallantry. Having received a message that four men who had gone to blow up a house in front of the Seaforths' trenches lay wounded, he led a party of four men to their assistance, and brought them in.

34th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Poona Horse.

Ward Orderly Madhu.

On 2nd November. For gallantry in carrying Risaldar Rathore Hamir Singh, who was wounded, under heavy fire, to a first aid post, and then returning to his place in the firing line.

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War Office,
1st January 1915.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned Indian Chiefs being granted honorary rank in the Army as specified, dated 1st January 1915 :—

His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Maharaja of Kolhapur.

To be Honorary Colonel in the Army.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Rewa.

To be Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Major His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E., Maharao of Kotah.

To be Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Jey Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Alwar.

To be Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

India Office,
1st January 1915.

The King has approved the following appointment :—

Honorary Colonel His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharaja of Kolhapur to be Honorary Colonel of the 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

" London Gazette," dated 1st January 1915, (No. 29026), page 68.

War Office,
30th December 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

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ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

* * * * * * *

Welsh Border Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance.

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David William Reese (late Captain, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles) to be Captain. Dated 8th December 1914.

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PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 112.—Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford Boyd Cooke, late Madras Staff Corps, (Unemployed Supernumerary List), is admitted to the Colonel's Allowance, with effect from the 8th December 1914, in succession to Colonel Thomas Richard Byng, deceased.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 113.—The date of promotion to his present rank, of Lieutenant-Colonel, Frederick John Fraser, 46th Punjabis, is the 12th September 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 838, dated 18th September 1914.

No. 114.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Arthur Mears, Supernumerary List
Frederick Ralph Nethersole, Supernumerary List
Alexander William Henry Lee, 7th Gurkha Rifles
Walter Binny Douglas, 3rd Brahmans
Hugh Wilson Cruddas, 41st Dogras
Edward Tennant, 20th Deccan Horse
Robert Sears Paul, 126th Baluchistan Infantry
Oscar Michael John daCosta, 35th Scinde Horse } Dated the 30th January 1915.

Thomas Allan Francis Ross Oldfield, Supernumerary List. Dated the 31st January 1915.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

George Bevan Davies, 48th Pioneers
John Osborne Beattie, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment)
George de la Poer Beresford, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse)
Allan Bonville Hay Webb, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force)
Arthur Patrick Hamilton Cadell, 109th Infantry
Rupert Montague Jacob, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles)
Robert Cecil Christie, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers
Annesley Charles Edward St. George Gore, 9th Gurkha Rifles
Perceval Boyce, 5th Light Infantry
William Alexander Gardiner, 4th Gurkha Rifles
William Lancelot Miskin, 120th Rajputana Infantry
Richard Young, 62nd Punjabis
Beauchamp Clerk, 82nd Punjabis
Hugh Conder, 112th Infantry
John Redmond Hartwell, 4th Gurkha Rifles
Norman Henry Prendergast, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's)
Guy Newcome Bignell, 29th Punjabis } Dated the 24th January 1915.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 12th January, 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 56 Members, of whom 48 were Additional Members.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE CROWN.

The following Additional Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Frederick Reid, C.I.E.
" " Mr. James McNeill.
" " Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar.
" " Mr. Herbert John Maynard.
" " Mr. Robert Edward Vaughan Arbuthnot.
" " Lt.-Col. Philip Richard Thornhagh Gurdon, C.S.I.
" " Colonel Benjamin Holloway.
" " Mr. Reginald Childers Culling Carr.
" " Mr. Walter Maude, C.S.I.

[*The President.*] [12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the President :—"Since I last addressed you in September the British Empire, much to our general regret, has, through the intrigues and pressure of Germany and Austria, been plunged into a needless and useless war against Turkey. I believe that I am not wrong in saying that this is the first occasion in history that the British Empire has been at war with Turkey. As you are all aware, in the Crimean war England expended freely her blood and treasure to maintain the integrity of Turkey, while nearly 25 years later the disastrous Treaty of San Stefano, which would have destroyed Turkish power in Europe, was annulled solely by the threatened intervention of Great Britain. Since those days the policy of the British Government, as I am personally able to bear witness, has been to endeavour to strengthen the position of Turkey, and to induce her to seek safety from internal danger and external menace by the introduction of much-needed reforms into her administration. The advice of England, though frequently unpalatable, was at least disinterested.

"New evidence almost daily brought to light tends to prove the present war to have been a long premeditated and prepared aggression on the part of Germany and Austria, of which the infamous assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his consort was merely the pretext but not the cause. When it broke out England had no quarrel of any kind with Turkey, and the British Government simply expected of the Turkish Government their observance of the ordinary principles of international law and the elementary duties of a neutral Power. I need not repeat here the breaches of neutrality committed and the provocations given by Turkey culminating in the unprovoked attack upon Russian harbours in the Black Sea, the hostile infringement of Egyptian territory by armed Turkish forces and the sinking of a British merchant vessel while lying in a friendly port. From these incidents it was clear that our patience was misunderstood, that a powerful party in Turkey, dominated by German influence, was bent on war, and that they meant to go on from outrage to outrage till war was provoked. These incidents finally led up to a declaration of war ; but although they occurred on the 28th October, Sir Edward Grey, with that exceptional patience which has characterised the attitude of the Foreign Office in its relations with Turkey, informed Tewfik Pasha on the 4th November, when the British Ambassador had already three days earlier been recalled from Constantinople that, if his Government wished hostilities between the two countries to cease, the only chance was to dismiss the German naval and military missions and especially the officers of the *Goeben* and *Breslau*. It is clear from events that have since taken place in Constantinople, that the Turkish Government as a whole were not at all anxious for war, but according to information recently published in an official White Book, Enver Pasha told the Austrian Ambassador on the 22nd October that he was determined to have war whatever his colleagues might desire, that the Turkish fleet would be sent into the Black Sea, and that he could easily arrange with the German Admiral in command of the Turkish fleet to provoke hostilities This cynical forecast is what actually took place six days later.

"I am well aware that many of the leading Moslem bodies in India have most loyally done their utmost to avert war with Turkey, and that the authorities in Constantinople have turned a deaf ear to their repeated representations. The fact remains that there is absolutely no reason for Turkish intervention in the war. The Allies have more than once given solemn assurances to respect the independence and integrity of Turkey and there is no menace to Islam. On the contrary the Allies have made a declaration of the immunity of the holy places of Arabia and Mesopotamia from attack, while the British Government have even declared that they are prepared, if any such need should arise, to defend them against all foreign invaders and to maintain them inviolate. The most striking commentary on the unnatural combination of

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.] [*The President.*]

Germany and Turkey is the fact that, while there are many thousands of Moslems fighting in the ranks of the British, French and Russian armies against Germany, not a single Moslem is to be found in the German ranks. It is no exaggeration to say that the military clique of Enver Pasha, under Germany's compulsion, has betrayed the interests of Islam, and that the Turkish Government, in submitting to it, has abdicated its sovereignty and delivered the independence of a Mahomedan Empire into the hands of Germany. It will now rest with Turkey to face the consequences of those actions for which she is responsible; but however the tide of events may shape its course, there can be no doubt that the holy places will remain inviolate, and that Islam will still be one of the great world forces.

"From the very moment that the intervention of Turkey in the war appeared probable, it was clear that it was not to be expected that amongst Indian Moslems there would not be a natural sentiment of sympathy with a great Mahomedan Power. But when the character and motives of this war became fully known to, and realised by, the Moslems of India, whatever might have been the sympathy with which their religious instincts might under other circumstances have inspired them, any such sentiment was absolutely swept aside by their feeling of unswerving loyalty to the King-Emperor and to the British Empire, whose cause in this war they recognised to be that of freedom, honour and justice. The other great Indian communities have not been behindhand in their demonstrations of attachment to the Throne and Empire, and a towering wave of patriotism and loyalty has swept over India from shore to shore. It has been a source of gratification to me, but not of surprise, to witness the universal demonstrations of loyalty of all classes and creeds of the people of India. This has been yet one more of Germany's miscalculations which will bring about her ruin.

"As to the progress of the war I know no more than you. I give all the information that I receive to the press. It is clear, however, that German strategy has failed, and that the Allies are holding their own and gradually gaining ground, while German shipping and commerce have disappeared from the seas and the main German fleet has not dared to appear outside its harbours. What is particularly satisfactory to us all has been the splendid behaviour of the Indian troops at the front. No troops could have behaved more gallantly. This is recognised by all. We knew it could not be otherwise. It has also been a source of pride to us all that, in accordance with the boon announced at the King-Emperor's Durbar, two Victoria Crosses have already been awarded to our brave Indian soldiers, this much-coveted decoration having, in one case, been bestowed by the hand of the King-Emperor himself.

"In my speech to this Council on the 8th September, I mentioned that it was a source of legitimate pride and satisfaction to India as a whole that we had been in a position to send a military force of over 70,000 combatants to fight for the Empire across the seas. Since I used those words we have done much more than that; thanks to the energy and powers of organisation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the military authorities. British and Indian troops have been fighting side by side in no less than five theatres of war, in France, Egypt, East Africa, the Persian Gulf and in China. We have despatched or are despatching nearly 200,000 men overseas to fight for the Empire of which we are proud to be a living and virile unit. These have been relieved by a certain number of fresh troops from England. At the same time we have maintained our military forces on the frontier unimpaired to protect our line and to be ready, as a defensive force, to meet any emergency that may arise in that direction. We are all proud of our military forces and of their gallantry in the field, and I can only repeat what I have said before, namely, that the fact that the Government of India are in a position to help the mother country by the despatch of such a large proportion of our armed forces is a supreme mark of my absolute confidence in the fidelity and gallantry of our troops and in the loyalty of the Indian people. That confidence is being every day more and more justified.

[*The President.*] [12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

"We may have days of depression and even reverses before us in the future, but we need feel no doubt as to the ultimate triumph of right over might and of civilisation over mediæval barbarism, and let us take to heart in such circumstances as these the noblest statement ever made of a nation's duty which English-speaking peoples owe to Abraham Lincoln, the great President of the United States. These are his words—

'With malice towards none; with charity to all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in * * to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace.'

"Amongst the many drawbacks to which war on such a large scale must necessarily give rise the upward trend in the price of wheat has given me cause for anxiety. There seemed reason to believe that stocks were being held up in the expectation of a further rise in prices either in the foreign or the Indian market, and in view of the hardship involved to the consuming classes, I have issued an ordinance giving power to Government and to Local Governments to investigate the existence and amount of stocks, and if necessary to take over such as in their opinion are being unreasonably withheld. The question of further remedial measures has also been thoroughly examined at a Conference in Delhi with representatives of the wheat trade, who have co-operated readily with my Government in this matter. We were reluctant in the interests of agriculture and of commerce to prohibit altogether the export of wheat and flour from this country, and the information before us did not appear to indicate that there was sufficient actual shortage to justify this step. It has been decided therefore to restrict to a definite quantity, exports up to the end of the cold weather, by which time the new crop will be beginning to come in. The measures which have been taken have already checked any further rise in prices, and in view of the excellent promise of the new harvest, I hope that the situation may improve.

"The cotton situation also, as you are aware, has been a matter of some anxiety, though I am glad to learn that it has recently shown some signs of improvement. The announcement which we made the other day has already informed you of the steps which we are prepared to take. We propose to advise a general restriction of cotton cultivation next season, and I hope that the expectation of such restriction will do something to assist the disposal of existing stocks. We are also prepared, by loans through the Presidency Banks, to help in securing the continuance of reasonable financial facilities not only for the cotton trade but also for other special trade interests which may be somewhat similarly affected. We have been very glad to intervene in this manner and so give evidence of our real desire to assist agriculture, trade and credit when we can legitimately and expediently do so. You will readily recognise, however, as the Conference of provincial and banking authorities which advised us in the matter also recognised, that we cannot embark on speculative and indefinite commitments. Our resources are very limited in comparison, for example, with those at the command of His Majesty's Government, and in these difficult times and with a most uncertain future ahead of us, we have to tread very warily.

"I should like to take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the manner in which the Press, both Indian and Anglo-Indian, has been conducted in the face of considerable difficulties during the past few months. It is common knowledge that in England and I may add in America, there has been a good deal of recrimination about the vagaries of the censorship, and I have reason to know that in India too there has been some irritation against that much abused person, the Censor. But the Press has to a large extent recognised that his task is a hard one and have exercised moderation and patience. Similarly these months have been a time when rumour has been busy with every kind of false report, and when it would have been easy to have done great mischief by giving wide publicity to idle tales in the columns of the daily papers. With a very few exceptions, to which I need not refer in detail, the Press of India has exercised wisdom, restraint and moderation, and I feel that we all owe to it an expression of gratitude.

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.] [*The President.*]

"It has been suggested that the exceptions to which I have referred are sufficiently serious to demand a more drastic Press Law during this time of war, for at present no action can be taken against an offending paper until the mischief has been done; we are, however, opposed to taking any further powers in this direction unless the necessity is absolutely forced upon us, for the exceptions in the good conduct of the Press as a whole have not so far been sufficient to justify anything of the nature of a pre-censorship, and I for one should regard it as a grave misfortune if the errors of a few should bring a stigma upon the Press of India, which speaking generally has been wisely and loyally conducted during these difficult times.

"I now desire to invite the attention of Members of this Council to a matter of importance which immediately concerns the business of the present session. It is the desire of the Government of India that, so far as may be possible, the discussion of all controversial questions should be avoided during the continuance of the war. The present emergency necessitates the enactment of a particular measure to which I will refer later, and for obvious reasons the introduction of this Bill cannot be postponed. In regard, however, to legislation not immediately necessary to meet the requirements of the present situation, I and my Government consider that it would be most inadvisable at this juncture, when the minds of all are concentrated on one object, the protection of the Empire against a ruthless and powerful enemy, to undertake any legislation which might provoke anything approaching controversy and friction. The one feeling now prominent in the mind of every loyal citizen is the necessity for united action to vanquish the common enemy, and no part of the Empire has come forward more readily and enthusiastically than India to render assistance to His Majesty's Government. We may have different points of view as to methods of administration and as to details of domestic legislation, but in a time of common danger we should present an united front and it is clearly our duty to sink all minor differences and to seek and pursue but one object, the successful conduct of the war against the enemies of the British Empire. It is not that I think that the differences to which I have alluded are likely to be of a serious character, but I feel, and I hope you will agree with me, that this is a time when all appearance of division should be avoided, as such differences might be misconstrued by those who are strangers to Indian conditions. In this view we have decided to defer the consideration of a number of measures already introduced in Council, and to postpone the introduction of other Bills. Amongst these I may mention the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, the Bill for the further protection of Minors, the Bill dealing with Contempts of Courts, and the Universities Bill. We recognise the fact that, important as these Bills are, they are necessarily to some extent controversial, and in view of the present position, we have decided that it would be better not to proceed further with them during this session.

"I feel confident that the Council will approve of this decision, and I hope that you will support us in attaining the object in view by abstaining from moving any resolutions which might provoke controversy or bitterness, or embarrass the Government. In adopting this course, you will be following the example of the British Parliament where all political controversy has been suspended during the war, and where the leaders of the Opposition have refrained from any action which might embarrass the Government or add to the labours of Ministers already overburdened with work and responsibility. It has been felt in England, to use the words of Mr. Bonar Law in a speech delivered on 10th August, that controversial debate at such a time would be a national calamity. Although the position of Members of this Council is not in many ways analogous to that of Members of Parliament, yet I hope that, in this respect, they will treat the Government with like consideration. My Council has on various occasions been congratulated on the excellent traditions that it is building up for the future, and I hope and believe that this opportunity of adding to those traditions will not be lost.

[*The President; Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Banerji.*] [12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

"In connection with this question I think that I ought to mention one legislative measure which will come up for consideration to-day. This is the measure to which I referred in an earlier passage of my speech and is a Bill for prolonging the period of emergent provisions of the law now contained in certain ordinances recently passed. The Council is aware of the authority vested in the Governor-General personally to promulgate in times of emergency ordinances which have for a period of six months the force of laws passed in this Council. These powers have been infrequently exercised in the past. Indeed, I believe I am correct in saying that in all only seven ordinances were promulgated between the years 1861 and 1913, but the present emergency has shown how valuable these powers are, and since the outbreak of war, I have found it necessary to utilise them in respect of various matters of the gravest urgency. You will to-day be asked to co-operate with me by enacting a law which will render the provisions of these ordinances effective so long as the war lasts and for a certain period thereafter, as the cessation of conditions created by war will not synchronise with the declaration of peace. I trust that I shall receive the full and unanimous support of this Council in the enactment of this measure. Military and political considerations make it imperative that these emergent measures should continue to be in force and it is impossible for the Government to publish or discuss in detail the reasons underlying them without divulging facts of a confidential nature, the publication of which would not only embarrass the authorities in this country, but might also assist our enemies. In these circumstances I ask the Council to give practical proof of their loyalty and of their confidence in the Government by accepting the Bill as it stands without entering into a prolonged discussion of its merits."

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—"My Lord, I beg to lay on the table a statement* showing province by province, for the years 1912 and 1913, the number of persons charged with murder, the number of capital sentences passed, the number of persons acquitted of the charge of murder, the number of appeals by Local Governments against such acquittals and the number of persons sentenced to death as a result of such appeals, which was promised in the reply given by me to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's question on the subject asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th September, 1914."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerji asked :—

Memorial by Maulvi Muharram Ali Chishti re rejection of his application to the Punjab Chief Court

1. "(*a*) Has any memorial been addressed to the Government of India by Maulvi Muharram Ali Chishti, a legal practitioner in the Punjab, on the subject of the rejection of his application to the Punjab Chief Court to be admitted as a pleader of the second grade?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to make an inquiry into the statements made in that memorial and, if so, to lay on the table the result of such inquiry together with the papers in the case?"

Vide Appendix A, page 19 *post*.

[12TH JANUARY, 1915.] [*Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Banerji; Mr. Clark; Sir Harcourt Butler.*]

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"(*a*) The reply is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The matter is entirely within the discretion of the Judges of the Chief Court and the memorialist has been informed that the Government of India are unable to interfere on his behalf."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerji asked :—

Pecuniary help from Government for industrial undertakings.

2. "(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a report which has appeared in the newspapers to the effect that the Government at home have offered to guarantee interest on £1,500,000 debenture Capital for the manufacture of synthetic dyes?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the Government at home have offered substantial pecuniary help to some other industrial enterprises?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state if they are prepared to follow the example of the Home Government in regard to selected industrial undertakings in this country? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what they propose to do?

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. An official statement recently issued by the Board of Trade indicates that His Majesty's Government have taken action firstly, in order to make good the immediate shortage of dyes which, owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany, has been causing great apprehension in the textile trades and in other important British industries, and secondly, in order to guard against any recurrence of the same difficulty in future.

As regards the second part of the question, Government are not aware that the British Government have offered financial assistance for other industrial enterprises.

As regards the third part of the question, the Government of India have received no information which would suggest that His Majesty's Government have adopted a policy of affording financial assistance to industries, except in the special case and for the special reasons referred to above, and I have to point out that a similar situation has not arisen in India."

Supplementary question.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerji asked :—

"Will the Hon'ble Member be good enough to obtain the information which he says is not available in certain matters?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

"I said,—'The Government of India have received no information which would suggest that His Majesty's Government have adopted a policy of affording financial assistance to industries.' I think no further inquiry would produce that information."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerji asked :—

Local Self-Government Resolution.

3. "Will the Government be pleased to state when they will issue their promised Resolution on Local Self-Government?

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"The Government of India hope that the Resolution may shortly be published."

[*Mr. Banerji; Sir Harcourt Butler; Mr. Malaviya; Sir Reginald Craddock; Raja Kushalpal Singh.*] [12TH JANUARY, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerji asked :—

pointments to Indian Educational Service.

4. "(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is the case that fourteen appointments have been made to the Indian Educational Service in nine months of 1914?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for making so many appointments?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"(*a*) The names of 14 officers who have been appointed to the Indian Educational Service during 1914 are shown in the Civil Lists. As a matter of fact a larger number of officers has been appointed to this service during the year. The names of those who have recently joined have not yet been included in the Civil Lists.

(*b*) The reasons for making these appointments are educational expansion and the occurrence of vacancies in previously sanctioned posts."

The Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya asked :—

memorial by Maulvi Muharram Chishti rejection his application the Punjab Chief Court admission as pleader.

5. "Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) If a memorial has been submitted to the Government of India by Maulvi Muharram Ali Chishti, a legal practitioner of Lahore, complaining of the rejection of his applications to the Punjab Chief Court to be admitted as a pleader of the second grade?

(*b*) If it is a fact that between the years 1900 and 1908 the Punjab Chief Court encouraged Mr. Chishti to qualify himself as a pleader?

(*c*) If it is a fact that since the beginning of 1909, when Mr. Chishti had qualified himself for it, the Chief Court has rejected repeated applications made by him to be admitted as a pleader of the second grade?

(*d*) If it is also a fact that Mr. Chishti's licence to practise as a mukhtar has, at the same time, been renewed year after year without any objection?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to-day to a similar question by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji.

It appears from the papers attached to Mr. Muharram Ali Chishti's memorial that he was given certain concessions in connection with his law examinations and that his applications to be recognised as a pleader of the second grade were rejected on more than one occasion.

The Government of India have no information as regards the renewal of his licence as a mukhtar."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

re practical education.

6. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article headed "More practical education," which is published on page 10 of the *Pioneer* of the 8th October, 1914? Will the Government be pleased to state what sums have been allotted by the Governments of various major provinces for experimenting with school gardens and with the organizations of excursions?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"The Government of India have observed the article mentioned. Reports and statistics do not ordinarily show the amounts allotted by Governments of various major provinces for experimenting with school gardens and for the

Harington Rivers Stranack, 29th Punjabis
Victor Henry Sherwood Smith, 32nd Lancers
Mervyn Doyne Vigors, 9th Hodson's Horse
Frederick Basil Wood Jacomb, 108th Infantry
Bertram Thomas Barnett Merritt, 10th Gurkha Rifles
Hugh Maitland Wilson, 24th Punjabis
Harold Noel Keble Bremner, 114th Mahrattas
Kenmure Alick Garth Evans-Gordon, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse
Gustavus Rochfort Rae, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs
Wynyard Keith Brown, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force)
Arthur Haldane Spencer Wheatley, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry
Charles Fitzroy Cahusac, 36th Jacob's Horse
Arthur Charles Sinclair Hind 110th Mahratta Light Infantry — **Dated the 24th January 1915.**
Clement Parker Blackett, 6th Gurkha Rifles
Arthur Cecil Palmer, 94th Russell's Infantry
John Malcolm Lorimer, 3rd Skinner's Horse
Thomas Francis Stannard Burridge, 35th Sikhs
Kenneth George Hyde Cates, 45th Rattray's Sikhs
Gerald Sartorius, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry
James Newmarch Fenton, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment)
Reginald Fenner Atkins, 67th Punjabis
Cecil Richard Maddox, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry
Owen Llewellyn Pughe, 72nd Punjabis
Alan Bruce McPherson, 6th Jat Light Infantry
Duncan Patrick Chesney, 43rd Sikh Pioneers
Harry Victor Yule, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force)
Charles Aubrey Pogson, 117th Mahrattas

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 115.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Frank Edwin Miller to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Green, *seconded*, to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant George Harding to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor George Henry Edward Cheesdon, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, and

Conductor Arthur Theodore Petri, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant subject to His Majesty's approval, and to be absorbed on the effective list;

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain Charles O'Donnell retired; with effect from the 15th January 1915.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 116.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Narayan Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated the 26th October 1914.

No. 117.—The following promotions are made:—

14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Kot-Dafadar Badlu Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Surjan Singh, seconded; with effect from the 5th January 1915.

23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Safdar Hussain Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Sahib Dad to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

Dafadars Jaggat Singh and Sultan Muhammad to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Kot-Dafadar Rur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Bhaggat Singh, seconded; with effect from the 4th January 1915

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Dafadar Harditt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Gurdayal Singh, seconded; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

39th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Jemadars Abbas Ali Khan and Amar Ali Khan to be Ressaidars, and Kot-Dafadar Fateh Muhammad to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Jemadar Inchha Ram to be Subadar and Havildar Jiwan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th November 1914.

29th Punjabis.

Jemadar Sirdar Piar Singh, to be Subadar and Havildars Kesar Sing, Mehr Ali, Sundar, Indar Singh, Basawa Singh and Gajjan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effec from the 9th August 1914.

2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Colour-Havildar Dhirat Sing Pundir to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th November 1914.

90th Punjabis.

Jemadar Imam Din to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Makhan Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th January 1915.

91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

Colour-Havildar Nur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Faujdar Khan, promoted; with effect from the 12th November 1914.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Narbahadur Gurung to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 6th November 1914.

RETENTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 118.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain John Green is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 18th January 1915 until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 119.—Sub-Conductor Martin Brennan, Ordnance Department, Northern Army, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

RETIREMENT.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 120.—*Captain John Montolieu Hay Mackenzie, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force), has been transferred by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Temporary Half-Pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 1st February 1915.*

No. 121.—Lieutenant Ralph Ashenhurst Mackean, 10th Jats, has been transferred by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Temporary Half-Pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 29th January 1915.

No. 122.—Lieutenant John Downton Leman, 27th Punjabis, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 1st January 1915.

No. 123.—Army Department Notification No. 1006, dated 13th November 1914, notifying the retirement of Major-General Sir James Alexander Bell, K.C.V.O., is cancelled.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 124.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Charles O'Donnell is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th January 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 125.—Captain John McPherson resigns his commission. Dated the 1st December 1914.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 126.—Second Lieutenant Harold James Humphriss resigns his commission. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 127.—Second Lieutenant Ian Douglas Campbell Annesley to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Charles Robert Plant Cooper to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

1st Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 128.—The appointment as Second Lieutenant of Cecil Gilbert William Cardon, published in Army Department Notification No. 1028, dated the 13th November 1914, is cancelled.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles

No. 129.—Captain Geoffrey Rogers Long resigns his commission. Dated the 10th December 1914.

1st Battalion, Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 130.—The name of Rupert Grenville Grant is as now stated, and not as shown in Army Department Notification No. 1118, dated the 11th December 1914.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 131.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir Charles Pardey Lukis, K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S., K.H.S., I.M.S.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd January 1915.

No. 12.—Mr. C. L. Taylor, Deputy Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Manager of that Railway with effect from the 22nd November 1914, and until further orders.

No. 13.—Major H. A. Cameron, R.E, officiating Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 11th December 1914.

No. 14.—Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore, officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, is permanently transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the North Western Railway with effect from the 11th December 1914.

No. 15.—Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore and Mr. V. H. Boalth, officiating Deputy Traffic Managers, North Western Railway, are confirmed in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 11th December 1914 and the 7th January 1915, respectively.

The 26th January 1915.

No. 16.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, (IX of 1890), and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 154, dated the 11th June 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the East Indian Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the additional tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authority	Tax.
Monghyr Municipality	Water rate.

No. 17.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Baramati, the terminus of the Dhond-Baramati Railway to Baura, a distance of about 32 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Baramati-Baura Railway Survey.

No. 18.—The following is published for general information :—

RESOLUTION No. $\frac{1384}{38}$-P. of 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 7th January 1915.

Grant of special concessions to Branch Line Companies formed for the construction of railways in Assam.

Observations.—The Government of India have recently had under their consideration the question of adopting further means to encourage the construction of feeder railways in

the Province of Assam. It has been recognised that improved means of communication are essential if the material development of which that Province is capable, is to be brought about, but that, in the present partially developed state of large tracts, the immediate financial prospects of branch railways constructed in those tracts are less favourable than are the prospects of similar railways in other Provinces of India. In these circumstances the Government of India consider that in order to encourage the formation of companies for the construction of feeder railways in partially developed tracts in Assam some increased measure of financial assistance is required during the early years after the opening of such railways and before the country traversed has attained to that state of development to which the existence of a railway may be expected to conduce. The Government of India have therefore decided with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State in Council of India that the Assam Administration may in approved cases supplement the financial assistance by way of guarantee the grant of which at the charge of Imperial revenues is contemplated by the Government of India Resolution No. 457-R. P., dated the 14th November 1913.

Resolution.—In the case of branch line companies formed for the construction of railways in partially developed tracts in Assam the Government of India will be prepared, provided the conditions implied in the foregoing Observations are fulfilled, to sanction an arrangement by which, in addition to the Imperial guarantee of 3½ per cent. contemplated in clause 3 (VII) (*a*) of their Resolution No. 457-R.P., dated 14th November 1913, the Assam Administration shall undertake for a fixed term of years to make good to the branch line company the sum necessary to increase the rate of dividend to 4½ per cent. on the paid up capital of the company when its net earnings are insufficient to admit of the payment of a dividend at this rate. The period during which the Assam administration will undertake this liability must depend on the circumstances of each individual case and the prospects of early development which it presents. In all other respects the orders for the time being in force regarding the formation of companies for the construction of feeder railways in other parts of India will apply to the formation of companies for a like purpose in the province of Assam.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded for information to the Government of Assam and that the same be published for general information in the *Gazette of India.*

No. 19.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board havel sanctioned the construction by the North Western Railway on behalf of the Sialkot-Narowa Railway Company of a line of railway on the 5′ 6″ gauge from Sialkot, a station on the North Western Railway, to Narowal, a distance of about 38 miles.

2. The line will be known as the Sialkot-Narowal Railway.

The 27th January 1915.

No. 20.—Rai Sahib Devi Chand, Head Time Table Clerk, and Rai Sahib Ram Bhaj Trikha, Chief Clerk, Traffic Manager's office, North Western Railway, are granted the honorary rank of Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

No. 21.—Bhai Teja Singh, Head Trains Clerk, Traffic Manager's office, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway until further orders.

The 28th January 1915.

No. 22.—Mr. A. K. Muirhead, Assistant Storekeeper, North Western Railway, in class III, grade I, of the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Storekeeper in class II of that Establishment with effect from the 2nd January 1915, *vice* Rai Bahadur Milki Ram, Storekeeper, on privilege leave.

No. 23.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 22, dated 28th January 1915, Mr. R. J. Oates, Sub-Storekeeper, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Storekeeper on that Railway with effect from the 5th January 1915.

No. 24.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Shamsi or some other point on the Katihar-Godagari section of the Eastern Bengal Railway, to Bonarpara.

2. The survey will be known as the Shamsi-Bonarpara Railway reconnaissance survey.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1915.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
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Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE.
Publisher, *Gazette of India*

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

January 25.

2002. S. A. Phisey. *Improvements in type casting machines.*

2003. A. M. Bell. *Improvements in automatic vacuum brakes.*

2004. E. G. Reed & A. R. Tod Ld. *An improved milling stone.*

January 26.

2005. C. W. Parsons. *Pouch or carrier for a ball token or the like.*

2006. Revd. Fr. J. Giovagnoni. *Scare fly.*

January 28.

2007. N. K. Nundy. *Drinks.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed Form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1781. C. E. D'O. Fendall. *A bar and lock timber arrester.*

1870. F. A. Haugh. *Improvements in and relating to under-reamers.*

1892. J. P. Rogers. *Improvements in steam engines.*

1933. G. K. Paul. *A compact folding hand harmonium.*

1947. E. Thompson. *Improvements in electro-magnetic perforators.*

1957. F. R. Morgan. *Right and left hand key for keying flatfooted rails to metal sleepers or chairs.*

1980. Samuel Thompson & Co., Ltd., & W. Harrison. *Improvements in and relating to flushing cisterns.*

1981. J. Thomas. *Improvements in the suspension of vehicle bodies on bogies.*

1982. F. P. Aylwin. *Improvements in and relating to portable houses.*

1983. Usher-Walker, Ld., and C. E. Sohn. *Improvements in or relating to resilient compositions for printers' rollers.*

1986. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in bedsteads and bed curtains.*

1987. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in mosquito nets.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1925. S. L. Glenn. *Improvements in pneumatic and like systems of, and apparatus for, operating railway switch points and the like.*

1926. A. E. Cummins and R. Bridge. *Improvements in presses for compressing and baling cotton and other materials.*

1928. T. P. Woodhead. *Improvements in hangers and the like supporting devices.*

1929. F. J. Gresham and G. Kiernan. *Improvements relating to vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles.*

1932. J. T. McKee, T. E. Powers and J. S. Tait. *Improvements in or relating to means for supplying air to boiler furnaces.*

1935. D. Murray. *Improved driving mechanism for multiplex distributors of electric telegraphs.*

1937. C. Watson & H. D. Boyd. *Improvements in self-contained buffers for railway and other rolling stock.*

1938. M. Maude, W. S. Crosse, H. C. Pratt and M. Barrowcliffe. *Improvements in or relating to the process of preparing rubber from the latex of Hevea Braziliensis.*

1939. W. E. Elliott. *Improvements in mounting for combined shoe buttons and staples.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed Form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, Rs30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1626. Lawrence.
1627. Lawrence.
1761. Stent.
1806. McClintock.
1807. McClintock.
1820. Prasad.
1868. Musso.
1869. Musso.
1879. Lucas.
1882. Still.

PATENTS SEALED.

1705. Baij Nath Khanna.
1758. Deakin.
1866. Musso.
1309. International Cigar Machinery Co.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

598 of 1907. Wheatley and ors. (To 27 March 1916.)
619 of 1906. Western Syndicate Ld. (To 8 February 1916.)
31 of 1908. Davidson. (To 29 February 1916.)
32 of 1908. Gauntlett and ors. (To 29 February 1916.)
650 of 1910. Farbwerke Vorm Meister Lucius & Bruning. (To 7 February 1916.)
505 of 1902. Jepson. (To 24 March 1916.)
469 of 1903. Hamilton. (To 6 February 1916.)
363 of 1907. Auto Strop Co. (To 25 February 1916.)
315 of 1909. Jost. (To 25 February 1916.)
480 of 1909. Ferguson. (To 22 March 1916.)
340 of 1910. Serpek. (To 7 February 1916.)
326 of 1910. Jones. (To 1 February 1916.)
502 of 1908. Fawns and anr. (To 11 February 1916.)
605 of 1907. Schoop. (To 26 March 1916.)
137 of 1909. Von Heidenstein and anr. (To 22 April 1916.)
497 of 1909. Walke. (To 3 March 1916.)
320 of 1909. The Sub-Target Co. (To 11 February 1916.)
505 of 1909. Hudson and anr. (To 11 February 1916.)
461 of 1909. Webb & ors. (To 8 December 1915.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1902.

279, (Cowan). 280, (Cowan).

1910.

159, (Surgia). 298, (Collard). 361, (Ismail). 382, (Pink). 419, (Shailer, C. & D. & J. Collis). 470, (Harmon). 490, (Schachtel).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

Class 1. No. 2666. Douglas Brett of 1-1, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. January 26, 1915.

Class 13. Nos. 2612 to 2647. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James' Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England January 19, 1915.

Class 13. Nos. 2649 to 2665. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. January 25, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the Office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Cooncil House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	s.
(a)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(b)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(c)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(d)	Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
	Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
(e)	Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)	2	0
(f)	Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911 each	1	0
(g)	Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly) each	0	8
(h)	Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913 each	1	0
(i)	Specifications of Invention each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations, and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

" Specimens of Persian Manuscripts " for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price ₹6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	₹3	a copy.
(2)	„	„ 1903-04	„	„ 3	„
(3)	„	„ 1904-05	„	„ 3	„
(4)	„	„ 1908-09	„	„ 3	„
(5)	„	„ 1909-10	„	„ 3-8	„
(6)	„	„ 1910-11	„	„ 3-8	„
(7)	„	„ 1912-13	„	„ 2-8	„
(8)	„	„ 1913-14	„	„ 2-8	„

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

" Diwan-i-Sarkhush " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price ₹3 per copy

" Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price ₹2-12.

" Qaani " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price ₹7-8 per copy.

" Diwan-i-Andalib " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price ₹4 per copy.

Glossary to the " Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price ₹6-4 per copy

" Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price ₹5 per copy

" Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price ₹5 per copy.

" Raghuvansam "—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price ₹2-8

" Akhlaq-i-Jalali " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price ₹5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1.	M. Gulzari Lall	. Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	. Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	. Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	. The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram Mahta	. Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey	. Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar,

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Dalilnddin Ahmed . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1 M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hossaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

C

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . C . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1 M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fasl-i-Haq . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ½-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ½-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January 1915.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										REMARKS.
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta .	2,23,87,000	23,70,32,495	24,93,69,495	12,60,21,960	24,01,950	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	34,49,23,856	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571.
Cawnpore .	...	2,66,81,985	2,66,81,935	2,74,54,537	61,05,960	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	3,35,60,497	
Lahore . .	...	3,55,57,510	3,55,57,510	1,66,86,207	1,24,94,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,91,81,050	
Bombay . .	62,92,635	14,26,87,190	14,89,79,825	3,09,02,943	5,32,19,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,41,22,853	
Karachi . .	...	2,03,38,425	2,03,38,425	49,76,153	30,61,905	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	80,38,058	
Madras . .	1,11,72,475	6,37,20,790	7,48,93,265	4,13,67,395	20,80,065	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,34,67,460	
Rangoon . .	...	4,67,73,630	4,67,73,630	5,80,73 791	37,26,570	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	6,18,00,361	
	3,98,02,110	56,27,92,025	60,25,94,135	30,55,02,986	8,30,91,203	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,59,94,135	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Nil	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									25,00,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			60,25,94,135								TOTAL RESERVE R		60,25,94,135	

£125,110 (Rs. 18,76,650) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st January 1915. The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 31st January 1915 to 6,91 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 31ST JANUARY 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.											Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	9	...	9	4	...	4	..	...	10	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, Capt., R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 2nd February 1915.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1915.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th January 1915 .	29,67,600	1,06,31,600	5,78,38,200	1,61,02,300	80,46,900	19,12,900	9,45,31,900	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,75,50,033
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 20th January 1915 .	...	...	...	...	...	1,850	1,850	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,850
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between and 191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29,67,600	1,06,31,600	5,78,38,200	1,61,02,300	80,46,900	19,14,750	9,45,33,750	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	9,75,51,883
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	20,000	6,933	5,000	...	500	36,600	1,500	50,533	...	...	70,533
Balance on 31st January 1915 .	29,67,600	1,06,31,600	5,78,18,200	1,61,02,300	80,46,900	19,14,750	9,45,13,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,74,81,850

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Nov. 1914 Enfaced from India 12,313 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,683 lakhs.
„ 1st Dec. 1914 „ 15th Dec. „ ditto ... ditto 2 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto 2 „
„ 1st Jan. 1915 „ 15th Jan. 1915 ditto 1 lakh ditto ...
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto 1 lakh.
12,314 lakhs 12,688 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd February 1915.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd February 1915

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 92,31,585 1 11)	2,25,39,035	13	2
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,33,07,450 11 3)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	20,27,85,551	10	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	13,06,941	1	5
Sundries	13,49,765	8	4
RUPEES	26,79,81,294	1	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	5,12,98,165	0	
Other authorised Investments	1,00,84,370	0	
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,57,64,328	14	
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,63,38,199	0	
Bills discounted and purchased	2,17,85,695	4	
Balances with other Banks	17,41,111	15	
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	27,23,938	7	
Stamps	12,907	7	
Sundries	6,34,080	3	
	17,03,82,796	8	
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* (Rs. 6,17,67,769 2 0)			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† (Rs. 3,58,30,728 6 2)			
RUPEES	26,79,81,294	1	

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,20,242 8 0

† Do. do. do. Rs. 45,210 0 0

By order of the Directors,

L. G. DUNBAI

Secretary and Treasurer

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 4th February 1915.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per c

Rate for Deposits 2 to 3 per c

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAID P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for first and second class Coal Mine Managers' certificates of competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbaid, on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1915.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The period of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates.

Applications and fees will be received up to the 1st March 1915, after which date no application will be considered.

G. F. ADAMS,

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 25th September last while excavating near a house formerly belonging to Mr. Ibrahim Khan Mahomed Fitavala and now acquired by the City Improvement Trust in Case No. 2 of their East Agripada Scheme No. 32, 21 pieces of silver ornaments specified in the margin and 3 pieces of silver (parts of the ornaments) weighing in all about 21 Tolas were found by certain coolies, named Laha Chakori, Geni Dhanu, Gangadin Bhika, Frai Gayadin and Data Din Dabaj. Any persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay at his Office in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 1st June 1915, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

6 Talismans.
2 Tops for tassels.
8 Earrings of two kinds.
2 Old coins used as pendants.
1 Armlet.
2 Pieces of an Armplate.

Total 21 pieces.

A. H. F. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 17th October 1914.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 3rd September 1914, the undermentioned treasure was found by one Palla Periyan, while ploughing S. F. 23 G. (wet) of Kallikudi, Tirutturaippundi taluk:

Description.	Weight. Maunds.	Weight. Seers.	Value. Rs.	Value. a.	Value. p.
1. Sri Ramaswami Perumal	1	½	34	4	0
2. Sita Laxmi Amman	0	9	9	8	0
3. Sri Srinivasa Perumal	0	10	10	4	0
4. Sri Varadaraja Perumal	0	4	4	12	0
5. Komala Nachiar	0	5½	6	4	0
6. Sri Narthana Gopalar	0	12	12	0	0
7. Sri Venugopalar (in two pieces)	0	¾	2	4	0
8. Rukmani Amman	0	½	2	4	0
9. Satyabhamai Amman	0	½	2	4	0
		23¾	83	12	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 5th July 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

J. B. BROWN,
for Collector.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th January 1915.

No. 94-38-2.—On return from privilege leave, Mr. Puran Singh resumed charge of the office of Chemical Adviser at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, from Mr. R. S. Pearson, Forest Economist, on the forenoon of the 19th January 1915.

G. S. HART,
Inspector General of Forests.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 28th January 1915.

No. 645-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the week ending 23rd January 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	81	72	153	74	55	129	...	...	...	57	5	44	1	22	2	22	16	38	34·6	29·2
	Notified Area.	3,673	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83·3	...
	Total .	...	82	77	159	74	55	129	...	...	...	57	5	44	1	22	2	22	16	38	...	...

The 1st February 1915.

No. 690-*Home*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 (*c*) of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following additions to the rules published with Punjab Government Notification No. 943, dated the 10th July 1907 :—

To rule IV add

NOTE.—(I) Every second page of registers forms B and D is perforated for extraction.

The pages of these registers are numbered in series of two consecutive pages bearing the same number, the second of which is perforated for extraction. When a sale is completed it is entered on the first page of the series, a simultaneous entry on the second page being secured by means of carbon paper. When a page has been completed the perforated duplicate should be torn out and forwarded to the Superintendent of Police.

(II) On receipt on a record of sale prepared in accordance with note (I) the Superintendent of Police should verify by personal investigation or by enquiry from Superintendents of Police or Political Agents within whose charge the purchaser resides, whether the weapon is in the possession of the purchaser, and whether he is lawfully entitled to possess it.

The 2nd February 1915.

No. 720-*Education*.—The following by-laws framed by the Notified Area Committee, Delhi, under the provisions of sections 188 (*a*) and 199 of Act III of 1911, the Punjab Municipal Act, to regulate the posting of bills and advertisements, within the limits of the Notified Area of Delhi, are approved by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, and are hereby published for general information.

The by-laws will come into force six weeks after the date of publication of the Notification.

BY-LAWS.

1. No person shall post any bills, advertisements, or notices of any kind upon any sign-board, hoarding, building, tree, rock or other object situated on land of which he is not the owner or occupier, or erect any sign-board, notice-board, or hoarding upon such land without previously obtaining the permission of the Secretary of the Notified Area in writing.

2. No person shall cause any such bills, advertisements or notices to be posted or any such sign-boards, notice-boards or hoardings to be erected or cause his name to appear in any such bills, advertisements or notices or on any such sign-boards, notice-boards or hoardings

without previously obtaining the permission of the Secretary of the Notified Area in writing.

3. Any person committing a breach of by-laws 1 and 2 shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine which may extend to 20 rupees.

No. 725-C. & I.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 59 (*i*) of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for the disposal of articles confiscated under sections 78 and 79 of the aforesaid Act :—

RULES.

1. Subject to any order that may be passed under section 517 of the Criminal Procedure Code (V of 1898), every article, the confiscation of which has been ordered by a Court under section 78 (2) of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, shall be made over to the Collector of Delhi.

2. All articles made over to the Collector under rule 1 or confiscated by him under section 79 of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, shall be disposed of in accordance with the following rules.

3. All confiscated spirits and fermented liquors shall, if possible, be sold to a person entitled, under a license, to possess them, otherwise they shall be destroyed in such manner as the Collector may direct.

4. All confiscated hemp drugs shall be sent without undue delay under proper precautions and in safe custody, to the Civil Surgeon of Delhi for examination and report as to whether such drugs are, or are not, in whole or in part, fit for human consumption. So much of such drugs as has been certified by the Civil Surgeon to be fit for human consumption shall be sold at a fair price to a person entitled, under a license, to possess such drugs. The drugs, which are declared by the Civil Surgeon to be unfit for human consumption, shall be destroyed in such manner as the Collector may direct.

5. All confiscated cocaine from recognised makers and contained in intact phials or packets shall be sent to the Chemical Examiner to the Punjab Government, Lahore, for examination and disposal in accordance with provisions of rules 7—10 below.

6. All other cocaine shall be destroyed in such manner as the Collector may direct.

7. All cocaine that is not passed as fit for use shall be destroyed by the Chemical Examiner and the Collector of Delhi shall at once be informed.

8. All cocaine that is passed as fit for use shall be made over by the Chemical Examiner in sealed phials once every three months to the Medical Store Depôt, Lahore, provided the officer in charge of the Depôt is prepared to receive it.

9. All cocaine that is passed as fit for use but is greatly in excess of the requirement of the Medical Store Depôt, Lahore, shall be distributed by the Chemical Examiner to such Depôts in other provinces under the instructions of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to whom all correspondence on this subject shall be addressed.

10. All cocaine that is not required by any Medical Store Depôt shall ordinarly be destroyed by the Chemical Examiner, subject to such orders as may from time to time be issued by Government in this behalf.

11. The Excise Department shall take credit for the value of all confiscated cocaine supplied by it to the Government Medical Store Depôts except for the value of such quantity as has been expended by the Chemical Examiner in the process of testing.

12. All confiscated cocaine supplied by the Excise Department to the Government Medical Store Depôts shall be charged for at such rate as may be fixed annually by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, no charge being made for freight.

13. The Chemical Examiner to Government, Punjab, shall communicate to the Collector of Delhi the amount for which credit will be taken in that officer's accounts in respect of all cocaine supplied by the Collector.

14. The Collector shall, on receipt of intimation under rule 13, arrange to credit the amount under "V.—Excise."

15. Rules 5—14 of these rules shall apply to all preparations and admixtures of cocaine and its allied drugs as defined in this office Notification No. 101-C. and I., dated the 7th January 1914.

16. All other things made over to the Collector under rule 1 of these rules or confiscated by him under section 79 of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, shall be sold or otherwise disposed of in such manner as he may direct.

17. Sale proceeds of all articles sold under rules 3, 4 and 15 of these rules shall be credited to the Excise Department under head "Other items" subordinate to "V.—Excise."

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

COMMISSIONER AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AJMER-MERWARA.

ogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter which ended on the 30th of September 1914

Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of era, where other than Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration Number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence registration No. and date of registration of copyright.
ARORA KHATRI SAMACHAR अरोड़ा खतरी समाचार in Hindi by **B. Man Mal Brahmwar, B.A.** A monthly paper issued on 14th July 1914. 12 pages. Royal, Volume I. Ank XI and XII. Pages 46.	Pandit Harish Chandra Trevedi at the Vedic Press, Ajmer.	200	1 26	
ANATH RAKSHAK अनाथरक्षक in Hindi by **Mr. Ram Bharose.** A religious monthly paper issued on 14th July 1914. Royal octavo. 24 pages. Volume XII. Ank VIII.	Ditto	650	27	
JANGIRA SAMACHAR जाङ्गिड़ा समाचार in Hindi by **Pandit Jai Kishen Dass,** Photographer, Chaodi Bazar, Delhi. A religious monthly paper issued on 6th August 1914. Royal octavo. 24 pages. Volume VII. Ank V and VI.	Ditto	200	3 28	
NIYAM नियम तथा अवतरणिका in Hindi by the **Secretary Sri Mat Dayanand Anathalaya Sabha,** Ajmer. Rules of the Dayanand Orphanage Committee, Ajmer, issued on 30th July 1914. 12 pages Royal. Pages 24.	Ditto	500	4 29	

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter which ended on the 30th of September 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of era, where other than Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration Number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), registration No. and date of registration of copyright.
5	**CHATUR BHAJANI VATIKA चतुर भजनी वाटिका** in Hindi by one **Chatar Lal** of Nasirabad. Hymns issued on the 13th July 1914. 12 pages Royal. Part I. Pages 22.	Pandit Harish Chandra Trevedi at the Vedic Press, Ajmer.	500	5/30	
6	**VARSHIK VARTANTA वार्षिक वृत्तान्त** in Hindi by **Pandit Ram Chandra Sharma**, Secretary, Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Rajasthan, Malwa, Ajmer. Yearly report on the working of the Sabha issued on the 21st July 1914. Royal octavo. 26 pages.	Ditto	250	6/31	
7	**JIVAN CHARITRA जीवनचरित्र** in Hindi and English by **Mehta Krishen Singhji** of Jodhpur. Biography of Rai Bahadur Mehta Bijey Singhji, late Diwan of Jodhpur State, issued on the 20th July 1914. Demy octavo. Pages 152.	Ditto	2,000	7/32	

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner and District Magistrate, Ajmer-Merwara.

The 22nd January 1915.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Camp, the 27th January 1915.

No. 1941-*c*.—1147.—Privilege leave for 2 months granted to Munshi Phul Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, in this office notification No. 1213-C, dated the 21st November 1914, is hereby extended by 22 days.

Munshi Phul Chand is further granted leave on medical certificate for 3 months and 9 days in continuation of the privilege leave.

During Munshi Phul Chand's absence on leave the arrangements notified in this office notification No. 1213-C, dated the 21st November 1914, will continue.

No. 1952-*c*.—979-II.—Pandit G. V. Tulpule, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit, Government College, Ajmer, is appointed to act as 5th Professor, Government College, Ajmer, with effect from the 2nd January 1915, during the absence on leave of Mr. N. S. Koyaji or until further orders.

The 31st January 1915.

No. 1969—*C*.—*F*.-8.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose, this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Approximate area.		For what purpose.	Remarks.
Ajmer .	Ajmer .	Ajmer .	Rajaram's land—Area—77⅝ square yards.	Hamir Mal's land—75¼ square yards.	For widening the street.	The plan can be seen at the Office of the Collector of Ajmer.
			East—Nalla .	Nalla.		
			West—Madari Mali's land.	Madari Mali's land.		
			South—Road .	Hamir Mal's house.		
			North—Rajaram's house.	Road.		

Under section 7 of the Act, the Collector is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 25th January 1915.

No. 40-*J*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I. B, dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Major R. J. T. Stewart, I. A., Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Quetta Cantonment; and under section 260 of the same Code to empower him to try in a summary way all or any of the offences mentioned in the latter section.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 54-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to impose in the said Cantonments respectively the taxes specified in the first, second, third and fourth schedules hereto annexed.

2. The notifications mentioned in the fifth schedule hereto annexed are hereby cancelled.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Nature of tax.	Rates of tax.	Area of application.	Exemptions and provisos.
PROPERTY RATES. (1) General rate .	10 per cent. on the rateable value of houses, buildings and lands.	The Cantonments of Mhow and Nowgong outside the limits of the Bazars.	The following are exempt from the general rate, *viz.*:— (*a*) Property occupied by Government. (*b*) Buildings used exclusively as a place of worship. (*c*) Serais. (*d*) Dispensaries or hospitals maintained for the purpose of giving relief to indigent persons. (*e*) Buildings used as a school, if such school is recognised by the local educational authorities and is not conducted for private profit. The Cantonment Magistrate will cause the conservancy establishment to undertake for all houses, buildings and premises liable to the tax within the limits of the Bazars, the duties usually performed by sweepers.
	7 per cent. on the rateable value of houses, buildings and lands.	The Cantonments of Mhow and Nowgong within the limits of the Bazars.	
	4½ per cent. on the rateable value of houses, buildings and lands.	The Cantonment of Nimach.	
(2) water rate .	7 per cent. on the rateable value of houses, buildings and lands.	The Cantonment of Mhow outside the limits of the Bazars.	Property occupied by Government is exempt from water rate.
	4 annas per 1,000 gallons, *plus* for house attachments.	The Cantonment of Mhow within the limits of the Bazars.	
	with one tap to a pipe, for every ½" pipe or less Rs. 12 per annum. for „ ¾" „ „ Rs. 24 „ „ for „ 1" „ „ Rs. 36 „ „ *and for every extra tap* on ½" pipe or less . Re. 1 per annum. on ¾" „ „ . Rs. 3 „ „ on 1" „ „ . Rs. 9 „ „		

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Nature of tax.	Rates of tax.	Area of application.	Exemptions and provisos.
TAX ON DOGS .	Re 1 for each dog kept within the limits of the Cantonment for more than one month in any financial year.	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong.	The following are exempt from the tax, *viz.*:— (*a*) any dog less than six months of age; (*b*) any dog kept by any warrant or non-commissioned officer, or soldier of His Majesty's Regular Forces. Provided that in the case of any British warrant or non-commissioned officer, or soldier this exemption shall not be applicable unless such warrant or non-commissioned officer, or soldier belongs to a recognized regimental kennel club.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Nature of tax.	RATES OF TAX			Exemptions.
	ON	Per maund unless otherwise stated.	Per cent *ad valorem*.	
		Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Octroi duty on articles imported into the Cantonment of Mhow for consumption, sale or use within the Cantonment.	I.—Articles of Food and Drink.			The following articles are exempt from Octroi duty, *viz.*:—
	1 Betel nut	0 6 8	...	(1) Machinery.
	2 Betel leaves	0 10 0	...	(2) Agricultural implements.
	3 Bran or Bhusa . . .	0 0 6	...	(3) Head loads of firewood, grass or vegetables.
	4 Butter	...	1 9 0	(4) Fodder for the exclusive and direct use of any Silahdar Regiment of Indian Cavalry.
	5 Cotton seeds	0 0 6	...	(5) Cow-dung cakes.
	6 Chillis (Green) . . .	0 1 0	...	(6) *Bonâ fide* personal luggage of travellers.
	7 Cocoanut, with shell . .	0 3 0	...	(7) Goods on which the Octroi leviable would be less than one pie.
	8 Cocoanut kernel (khopra) . .	0 6 0	...	(8) Second-hand articles for the importer's personal use, but not for trade.
	9 Dried fruit of sorts . . .	1 0 0	...	(9) Salt, opium and mineral oil (including petroleum).
	10 Dried dates or Kharaks . .	0 6 0	..	
	11 Wet dates or pindkhajur . .	0 4 0	...	
	12 Grain of all sorts not specified elsewhere in the Schedule.	0 0 9	..	
	13 Dry grass and kirbi . . .	0 0 3	...	
	14 Gram	0 1 3	...	

SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Nature of tax.	RATES OF TAX ON		Per maund unless otherwise stated.	Per cent. *ad valorem.*	Exceptions.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Octroi duty on articles imported into the Cantonment of Mhow for consumption, sale or use within the Cantonment.		**I.—Articles of Food and Drink.—*contd.***			(10) Exciseable liquor manufactured in India and drugs liable to Excise duty.
	15	Gur and sugar guria . .	0 1 3	...	
	16	Ghee	0 13 4	...	
	17	Indian corn (bhutta) . .	0 0 3	...	(11) Gold and silver, when imported in the form of bullion.
	18	Mango chips and cocum amchoor	0 1 0	...	
	19	Mango fruits and other fresh fruits	0 1 0	...	(12) Coin.
	20	Mungphalie	0 3 4	...	(13) Mohwa used for the manufacture of country liquor in distilleries.
	21	Do. seed			
	22	Oil cake	0 1 0	...	(14) All articles imported through the Post.
	23	Onions	0 1 0	...	
	24	Potatoes, including sooran, rataloo, yam and pindaloo.	0 2 0	...	(15) All articles the property of Government or of the Cantonment Authority at the time of import.
	25	Rice and Randole . . .	0 2 0	...	
	26	Rice Bhujwa and Lahee . .	0 1 0	...	
	27	Sugarcane	0 0 6	...	
	28	Sugar of sorts { Indian . .	0 8 0	...	
		{ Foreign . .	0 8 0	...	
	29	Tea . { Indian . . .	...	3 2 0	
		{ Foreign . . .	...	3 2 0	
	30	Vegetables, including Arvi .	0 1 0	...	
	31	Wheat and floor, of sorts . .	0 1 0	...	
		II.—Animals for Slaughter.			
	1	Sheep and goat, each . .	0 0 6	...	
	2	Kid and lamb, each . . .	0 0 3	...	
	3	Buffalo, each	0 4 0	...	
	4	Bullock or cow, each . .	0 3 0	...	
	5	Calf or heifer, each . . .	0 1 0	...	
	6	Fowls, chickens and eggs . .	...	1 9 0	
	7	Pigs	...	1 9 0	
		III.—Article of Fuel, Lighting and Washing.			
	1	Charcoal, coke and coal . .	0 0 3	...	
	2	Oils (except kerosene) . .	0 8 0	...	
	3	Firewood	0 0 2	...	
	4	Kharee Sajjee	0 2 0	...	
	5	Soap, country	...	1 9 0	
	6	Soap, foreign	...	1 9 0	

SECOND SCHEDULE—(*Contd.*)

Nature of tax.	RATES OF TAX.				Exemptions.
		ON	Per maund unless otherwise stated.	Per cent. *ad valorem*.	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Octroi duty on articles imported into the Cantonment of Mhow for consumption, sale or use within the Cantonment.		**IV.—Building Materials.**			
	1	Burnt bricks per 1,000 . .	0 4 0	...	
	2	Bamboos (dry) per 1,000 . .	0 5 0	...	
	3	Ballis, Teak (per cart) . .	0 8 0	...	
	4	Do., Arkot (per cart) . .	0 4 0	...	
	5	Babool wood (per cubic foot) .	0 0 3	...	
	6	Lime, lime-kankar and stone .	...	1 9 0	
	7	Stone (per cart) . . .	0 1 0	...	
	8	Stone slabs, Nimach or Panna (per cart of 18 maunds).	0 2 0	...	
	9	Stone, marble	...	1 9 0	
	10	Tiles, per 1,000 . . .	0 1 6	...	
	11	Teak, Bombay (per cubic foot) .	0 1 0	...	
	12	Shisham, Sal and other equally valuable wood.	...	3 2 0	
	13	Thatching grass	0 0 3	...	
		V.—Drugs, Gums, Spices and Perfumes.			
	1	Cloves	...	3 2 0	
	2	Chillies, dry			
	3	Corriander seed . . .			
	4	Cardamom of size . . .			
	5	Do. seed . . .			
	6	Carraway seed			
	7	Cinnamon			
	8	Ginger, dry, Bombay . .			
	9	Oil, perfumed, Indian . .			
	10	Poppy seed			
	11	Pepper, black and white . .	...	3 2 0	
	12	Sandal wood			
	13	Do. do., chips . . .			
	14	Sulphur			
	15	Spices of sorts			
	16	Ujwan			
	17	All other drugs, perfumes and spices.			
		VI.—Tobacco.			
	1	Tobacco, English or American (including cigarettes and cigars).	...	3 2 0	
	2	Tobacco, country . . .	...	3 2 0	

SECOND SCHEDULE—(*Concld.*).

Nature of tax.		RATES OF TAX. ON	Per maund unless otherwise stated.	Per cent. *ad valorem*.	Exemptions.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Octroi duty on articles imported into the Cantonment of Mhow for consumption, sale or use within the Cantonment.		**VII.—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.**			
	1	Bags, empty	...	1 0 8	
	2	Cotton piece-goods of all manufacture—			
		(*a*) Indian . . .	...	2 1 4	
		(*b*) Foreign . . .	...	2 1 4	
	3	Woollen and silken manufacture—			
		Indian . . .	...	3 2 0	
		Foreign . . .	...	3 2 0	
	4	Gota, false	...	1 9 0	
	5	Gota, sucha	...	3 2 0	
		VIII.—Metals and Articles of Metals.			
	1	Aluminium utensils . . .	...	3 2 0	
	2	Copper and brass utensils, new .	...	3 2 0	
	3	Do. do., old .	...	2 1 4	
	4	Iron, new	...	3 2 0	
	5	Do., old	...	1 9 0	
	6	Articles made of iron and steel .	...	3 2 0	
		IX.—Miscellaneous.			
	1	Bangles, country . . .	...	3 2 0	
	2	Do., China, glass . .	...	3 2 0	
	3	Cotton with seeds or waste .	...	3 2 0	
	4	Cotton, cleaned . . .	...	3 2 0	
	5	Gulal	...	3 2 0	
	6	Hides, raw, cow, each . .	0 0 3	...	
	7	Do., do., buffalo, each . .	0 0 3	...	
	8	Do., do., sheep and goat, each	0 0 1	...	
	9	Do., tanned, cow and buffalo { Indian .	...	3 2 0	
		{ Foreign .	...	3 2 0	
	10	Do., tanned, sheep and goats { Indian .	...	3 2 0	
		{ Foreign .	...	1 9 0	
	11	Do., tanned, Mezi, large .	...	3 2 0	
	12	Do., do., small . .	...	3 2 0	

SECOND SCHEDULE—*concld.*

Nature of tax.		RATES OF TAX. ON	Per maund unless otherwise stated. Rs. A. P.	Per cent *ad valorem*. Rs. A. P.	Exemptions.
Octroi duty on articles imported into the Cantonment of Mhow for consumption, sale or use within the Cantonment.		**IX.—Miscellaneous**—*concld.*			
	13	Linseed	0 0 6	...	
	14	Do. oil, boiled	0 4 0	...	
	15	Oil seeds	0 2 0	...	
	16	Sora or saltpetre	..	1 9 0	
	17	Shoes and boots, English	...	3 2 0	
	18	Do. do., country	...	3 2 0	
	19	Parsees and Bohras' goods and stores not hereinbefore specified and furniture of all description including motor cars, motor cycles, cycles, sewing machines and their accessories, etc.	...	3 2 0	
	20	All articles not specified in any of the above classes.	...	3 2 0	

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Nature of tax.		RATES OF TAX. ON	Per maund unless otherwise stated. Rs. A. P.	Per cent *ad valorem*. Rs. A. P.	Exemptions.
Octroi duty on articles imported into the Cantonment of Nimach for consumption, sale or use within the Cantonment.		**Articles of Food and Drink.**			The following articles are exempt from Octroi duty, *viz* :—
		Almonds	1 0 0	3 2 0	(1) Machinery.
		Alubukhara	1 0 0	4 11 0	(2) Agricultural implements.
		Bedana	1 0 0	1 9 0	(3) Head loads of firewood, grass or vegetables.
		Betel leaves	0 12 0	4 11 0	(4) Fodder for the exclusive and direct use of any Silahdar Regiment of Indian Cavalary.
		Betel-nuts	0 12 0	4 11 0	
		Chillies, green	0 1 0	4 11 0	(5) Cow-dung cakes.
		Cocoanuts (without shell)	0 6 0	3 2 0	
		Ditto (with shell)	0 3 0	1 9 0	(6) *Bonâ fide* personal luggage of travellers.
		Cocum amchoor	1 0 0	4 11 0	
	10	Coffee	0 12 0	4 11 0	(7) Goods on which the octroi leviable would be less than one pie.
	11	Cotton seeds	0 0 6	1 9 0	
	12	Dried dates and khariks, of sorts	0 8 0	4 11 0	(8) Second-hand articles for the importer's personal use, but not for trade.
	13	Dried and fresh fruit, of sorts	0 1 0	4 11 0	
	14	Garlic	0 1 0	4 11 0	(9) Salt, opium and mineral oil (including petroleum).
	15	Ghee	0 9 0	1 9 0	
	16	Ginger, green	0 4 0	1 9 0	(10) Exciseable liquor manufactured in India and drugs liable to Excise duty.
	17	Grain of all sorts, not specified in the Schedule	0 0 6	1 9 0	(11) Gold and silver, when imported in the form of bullion.

THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Nature of tax.		RATES OF TAX. ON	Per maund unless otherwise stated. Rs. A. P.	Per cent *ad valorem*. Rs. A. P.	Exemptions.
Octroi duty on articles imported into the Cantonment of Nimach for consumption, sale or use within the Cantonment.		**I.—Articles of Food and Drink**—*concld.*			(12) Coin.
	18	Gram	0 1 0	3 2 0	
	19	Grass, dry	0 0 3	3 2 0	(13) Mohwa used for the manufacture of country liquor in distilleries.
	20	Do., green	0 0 1	1 9 0	
	21	Gulal	0 8 0	4 11 0	(14) All articles imported through the Post.
	22	Gur	0 2 0	3 2 0	
	23	Haldi (turmeric)	0 2 0	3 2 0	(15) All articles the property of Government or of the Cantonment Authority at the time of import.
	24	Honey	0 10 0	4 11 0	
	25	Indian corn (bhutta)	0 0 6	3 2 0	
	26	Kaju nuts	1 0 0	4 11 0	
	27	Kirbis	0 0 3	1 9 0	
	28	Methis	0 3 0	4 11 0	
	29	Mango chip	0 3 0	4 11 0	
	30	Do. fruits	0 1 0	4 11 0	
	31	Mungphali	0 4 0	4 11 0	
	32	Oil-cake	0 1 0	3 2 0	
	33	Onions	0 1 0	4 11 0	
	34	Pindkhajur	0 4 0	4 11 0	
	35	Rice, Randol	0 3 0	3 2 0	
	36	Do., Bhujwa	0 1 0	1 9 0	
	37	Singhara, dry	0 4 0	4 11 0	
	38	Do., wet	0 2 0	4 11 0	
	39	Sugar	0 6 0	3 12 0	
	40	Sugarcandy	0 6 0	3 12 0	
	41	Sugarcane	0 1 0	4 11 0	
	42	Tamarind	0 1 0	4 11 0	
	43	Tea, Indian or foreign	...	3 2 0	
	44	Treacle	0 1 3	3 2 0	
	45	Vegetables	0 1 0	1 9 0	
	46	Wheat	0 1 6	3 2 0	
		II.—Animals for Slaughter.			
	1	Sheep and goat, each	0 1 0	...	
	2	Cattle for slaughter, each	0 4 0	...	
		III.—Articles of Fuel, Lighting and Washing.			
	1	Charcoal, coke and coal	0 0 3	3 2 0	
	2	Cocoanut oil	0 8 0	3 2 0	
	3	Firewood	0 0 3	4 11 0	

THIRD SCHEDULE.—*contd.*

Nature of tax.		RATES OF TAX, ON	Per maund unless otherwise stated. Rs. A. P.	Per cent. *ad valorem*. Rs. A. P.	Exemptions.
Octroi duty on articles imported into the Cantonment of Nimaeh for consumption, sale or use within the Cantonment		**III.—Articles of Fuel, Lighting and Washing**—*concld.*			
	4	Soap, country	0 3 0	3 2 0	
	5	Sajji, Khar	0 2 0	3 2 0	
	6	Tallow	...	0 4 0	
		IV.—Building Material.			
	1	Babul wood, per cubic foot	0 0 3	..	
	2	Ballis, Arcot, per cart	0 4 0	1 4 0	
	3	Do., Teak, do.	0 8 0	2 0 0	
	4	Bamboo, dry, per 1,000	0 6 0	1 14 0	
	5	Do., green, per 1,000	0 2 0	3 0 0	
	6	Burnt bricks, Bazar size, per 1,000	0 2 0	4 0 0	
	7	Burnt bricks (Government size, per 1,000).	0 4 0	...	
	8	Kunkar for road metalling, per cart.	0 1 0	3 2 0	
	9	Kunkar, for whitewashing per cart.	0 4 0	4 0 0	
	10	Kunkar, for mortar, per cart	0 2 0	2 0 0	
	11	Stone rubble, per cart	0 1 0	4 11 0	
	12	Teak, Bombay, per cubic foot	0 1 0	1 4 0	
	13	Tiles, per 1,000	0 2 0	4 11 0	
		V.—Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes.			
	1	Asafœtida	0 2 0	4 11 0	
	2	Alum	0 6 0	3 2 0	
	3	Banafsha	0 15 0	4 11 0	
	4	Beheda	0 2 0	1 9 0	
	5	Carraway seed	0 8 0	3 2 0	
	6	Camphor	2 8 0	1 9 0	
	7	Cardamoms, of sizes	6 0 0	3 2 0	
	8	Chillies, dry	0 6 0	3 12 0	
	9	Chiretta	0 8 0	...	
	10	Chhabila	0 2 0	4 11 0	
	11	Chapri	4 11 0	4 11 0	
	12	Cinnamon	1 0 0	4 11 0	
	13	Cloves	1 0 0	4 11 0	
	14	Corriander seed	0 4 0	3 2 0	
	15	Ginger, dry, Bombay	1 0 0	4 11 0	
	16	Gum	1 0 0	4 11 0	

THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Nature of tax.	RATES OF TAX.						Exemptions.
	ON		Per maund unless otherwise stated.		Per cent. *ad valorem*.		
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Octroi duty on articles imported into the Cantonment of Nimach for consumption, sale or use within the Cantonment.		**V.—Drugs, Gums, Spices and Perfumes—*concld.***					
	17	Hunday, all sorts	0	6 0	3	2 0	
	18	Jowatry	3	12 0	4	11 0	
	19	Kaiphal	0	4 0	4	11 0	
	20	Kala Musli	2	8 0	3	2 0	
	21	Kasni	0	4 0	4	11 0	
	22	Khas, grass	0	8 0	3	2 0	
	23	Loban, incense	1	14 0	4	11 0	
	24	Majuphal	2	0 0	4	11 0	
	25	Muslin, white	2	8 0	3	2 0	
	26	Nagarmotha	0	8 0	3	2 0	
	27	Nasphal	0	8 0	3	2 0	
	28	Nutmeg	1	14 0	3	2 0	
	29	Oils, perfumed		...	3	2 0	
	30	Pepper, black	1	2 0	4	11 0	
	31	Poppy seed	0	2 0	3	2 0	
	32	Safron		...	3	2 0	
	33	Shahjira	1	2 9	4	11 0	
	34	Salam Misri	5	0 0	4	11 0	
	35	Sanchor	0	3 0	3	2 0	
	36	Sandal, chips	0	2 0	3	2 0	
	37	Do., wood	0	8 0	4	11 0	
	38	Sohaga	0	8 0	3	2 0	
	39	Sulphur	0	6 0	4	11 0	
	40	Sonamuki	0	8 0	3	2 0	
	41	Sattawan	1	0 0	4	11 0	
	42	Ujwain	0	2 0	1	9 0	
	43	Unab Jujube	1	0 0	4	11 0	
	44	Upleta	0	7 6	4	11 0	
		VI.—Tobacco.					
	1	Tobacco, country	1	0 0	3	2 0	
	2	Ditto, 2nd sort	0	4 0	3	2 0	
	3	Ditto, 3rd sort	0	2 0	3	2 0	
	4	Ditto, English	2	0 0	3	2 0	

THIRD SCHEDULE—(*contd.*)

Nature of tax.	RATES OF TAX.						Exemptions.
		On	Per maund unless otherwise stated.		Per cent, *ad valorem*.		
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Octroi duty on articles imported into the Cantonment of Nimach for consumption, sale or use within the Cantonment.		**VII.—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing.**					
	1	Bags, empty, new	...		1	9 0	
	2	Cotton piece-goods of all manufacture.	...		1	9 0	
	3	Gota, false	...		1	9 0	
	4	Gota, Khara	...		3	2 0	
	5	Tatpatti	...		1	9 0	
	6	Woollen and silken goods	...		3	2 0	
		VIII.—Metals and articles of Metal.					
	1	Articles made of iron	0	4 0	4	11 0	
	2	Copper and brass utensils, new	1	0 0	3	2 0	
	3	Ditto ditto old	0	8 0	1	9 0	
	4	Iron, new	...		1	9 0	
	4-A	Iron, old	...		0	12 6	
	5	Steel and articles made of steel	0	4 0	4	11 0	
		IX.—Miscellaneous.					
	1	Bangles, country	0	12 0	4	11 0	
	2	Bees' wax	0	10 0	4	11 0	
	3	Cane	0	4 0	3	2 0	
	4	Cotton, cleaned	0	12 0	4	11 0	
	5	Do., with seed	0	2 6	3	2 0	
	6	Gunpowder, country	0	12 0	5	8 0	
	7	Hempen rope	0	2 0	1	9 0	
	8	Hides, raw (cow)	0	2 0	1	9 0	
	9	Do., tanned (cow)	0	4 0	3	2 0	
	10	Do., raw (sheep)	0	6 0	3	2 0	
	11	Do., tanned (sheep)	0	2 0	4	11 0	
	12	Indigo*	5	0 0	...		
	13	Ivory* per seer	0	4 0	...		
	14	Katha, Kusumba	1	1 0	4	11 0	
	15	Linseed	0	3 0	4	11 0	
	16	Do., oil (boiled)	0	6 0	3	12 0	
	17	Meifits	0	8 0	4	11 0	
	18	Mehndi	0	5 0	4	11 0	

* Not imported.

THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Nature of tax.		RATES OF TAX. ON	Per maund unless otherwise stated.	Per cent. *ad valorem*.	Exemptions.
Octroi duty on articles imported into the Cantonment of Nimach for consumption, sale or use within the Cantonment.		**IX.—Miscellaneous—(*concld*).**			
	19	Munga, khara	...	3 2 0	
	20	Do., khota	...	1 9 0	
	21	Oil seeds	0 2 0	3 2 0	
	22	Parsees and Bohras' goods and stores, not hereinbefore specified, and furniture of all descriptions.	...	1 9 0	
	23	Patang*	...	...	
	24	Shoes, country and English .	...	3 2 0	
	25	Tape, cotton	1 0 0	3 2 0	
	26	Twine, of sorts	0 4 0	3 2 0	

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Nature of tax.		RATES OF TAX. ON	Per maund unless otherwise stated.	Per cent, *ad valorem*	Exemptions.
Octroi duty on articles imported into the Cantonment of Nowgong for consumption, sale or use within the Cantonment.		**Articles of Food and Drink.**	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	The following articles are exempt from Octori duty, *viz.*:—
	1	Betel-nut	...	3 2 0	
	2	Betel leaves	...	4 11 3	(1) Machinery.
	3	Bhusa	...	1 9 0	(2) Agricultural implements.
	4	Butter	...	2 1 4	(3) Head loads of firewood, grass or vegetables.
	5	Cotton seeds	...	3 2 0	(4) Fodder for the exclusive and direct use of any Silahdar Regiment of Indian Cavalry.
	6	Chillies (green)	...	4 11 0	
	7	Cocoanut, with shell . .	...	4 11 0	
	8	Ditto, kernel . . .	...	3 2 0	(5) Cow-dung cakes.
	9	Dried fruits, of sorts . .	...	4 11 0	(6) *Bona fide* personal luggage of travellers.
	10	Dried dates or khariks . .	...	4 11 0	
	11	Wet date, pindkhajur . .	...	4 11 0	(7) Goods on which the Octroi leviable would be less than one pie.
	12	Grain of all sorts including bran not specified in the Schedule.	...	2 1 4	
	13	Dry grass and kirbi . . .	...	3 10 4	(8) Second-hand articles for the importer's personal use but not for trade.
	14	Gram	...	3 2 0	
	15	Gur and sugar guris . .	...	1 9 0	(9) Salt, opium and mineral oil (including petroleum).
	16	Ghee	...	2 0	(10) Exciseable liquor manufactured in India and drugs liable to Excise duty.
	17	Indian corn	...	3 2 0	
	18	Mango chip and cocum amchoor .	...	4 11 0	(11) Gold and silver, when imported in the form of bullion.
	19	Do. fruit and other fresh fruit	0 1 0	...	
	20	Mungphali	...	4 11 0	(12) Coin.

* Not imported.

FOURTH SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Nature of tax.		RATES OF TAX. On.	Per maund unless otherwise stated.	Per cent *ad valorem*.	Exemptions.
Octroi duty on articles imported into the Cantonment of Nowgong for consumption, sale or use within the Cantonment.		**Articles of Food and Drink** —*concld*			(13) *Mohwa* used for the manufacture of country liquor in distilleries.
	21	Mungphali seed . . .	...	4 11 0	
	22	Oil cake	...	3 10 4	(14) All articles imported through the Post.
	23	Onions	...	4 11 0	
	24	Potatoes, including sooran, rataloo, yam and pindaloo.	...	4 11 0	(15) All articles the property of Government or of Cantonment Authority at the time of import.
	25	Rice and randole . . .	...	3 2 0	
	26	Do. Bhujwa	...	2 1 4	
	27	Sugarcane	...	4 2 8	
	28	Sugar of sorts { Indian . .	...	3 2 0	
		{ Foreign . .	...	3 2 0	
	29	Tea { Indian	...	1 9 0	
		{ Foreign	...	1 9 0	
	30	Vegetables, including arvi .	...	2 9 8	
	31	Wheat and flour, of sorts . .	...	2 1 4	
	32	Fowls, chickens and eggs . .	...	1 9 0	
		II. Animals for Slaughter.			
	1	Sheep and goat . .	...	1 0 8	
	2	Kid and lamb	...	1 9 0	
	3	Buffalo	...	1 0 8	
	4	Bullock or cow . . .	...	1 0 8	
	5	Calf or heifer	...	1 0 8	
	6	Pig	...	1 9 0	
		III. Articles of Fuel, Lighting and Washing.			
	1	Charcoal, coke and coal . .	...	1 9 0	
	2	Oils, except kerosene . .	...	2 9 8	
	3	Firewood	...	4 2 8	
	4	Khari Sajji	...	3 2 0	
	5	Soap, country or foreign . .	...	1 9 0	
		IV. Building Materials.			
	1	Burnt bricks	...	3 2 0	
	2	Bamboos, dry	...	3 2 0	
	3	Ballis, Teak	...	1 9 0	
	4	Do., Arcot	...	1 9 0	

FOURTH SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Nature of tax.		RATES OF TAX.			Exemptions.
		On	Per maund unless otherwise stated.	Per cent *ad valorem*.	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		IV.—Building Materials—*concld.*			
Octroi duty on articles imported into the Cantonment of Nowgong for consumption, sale or use within the Cantonment.	5	Babool wood	...	1 0 8	
	6	Lime, lime-kankar and stone .	...	1 9 0	
	7	Stone	...	4 11 0	
	8	Do., slabs (Nimach or Panna) .	...	2 1 4	
	9	Do., marble	...	1 9 0	
	10	Tiles	...	4 11 0	
	11	Teak, Bombay . . .	...	3 2 0	
	12	Shisham, Sal and other equally valuable wood.	...	3 2 0	
	13	Thatching grass . . .	...	3 2 0	
		V.—Drugs, Gums, Spices and Perfumes.			
	1	Cloves	...	1 9 0	
	2	Chillies, dry	...	1 9 0	
	3	Coriander seed . . .	...	1 9 0	
	4	Cardamom of sizes . . .	...	1 9 0	
	5	Cardamom, large or seed . .	...	1 9 0 1 9 0	
	6	Carraway seed	...	...	
	7	Cinnamon	...	1 9 0	
	8	Ginger, dry, Bombay . .	...	1 9 0	
	9	Oil, perfumed, Indian . .	...	1 9 0 1 9 0	
	10	Poppy seed	...	...	
	11	Pepper, black and white . .	...	1 9 0 1 9 0	
	12	Sandalwood	...	...	
	13	Do. chips	...	1 9 0	
	14	Sulphur	...	1 9 0	
	15	Spices of sorts	...	1 9 0	
	16	Ujwain	...	1 9 0	
	17	All other drugs, perfumes and spices.	...	1 9 0	
		VI.—Tobacco.			
	1	Tobacco, English or American .	...	3 2 0	
	2	Do., country . . .	...	3 2 0	

FOURTH SCHEDULE -*contd.*

Nature of tax.	RATES OF TAX.			Exemptions.
	ON	Per maund unless otherwise stated.	Per cent *ad valorem*.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Octroi duty on articles imported into the Cantonment of Nowgong for consumption, sale or use within the Cantonment.	**VII.—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles.**			
	1 Bags, empty	...	1 9 0	
	2 Cotton piece-goods and all manufacture. (Indian)	...	1 9 0	
	2 Cotton piece-goods and all manufacture. (Foreign)	...	1 9 0	
	3 Woollen and silk goods. (Indian)	...	1 9 0	
	3 Woollen and silk goods. (Foreign)	...	1 9 0	
	4 Gota, false	...	1 9 0	
	5 Do., sucha	...	1 9 0	
	VIII.—Metals and articles of metal.			
	1 Copper and brass utensils	...	3 2 0	
	2 Do. do. (new)	...	3 2 0	
	3 Do. do. (old)	...	3 2 0	
	4 Iron (new)	...	3 2 0	
	5 Articles made of iron and steel and all metals including gold and silver.	...	3 2 0	
	IX.—Miscellaneous.			
	1 Bangles, country	...	3 2 0	
	2 Do., China, glass	...	3 2 0	
	3 Cotton, with seeds or waste	...	4 11 0	
	4 Cotton, cleaned	...	4 11 0	
	5 Gulal	...	4 11 0	
	6 Hides, raw, cow	...	3 2 0	
	7 Do., buffalo	...	3 2 0	
	8 Do., sheep and goat	...	3 2 0	
	9 Do., tanned (cow and buffalo). (Indian)	...	3 2 0	
	9 Do., tanned (cow and buffalo). (Foreign)	...	3 2 0	
	10 Do., (sheep and goat) (Indian)	...	3 2 0	
	10 Do., (sheep and goat) (Foreign)	...	3 2 0	
	11 Do., tanned, Mesi, large	...	3 2 0	
	12 Do., do., do., small	...	3 2 0	
	13 Linseed	...	3 2 0	
	14 Do. oil	...	1 9 0	
	15 Oil seeds	...	3 2 0	
	16 Sora or saltpetre	...	1 9 0	
	17 Shoes and boots, English	...	1 9 0	
	18 Do., do., country	...	3 2 0	
	19 Parsees and Bohras' goods and stores not hereinbefore specified, and furniture of all descriptions.	...	1 9 0	
	20 All articles not specified in any of the above classes.	...	3 2 0	

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

No. and Date of Notification.	
Of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
No. 2527-I., dated the 30th July 1885, as subsequently amended.	
No. 4160-I., dated the 25th October 1889, as subsequently amended.	
No. 1877-I., dated the 9th May 1889	
Nos. 4358-I. and 4359-I, dated the 22nd December 1893.	
	No. 3537, dated the 6th May 1895, as subsequently amended.
	No. 1087-B., dated the 27th August 1906.
	No. 50-B., dated the 11th January 1907.
	No. 286-B., dated the 6th February 1907, as subsequently amended.

Dated Central India Agency, Indore, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 55-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15, subsection (2), of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), as applied to the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to adapt to the said Cantonments the provisions of the enactments and rules mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed in the form entered against each, for the assessment, collection, recovery and refund of property rates and octroi duties therein.

2. The notification mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed are hereby cancelled.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted form.
	Property Rates.
Section 146, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	1. Property rates shall be leviable primarily from the actual occupier of the house, building or land upon which they are assessed, if such occupier be himself the landlord of such house, building or land or if he hold the same immediately from Government or the Cantonment Authority. In any other case the said rates shall be leviable from the immediate landlord of the actual occupier if the premises are let, and from the superior lessor if the premises are sub-let, and if the property is unlet from the person in whom the right to let the same vests.
Section 148, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	Provided that, if any person hereby made liable to the said rates himself pays rent to another person, other than Government or the Cantonment Authority, in respect of his interest in the house, building or land for which he is assessed to such rates, he shall be entitled to credit in account with such other person for such sum as would be leviable on account of the said rates if the amount of the rent payable by him were the full rateable value of the property taxed. And any person, other than Government or the Cantonment Authority, possessing any interest in or over any such property superior to that of the person assessed to the said rates in respect of which he receives rent from any other person, shall be bound to give credit in account to such other person for such sum as would be leviable on account of the said rates, if the rent which he receives were the full rateable value of the property assessed.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted form.
Section 173, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	Provided also that in the cantonment of Mhow the water rate shall be payable by the tenant of the house, building or land upon which it is assessed, where the landlord has defrayed the expense of laying down the connecting pipes but not otherwise.
	Valuation and Assessment.
Section 154 (1), City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	2. (1) The estimated gross annual rent at which the houses, building and lands liable to property rates might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, exclusive of the value of any machinery contained therein, shall, for the purposes of the said rates, be held and deemed to be the rateable value of such houses, buildings and lands.
Section 158, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	(2) When any land or building is let to two or more persons, holding in severality, the Cantonment Magistrate may, for the purpose of assessing such building or land to property rates, either treat the whole thereof as one property or, with the written consent of the owner of such building or land, treat each several holding therein or any two or more of such several holdings together, or each floor or flat, as a seperate property.
	(3) When the Cantonment Magistrate has determined to treat all the several holdings comprised within any one building or land under this rule as one property, he may subject to any general conditions which may from time to time be prescribed by the Cantonment Authority in this behalf, at any time not later than seven days before the first day of any period for which an instalment of property rate will be leviable in respect of the said property, sanction a draw-back of one-tenth part of the property rate leviable.
Section 156, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	3. The Cantonment Magistrate shall keep a book to be called "The Assessment Book" in which shall be entered every official year— (*a*) a list of all buildings and lands in the Cantonment, distinguishing each either by name or number as he shall think fit; (*b*) the rateable value of each such building and land determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of these regulations; (*c*) the name of the person primarily liable for the payment of the property rates, if any, leviable on each such building or land; (*d*) if any such building or land is not liable to be assessed to the general rate, the reason of such non-liability; (*e*) when the period fixed by public notice, as hereinafter provided, for the receipt of complaints against the amount of rateable value entered in any portion of the Assessment Book has expired, and, in the case of any such entry which has been complained against, when such complaint has been disposed of in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained, the amount at which each building or land entered in such portion of the Assessment Book is assessed to each of the property rates, if any, leviable thereon; (*f*) such other details, if any, as the Cantonment Magistrate may from time to time think fit.
Section 159 (1) and (2), City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	4. (1) When the name of the person liable to payment of property rates cannot be ascertained, it shall be sufficient to designate him in the Assessment Book and also in any notice or proceedings under these rules as "the landlord" or "the occupier," as the case may be, of the property on which the rates are assessed without further description.
	(2) When in any such case any person in occupation of any house, building or land shall refuse to give such information as may be necessary for determining who is liable to payment of the said rates, such person shall himself be liable, until such information is obtained, for all the said rates leviable on such house, building or land.
Section 155 (1), City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	5. To enable him to determine the rateable value of any building or land and the person primarily liable for the payment of any property rate leviable in respect thereof, the Cantonment Magistrate may require the owner or occupier of such building or land or of any portion thereof to furnish him, within such reasonable period as the Cantonment Magistrate prescribes in this behalf, with information or with a written return signed by such owner or occupier— (*a*) as to the name and place of abode of the owner or occupier, or of both the owner or occupier of such building or land, and (*b*) as to the dimensions of such building or land or of any portion thereof and the rent, if any, obtained for such building or land or any portion thereof.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted form.
Section 160, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	6. (1) When the entries required by rule 3 have been completed, as far as practicable, the Cantonment Magistrate shall give public notice thereof and of the place where the Assessment Book or a copy of it may be inspected. (2) Such public notice shall be proclaimed by beat of drum, and also by posting placards in conspicuous places in the Bazars.
Section 162, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	7. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall at the time and in the manner prescribed in rule 6 give public notice of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, on or before which complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the Assessment Book will be received in his office. (2) In every case in which any premises have for the first time been entered in the Assessment Book as liable to the payment of property rates or in which the rateable value of any premises liable to such payment has been increased, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, as soon as conveniently may be, after the issue of the public notice under sub-rule (1), give a special written notice to the owner or occupier of the said premises, specifying the nature of such entry and informing him that any complaint against the same, will be received in his office at any time within fifteen days from the service of the special notice.
Section 163, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	8. (1) Every complaint against the amount of any rateable value entered in the Assessment Book must be made by written application to the Cantonment Magistrate, which shall be left at his office on or before the day or the latest day fixed in this behalf in the public or special notice aforesaid. (2) Every such application shall set forth briefly but fully the grounds on which the valuation is complained against.
Section 164, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	9. The Cantonment Magistrate shall give notice, in writing, to each complainant of the day, time and place when and whereat his complaint will be investigated.
Section 165, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	10. (1) At the time and place so fixed, the Cantonment Magistrate shall investigate and dispose of the complaint in the presence of the complainant, if he shall appear, and if not, in his absence. (2) For reasonable cause, the Cantonment Magistrate may from time to time adjourn the investigation.
Section 166, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	11. After the complaints have been enquired into and after the revision of the valuation and rates has been completed, the amendments, if any, made in the Assessment Book shall be authenticated by the signature of the Cantonment Magistrate, who shall at the same time certify under his signature that except in the cases, if any, in which amendments have been made as shown therein, no valid objection has been made to the valuations and rates entered in the said book. Thereupon, subject to such alterations and amendments as may thereafter be made therein, under the provisions hereinafter contained, the rates entered in the Assessment Book shall be deemed to be the rates leviable for the whole financial year (commencing from the 1st April) for which the assessment is made.
Section 167, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	12. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate may, upon the representation of parties or other information, at any time amend the Assessment Book, by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or any property liable to the rates previously omitted or by striking out the name of any person or any property not liable to the rates, or by increasing or by reducing the amount of the rates. But in all cases in which the name of a person is newly inserted or in which any property is newly inserted as liable to the rates, or in which the rates are increased, notice of the amendment shall be given by the Cantonment Magistate to the person interested, and a day shall be fixed in such notice for hearing complaints against such amendments which shall be made and heard in the manner above prescribed. (2) Every such amendment shall be deemed to have been made for the purpose of determining the liability or exemption of the person concerned, in accordance with the attested entry from the earliest day in the current financial year, when the circumstances justifying the amendment existed.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted form
Section 152, (1) and (2), City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	13. (1) When any house or building is newly built, or rebuilt, or enlarged so as to increase the yearly value, or when any house or building which has been vacated is reoccupied, the owner shall give notice thereof in writing to the Cantonment Magistrate within fifteen days from the date of completion of the building, rebuilding or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of the newly built, rebuilt or enlarged property, whichever date happens first, or in the case of any house or building which has been vacant, from the date of the reoccupation thereof. In default of such notice the owner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees on conviction before a Magistrate.
Section 471, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	
Section 153, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	(2) When any house or building or any portion of a house or building which is liable to the payment of property rates is demolished or removed, otherwise than by an order of the Cantonment Authority, the person liable for the payment of the said rates shall give notice thereof in writing to the Cantonment Magistrate and until such notice is given the said person shall continue liable to pay all rates which would have been leviable had such house or building or portion thereof not been demolished or removed.
Section 168, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	14. It shall not be necessary to prepare a new Assessment Book oftener than once in every 5 years, till when the Cantonment Magistrate may from year to year adopt the entries in the last preceding year's book, with such alterations as may in particular cases be deemed necessary, as the entries for the new year. Public notice of such entries shall be given in the manner prescribed in rules 6 and 7, and the provisions of those rules and of rules 8 to 12, both inclusive, shall be applicable thereto and to the book in which they are contained.
	Appeals.
Section 217, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	15. Appeals against any rateable value assessed or any rate charged under the foregoing provisions shall be heard and determined by the Cantonment Authority, but no such appeal shall be heard by the Cantonment Authority unless the amount of the rate has been deposited with the Cantonment Magistrate if a bill for its payment has already been presented to the appellant, and unless—
	(*a*) it is brought within fifteen days after the accrual of the cause of complaint;
	(*b*) in the case of an appeal against any rateable value or rate, a complaint has previously been made to the Cantonment Magistrate under rule 8 and disposed of;
	(*c*) in the case of an appeal against any subsequent ammendment made in the Assessment Book under rule 12, a complaint has been made by the person aggrieved within fifteen days after he first received notice of such amendment and his complaint has been disposed of.
Section 218, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this rule, cause of complaint shall be deemed to have accrued—
	(1) In the case of an appeal against any rateable value or rate, on the day when the complaint made to the Cantonment Magistrate under rule 8 is disposed of, or
	(2) in the case of an appeal against any subsequent amendment made in the Assessment Book under rule 12 on the day when the complaint made to the Cantonment Magistrate is disposed of.
Section 219, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	16. The assessment by the Cantonment Magistrate of any rateable value or rate, when no complaint or appeal therefrom is made, and the decision of the Cantonment Authority on every appeal under rule 15 shall be final.
	Effect shall be given by the Cantonment Magistrate to every decision of the Cantonment Authority on any appeal made under rule 15.
	Collection.
Section 197, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	17. (1) Property rates shall be payable in advance in quarterly or half-yearly instalments on such dates in each financial year commencing on the 1st April as the Cantonment Authority may decide.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted form.
Section 201, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	(2) All sums so payable for each period by any one person on account of one and the same property shall be charged to such person in one bill and shall be recoverable from him in the lump. But the Cantonment Magistrate may, if he thinks, fit, include in the same bill any sums so payable by the same person for the same period on account of other properties, unless such person, by written request to the Cantonment Magistrate, requires to be furnished with separate bills for the several properties.
Section 200, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	18. When any property rate or any portion of a property rate shall have become due, the Cantonment Magistrate shall with the least practicable delay cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the sum due. The bill shall contain a statement of the period for which the rate is charged and the name of the person from whom the sum entered as due is claimed and also a notice that the amount of the bill must be paid into the Cantonment Magistrate's office within fifteen days from the date of the presentation of the said bill.
Sections 202 and 203, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	19. (1) If the bill is not paid within fifteen days from the presentation thereof, the Cantonment Magistrate may cause to be served upon the defaulter a notice of demand in Form A hereto annexed, or to the like effect: and if he does not within fifteen days from the service of such notice of demand pay the sum due or show sufficient cause for non-payment of the same to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Magistrate such sum, with all costs of the recovery, may be levied by order of the Cantonment Magistrate under a warrant in Form B hereto annexed, or to the like effect, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulter or, if the defaulter be the occupier of the property in respect of which the rate is due, by distress and sale of any goods or chattels found on the premises. (2) For every notice of demand under this rule which the Cantonment Magistrate shall cause to be served upon any person a fee of such amount not exceeding one rupee as shall in each case be fixed by the Cantonment Magistrate shall be paid by such person. Such fee shall be added to the amount of the rate in respect of which notice is given and, if not paid, shall be included in the cost of recovery and recovered in like manner.
Section 204, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	20. The goods and chattels of any person, from whom any property rate is due for levy of which a warrant has been issued as aforesaid, may be distrained wherever the same may be found.
Section 205 City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	21. The officer charged with the execution of a warrant of distress shall make an inventory of the goods and chattels seized under any such warrant and shall at the same time give a notice in writing, in Form C hereto annexed, to the person in possession thereof at the time of seizure that the said goods and chattels will be sold as therein mentioned.
Section 206, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	22. (1) If the warrant is not in the meantime discharged or suspended by the Cantonment Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall, after the expiry of the period named in the notice served under the last preceding rule be sold under the order of the Cantonment Magistrate who shall apply the proceeds, or such part thereof as may be requisite, in the discharge of the sum due and of the costs of recovery. (2) The surplus of the sale-proceeds, if any, shall be forthwith credited to the Cantonment Fund under "Deposit" and refunded to the person concerned if claimed within one year by a written application made to the Cantonment Magistrate. Any surplus not claimed within one year from the date of sale as aforesaid shall be the property of the Cantonment Fund.
Section 207, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	(3) For every distraint made under these rules a fee shall be charged at the rates set forth in Table D hereto annexed, and shall be included in the costs of recovery.
Section 208, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	23. The Cantonment Magistrate may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of the fee chargeable on any notice of demand or on any distress warrant under the foregoing rules.
Section 209, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	24. (1) If the sum due on account of any property rate remains unpaid after the bill therefor has been duly presented to the person primarily liable to pay the same and the said person be not the occupier for the time being of the house, building or land in respect of which the rate is due, the Cantonment Magistrate may demand the amount from the occupier of the said premises, or, if there are two or more occupiers thereof, may present a bill to each of them for such portion of the sum due as bears to the whole amount due the same ratio which the rent paid by such occupier bears to the aggregate amount of rent paid by them both or all, in respect of the said premises.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted form.
	(2) If the occupier or any occupiers fails within fifteen days from the presentation of any such bill to pay the amount therein claimed, the said amount may be recovered from him in accordance with the foregoing provisions.
	(3) No arrear of a property rate shall be recovered from any occupier under this rule which has remained due for more than one year or which is due on account of any period for which the occupier was not in occupation of the premises on which the rate is assessed.
	(4) If any sum is paid by, or recovered from, an occupier under this rule, he shall be entitled to credit therefore in account with the person primarily liable to the payment of the same.
Section 216, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	25. The Cantonment Magistrate may, with the approval of the Cantonment Authority from time to time, write off any sum due on account of any property rate or of the costs of recovering any property rate which shall, in his opinion, be irrecoverable.
Section 210, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	26. If the Cantonment Magistrate shall at any time have reason to believe that any person from whom any sum is due on account of any property rate is about forthwith to remove from the Cantonment, the Cantonment Magistrate may direct the immediate payment by such person of the sum due or about to become due by him and cause a bill for the same to be presented to him. If on presentation of such bill the said person do not forthwith pay the sum due or about to become due by him, the amount shall be leviable by distress and sale in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, except that it shall not be necessary to serve upon the defaulter any notice of demand and the Cantonment Magistrate's warrant for distress and sale may be issued and executed without delay.
Section 211, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	27. Instead of proceeding against any defaulter by distress or sale as hereinbefore provided, or after a defaulter shall have been so proceeded against unsuccessfully or with only partial success, any sum due or the balance of any sum due, as the case may be, by such defaulter on account of property rates, may be recovered from him by a suit in any court of competent jurisdiction.
Section 212, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	28. Property rates due under these rules in respect of any house, building or land shall be a first charge upon the said house, building or land and upon the goods and chattels, if any, found upon or within such house, building or land belonging to the person liable for such rates.
	Remission and Refund.
Section 175, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	29. When any building or land or any portion of any premises which the Cantonment Magistrate has treated as a separate property has been vacant for not less than thirty consecutive days, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, refund two-thirds of the amount of property rates, if any, paid for the number of days that such vacancy lasted.
Section 176, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	30. (1) No refund of any property rate shall be claimed from the Cantonment Magistrate as aforesaid, unless notice in writing of the vacancy shall have been given by the person liable for the rate, or his agent, to the Cantonment Magistrate.
	(2) No refund shall be paid by the Cantonment Magistrate for any period previous to the day of the delivery of such notice.
	(3) When a vacancy continues from one period in respect of which property rates are recoverable into the next following period, no refund of any property rate shall be claimable from the Cantonment Magistrate as aforesaid, on account of such continued vacancy, unless notice thereof shall be given to the Cantonment Magistrate within fifteen days from the commencement of the said next following period.
Section 179, City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	31. All applications for refunds falling due in any one period shall be made within fifteen days after the expiry of such period, in default whereof the claim to refund may be disallowed.
	Octroi duties.
Government Order No. 1310-XI—967-A., dated 7th May 1895, printed on page 115, United Provinces Municipal Manual, Volume I.	32. Octroi duty shall be payable on demand and shall be levied and collected by and under the management of the Cantonment Magistrate and officers subordinate to him. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Cantonment Magistrate, with the sanction of the Cantonment Authority, to make such arrangements as he may deem fit with any Railway Company for the levy and collection of Octroi duties on dutiable articles imported by such Railway for sale, consumption or use in the Cantonment.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted form.
Rule 37 of the United Provinces Municipal Manual, Volume II.	33. Every person in charge of goods shall on arrival at the first Octroi station declare whether they are intended— (*a*) for sale, consumption or use within the Cantonment, or (*b*) for immediate exportation from the Cantonment, or (*c*) to be taken to a bonded warehouse.
	Goods imported for sale, consumption or use in the Cantonment.
Rules 38, 39 (3) of the United Provinces Municipal Manual, Volume II.	34. (1) In the case of goods imported for sale, consumption or use within the Cantonment the person in charge shall either sign a true declaration, stating the description, quantity and value of the goods in his charge or, in the case of goods the duty on which is leviable *ad valorem*, show to the Nakedar in charge of the Octroi station a regular invoice for the same and present a copy thereof duly certified and signed by the importer as a true copy. The Nakedar shall thereupon levy Octroi duty on the goods according to the Octroi schedule in force, provided that duty assessed *ad valorem* shall be levied according to the invoice value, without allowing for discount granted by firms, etc., and duty on articles assessed by weight shall be levied on the nett weight, such abatement being made from the gross weight on account of packing, lashing, etc., as may from time to time be prescribed by the Cantonment Authority. (2) If the person in charge wishes not to open any bale of piece goods, etc., at the time of importation, he may give an agreement in writing, in a form to be obtained *gratis* from the Nakedar that the importer will produce his account books in respect thereof whenever called for by the Cantonment Magistrate, Octroi Inspector, or any other official deputed by the Cantonment Magistrate, and thereupon the goods may be allowed to pass unopened, Octroi duty being levied according to the declaration made or invoice produced.
Rule 7 of the Nagpur Municipality and rule 40 of the United Provinces Municipal Manual, Volume II.	35. If the Nakedar in charge of the Octroi station sees cause to challenge any such declaration or to question the correctness of the invoice, or if the importer disputes the assessment or calculation of the Nakedar, the Nakedar shall send the goods with the declaration and invoice to the Octroi Inspector who may examine and weigh the goods and shall levy the duty which he may find to be payable thereon.
Rule 27 (3) and (4) of the United Provinces Municipal Code, Volume II.	36. Goods for which exemption from duty is claimed, as being the property of Government or the Cantonment Authority, must be accompanied by an invoice endorsed by the Government officer concerned or the Cantonment Magistrate, as the case may be, certifying that they are the property of Government or of the Cantonment Authority.
Rule 27 (3) of the United Provinces Municipal Code, Volume II.	37. Goods which are not the property of Government or of the Cantonment Authority at the time of import or liable to Octroi duty. But if at the time of import they are declared to be imported for the fulfilment of a contract with Government or with the Cantonment Authority, or otherwise to be intended for the use of Government or of the Cantonment Authority, the duty paid will be refunded on the production of a certificate from the Government officer concerned or from the Cantonment Magistrate that they have become the property of Government or of the Cantonment Authority, as the case may be. Such certificate must be obtained by the fifteenth day of the month succeeding that in which the goods were supplied to Government or to the Cantonment Authority and must be presented to the Cantonment Magistrate within ten days of being granted together with an application for refund.
Rule 43 of the United Provinces Municipal Manual, Volume II.	38. (1) For every payment of Octroi the Nakedar in charge of the station will make out a duplicate receipt to the name of the importer of the goods, in the form prescribed by the Cantonment Authority, specifying the quantity of each description of goods and the date of import and will tender the original to the person in charge of the goods and retain the duplicate as a counterfoil in the receipt book. (2) Any importer may, within one week from the issue of a receipt in his name, exchange it for separate receipts for such portions of the goods as he may desire, provided that the amount of the duty paid on such portion be not less than three rupees and, subject to the same proviso, may further subdivide and change such separate receipts as often as he may desire.
Rules 80 and 83 of the United Provinces Municipal Manual, Volume II.	39. An export certificate will be granted on the application of any holder of an Octroi payment receipt (*i.e.*, the original importer of goods) who exports, within three months of the date of the said receipt, goods which correspond in nature with, and do not exceed in quantity, the goods described in the said receipt.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted form.
Rule 92 of the United Provinces Municipal Manual, Volume II.	In the case of goods exported by railway such application must be supported by— (*a*) a written declaration of export in the case of perishable goods despatched by passenger train or of goods accompanying the exporter as personal luggage, and (*b*) in all other cases by the railway receipt, which will be returned to the applicant after the number and date have been noted.
Rule 79 of the United Provinces Municipal Code, Volume II, Form 13.	In the case of goods exported by road such application must be supported by a declaration of the name and address of the person or persons to whom the goods are consigned, which shall be entered by the Octroi Nakedar in the export certificate and in the register.
Rules 78 and 83 of the United Provinces Municipal Manual, Volume II. Section 195 (3) (*d*), City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	40. On the production of an export certificate within one week of its having been granted, accompanied by the corresponding Octroi payment receipt, the amount of duty shown by the latter to have been received in respect of goods of the nature and quantity described in the export certificate shall be refunded without deduction, provided that the sum claimed amounts to not less than three rupees for each export certificate.
	Goods for Immediate Exportation.
Rules 93 to 98, United Provinces Municipal Manual, Volume II.	41. (1) In the case of goods imported for immediate exportation, the Nakedar in charge of the Octroi station of entrance shall prepare a transit pass (on red coloured paper) in duplicate specifying the nature and quantity of the goods and the Octroi duty leviable, and allow the goods to pass under the supervision of a guard to whom one copy of the pass shall be given, the other being retained as a counterfoil in the receipt book. The guard shall deliver the pass to the Nakedar at the next Octroi station who will pass on the same duly initialled to the next Octroi station and so on till the goods leave the Octroi station of exit where the Nakedar in charge will endorse the time, etc., when the goods passed out of the Cantonment. If the goods are to be exported by rail, the Nakedar at the Railway goods shed Octroi station shall endorse the particulars of the Railway receipt thereon and retain the pass with him. All passes issued and collected during the day shall be entered by the Nakedars in their respective registers and shall be checked by the Octroi Inspector daily. (2) The importer shall not be required to deposit security of any kind in respect of goods covered by a transit pass. But if the goods are not exported before sunset of the same day, the person in charge of the goods and the guard shall give notice to the Octroi Inspector and to the Nakedar by whom the pass was given and the person in charge of the goods shall pay the Octroi duty thereon. Provided that if the goods are kept under surveillance at a place appointed by the Cantonment Authority for the purpose, their export may be delayed for twenty-four hours in all from the time of their import without payment of duty.
	Goods intended to be taken to a Bonded Warehouse.
Rules 110 and 114 of the United Provinces Municipal Account Manual, Volume II.	42. In the case of goods intended to be taken to a bonded warehouse, the person in charge of the goods shall, on arrival at the Octroi station of entry, declare the description, weight, quantity, or if necessary, the value of the goods. The Nakedar shall thereupon prepare in triplicate a pass or permit under which the goods are to be taken to the warehouse, and tender two copies to the person in charge of the goods and retain the third as a counterfoil in the receipt book.
Rules 113 and 114 of the United Provinces Municipal Account Manual, Volume II.	43. The goods will then be taken under the supervision of a guard from one Octroi station to another till they reach the bonded warehouse where the officer in charge shall take charge of the goods after satisfying himself as to the correctness of the pass, and shall sign the original receipt and hand it to the person bringing the goods and retain the duplicate. In the event of any discrepancy between the goods and the pass, the officer in charge of the warehouse shall report the matter to the Octroi Inspector for orders.
Rule 113 of the United Provinces Municipal Account Manual, Volume II.	44. A return shall be prepared daily at each Octroi station of all passes issued for goods to be deposited in bonded warehouses and with this return the accounts of the officers in charge of the warehouses shall be checked daily.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted form.
Rules 116 and 118 of the United Provinces Municipal Account Manual, Volume II.	45. (1) The owner of goods deposited in a bonded warehouse may, on application to the Octroi Inspector, break bulk and change the packing of such goods : and any portion thereof, not less than a single bale in the case of piece goods, and not less than a cart load in any other case, may on payment of full duty be removed into the Cantonment under cover of a receipt without rendering the balance left in bond liable to duty or to any other charge, except warehouse fees. (2) When goods are removed from a warehouse and the duty thereon paid, the necessary alteration will be made in the pass given to the importer under rule 42 and a receipt for the duty paid will be granted in accordance with rule 38. (3) The payment of duty on any goods leaving a warehouse for consumption within the Cantonment will be without detriment to the importer's claim to a refund, if the goods are afterwards exported subject to the conditions imposed in rule 39.
Rules 115 and 117 of the United Provinces Account Manual, Volume II.	46. In the case of goods removed from a bonded warehouse for export from the Cantonment the procedure laid down by rule 41 shall be followed, the officer in charge of the warehouse preparing a transit pass, and no duty shall be levied.
Rule 112 of the United Provinces Municipal Account Manual, Volume II.	47. Subject to the control of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, the Cantonment Authority may from time to time specify what articles may be deposited in a bonded warehouse and shall prescribe the fees to be charged for their storage therein. The fees shall be so fixed that the income therefrom may cover the expenditure incurred on the warehouse, but shall not exceed seven annas daily for a bale or package.
Rule 16, Nagpur Municipality.	48. When warehouse fees are not paid punctually when due, such part of the goods as is likely to cover the amount of the fee due shall be sold by auction, but in the case of perishable goods such fees shall be payable in advance, and in default the whole of the goods shall be sold by auction. The balance of the sale-proceeds, after deducting the dues, shall be made over to the owner of the goods.
Rule 16, Nagpur Municipality.	49. The Cantonment Authority will be responsible for the ordinary protection of goods stored in a bonded warehouse, but not for any loss not caused by the neglect or default of the Authority's servants.
Rule 127 of the United Provinces Municipal Account Manual, Volume II.	50. The Cantonment Authority may recognise any private godown as a bonded warehouse provided that suitable precautions are taken to control all entries thereto and exits therefrom. And thereupon the foregoing provisions shall apply thereto and the Cantonment Authority may charge such fees for attendance of their servants thereat as they may think fit.
	General.
Rule 31 of the United Provinces Municipal Account Manual, Volume II.	51. A schedule of the Octroi duties leviable, together with a current price list of all articles assessed *ad valorem* and a copy of these rules in English, Hindi and Urdu, shall be posted in a conspicuous position at every Octroi station and bonded warehouse.
Section 70, United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900. Rules made under section 157, sub-section (3), of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900, printed at page 91 of the United Provinces Municipal Manual, Volume II.	52. All Octroi duties not paid on demand may be recovered, on application to the Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment where payment is due or where the defaulter resides, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within such Cantonment. And whoever does anything in contravention of these rules, or evades or attempts to evade or abets the evasion of the payment of Octroi duty, shall for each offence be punishable with fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FORM A.—(*See rule 19.*)

NOTICE OF DEMAND.

To

Take notice that the Cantonment Magistrate demands from you the sum of..... .....due from you on account of (*here describe the property upon which the rate is imposed*) for the quarter (*or* half-year) commencing on the.....19 , and that if the sum due is not paid into the Cantonment Magistrate's office, or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Cantonment Magistrate, within fifteen days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

(*Signature of the Cantonment Magistrate.*)

Date.....

FORM B.—(*See rule 19.*)

FORM OF DISTRESS WARRANT.

To

(*Here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.*)

Whereas.....of.....has not paid, or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of Rs.....due for the rates mentioned in the margin* for the quarter (*or* half-year) commencing on the.....19 , although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said..... .....and fifteen days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand; this is to command you to distrain the goods and chattels of the said.....(*or* as the case may be, any goods and chattels found on the premises referred to) to the amount of the said sum of Rs.....and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping and selling such property, and if within five days next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray charges of taking and keeping such property, to sell the said goods and chattels; and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of Rs.....and the charges of taking, keeping and selling such property, to credit the surplus, if any, into the Cantonment Fund and to direct the claimant thereof to apply for its refund to the Cantonment Magistrate.

If distress cannot be made of sufficient property of the said.....you are to certify the same to me, together with this warrant.

(*Signature of the Cantonment Magistrate.*)

Date.....

FIRST SCHEDULE—*concld.*

FORM C.—(*See rule 21.*)

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

To

A. B.,

Residing at _____

Take notice that I have this day seized the goods and chattels specified in the inventory beneath this for the sum of Rs. _____ due for the rates mentioned in the margin* for the quarter (*or* half-year) commencing on the _____ 191 , and that unless you pay into the office of Cantonment Magistrate the amount due, together with the costs of this distress, within five days from the day of the date of this notice the goods and chattels will be sold.

(*Signature of the officer executing the warrant of distress.*)

Date _____

INVENTORY.

(*State particulars of goods seized.*)

TABLE D.—(*See rule 22.*)

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE IN DISTRAINTS.

Sum distrained for.	Fee. Rs.	A.
Under 5 rupees	0	4
Rupees 5 and under 10 rupees	0	8
„ 10 „ 15 „	0	12
„ 15 „ 20 „	1	0
„ 20 „ 25 „	1	4
„ 25 „ 30 „	1	8
„ 30 „ 35 „	1	12
„ 35 „ 40 „	2	0
„ 40 „ 45 „	2	4
„ 45 „ 50 „	2	8
„ 50 „ 60 „	3	0
„ 60 „ 80 „	3	12
„ 80 „ 100 „	4	8
Above 100 rupees	5	0

The above charge includes all expenses except when persons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four annas must be paid daily for each person so employed.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

No. and Date of Notification	
Of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
No. 2528-I., dated the 30th July 1885, as subsequently amended.	
No. 4161-I., dated the 25th October 1889.	
No. 2619-I., dated the 24th June 1891.	
	No. 3538, dated the 6th May 1895.
	No. 51-B., dated the 11th January 1907.

The 22nd January 1915.

No. 56-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15, sub-section (2), of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), as applied to the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to apply to the said Cantonments the following rules for the recovery of the dog tax imposed by notification No. 54-B., dated the 22nd January 1915, being provisions adapted from the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900, and from rules in force in the Naini Tal Municipality.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1878-I., dated the 9th May 1889, and the notification of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, No. 1089-B., dated the 27th August 1906, in so far as they relate to the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, and Nowgong, are hereby cancelled.

RULES.

I.—Notices, accompanied by blank declaration forms, shall be issued by the Cantonment Authority to all persons liable to the payment of the tax, stating the amount of the tax due from them.

Provided that omission to send such notice shall not exempt any person from liability to pay the tax.

II.—Every person liable to pay the tax shall, within seven days of the receipt of notice under the preceding rule, return the declaration form duly filled in, together with the amount of the tax to which he is liable, to the Cantonment Magistrate who shall grant a receipt for the amount.

III.—Arrears of the tax may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within the limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction.

IV.—(1) An appeal against the assessment or levy of the tax shall lie to the Cantonment Magistrate, or to such officer as may be empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, and the order of such officer in appeal shall be final.

(2) In every appeal the costs shall be in the discretion of the officer deciding the appeal.

(3) Costs awarded under this rule to the Cantonment Authority shall be recoverable by the Cantonment Authority as though they were arrears of the tax due from the appellant.

(4) If the Cantonment Authority fail to pay any costs awarded to an appellant within ten days from the date of the order for payment thereof, the officer awarding the costs may order the person having the custody of the balance of the Cantonment fund to pay the amount.

V.—No appeal shall lie under rule IV, unless it is preferred within sixty days from the date of the first demand of the tax.

VI.—No objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or taxed be questioned, in any other manner or by any other authority, than is provided in these rules.

By order,

(Sd.) R. H. CRUMP,

Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 11 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th January 1915.

In the matter of Sana Anna Vanna Peer Mahomed, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sana Anna Vanna Peer Mahomed carrying on business as general trader at No. 3, China Street, under the name and style of S. A. V. Peer Mahomed & Co., Rangoon, on the 15th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sana Anna Vanna Peer Mahomed.

CASE No. 12 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 20th January 1915.

In the matter of S. A. V. Peer Mahomed and others trading as S. A. V. Peer Mahomed & Co. earthenware dealers at No. 3, China Street, Rangoon, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Chas. R Cowie & Co. of Rangoon, a creditor of S. A. V. Peer Mahomed and others trading as S. A. V. Peer Mahomed & Co., earthenware dealers at No. 3, China Street, Rangoon, on the 14th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the firm of S. A. V. Peer Mahomed & Co., was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 16th day of January 1915.

CASE No. 13 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th January 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Han, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Han, Clerk, residing at No. 16, 15th Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Han.

CASE No. 14 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 20th January 1915.

In the matter of Maung Kywai, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Kywai, Fitter, Burma Oil Company Ltd., residing at No. 27, Phomye Quarter, Rangoon, on the 18th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Kywai.

CASE No. 15 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 21st January 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba On, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba On, Petty Broker, residing at No. 18, Oliphant Street, Rangoon, on the 20th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba On.

CASE No. 16 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1915.

In the matter of Maung Bya, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Bya, of No. 27, Magyudan Quarter, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 21st day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Bya.

CASE NO. 17 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1915.

In the matter of Kalara Rahaman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kalara Rahaman residing at 10th Street, Lanmadaw, Rangoon, on the 21st day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Kalara Rahaman.

CASE NO. 19 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1915.

In the matter of Sidney Wilbur Madden, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sidney Wilbur Madden, Bank Secretary, residing at No. 3, Forest Road, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sidney Wilbur Madden.

CASE NO. 20 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1915.

In the matter of Jotish Chandra Ghose, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Jotish Chandra Ghose of No. 56, Botataung Street, Rangoon, clerk in the office of Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, on the 22nd day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Jotish Chandra Ghose.

CASE NO. 18 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1915.

In the matter of N. Khrisnasawmy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by N. Khrisnasawmy, Milk Seller, of No. 7, Minigone, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said N. Khrisnasawmy.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. 4 OF 1915.

Jawahar Singh . . . . . Insolvent, Applicant.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Johrilal, Ajmer	150	0	0
2. Hardat Rai, Ajmer	106	0	0
3. Narsingh Dass, Ajmer	46	0	0
4. Lachmi Narain, Ajmer	47	0	0
5. Motilal, Ajmer	100	0	0
6. Ramlal, Ajmer	91	0	0
7. Deo Karan, Ajmer	48	0	0
8. Mangla, Ajmer	47	0	0

Whereas the applicant Jawahar Singh has filed an application under Section 11 of Act

III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the 3rd March 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex-parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 16th day of January 1915.

No. 5 of 1915.

Kishorilal, *alias* Keshi, son of Narain Dass, Mahajan of Ajmer . Insolvent, Applicant,

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Ganeshilal, son of Dute Chand, Ajmer	150	0	0
2. Brook Bonds Co., Bombay	80	0	0
3. Chagalal, son of Brindaban, Ajmer	100	0	0
4. Ram Dass Jayannali, Ajmer	70	10	9
5. Kan Mal, owner of shop of Hazari Mal Lachman Dass, Ajmer.	160	2	0
6. Shankerlal, owner of shop of Magni Ram Sukhlal, Ajmer	82	6	0
7. Ganga Ram and Sheo Narain, Ajmer	50	0	0
8. Bhola Nath Khatri, Ajmer	50	0	0
9. Heeralal Matilal, Ajmer	20	11	0
10. Hosain Ali Bahea, Ajmer	12	0	0
11. Kabami Mal, Ajmer	17	0	0
12. Munnalal, Ajmer	3	15	6
13. Gobinda, Ajmer	3	0	0

Creditors.

Whereas the applicant Kishorilal has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 11 A.M. on the 5th March 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex-parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 19th day of January 1915.

No. 6 of 1915.

Goardhan, son of Parman, blacksmith of Ajmer . . Insolvent, Applicant,

versus

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Poonam Chand, Ajmer	180	0	0
2. Ganesh, son of Jai Kishen, Ajmer	200	0	0
3. Bansilal, son of Kani Ram, Ajmer	55	12	0
4. Kalloo, son of Rehmat, Ajmer	14	0	0
5. Jhunta Barber, Ajmer	12	0	0
6. Parim Sukh, Ajmer	6	0	0
7. Shiamlal, goldsmith, Ajmer	18	0	0
8. Duli Mistri, Ajmer	150	0	0
9. Gobind Ram, Ajmer	10	0	0
10. Dolu, son of Kesheo Ram, Ajmer	7	12	0

Creditors.

Whereas the applicant Goardhan has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 11 A. M. on the 4th day of March 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex-parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 19th day of January 1915.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 15 OF 1915.

Dated the 3rd February 1915.

Re Adaita Charan Khatooa, Gosta Behary Chakraburty carrying on business at No. 62-1, Clive Street, in Calcutta, and Adaita Charan Khatooa carrying on business at Anandpore in the District of Midnapore. *Ex parte* Hrishikesh Goswami and Ashutosh Goswami R. N. Sarkar—Creditors, Attorney.

On the 8th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Adaita Charan Khatooa, Gosta Behary Chakraburty and Adaita Charan Khatooa as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 19 OF 1915.

Dated the 29th January 1915.

Re Chiranji Lal Jhumjhumwalla, residing at No. 163, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business of a dealer in spices at Magrahat in the District of Twenty-four Pergunnahs under the name and style of Jankidass Chiranji Lall but at present carrying on business as a broker of spices at No. 163, Harrison Road, aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. Khagendra Nath Chatterjee—Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 13th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamerd Chiranji Lal Jhumjhumwalla as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 33 OF 1915.

Dated the 29th January 1915.

Re Balooram and Mongi Lal, both residing at No. 178, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business together in co-partnership as piece goods merchants at Puri under the name, style and firm of Ram Chunder Balooram and also under the name, style and firm of Balooram Mongi Lal and at present working as petty hawkers of piece goods at Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtors. Suresh Chunder Mookherjee—Insolvents' Attorney.

On the 26th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Balooram and Mongi Lal as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 34 OF 1915.

Dated the 29th January 1915.

Re Roland Christian, residing at No. 68, Bentinck Street, and No. 17, Gardner's Lane, both in the town of Calcutta, a clerk in the B. I. S. N. Co., Calcutta, aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. Insolvent in person.

On the 27th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.— All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 35 OF 1915.

Dated the 29th January 1915.

Re Durga Das Kar, residing at No. 101-1 A., Boloram Dey's Street, Jorasanko, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as a hardware merchant, formerly of No. 42, Strand Road, thereafter at No. 101-1 A., Boloram Dey's Street, Jorasanko, aforesaid, under the name and style of Durga Dass Kar & Co. at present without any employment.

Exparte the debtor. Rajendro Lal Dutt, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 27th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the abovenamed Durga Dass Kar as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 37 OF 1915.

Dated the 3rd February 1915.

Re Samuel Eric George Roberts, residing at No. 16, Chandney 1st Lane in the town of Calcutta, employed as a Preventive Officer, Calcutta Customs.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor—in person.

On the 1st day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 38 OF 1915.

Dated the 3rd February 1915.

Re Lucksmi Narain Ray residing at No. 62, Strand Road, in the town of Calcutta formerly carrying on business of a petty bread vender at Nos. 62 and 67, Strand Road in Calcutta aforesaid, but now without any occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. P. K. Ray, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 1st day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the abovename as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 40 OF 1915.

Dated the 3rd February 1915.

Re Kanahia Lal residing at No. 172, Dwari Babu's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business in retail piece-goods at No. 174, Harrison Road in Calcutta aforesaid under the name, style and firm of Kanahia Lal Amar Nath.

Ex parte the debtor. N. C. Mandal, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 1st day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Kanahia Lal as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta*

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
35—1912	Haji Abdula Haji Sumar Mithawala	Mahomedan	Nagdevi Street. Chuna, Bhathi Nos. 482 and 492.	Lately doing business as a dealer in salt and now unemployed.	11th	January	1912
08-19-1912	Gordhandas Waghji Thucker	Hindoo	Chowpatty	Lately a loan-broker and now unemployed	19th	December	1912
83—1913	Alimahomed Aba Memon	Mahomedan	Mahim Bazar Road	Lately a servant in the employ of Mahomed Ali Husein & Co., and now unemployed.	1st	February	1913
85—1913	Esoo Ramji Chikney	Hindu	Jacob Circle No. 300	A jobber in the Hindoostan Mills	3rd	"	"
89—1913	Nana Mahadu Surti	"	Lower Parel	A fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway	4th	"	"
99—1913	Gopal Narayen *alias* Sowa Gopal Gaikwad	"	Parel, Poice Bawdi	A jobber in the Kohinoor Mills	10th	"	"
01—1913	Lusis Blenna Hasset MacDonald	European	Apollo Bunder No. 9	Lately an Engineer in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and now unemployed.	13th	"	"
04—1913	Tukaram Luxumon Bhalekar	Hindoo	New Hunman Lane	Lately a Manager in the firm of Genoo Luxuman Bhalcker and now unemployed.	11th	"	"
08—1913	Marooti Joti Mahar	"	De Lisle Road	A wheel-turner in the employ of the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	14th	"	"
112—1913	Lukhminarayen Manmul *alias* Manmohan Sha *alias* Misri.	"	Malabar Hill	Lately a speculator in cotton, etc., and now unemployed.	15th	"	"

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled—*contd.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
113—1913	Narayen Balaji Chaudurkar	Hindoo	Kalachowki Road	A weaving jobber in the Western India Mill	17th	February	1913
115—1913	Krishna *alias* Krishnaji Bapoo Nakhwa	„	Bhat Bazar, No. 525	Lately a dealer in sand, bricks, and fish, etc., and now unemployed.	20th	„	„
118—1913	Sebastian DeSouza	East Indian	Mazagon	A fitter in the British India Workshop	18th	„	„
124—1913	Girdhur Ootumchand Sha	Hindoo	Girgaum Back Road	A mehta in the employ of the Bhojraj Vijaya Washing, Dying and Glazing Company.	21st	„	„
125—1913	Dhondia Laxuman Pimauker	„	Poiliowdy Parel	A jobber in the employ of the Dhan Mills Co., Ltd.	„	„	„
126—1913	Dhondu Raghoo Kamlay	„	Naigaum	A jobber in the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company's Mills.	„	„	„
128—1913	Valiji Moosaji Bharmal	Mahomedan	Foolgully	Lately a hotel-keeper and now unemployed	22nd	„	„
129—1913	Nathoo Bhana Mochi	Hindoo	Parell	A fitter in the B., B. and C. I. Railway Company	„	„	„
133—1913	Sitaram Ganesh Joshi	„	Girgaum Back Road	A servant in the employ of Balkrishna Gonesh and and Janardhan Sitaram tea, coffee, etc., shopkeeper.	24th	„	„
135—1913	Solomon Reuben Samuel	Jewish	Mazagon	A private tutor	25th	„	„
136—1913	Tukaram Mahadoo Patel	Hindoo	No. 78, Jacob's Circle	A machineman in the employ of the B., B. and C. I. Railway.	„	„	„
137—1913	Esmailji Meerbhai Damoodi Bora	Mahomedan	Mutton Street	Lately a plumber and now unemployed	26th	„	„
139—1913	Siwa Kaloo Gadhi	Hindoo	Mazagon	A fitter in the employ of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co.	„	„	„

142—1913	Ramji Mousi Radhani	„	No. 30, Dana Bunder	A Servant in the employ of Shivji Cooverji	28th	„	„
144—1913	Shaik Mohidin Shaik Nanoo Dakhin *alias* Mohidin Nanoo Dakhin.	Mahomedan	Worli	An Engine-Driver in the employ of the Bombay Municipality.	„	„	„
148—1913	Mahomed Azamkhan Saheb	„	Mahim	Lately a Contractor for Fitting, Painting and Whitewashing, etc. and now unemployed.	3rd	„	„
151—1913	Donald Barnes	Anglo-Indian	Lower Parel	A Guard in B. B. & C. I. Railway Company	4th	March	„
153—1913	Rahimtulla Bhimji Khoja	Mahomedan	Jail Road	Lately an Estate broker and now unemployed	5th	„	„
154—1913	John Ryan	European	No. 4, Colaba Canseway	Lately an Insurance broker and now unemployed	„	„	„
161—1913	Dinanath Kerola Tambde	Hindoo	Lower Mahim	A Coppersmith	7th	„	„
163—1913	Babaji Oomaji Pilke	„	Bhoiwada Parel	A Jobber in the Spring Mill	„	„	„
164—1913	Edulji Dhunjibhai Patel	Parsi	Parel Lall-Bag	A fitter in the Dinsha Petit Mills	8th	„	„
166—1913	Balset *alias* Balkrishna Keshom Ghandi and Gopal Keshom Ghandi.	Hindoo	Musjid Bunder	Lately Petty dealers in country Tobacco in partnership with Narayen Keshow under the name of Keshow Ganesh and now unemployed.	„	„	„
169—1913	Mahomedally Sulemanji Damoodi	Mahomedan	Bhendy Bazar	Formerly a Petty dealer in Mats etc. and now unemployed	10th	„	„
170—1913	Mahomed Tuki Haji Abdula Mogal	Hindu	120, Belasis Road	Lately a dealer in Houses and now unemployed	„	„	„
172—1913	Bhagla Bhana Mochi	„	Lower Parel	A fitter in the B. B. & C. I. Railway	11th	„	„
175—1913	Nandemal *alias* Nundulal Ghashiram Pardeshi.	„	Kolywada	Lately a dealer in Sweet-meat etc. and now a servant in the employ of Jamnadas Ghashiram	„	„	„
182—1913	Vithaldas Devji Thacker	„	Fort, Holi Chukla	Lately a Muccadam in the employ of Messrs. Campbell & Co., and now unemployed.	15th	„	„
187—1913	Khoda Harka Mochi	„	Two Tanks	Lately a shoe-maker and now a servant in the Employ of Teja Ramji and Company.	26th	„	„
188—1913	Allarakhia Virji Khoja	Mahomedan	Dadar Bazar	Lately trading as a Grocer and now unemployed	„	„	„
192—1913	Narsingdas Salugram Daga	Hindoo	2nd Bhoiwada	Lately a Grocer and now a broker in Silver	27th	„	„

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled—*contd.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
196—1913	Sorabji Cowasji Divecha and Merwanji Cowasji Divecha.	Parsee	No. 45-47, Gilder Street	Motor Drivers	29th	March	1913
200—1913	Anandrao Vinayek Pitale	Hindoo	Girgaum Back-Road	A clerk in the Atlas Insurance Company, Limited.	31st	"	"
201—1913	Hiraman Papa Gowli	"	Chandanwadi	A dealer in milk	"	"	"
208—1913	Kalidas Gceuldas Thucker	"	Bhendy Bazar	A clerk in the employ of Hirachand Amesey	4th	April	"
209—1913	Guney Afjal Ghachi	Mahomedan	No. 82-83, Ghas Bazar	A dealer in milk	"	"	"
211—1913	Sayed Abdool Hoosein bin Syed Mahomedalli *alias* Aboo Miya Mahomedalli Mogal.	"	Doongri Jail Road	Lately a tailor and now unemployed	7th	"	"
215—1913	Yeshwant Ramchandra Samel	Hindoo	Mazagon Port Trust House	Lately a Carting Agent and now unemployed	8th	"	"
216—1913	Syed Ebram Haji Rahimtula and Syed Ahmed Haji Rahimtula.	Mahomedan	Chawki Moholla	Dealers in vegetables and spices	"	"	"
210—1913	Karamsy Hirji Sha	Hindoo	Mandvi Street	Formerly carrying on business as Commission Agent in partnership with Khimjee Ruttonsey Moolji, Bhimsey and Govindji, Shivji under the name of Danji Khimji and Company and lately in partnership with Purdhan Domji Moolji Bhimsy and Govindji Shivji (since deceased) under the name of Kanji Purdhan and now unemployed	7th	"	"
221—1913	Ranchhod Becher Selat	"	No. 7, Kamatipura 4th Lane	Lately a masonry contractor and now unemployed.	9th	"	"

226—1913	Rama Govind Wagley	„	No. 2, Mazagoan	A boiler-maker in British India Steam Navigation Company Dockyard.	14th	„	„
227—1913	Ahmed Haji Hasein Memon	Mahomedan	No. 31st Hujaria Street	Lately a masonry contractor and now unemployed.	„	„	„
228—1913	Shaik Mahomed Yussuff Abdul Karim	„	Jacob Circle	An inspector in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited.	16th	„	„
229—1913	Abdul Razak Haji Suleiman Memon	„	Bellasis Road	Unemployed	„	„	„
231—1913	Manuel *alias* Emanuel Marion DeSouza	East Indian	No. 8, Clare Road	An engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway.	17th	„	„
232—1913	Dominick Adrian DeSilva	„	Foras Road	A tally clerk in the employ of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company.	17th	„	„
233—1913	Girdhar Amruta Sakhray	Hindoo	Kali Chowki	Lately a dealer in firewood and now a servant in the employ of Luxmibai Amrota.	21st	„	„
234—1913	Narayen Vithoo Keer	„	Tardeo	Lately a house painter and now unemployed	22nd	„	„
235—1913	Moosa Haji Kassem Halai Memon	Mahomedan	New Memonmada Street	A dealer in onion and potatoes	23rd	„	„
236—1913	Dharmji Bhowanjee Doode	Hindoo	No. 5, Moogbhah Cross Lane	Lately a quarry contractor in partnership with Dhyanoo Rama Sootar under his own name and now a mason.	„	„	„
243—1914	Ahmed Sab *valad* Ameer Sab Bangi	Mahomedan	Chand Kusai Lane	Lately a dealer in cotton and myrabolan and now unemployed.	24th	„	„
242—1913	William Flannigan	Anglo-Indian	Byculla	A guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway.	„	„	„
245—1913	Kekhusroo Mermanji Arsimalla *alias* Keramalla.	Parsi	Lower Parel	An engine-driver in the B., B. & C. I, Railway Company.	25th	„	„
102—1914	Thaumal Dhula Marmadi	Hindoo	Byculla Parel Road	Lately trading in partnership with Poonamchand Virbhan in the name of Poonamchand Virbhan & Co. as money-lenders and also a dealer in copper and brass pots and also money-lender on my own account and now a servant in the employ of Dhanroop Prathiraj.	6th	February	1914

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort Bombay, the 20th day of January 1915.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
35—1915	Baldeo Kalidin Pardeshi and Sukhdeo Kalidin Pardeshi.	Hindu . .	Gaiwadi	Hawkers in milk	16th	January .	1915	16th	January .	1915
36—1915	Balwantsing Pragsing Thakoor .	„ . .	Parel Road . . .	Rairter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
37—1915	Sidoo Dewji Surti . . .	„ . .	Lower Parel . .	Fitter in the B, B. & C. I. Railway Company	18th	„ .	„	18th	„ .	„
38—1915	Rustomji Hormusji *alias* Ruttonji Hiraji, Turner.	Parsi .	Chira Bazar . . .	Turner in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
39—1915	Abdul Husein Mulla Rajaballi Dawoodi.	Mahomedan .	Shaik Memon Street, Masjid Lane.	Lately carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Fida Husein Mulla Rajaballi as Commission Agent and Merchant and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
40—1915	Dadaji *alias* Harichand Moroba Pathare *alias* Desai.	Hindu .	Lower Mahim . . .	Fitter in the Bombay Port Trust . .	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
41—1915	Abdul Latif Gulam Mahomed .	Mahomedan .	Nagpada	Fitter in the Alcock Ashdown & Co. . .	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
42—1915	Gafoor Elahibux Momin and Essak Ellahibux Momin.	„ . .	Madanpura . . .	Weavers in the Hongkong Mills . .	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
43—1915	Vishwasraw Nanabhai Vaslekar .	Hindu . .	Bhai Jiwanjis Cart . .	Clerk in the employ of Mr. S. D. Kanga, High Court Vakil.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„

44—1915	Meyer Joseph Meyer	Jewish	No. 30, Tamarind Lane, Fort	Lately clerk in the employ of Khunji Visram and Company and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26—1915	Jagannath Nanabhai Prabhu	Hindu	Grant Road	Clerk in the Bombay Municipality	12th	"	"	"	"	"	"
45—1915	Londoo Badhoo Silabat	"	Duncan Road	Extra Mason	19th	"	"	19th	"	"	"
46—1915	Krishna Doorga Powar	"	Moturpakhady	Lately bullock cart driver	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
47—1915	Damji Rajan Khoja	Mahomedan	Doongri	Lately petty dealer in fish and now unemployed	20th	"	"	20th	"	"	"
49—1915	Sajan Mohidin Shaik	"	Teli Molla, New Nagpada No. 40-44.	Steam Roller Driver in the Bombay Port Trust.	"	"	"	21st	"	"	"
50—1915	Khaikhusroo Merwanji Kerawala *alias* Arsiwala.	Parsi	Lower Parel	Engine Driver in the B. B. & C. I. Railway	21st	"	"	"	"	"	"
51—1915	Nathu Bhana Mochi and Bhaga Bhana Mochi.	Hindu	Ditto	Fitters in the B. B. & C. I. Railway	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
52—1915	Krishna *alias* Krishnaji Bapoo Nakhwa.	"	No. 28, Sonapur Lane	Lately dealer in sand, bricks, fish, etc., and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
53—1915	Pandurang Govind Katwankar	"	Mazgaon	Peon in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
54—1915	Dewraj Velji Sha and Ramji Ganshi Sha.		Delisle Road	Formerly doing business in partnership with Velji Gansh, as dealers in grain, etc., and money-lenders in the name of Dewraj Velji and Ramji Ganshi and lately in partnership with Velji Ganshi and Cooverji Ramji as dealers in grain in the name of Cooverji Ramji and now unemployed.	"	"	"	22nd	"	"	"
56—1915	Abdulhusein Submanji Saria	Mahomedan	Pakmodia Street	Lately dealer in old iron and now unemployed.	22nd	"	"	"	"	"	"

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Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued*.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petition.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
57—1915	Vinayek Pundhlic Narvekar	Hindu	Khoja Street, Null Bazar	Servant in the employ of Narayen Laxumon	22nd	January	1915	22nd	January	1915
58—1915	Pandurang Gopal *alias* Raghunath Daji Satarkar.	,,	Dadar	Jobber in the Textile Mills Co., Ltd	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
59—1915	Rasul Esmail *alias* Aswal Ghachi	Mahomedan	No. 131, Lalwadi, Parel	Lately dealer in sweet and cocoanut oil and now unemployed.	23rd	,,	,,	23rd	,,	,,
60—1915	Cundaswamy Ponnooswamy Pillay.	Hindu	New Nagpada	Servant in the employ of Messrs. Thacker & Co.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
55—1915	Ramgopal Ramnarayen Rathi	,,	.....	Lately servant in the employ of Amulakchand Boorchand and now unemployed.	22nd	,,	,,	25th	,,	,,
61—1915	Tarachand Odhavdas Sadhana	,,	Nagdeir Street	Lately the sole surviving partner of the firm of Odhavdas Tarachand, Jewellers, and now unemployed.	25th	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
62—1915	Shivshankar Matadin Thakcor	,,	Thakurdwar Road, Dhobi-wadi.	Servant in the employ of Goverdhandas Dayabhai.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
63—1915	Nowsa Manaji Selkey	,,	Colaba	Lately bullock cart driver and now unemployed.	26th	,,	,,	26th	,,	,,
64—1915	Mahadeo (*alias* Madhu) Abaji Kadam and Yanoo, wife of Mahadeo Abaji Kadan.	,,	Chorwadi, Byculla	Lately petty dealers in vegetables, etc., and now servants in the employ of Nana Bhagaji.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

65—1915	Jusab Haji Oosman Memon .	Mahomedan .	No. 161-163, Chas Molla .	Lately tailor and outfitter in the name of Jusab Haji Janmahomed and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
66—1915	Percival Quinn . . .	European .	No. 3, Sajan Building, Ripon Road, Byculla.	Telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
67—1915	Moloobhai Mahomed Khoja .	Mahomedan .	Doongri Street . . .	Lately building contractor and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
68—1915	Dharamsi Keshowji Thaker .	Hindu . .	Mint Road, Fort . .	Lately silver, cotton, jute speculator and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
69—1915	Nabee Chagal Pinjara . .	Mahomedan .	Bangalipura . . .	Servant in the employ of Shamahomed Sajji, Tin-maker.	27th	,, .	,,	27th	,, .	,,
70—1915	Tatia Babaji Zaptap . . .	Hindu . .	Lalwadi, Parel . . .	Jobber in the Bombay Cotton Mills . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
71—1915	Musa Haji Cassum Halai Memon	Mahomedan .	Choonabhuti . .	Lately dealer in onions and potatoes and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
72—1915	Shankar Hari Aoondkar . .	Hindu . .	Khetwadi . . .	Formerly turban stitcher in Laxumon Venkatesh Rale's shop in Bombay and now unemployed.	28th	,, .	,,	28th	,, .	,,
73—1915	Goondoo Sutola *alias* Babaji Chowlgey.	,, . .	Khetwadi, 9th Lane . .	Sizer in the Manekji Petit Mills . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
74—1915	Bharmal Lakhamsy Sha . .	,, . .	No. 31, Kala Chowky Road .	Lately grain dealer with Kurpal Shivji under his own name and now servant in the employ of Ruttonsy Ludha.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
75—1915	Arjoon Ganesh Thakoor and Jairam Arjoon Thakoor.	,, . .	Dadar, Lady Jamshedji Road.	1st Debtor, carpenter in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company and 2nd Debtor unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*concluded.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petition.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
76—1915	Edwin Lawrence D'Cruz *alias* Le Febour.	Anglo-Indian .	No. 22, Frere Road, Fort .	Journalist in the Advocate of India . .	29th	January .	1915	29th	January .	1915
77—1915	Sadasukh Shriram Bhatad . .	Hindu . .	Cavel Street, Kalbadevi .	Lately doing business as commission agent and now clerk in the employ of Lakamsy Harpal.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
78—1915	Mahomedally Cumroodin Radhanpurwala.	Mahomedan .	Sootar Chawl . . .	Carrying on business in Bombay under his own name as Umbrella merchant.	30th	„ .	„	30th	„ .	„
79—1915	Valiji Abdul Husein Dawoodi Vora	„ .	Doctor Street . . .	Lately proprietor of the Ginning Press and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„

Orders in the matters of the above-named Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of February 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 560 of 1913.

Bombay, the 20th January 1915.

Re Argun Dewji Surti, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 4 Parel, a Crane Driver in the Bombay, Boroda, and Central India Railway Company, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 22nd day of October 1913 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 746—608 of 1914.

Re Kalianji Umersy, Valabdas Kalianji and Jethalal *alias* Jethmal Jamnadas trading under the name and style of Valabdas Kalianji at Dava Bunder outside the Fort of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 3rd day of December 1914 against the said Insolvents has been this day annulled so far as the said Insolvent Jethalal *alias* Jethmal Jamnadas is concerned.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, 3rd (Lahore) Division, on 31st December 1914, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of Investment.							
		3½ per cent 1853-54.	3 per cent 1896-97.	3½ per cent 1854-55.	3½ per cent 1865.	3½ per cent 1900-01.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., Simla . .	...	...	...	...	...	20,00,000	...	20,00,000
	Punjab Banking Company Ltd., Lahore . .	...	27,100	69,300	19,000	69,100	3,00,000	...	4,84,500
	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 3rd (Lahore) Division . . .	...	9,900	1,200	15,500	...	...	22,576-7	49,176-7
	Officer in charge Grass Farms, Dera Ismail Khan	...	300	..	...	...	...	.	300
	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawer .	...	...	...	11,400	..	.	...	11,400
	Total .	...	37,300	70,500	45,900	69,100	23,00,000	22,576-7	25,45,376-7

Errors and omissions should be at once brought to notice.

R. DES. DUDGEON, Major,
Controller of Military Accounts, 3rd (Lahore) Division.

LAHORE:
January 1915.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division, on 31st December 1914, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of investment.								
		3½ per cent. 1853-54.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	Total.
	On which interest is drawn.									
	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 8th (Lucknow) Division	...	300	...	29,100	...	3,600	...	...	33,000
	Allahabad Bank Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,37,000	...	1,37,000
	Messrs. Grindlay & Co.	...	...	...	1,09,500	...	...	...	1,00,000	2,09,500
	Messrs. King Hamilton & Co.	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
	Total	...	300	...	2,38,600	...	3,600	1,37,000	1,00,000	4,79,500
	Safe Custody	Various 3½ per cent. loans.	3 per cent. loan.	...	...	...	...	Bank Receipts.	Deposit	
	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 8th (Lucknow) Division	2,800	500	...	...	...	...	Rs. 31,101	A. 13	P. 1 34,401-13-1
	Total	2,800	500	...	...	...	...	31,101	13	1 34,401-13-1

Forwarded for check. Errors and omissions should be at once brought to notice.

D. A. E. WILL, Major,
Controller, Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division.

LUCKNOW:
February 1915.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1915.

No. 262-*Ap.*—Mr. K. K. Lalkaka, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 31st December 1914.

Mr. Mahboobali Niazali Khan, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. K. K. Lalkaka, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1915.

No. 513-*E.*—Mr. G. E. O. de Smidt, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 17th January 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

FINANCIAL ADVISER, MILITARY FINANCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 29th January 1915.

No. 244-*E-Camp*.—Mr. R. H. Rolfe, Assistant Financial Adviser, Military Finance, is granted one month and twenty-one days' privilege leave in combination with leave on medical certificate for one year, four months and seven days, under Articles 233 and 336, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th January 1915.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The following monuments in the Old Residency Cemetery at Nagpur, Central Provinces, have fallen into a state of disrepair :—

1. Grace Madeline, daughter of Mrs. Sophia Ellison, died 18th January 1865.
2. Annie Georgina Rose Blake, died 3rd March 1865.
3. William Charles Hurlock, died 6th January 1843.
4. Thomas Hertford Lynn, died 1st January 1858.

Will the relatives or friends interested in the proper upkeep of these monuments kindly communicate with the Chaplain of Nagpur, Central Provinces, otherwise after the third publication of this Notice the monuments will be dealt with as required by Rule 10, Part IV, of the Government of India, Education Department (Ecclesiastical) Notification No. 212, dated 10th May 1913.

C. PRICE,
Chaplain of Nagpur.

CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 2nd February 1915.

No. 770-*G*.—With reference to Notification No. 738-R. & A. of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, dated Delhi, the 3rd February 1915, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15(*e*) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court are pleased to declare that the rules published therein so far as they are applicable shall regulate the supply of copies of the records of all Courts subordinate to the Chief Court in the Province of Delhi and that the fees prescribed by those rules shall be payable by persons entitled to obtain such copies.

By order, etc.,
A. CAMPBELL,
Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1915.

No. 740.—Mr. A. A. Graham, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 30 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 10th February 1915 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

S. G. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1915.

No. 2.—Mr. R. C. Moss, Executive Engineer, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani held on 6th December 1909.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd February 1915.

RETURN FROM LEAVE AND TAKING OVER CHARGE.

No. 216-*E*.—With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 837-E., dated the 18th May 1914, Mr. J. S Pitkeathly, C.V.O., Electrical Engineer, Delhi Province, on return from combined leave, landed at Bombay on the forenoon of the 22nd January 1915, and joined the Electrical Division, Delhi Province, on the afternoon of the 24th January 1915.

Mr. Pitkeathly took over Executive charge of the Division on the forenoon of the 25th January 1915.

RESUMPTION OF CHARGE.

No. 219-*E*.—Mr. J. S. Pitkeathly, C.V.O., Electrical Engineer, Delhi Province, on return from combined leave, resumed charge of the duties of Electrical Inspector, Delhi Province, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th January 1915, relieving Mr. E. C. B. Walton, Officiating Electrical Inspector.

Delhi, the 3rd February 1915.

No. 388-*W*.—1. Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for carrying out certain improvements to one of the approaches to the fore court of the Kutb, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act 1 of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of the Delhi Province is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Directions.	Boundaries.	Places where the plan may be inspected.
Delhi.	Mahrauli	Mahrauli	·32	This strip is situated on the east of Delhi Kutb Road, Mile 10, Furlong 5 and 6, near the Kutb Minar Entrance.	*North*—Delhi-Gurgaon Road. *South*—Kutb Dâk Bungalow. *East*—Kila Rae Pithora. *West*—Anang Tal.	Offices of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi and the Executive Engineer, II Project Division, Delhi.
			1·50	This strip is situated on the South of Delhi-Gurgaon Road, Mile 10 Furlong 5 and 6 near the Kutb Minar Entrance.		
			1·82			

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Delhi.

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Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1 and annas 8.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914 (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tirenan, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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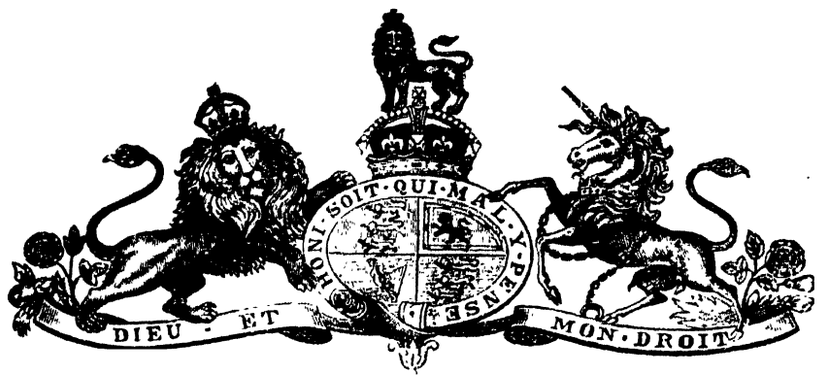
The 4 (four) Government Promissory Notes Nos. 226986, 226987, 226988 and 226989 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 4,000 (one thousand each) originally standing in the name of Radhika Kumari Debi and last endorsed to none, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of Advertiser—LOCHAN KUMARI DEBEE,
Successor of Radhika Kumari Debee, Deceased.
Residence—Begunkodar, District Manbhum.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6. } **CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1915.**

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1914 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM
ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)
SALT
TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BEAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMB

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		R.
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	19
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	34·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	36·78	25·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	..	...	30·19	35·75	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	..	...	34·78	35·16	55·65	51·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	42·67	35·75	91·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	36·99	36·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	38·79	38·79	76·19	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	1·37	35·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	34·04	34·41	51·61	61·54	...	...	...	...	22·38	17·98	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	35·75	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bam*—															
...rma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	25	28 75	43·12	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	31·25	32 5	50	57·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	25	21·25	49 37	50	65		...	...	..	.	...	...	...	.	...
...gal*—															
...stern—															
Chittagong	30	25	50	40	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	52·5	50 to 60	65	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ltaic—															
Calcutta	...	...	65	60	61·25	43·75	...	...	36 75	33·75	...	30	...	...	...
...stern—															
Bardwan	...	...	70	44·37 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...thern—															
Pabna	33·44	33·12	53·12	53·12	48·75	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	30	25	...	55	50	45	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
...ar and ...issa*—															
...dr, north—															
Bhágalpur	..	...	52·5	45	52·5	39·37	...	...	31·25	26.25	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66 56	57·19	53·12	44·37	...	...	28·59	26·56	...	...	.	...	...
...ár, south—															
Patna	...	...	46·87	45	52·5	39·25	..	...	31·25	20·78	32·5	...	...	...	...
...sa—															
Cuttack	...	...	...	38·07	55·62	43·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ed Provin-...—															
...RA—															
...stern—															
...enares	28·23	25·31	55·16	55·16	50·99	36·51	54·17	45·26	36·09	34·79	30·57	34·95	33·33	33·33	...
...ntral—															
...wnpore	25	28·75	47·5	50 and 60	53 75	42·5	58·12	50·62	34·69	33·28	29·37	35	31·25	35	...
...ansi	...	...	57·19	54·69	52·97	35·57	.	...	39·22	32·66	26·72	32·66	29·69	...	...
...stern—															
...erut	25	30·78	55·16	57·03	50	37·97	57·34	46·28	33·28	32·03	...	30·78	...	36·41	...
...ra	31·51	57·13	63·96	61·51	55·16	40·99	61·51	49·22	33·33	31·96	33·33	34·01	33·33	33·07	...
...montane, west—															
...ahjahánpur	23·75	32·5	47·03	37·5	50	41·25	57·19	46·87	40	31·87	30	...	31·25	...	...
...DH—															
...thern—															
...cknow	...	...	44·43	50	55·21	42·08	61·51	50	...	34·79	30·73	36·35	31·96	34·79	...
...thern—															
...zabad	30	29·37	55	52·5	50·62	40	...	...	...	30	30·94	...	32·5	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

F INDIA.

ND INDUSTRY

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAGI	MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		DISTRICTS
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
															Burma —
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Tenasserim*—
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
															Tavoy
...	...	...	50	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	...	52·46	37·65	64	50·39	60·95	57·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (deltaic)*—
...	...	...	69·56	51·61	69·56	51·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	58·38	46·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
															Bassein
...	...	...	43·24	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	*Pegu (inland)*—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
															Toungoo
...	18·71	17·11	48·35	35·96	68·82	58·18	65·98	59·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Upper Burma*—
...	...	...	..	25	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
															Pakôkku
...	...	...	64	44·44	72·73	57·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Arakan*—
															Akyab
															Assam—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Surma*—
															Balagauj (Sylhet
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	60	50	*Brahmaputra*—
...	...	...	...	...	61·25	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	63·12	56·25	Goálpára
															Gauhati
															Bengal—
...	...	...	...	...	75	62·5	...	...		...	...	80	65	65	*Eastern*—
															Chittagong
..	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	77·5	Dacca
..	36·25	30	31·25	35	...	50	42·5	37·5	...		56·25	55	72·5	60	*Deltaic*—
															Calcutta
..	...	...	...	40	...	50	...	...	...		...	...	65	68·75	*Western*—
															Bardwan
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	48·75	75 and 80	65 and 73·75	Midnapur
..	...	...	...	...	80	62·5	...	...	...	...	45	40	68·12	60	*Northern*—
															Pabna
..	...	...	...	...	62·5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	60	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa
.	31·25	28·12	45	31·25	63·75	47·5	39·37	36·87	...	...	50	54·37	50 to 60	53·75 to 57·5	*Bihar, north*—
.	30·78	33·28	58·12	36·25	57·19	50	36·25	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
.	32·5	26·56	43·75	30·78	56·87	45	36·25	25	...	..	47·5	65	63·75	65	Musaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
)	...	...	...	38·07	68·07	50·78	55·62	43·54	...	...	...	...	75	75	Patna
															Orissa—
															Cuttack
															United Provinces
	30·33	25·31	42·34	36·09	54·17	50·52	...	...	...	...	53·02	56·41	55·16	55·16	(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
															Benares
	30	33·12	45·63	34·37	58·75	50	40	51·25	18·44	21·25	47·5	51·25	61·25	57·5	*Central*—
															Cawnpore
	...	28·18	44·22	33·49	...	...	...	...	25	...	43·28	...	...	...	Jhánsi
	32·66	30·16	43·28	30·78	57·34	44·37	...	46·87	...	...	...	...	61·56	66·72	*Western*—
															Meerut
	29·58	31·98	42·08	34·01	61·51	55	57·13	50	18·54	22·5	23·38	57·13	45·62	52·97	Agra
	27·61	...	...	35	...	50	...	...	19·06	21·87	45	50	57·5	57·5	*Submontane, west*—
															Shahjahanpur
															(b) OUDH—
	28·59	32·38	44·43	34·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·03	47·03	66·67	66·67	*Southern*—
															Lucknow
	31·67	30·62	46·87	36·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	*Northern*—
															Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—co

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Gra
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Burma—													
Tenasserim—													
Mergui	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	27·47	17·16	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	25·7	20·51	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	16·89	15·76	...	...	..	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—													
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	19·63	18·29	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	25·1	22·86	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	581·82	640	...	...	28·57	22·86	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—													
Henzada	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	...	25·81	22·86	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—													
Mandalay	...	...	640	533·33	...	...	25·2	22·61	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	640	711·11	...	...	30·47	22·54	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—													
Akyab	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—													
Surma—													
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	...	510	560	62·5	55	19·06	18·75	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—													
Goálpára	...	...	360	530	65	62·5	25	21·25	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	425	570	75	70	27·5	25	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—													
Eastern—													
Chittagong	...	...	530	600	82·5	65	16·25	16·25	...	...	..	...	...
Dacca	...	..	550	600	90	...	20	21·25	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—													
Calcutta	77·5	72·5	480	530	58·75	50	23·75	16·87	46·25	65	...	...	22·5
Western—													
Bardwan	...	...	420	510	45	47·5	20·94	20	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	450 to 500	520 to 580	75	67·5	20·62	20	130 and 145	122·5 and 140	...	...	...
Northern—													
Pabna	...	...	480	550	55	62·5	20	20	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	650	560	70	80	30	22·5	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—													
Bihar, north—													
Bhágalpur	60	78·75	425	500	47·5	42·5	26·25	19·53	90	120	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	400	458·12	40	44·37	22·81	20	200	266·56	...	...	...
Bihar, south—													
Patna	53·75	70	380	450	47·5	45	21·25	20	20	20	...	...	5
Orissa—													
Cuttack	75	75	400	609·37	68·07	60·88	20	15·62	92·34	92·34	...	...	5
United Provinces—													
(1) Agra—													
Eastern—													
Benares	52·4	66·67	458·28	510·26	55·16	51·2	25·31	25·31	...	...	...	...	...
Central—													
Cawnpore	57·5	82·5	420	440	45	45	18·44	17·5 and 18·12	120	130	65	90	...
Jhánsi	46·72	68·75	353·12	428·75	50	60	20·47	...	...	...	88·91	100	5
Western—													
Meerut	61·56	89·37	371·53	426·56	40	42·03	17·34	17·34	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	61·51	88·91	376·72	441·35	52·97	57·13	17·76	17·34	135	110	87·5	95	5·68
Submontane, west—													
Shahjahánpur	51·56	73·75	360	420	45	47·5	20·62	20	175	180	55 and 90	70 and 100	...
(2) Oudh—													
Southern—													
Lucknow	50	...	450	450	44·48	50	21·61	20·94	90	...	...	...	5
Northern—													
Fyzabad	...	...	390	500	38·75	38·75	20·78	20·62	...	...	...	...	...

figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
4	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Burma—
	...	...	...	...	...	20·58	14·19	...	...	...	...	2·5	4·12	*Tenasserim—* Mergui
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2	Moulmein and Amherst
	...	...	...	...	...	32·99	36·99	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·81	*Pegu (deltaic)—* Rangoon
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
	...	...	...	...	...	14·29	11·43	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·87	Bassein
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (inland)—* Hensada
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·12	Toungoo
	...	...	...	...	...	28·83	28·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Upper Burma—* Mandalay
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Pakôkku
	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	2·44	2·25	*Arakan—* Akyab
														Assam—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1·95	1·95	*Surma—* (Balaganj) Sylhet
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2·69	2·62	*Brahmaputra—* Goálpára
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	2·06	Gauhati
														Bengal—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1·84	1·84	*Eastern—* Chittagong
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			2·31	2·25	Dacca
25	10	...	...	...	...	28·75	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·17	*Deltaic—* Calcutta
	10	...	...	...	...	25	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·23	*Western—* Burdwan
37	4·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	2·19	Midnapur
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·19	*Northern—* Pabna
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·44	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	25	...	...	...	...	1·98	1·97	*Bihar, north—* Bhágalpur
	...	...	...	10	10	25	25	...	...	...	..	2·05	2·03	Musaffarpur
	...	...	...	6·87	10	26·25	18·75	...	...	...	...	2·	2	*Bihar, south—* Patna
32	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·19	*Orissa—* Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(*a*) Agra—
	...	...	...	...	...	37·6	26·67	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·75	*Eastern—* Benares
	...	2·81	...	11·25	13·28	28·12	20·62	60 to 70	60 to 70	...	...	2·41	2·41	*Central—* Cawnpore
	10	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	60	80	...	...	2·55	...	Jhánsi
	...	...	...	13·28	11·41	26·56	22·97	...	...	...	...	2	...	*Western—* Meerut
5	10	...	...	10	11·41	30·78	25·78	...	...	80	80	2·62	2·56	Agra
	...	...	...	11·25	10	33·75	33 75	60 and 65	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·53	2·5	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
														(*b*) Oudh—
	...	...	...	13·33	10	31·25	22·5	30	40	...	...	2·5	2·47	*Southern—* Lucknow
	...	...	...	12·5	6·87	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·37	2·37	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajr
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Rajputana—													
Eastern—													
Ajmer †	...	26·67	...	...	...	43·12	...	...	...	35·05	...	22·5	...
Punjab—													
Southern—													
Ferozpur	30·62	27·5	52·5	53·28	45	34·37	52·5	38·75	26·87	23·19	33·28	20·78	25
Central—													
Lahore	32·03	30	57·19	50	48·44	36·25	55·16	40·94	28·59	25	...	25	24·68
South-eastern—													
Delhi	..	35	66·25	66·87	53·12	40	55·62	43·12	32·5	30·62	31·25	29·37	35
Submontane—													
Amritsar	33·28	30·62	55	53·28	46·25	33·28	42·28	37·19	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—													
Rawalpindi	...	...	56·25	56·25	42·5	35·62	45·62	30·37	25·62	25·62	25	18·75	32·5
Western—													
Lyallpur	...	...	57·5	52·5	46·25	31·87	51·25	35·62	27·5	24·37	..	...	...
Multan	30	25·31	48·75	44·06	47·5	33·12	51·25	37·5	31·87	...	26·56	...	25
N.-W. Frontier Province—													
Peshawar	...	...	64·63	61·51	42·4	37·19	45·36	42·34	22·76	27·4	18·07	22·76	32·29
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	43·54	36·25	...	...	...	...	26·98	21·36	33·44
Sind and Baluchistan—													
Karachi	...	...	53·12	57·5	52·5	41·25	...	...	...	...	31·04	27·5	34·37
Shikarpur	26·09	...	58·44	...	48·75	34·37	...	...	25	27·19	37·66	32·5	32·06
Quetta	...	...	..	...	45 to 46·25	37·5 to 39·37	70	62·5	35	34·37	30	26·25	...
Bombay—													
Deccan and Karnatak—													
Dharwar	...	...	...	..	40·88	36·93	...	...	...	..	20·83	26·09	...
Sholapur	...	...	45·83	50·21	48·7	45·83	...	...	..	..	22·24	29·06	25·78
Poona	...	..	49·48	...	57·24	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	31·98
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—													
Ahmadnagar	..	...	...	55·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·71	...	26·77
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	31·09
Gujarat—													
Surat	...	...	...	...	60·16	41·09	...	...	...	..	32·06	32·45	33·49
Ahmadabad	..	...	55	57·5	58·75	40	...	...	38·75	27·5	31·25	35	36·87
Central Provinces *—													
Western—													
Nagpur	...	...	42·81	46·12	47·66	37·25	61·5	50	...	...	28·25	32·62	...
Central—													
Jubbulpore	...	...	42·12	42·12	51·62	38·12	61·5	47	...	...	26·69	32	...
Eastern—													
Raipur	...	...	38	44·5	49	38	58	46	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—													
Akola	...	...	45·5	53	58·5	45·5	...	...	...	...	18·75	30	...
Amraoti	...	...	44·75	44·75	51	39·25	...	...	...	...	21·25	28·75	...
Madras—													
South, central—													
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	32·9	31·7
Salem	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—													
Bellary	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	27·8	28·3	...
Cuddapah	48	31·8	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	32·8	34·9	...
Karnul	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—													
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—													
Madras	33·1	34·5	..	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	33·9	35·2	49·3	60·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—													
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	29·1	32·8
Mysore—													
Mysore	26	24	64	60	60	38	122·5	50	...	...	28	30	...
Bangalore	26	32	64	70	60	60	67·76	67·76	...	...	40	30	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

† Return not received

(Harvest season prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Rajputana—
...	31·98	...	35·57	...	...	...	61·61	...	...	...	94·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
														Punjab—
33·28	25	38·12	26·56	63·75	47·5	...	...	24·06	32·19	66·72	66·56	66·87	61·87	*Southern—* Ferospur
36·41	28·12	39·53	31·87	72·66	53·12	53·28	53 12	24·69	25	57·19	57·5	61·56	61·25	*Central—* Lahore
31·25	29·37	41·37	31·87	59·37	47·5	...	...	21·25	23·12	65	90	60	60	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	40	30·78	...	...	...	...	25	26·87	...	...	60	60	*Submontane—* Amritsar
8·75	26·87	40	31·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·37	43·12	50	50	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
32·5	21 87	38·12	29·37	...	...	...	...	...	38 75	...	...	40	51·25	*Western—* Lyallpur
5·25	25	38·12	30·62	...	...	33·75	...	22·81	23·59	3·75	...	37 5	51·87	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
28·7	27·92	41·56	29·22	51·2	37·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 22	59·27	Peshawar
...	...	36·04	27·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
	...	...	35·31	...	57·5	...	...	21·87	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	44·87	33·75	...	...	...	...	24·37	29·37	...	...	...	57·5	Shikarpur
3·59	32·5	...	...	75 to 85	56·87 to 61·87	58·44	57·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
														Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar
...	...	47·45	31·38	56·2	54·17	...	...	18·33	...	...	48·91	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	48·96	...	...	...	..	...	20 62	24·58	...	...	...	...	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	38·04	...	...	...	...	...	19·37		...	...	...	Ahmednagar
...	...	49·48	32·4	...	...	...	...	15 99	...		...	...	...	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	43·75	85	59·75	50	...	...	23·75	28 75	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	...	48·44	35·75	51	53·12	...	...	16·25	22·5	51	54·75	...	...	Nagpur
														Central—
...	...	43·25	30·75	57·12	47	44·44	50	19·06	20	42·12	50	47·06	50	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	45	38	50	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	52 25	36	50	50	...	...	14·75	20	...	55·5	...	...	Akola
...	...	48·75	31·25	47·5	46·87	...	...	13·87	18·62	50·75	58 5	..	...	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, central—
...	...	62·2	49·4	...	...	...	...	38·5	33·5	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	51·1	34·9	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Salem
														Central—
...	...	46·2	36·9	46·2	35·3	...	...	23·9	23·1	...	...	...	...	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	51	35·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	50·4	39·7	...	...	63·4	54·9	57·7	32·4	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	61·8	53·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	37·1	34	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
														Mysore—
...	...	36	32	64	60	40	68·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	44	34	66	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*contd.*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Gra
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Rajputana—													
Eastern—													
Ajmer †	...	84·06	...	426·67	...	57·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab—													
Southern—													
Ferospur	70	95	400	450	47·5	57·19	16·87	16·72	100	80	70	80	...
Central—													
Lahore	64·06	84·37	426·72	533·12	47·03	44·37	15·16	14·84	160	75	88·91	114·37	10
South-eastern—													
Delhi	...	90	441·25	490	41·25	41·25	17·5	17·5	90	77·5	70	100	11·41
Submontane—													
Amritsar	65	82·5	410	490	44·37	42·03	14·37	14·37	...	...	65	67·5	...
Northern—													
Rawalpindi	...	...	455	490	47·03	38·75	18·75	18·75	...	...	...	...	...
Western—													
Lyallpur	...	...	400	476·25	41·25	35	20	15	80	80	...	...	10
Multan	55	75	390	501·25	46·56	41·25	16·72	16·41	125	...	90	...	4·37
N.-W. Frontier Province—													
Peshawar	...	...	412·92	457·34	51·2	49·23	15·88	15·1	123·07	116·35	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—													
Karachi	...	...	355	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	395	465	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	390 to 450	480 to 570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—													
Deccan and Karnátak—													
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	383·33	500	87·76	75	...	...	...	...	56·25	...	...
Poona	...	...	382·45	526·3	78·96	80·26	...	...	214·01	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-K.													
Deccan—													
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	458·33	...	68·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	66·04	..	340	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—													
Surat	...	..	400	475·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	370	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—													
Western—													
Nagpur	63·81	86·62	433·31	566·62	...	...	20	28·37	125	100	72	120	6·25
Central—													
Jubbulpore	50	61·5	360	480	...	...	23·5	22·25	80	114·25	66·69	88	4
Eastern—													
Raipur	...	...	360	470	...	...	25·5	20	160	160	...	80	...
Berar—													
Akola	57	76	381	635	...	...	19·5	19	107	119	...	...	6
Amraoti	60·5	83·37	320	480	...	...	19	19	124·44	124·5	...	...	9·56
Madras—													
South, central—													
Coimbatore	98·3	80·5	503	548·9	76·8	64·1	20·5	22·4	...	...	48·1	64·1	...
Salem	...	...	518·7	445·2	...	...	...	...	171·3	189·6	31·3	85·7	...
Central—													
Bellary	...	66·2	476·2	508	95·2	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	427·8	526·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·5	41·2	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154·2	150	49·4	65·8	...
East Coast, central—													
Nellore	...	...	366·6	433·3	...	...	...	15·7	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—													
Madras	74·1	69·2	559·6	559·6	79·1	46·1	12·8	12·8	197·6	181·7	49	41·1	...
Tanjore	...	...	533·3	600	...	...	18	12·7	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	574·4	675·7	...	...	17·6	17·6	128·4	128·4	...	...	...
Southern—													
Madura	87	87	675·7	675·7	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	...	...	...
Mysore—													
Mysore	80	76	580	617·13	150	68·54	...	...	240*	205·68*	80	120	3·75
Bangalore	76	80	651·41	617·13	102·81	55·78	...	...	240*	240*	137·13	154·27	8·8

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds
†Return not received

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
...	9·87	...	10·62	...	...	...	31·93	...	110	...	80	...	2·5	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
...	...	...	6·72	8·91	6·72	33·28	13·75	135	90	175	150	2·59	2·56	Ferozpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	9·53	9·37	28·59	22·5	140	150	170	170	2·69	2·62	Lahore
														South-eastern—
...	...	3·12	11·41	15·62	10·62	28·12	20	80	80	150	150	2·19	2·17	Delhi
														Submontane—
...	...	...	...	8·75	7·81	25	19·06	120	100	...	...	2·76	2·72	Amritsar
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	10	13·12	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·44	2·37	Rawalpindi
														Western—
...	...	..	...	5·62	6·25	30	23·12	80	100	140	140	2·81	2·69	Lyallpur
...	...	4·37	...	7·34	...	28·75	...	100	...	...	...	2·67	2·67	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province
..	...	...	...	6·15	7·13	19·79	20·52	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·8	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	3·12	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2·22	2·19	Karachi
...	...	...	...	6·56	5	20·62	17·5	...	...	...	...	2·52	2·5	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	7·66	6·56	35·68	21·25	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	2·5	2·44	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·25	80	...	...	2·44	2·44	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·08	2·39	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·36	2·36	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan
...	...	...	...	...	...	45·62	28·59	...		...	...	2·12	2·06	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	2·41	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2·53	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	22·5	...	...	...	..	2·56	2·5	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		100	1·87	1·87	Nagpur
														Central—
2·5	5·75	...	...	...	...	33·31	28·62	60	60	70	70	1·87	2	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	...	6·75	...	...	...	...	94	97	54	53	2·12	2	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	60	75	80	2·19	2·25	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, Central—
...	...	8·1	8·2	...	...	90·4	90·4*	...	..	69	60	2·53	2·44	Coimbatore
7·8	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	80†	...		2·22	2·22	Salem
														Central—
...	...	10·3	6·8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·76	2·38	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	2·62	2·31	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·76	2·62	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
5·8	3·6	...	...	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	1·8	1·78	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	27·7	195†	135†	...	...	1·79	1·76	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8	14·7	170†	135†	...	...	2·17	2·17	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·3	35·3	..	..	...	...	2·44	2·44	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
15	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	...	60	2·06	2	Madura
														Mysore—
4·37	3·65	4·37	2·97	...	...	...	30·72	50 to 100	80	50 to 100	100	2·81	2·62	Mysore
3·8	5·88	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 8, 1915

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1914

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	10 7	10 7	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 2	7 4	...	...	9 12	9 1	10 —	9 5	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 —	4	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 6	10 11	10 8	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 3	11 3	14 14	14 14	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	10 9	9 11	11 8	10 9	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	3 —	3 —	...	...	7 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills*	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	...	6 6	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	8 —	3 —	9 3	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	8 —	8 8	...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 — and 10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámráp (Gauhati)	6 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	7 14	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 1	...	...	...	...
Dacca	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 10	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	6 5	6 14	10 —	10 4	...	...	6 —	6 2	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 1	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 14	8 14	...	12 5	...	...	7 9	8 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...

* Return not received

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
...	...	...	..	...								*Tenasserim—*
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Mergui
						...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	..	7 9	7 9	18 14	18 14	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	7 8	10 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	16 —	16 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 11	...	.	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	.	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	..	...	13 2	13 2	...	.	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
.	.	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	..	7 2	7 2	14 —	14 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 12	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 12	5 12	11 11	11 11	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	..	5 9	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	11 3	11 3	Pakôkku
..	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	32 1	32 1	...	..	12 7	12 7	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 7	6 13	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	.	5 —	4 8	12 8	12 8	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	..	6 4	6 4	16 —	16 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	...	6 2	...	8 10	...	5 5	...	11 6	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
..	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	22 —	22 —	4 8	4 —	12 8	13 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 12	4 8	11 —	11 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	.	7 —	7 —		..	6 —	6 —	14 —	16 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 4	13 4	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	.	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	.	..	5 8	6 —	13 —	13 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	11 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	..	20 —	16 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Backerganj
...	..	...	...	5 4	5 4	..	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Maimensingh
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	Tippera
...	..	.	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Khulna
...	...	...	..	7 —	7 8	...	...	5 12	6 —	18 —	18 —	24-Parganas
...		...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 2	6 —	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	7 5	7 8	10 —	10 2	6 5	6 5	16 13	17 10	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	6 —	7 9	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	16 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 2	...	...	6 2	5 11	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagar.h)
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	18 —	Jessore
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	15 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 14	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	8 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	7 8	9 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 11	7 2	...	...	...	...
Malda	7 8	9 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 2	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 3	8 3	12 9	13 2	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	7 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Sáran	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	8 —	9 8	14 —	13 8	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	6 8	6 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	8 —	8 2	10 8	12	...	...	7 8	7 6	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 —	8 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	7 8	11 12	13 —	...	8 —
Patna	7 8	8 8	12 8	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	14 —	...	11 —
Shahabad	7 8	9 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	6 12	8 —	—	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 —
Palámau	8 2	7 9	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 14	8 7	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	9 13	8 3	...	...	...	...
Balasore	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	6 4	6 8	9 8	9 8	6 —	6 —	8 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 8
Benares	7 7	7 9	10 9	10 9	6 4	6 2	6 8	6 4	12 7	13 —	11 2	11 11
Ghazipur	7 3	7 8	10 12	11 1	4 11	4 11	7 5	7 5	12 8	13 12	10 6	10 6
Jaunpur	7 1	7 2	10 3	10 8	3 8	3 8	7 7	7 8	...	...	11 4	12 14
Allahabad	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 12	4 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	13 9	13 8	11 12	11 8
Central—												
Bánda	7 4	7 8	10 —	9 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	16 —	12 —	14 —
Fatehpur	6 12	7 —	10 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	8 8	9 8	12 12	15 —	11 8	13 8
Hamirpur	6 2	6 2	8 12	8 12	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	13 11	16 4	12 8	13 10
Jalaun	7 —	6 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	16 —	13 8	15 —
Cawnpore	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 12	8 —	13 4	14 4	12 2	13 8
Jhansi	7 5	7 8	9 9	9 11	4 14	4 12	6 12	6 12	14 11	16 4	13 4	14 2
Etáwah	7 4	7 1	11 4	11 4	3 —	3 —	8 8	9 —	12 12	14 4	12 4	13 12
Farrukhabad	6 14	6 11	11 11	11 —	4 2	4 2	8 9	8 15	12 11	14 12	12 11	14 4
Mainpuri	6 8	7 —	10 12	10 —	4 4	5 —	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 8	12 8	14 —
Etah	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	13 —	11 8	13 —
Western—												
Meerut	7 12	8 —	11 8	11 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	11 8	13 —	11 8	12 12
Agra	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 8	11 12	14 —	11 12	12 —
Muttra	7 —	7 —	11 12	11 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	12 12	12 12
Aligarh	7 —	7 —	10 8	11 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	11 8	13 —	10 8	13 —
Bulandshahr	7 8	7 9	10 12	10 12	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	11 6	13 2	11 10	13 12
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	7 13	7 13	10 12	12 —	5 8	5 8	7 13	7 13	12 —	12 —	11 1	10 10
Azamgarh	7 12	7 12	10 8	11 4	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 15	7 12	12 13	12 13	6 6	6 6	8 7	8 7	13 4	13 4	13 5	13 5
Basti	8 —	8 8	9 8	11 —	5 4	5 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer aristinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	..	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	18 —	19 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	16 —	16 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	5 12	6 —	19 —	20 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	7 8	9 6	...	...	5 4	6 —	13 8	13 8	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	12 —	7 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 14	16 14	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	6 5	6 5	15 —	15 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	.	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	16 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	12 8	12 —	6 4	6 4	15 —	16 4	Bhágalpur
12 —	12 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 —	12 —	6 9	6 9	15 6	16 6	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	6 8	6 12	17 —	17 8	Muzaffarpur
15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	8 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Sáran
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	13 4	13 8	6 8	6 8	14 —	16 8	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	7 ..	6 —	16 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	12 8	12 12	7 —	7 —	18 14	18 14	Monghyr
...	18 —	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	12 —	12	6 4	6 —	17 —	17 —	Gaya
...	...	11 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	12 4	14 —	7 —	8 —	18 —	17 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 —	11 —	12 —	7 —	6 8	17 —	15 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Mánbhum
14 —	14 —	...	...	7 4	8 —	12 8	12 —	6 4	6 8	14 —	16 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 4	12 6	7 14	7 5	16 14	18 —	Palámau
12 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Hasáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 14	6 8	20 —	20 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	7 8 and 10 —	6 8 and 10 8	...	..	5 8	5 4	17 8	18 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 4	6 4	12 8	15 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(*a*) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 4	12 8	13 —	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	13 —	13 —	8 15	8 15	12 7	12 7	6 8	6 8	15 12	15 12	Benares
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 14	12 8	13 —	7 6	7 6	14 10	17 —	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 11	12 8	6 6	6 6	16 12	16 13	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	19 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	.	6 8	7 —	19 —	19 —	Bánda
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	13 4	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	17 8	17 4	Hamirpur
7 —	...	14 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	Jalaun
...	...	14 —	...	8 12	9 —	13 —	14 —	6 12	6 12	21 —	22 —	Cawnpore
9 5	9 5	...	...	8 13	9 1	14 12	14 15	6 —	6 —	18 —	19 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	6 12	9 4	15 4	19 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 4	13 1	14 12	6 3	6 3	20 10	20 15	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 —	12 —	13 —	6 8	7 —	18 8	20 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	6 8	9 —	9 4	12 —	13 —	6 12	6 4	22 8	22 8	Meerut
..	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	13 —	12 8	6 12	7 —	22 —	22 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	21 12	21 12	Muttra
...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	7 —	7 —	21 —	22 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 6	11 10	12 8	6 8	6 8	18 —	20 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	12 —	12 —	7 2	7 2	16 14	16 14	Ballia
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 8	12 —	12 —	6 8	7 4	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	...	12 5	12 5	8 3	8 10	13 4	13 4	7 2	7 12	17 8	17 8	Gorakhpur
		...	...	8 8	9 4	12 —	11 12	7 2	7 8	16 —	16 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	7 14	8 2	10 —	10 —	4 4	4 8	8 8	10 —	13 —	16 —	12 12	15 —
Pudaun	6 9	6 9	10 2	10 2	3 8	3 8	8 4	8 4	15 10	15 10	14 6	14 6
Pilibit	7 6	7 12	...	11 4	4 —	4 8	6 4	6 8	12 —	...	11 6	12 4
Bareli	6 15	7 8	10 10	11 4	3 8	3 12	7 13	8 12	13 8	16 4	11 6	14 11
Moradabad	7 6	8 —	9 12	9 12	3 12	3 12	8 4	8 4	13 10	16 4	11 2	13 14
Bijnor	7 5	7 7	11 —	10 —	3 8	3 8	7 12	7 12	...	...	11 4	12 —
Muzaffarnagar	8 8	8 8	9 14	9 14	7 11	7 11	8 4	8 4	11 8	13 2	11 8	12 1
Saháranpur	7 12	8 —	12 4	12 4	3 12	3 8	7 7	6 14	10 10	...	11 11	11 11
Dehra-Dun	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	3 —	3 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	8 —	12 —	10 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	7 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	2 12	2 12	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Almora	9 —	9 8	11 —	11 8	3 8	3 8	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	7 —	...	11 —	...	5 —	...	7 8	...	11 —	...	11 —	..
Sultanpur	8 4	8 —	11 8	12 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	...	...
Rae-Bareli	7 8	7 12	10 8	10 12	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 —	12 12	15 8	12 8	14 —
Unao	6 14	7 2	10 4	10 4	5 8	5 8	7 12	8 8	13 —	15 2	12 14	14 4
Lucknow	7 —	7 —	11 —	..	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 4	12 8	14 —	12 8	14 —
Hardoi	7 —	7 12	9 —	9 4	3 —	3 —	8 8	9 —	13 4	16 —	13 —	15 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 12	7 12	9 12	9 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 4	13 10	12 —	12 8
Barabanki	7 14	8 1	11 —	11 8	4 8	4 8	8 2	8 4	13 4	14 11	13 4	14 —
Gonda	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Bahraich	7 4	7 4	10 —	9 4	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 —	15 4	16 4	15 —	15 —
Sitapur	7 4	7 14	9 8	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	15 —	13	14 —
Kheri	7 8	7 12	9 8	10 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	16 —	12 12	14 8
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	9 2	9 7½	28 10	17 14	5 15	5 15	6 10½	6 10½	18 10	18 14½	10 10	11 2
Ajmer*	...	6 12	...	11 —	...	4 8	...	6 2	...	12 —	...	11 8
Kishangarh	7 4	7 8	11 4	11 12	4 —	3 —	7 —	6 —	13 8	13 8	12 4	12 8
Tonk	5 12	5 8	9 —	9 4	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	13 8	11 —	11 —	10 4
Jaipur	6 13	7 1	11 4	11 8	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	13 9	14 6	11 12	12 9
Karauli	7 3	6 14	12 8	13 12	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	15 10	15 10	13 2	13 12
Dholpur	7 2	7 2	9 4	9 14	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	15 0½	15 14½	14 3½	15 2½
Bharatpur	7 4	7 —	11 5	11 14	4 5	4 5	4 13½	4 13½	14 1	14 1	12 14	12 14
Alwar	7 9½	...	11 14½	..	5 4	..	6 12	..	13 14½	...	12 —	...
Nasirabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	12 8	13 —	11 4	12 —
Western—												
Bikaner	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —
Jaisalmer	5 9	6 7	...	...	4 8	4 13	5 9	5 14	10 10	10 12	9 5	9 11
Jodhpur	6 10 to 6 15	7 1	12 5	12 —	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	12 9	12 5	10 14 and 12 —	11 5 and 12 4
Central India—												
Indore	7 8	8 8	12 8	12 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	15 8	18 —	12 —	13 —
Neemuch	7 4	7 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 —
Gwalior*	...	7 4	...	...	...	2 4	...	4 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	7 8	7 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 8	14 —	12 8	13 4
Feroxepur	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —
Central—												
Lahore	8 —	8 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	11 4	10 —
Gujranwala	8 14	9 —	16 —	14 12	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	9 8	10 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 —	11 —
Jhelam	9 8	9 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 —	11 —

* Return not received

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	14 4	15 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	20 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	12 4	12 4	8 9	8 9	15 12	15 12	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	12 —	...	6 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	13 9	14 10	6 4	6 12	19 —	20 8	Bareli
...	...	16 4	16 4	9 6	9 6	13 2	14 12	6 6	6 6	19 12	21 2	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 2	17 —	19 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 —	11 8	13 2	5 8	5 8	18 10	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	11 11	12 12	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Saháranpur
11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
12 —	12 8	...	...	6 12	7 4	...	...	4 8	5 —	11 8	12 —	Almora
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	8 8	...	...	...	6 —	...	20 —		Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	...	13 4	7 4	7 —	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
15 —	15 —	8 —	8 8	7 12	7 14	11 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 10	13 12	...	5 12	6 6	16 —	19 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	8 12	9	13 —	15 —	7 —	6 8	18 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	19 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	12 8	12 8	8 4	8 8	12 8	12 12	6 4	6 8	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
...	16 —	10 —	11 5	8 1	8 4	13 6	13 12	5 14	6 6	20 —	19 4	Barabanki
...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	13 12	14 4	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	15 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	14 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	20 —	Sitapur
14 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	14 8	6 8	6 12	18 —	18 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	10 —	10 6½	10 12	10 12	15 6	19 10½	5 15	5 5	18 10½	18 10	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	6 —	...	8 12	..	12 —	...	9 —	...	23 —	Ajmer
...	...	..	..	9 —	9 —	13 4	13 —	...	...	22 —	25 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	..	...	7 4	12 —	11 8	...	...	19 —	20 —	Tonk
...	...	7 1	7 1	8 15 and 9 7	8 15 and 9 7	13 1	14 2	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	Jaipur
...	...	13 12	...	9 11	9 6	...	...	...	...	18 12	20 10	Karauli
...	...	10 —	10 8	8 4½	8 1½	...	...	6 —	9 —	20 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	..	...	...	9 3	9 4	13 10	13 10	5 12	5 12	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	...	10 —	...	13 12	...	11 8	...	24 2	...	Alwar
...	..	...	..	9 —	9 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	..	5 8	5 8	16 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	6 14	7 8	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	27 —	27 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	..	...	...	9 —	9 8	16 —	18 —	7 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	21 —	Neemuch
...	...	...	12 —	...	8 8	...	..	...	6 12	...	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	..	...	...	10 8	10 4	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	22 —	...	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	9 12	10 8	11 —	5 4	6 4	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	10 12	11 8	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 8	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1914—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	.		5 —	5 —	11 8	12 —	10 12	11 —
Delhi	7 4	7 —	11 12	12 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	12 —	13 —	11 —	12 —
Rohtak	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...		8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	11 8	12 8
Karnál	7 12	7 12	10 —	11 —	..		7 —	7 —	11 12	12 —	11 4	11 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	10 12	10 12
Ludhiána	7 12	8 —	12	12 —	...		6 —	6 —	11 —	11 12	12 —	10 12
Jullundur	8 12	8 12	13	12 8			7 —	7 —	12 —	13 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	8 12		14 —	14 —		...	6 8	6 —	10 8	10 8	9 8	10 8
Gurdáspur	9 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	.		7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	...	...
Amritsar	8 8	9 —	15 8	15 8	.		7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	10 8
Siálkot	8 4	8 4	13 —	13 —	..	.	7 8	7 8	12 —	.	11 8	11 8
Hills—												
Simla	7 12	8 5	12 8	13 8	..	...	6 8	6 8	10 12	9 6	9 6	9 6
Kángra	9 4	9 —	14 —	14 —	.		7 —	7 8	.	.	...	..
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	9 —	9 6	15 —	15 —	...		6 12	6 12	15 6	15 8	12 —	12 4
Attock	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8		...	7 —	7 —	.	...	11 8	11 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	9 —	9 2	14 9	14 1			7 4	7 7			..	11 —
Jhang	8 4	8 7	14 —	14 —	...	.	7 —	7 —	10 8	11 —	10 12	11 —
Lyallpur	8 4	9 —	13 4	13 4	.		6 12	6 12				..
Multan	8 4	9 —	12 —	12 8			8 —	8 —	14 8	15 8	11 —	11 —
Montgomery	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 -			6 8	6 8	10 —		10 12	10 —
Muzaffargarh	8 6	8 6					6 —	6 —			10 —	10 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 7	8 12	12 8	12 8		..	8 —	7 8	12 8	11 14	11 —	10 10
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	8 14	9 2	16 10	16 6	3 9	3 9	6 8	6 8	.	...	9 8	9 8
Peshawar	9 .	9 2	17 —	17 —	5 3	5 3	5 14	5 14	20 —	20 —	12 —	10 —
Kohát	9 6	9 7	14 10	14 13	4 2	4 1	8 7	8 7	16 9	16 9	13 1	12 12
Bannu	9 14	10 —	16	15 —	4 6	4 6	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 14	12 3	12 3
Dera Ismael Khan	9 1	9 1	12 8	12 8	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	14 6	14 12	11 4	11 12
Tochi	9 —	10	14 -	14 —	..		6 8	6 —	...		...	...
Kurram	9	9 12	17 8	18 8	8 4	9 4	...	...	.	...	..	...
Malakand	9 4	9 4	20 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	.	...	...	...
Wano	7 14	7 15	9 6	9 5	3 5	3 5		.	.	...	.	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	7 —	7 —	.		5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Hyderabad	7 —	7 —	.	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 -
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	6 4	6 8			5 8	5 8		..	12 —	12 —	10 4	10 8
Shikárpur	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —
Upper Sind Frontier	7 8	7 12		.	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 -	12 —	12 —	12 8	13 8
Quetta	8 10 to 8 14	8 10 to 8 14	10 13	10 12	3 —	3 —	5 13	5 12	12 5	12 5	9 7	9 4
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 2	6 14	...		5 8	5 12	8 2	8 6	10 9	10 9	...	
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 1			7 —	7 -	7 11	7 11	9 12	9 2	10 10	10 10
Alibág	5 13	5 13	...		7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2		...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 14	5 14		.	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	9 13	9 8	9 4	9 4
Thanna	6 13	6 13			7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	12 8	12 8	10 6	10 6
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	8 2	8 2	..	.	8 13	7 5	9 13	7 13	14 11	14 11	12 —	11 1
Belgaum	9 7	9 3		..	8 10	8 1	9 2	8 10	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 7
Satara	5 5	5 5		..	6 6	5 14	7 8	7 2	12 6	12 6	12 13	12 13
Sholapur	7 11	7 11			8	7 8	8 6	8 6	17 2	18 —	14 14	17 1
Bijapur	8 —	6 14	...		5 9	5 9	7 8	7 8	16 10	18 2	15 10	18 4
Poona	6	6 8	.		5 12	5 12	7 9	7 9	14 4	14 4	12 —	12 —
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	5 14	8 2	...		6 10	6 4	7 6	6 10	16 8	17 14	14 —	14 —
Násik	7 12	8 8	...	..	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	.	...	13 8	13 8
Dhulia	7 10	7 3	...	...	6 —	6 -	6 9	6 9	15 8	15 8	12 -	12 —
Jalgaon	7 11	7 11	...		5 12	5 12	6 7	6 7	14 9	15 7	11 15	11 9
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	6 4	..		5 5	5 5	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	11 2	9 11
Broach	7 —	7 —	.	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Kaira	5 8	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	10 —
Baroda	6 12	6 14	.	...	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8
Ahmedabad	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	11 8	10 8	10 —
Godhra	6 —	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	11 —	10 —
Disa	6 10	7 —	...	.	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	12 12	13 12	11 —	10 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	7 —	7 —	...	.	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 5	8 5	..	...	4 8	4 8	7 5	7 5	14 —	14 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	7 15	8 4	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 9	7 6	13 1	15 3	..	...
Betul	8 1	8 1	..	...	4 —	4 —	6 15	6 15	14 13	14 12	...	...
Chhindwara	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 3	9 3	16 13	16 1	...	...
Nagpur	8 4	8 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	9 2	9 2	13 13	12 11	.	...
Wardha	8 -	8 —		.	5 1		8 15	8 5	16 —	13 2		...

(The figures show the number of seers (of 80 tolas) which changes as sold for one rupee)

Marwa or Rági (Eleusine coracana)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (Cicer arietinum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—continued
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 8	11 8	6 8	...	20 —	...	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 1	12 —	12 8	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4			6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	12 —	6 —	7 —	18 —	20 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
16 —	16 —	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 12	5 12	5 12	25 —	25 —	Ambala
...	...	8 —	9 —	10 12	10 12	11 15	12 8	6 8	7 —	24 —	24 8	Ludhiána
...	...	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —			24 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	...	...		9 12	9 12	11 4	11 —	5 8	5 8	23 —	23 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	8 —	9 12	9 8	11 —	10 8	...		24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	11 8	12 —	9 12	10 8	11 4	11 12	5 12	6 —	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
..	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	11 —		...		25 —	25 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 12	11 12	4 12	5 8	18 —	18 —	Simla
...	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...		11 —	11 —	9 12	9 12	13 4	13 —	5 8	5 8	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	.	...	10 —	10 —	13 4	13 —	7 —	7 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	.		10 14	10 12	12 5	11 4	5 8	6 —	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
16 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 8	10 12	12 8	...	...	16 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 4	13 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 —	13 —	10 4	10 12	11 —	..	..	..	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...		9 10	11 8	12 —	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	..	10 4	10 4			...	..	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	.	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	20 —	20 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	12 12	12 12	...	.	30 10	30 10	Hazára
...	...	13 —	13 —	9 7	9 2	13 —	13 —	7 8	5 3	24 —	24 —	Pesháwar
...	...	15 —	15 —	9 4	9 4	12 2	12 2		...	26 13	26 13	Kohát
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 8	14 3	14 8	...	...	27 8	25 10	Bannu
...	...	..	...	10 15	10 15	9 8	12 —	...	..	25 8	26 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	.	..	12 8	14 —	...	..	18 —	18 —	Tochi
...	...	...	..	7 13	8 12	16 —	12 —	...	..	16 —	16 —	Kurram
...	...	...		10 —	10 13	11 12	11 12	...	...	19 —	19 4	Malakand
...	...	...	..	..	...	10 —	11 4	...	...	...	.	Wana
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8		...	5 12	5 12	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
...	..	..	...	9 —	9 —			...	...	22 —	22 —	Hyderabad
												Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	...		.			...	..	20 —	20 —	
...	...	...		9 —	9 —		...	4 12	5 8	22 —	22 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	.	7 8	8 8	...	.	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...		...	.	{ 7 15 to 8 4	8 — to 8 5½	9 11½	10 5	{ 4 8 to 5 —	4 9 to 5 1½	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
11 9	12 8	...	...	7 10	7 2		.	5 11	5 11	20 10	20 10	Karwar
11 12	11 12	...	.	7 9	7 9		...	6 1	6 1	20 —	20 —	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	..	..	6 5	6 5	20 13	20 13	Alibág
8 7	8 7	...		7 13	7 13	.	..	6 1	6 1	18 14	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8	.	.	8 —	8 —			6 1	6 1	22 4	22 4	Thana
												Deccan and Karnátik—
...	...	...	...	6 10	6 3	...	..	4 14	4 14	18 10	17 1	Dharwar
14 8	15 9	...	..	7 13	7 13	...	...	5 12	5 12	19 8	19 8	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	..	5 7	5 7	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	7 9	8 —	...	..	6 1	6 1	19 8	19 8	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	.	5 4	5 9	19 10	19 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	.	.	5 10	5 10	19 2	19 2	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	..	..	6 5	6 5	20 —	20 —	Ahmadnagar
16 9	15 14	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	...	6 8	6 8	19 6	19 6	Násik
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 5	6 5	17 11	17 11	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 14	...	...	7 10	7 6	18 8	18 8	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 13	26 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	.	.	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Broach
13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8		...	6 8	6 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	..	...	7 —	7 —	22 —	23 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	8 —		..	...	7 —	6 12	24 —	24 —	Dísa
												Kathiawar—
...	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	17 8	17 8	Nimar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 6	7 5	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 15	6 11	14 —	14 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 2	6 2	15 —	15 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	7 6	7 6	15 —	15 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 5	8 5	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1914—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *concluded*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 10	7 10	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 6	7 6	13 —	14 —	...	...
Sangor	7 12	7 8	...	...	6 8	5 —	8 —	7 —	13 8	14 —	...	...
Damoh	7 4	7 15	...	...	7 1	7 2	7 12	7 12	13 —	15 10	...	...
Jubbulpore	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	16 —	...	...
Mandla	7 8	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	10 11	10 11	14 3	16 —	...	...
Bálághát	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 7	5 7	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	7 15	7 15	...	...	5 10	5 11	8 15	8 15	14 14	14 4	...	...
Chánda	6 13	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	7 11	16 15	15 11	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 2	10 11	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...
Raipur	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 6	8 6	...	...	5 4	4 12	7 14	7 4	18 5	18 5	...	...
Akola	6 5	7 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	18 —	18 —	...	...
Amráoti	7 6	7 14	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 11	8 11	18 —	18 —	...	...
Yeotmal	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 6	4 6	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	5 4	5 4	9 13	9 5	4 3	4 2	8 —	8 2	14 —	14 —	13 11	13 13
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 12	11 12	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	12 9	12 9	9 9	9 9
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 4	14 4	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	8 —	15 1	15 10	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 5	13 5	16 6	16 6
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	16 1	15 14	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	13 15	13 15
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 —	13 —	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 6	14 10	14 10	13 8	13 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	11 —	14 9	13 8	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 11	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 4	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 10	...	...	12 5	12 5
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	11 —	10 3	12 5	12 10
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 10	11 12	12 3	12 —	12 —
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 12	11 —	10 15	10 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 8	6 8	5 6	5 8	5 4	5 —	6 4	6 —	13 12	14 —	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 —	6 8	...	...	4 12	4 10	5 1	5 1	10 8	9 12	8 10	8 10

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	*Central*— Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	8 6	9 4	...	...	5 —	5 4	16 —	16 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	9 4	10 6	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	16 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	..	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 10	14 10	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 11	6 11	13 11	13 11	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	7 1	7 11	...	...	7 15	7 15	15 12	14 10	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 13	12 13	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 —	6 9	16 —	16 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	6 3	7 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	8 8	8 3	19 —	19 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
15 1	16 2	...	...	6 5	6 9	...	...	8 12	8 12	13 6	13 13	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	17 10	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	S. Canara
												South, central—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 3	Nilgiris
12 9	12 9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 1	16 3	Salem
												Central—
10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	Bellary
14 14	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	21 6	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	Ganjam
14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Visagapatam
15 15	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
13 13	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14	Guntur
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	28 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 12	Madras
13 1	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	Chingleput
14 9	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	25 12	N. Arcot
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	S. Arcot
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 11	Tanjore
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 11	22 11	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 —	24 10	Tinnevelly
14 13	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
12 8	13 —	...	..	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	16 8	16 —	Mysore
12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
15 8	15 —	...	...	15 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	17 —	16 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 9	...	...	6 9	5 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

NOTE.—Statistics of prices (wholesale and retail) for the fortnights from the second half of August to the second half of October 1914, will be published in the Gazette in the course of this month.

FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the Ten months, April to January, of									
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
SEA CUSTOMS										
Imports										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	3,41	3,71	4,63	4,38	4,19	4,11	4,22	5,38	5,55	4,61
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	2,46	2,60	2,87	4,33	4,25	6,66	6,60	7,35	7,13	5,87
Spirits and liqueurs	66,49	63,70	76,56	78,31	77,78	88,47	90,80	90,36	97,83	91,10
Wines	3,29	3,17	3,32	3,28	3,20	4,64	4,78	4,69	4,80	3,66
Opium and its alkaloids *	3	3	4	3	3	6	6	6	6	3
Petroleum	31,80	30,25	36,81	42,95	38,34	47,99	63,61	54,73	57,47	72,89
Silver, bullion and coin (a)	22,05	33,76	40,41	57,42	47,98	1 35,25	85,94	91,28	71,54	1,33,26
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	1	1	[illegible]	.	1	1	...	11	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	1		..	...	..	1	...	...	...	...
Tobacco (a)	2,53	2,50	3,13	2,82	3,67	24,56	21,98	23,87	24,44	23,13
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	16,16	16,59	20,86	22,49	20,38	21,58	23,14	24,82	25,70	23,96
Sugar (ordinary duties)	30,15	39,79	38,07	44,85	48,48	52,89	47,17	60,40	62,22	37,29
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	9,38	10,06	12,23	11,03	11,94	13,76	13,77	15,22	15,56	11,30
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	53,53	52,16	56,44	43,70	51,61	46,57	5[illegible],82	73,96	72,98	63,22
,, white	24,1	20,55	32,41	23,49	20,47	26,17	31,25	36,38	41,16	33,08
,, coloured	27,72	28,01	31,57	29,45	24,54	33,35	36,90	42,05	55,71	34,29
Other goods	4,97	5,30	5,56	5,19	5,39	6,93	7,23	7,82	10,92	5,50
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	79	28,74	35,69	40,01	37,18	43,37	42,84	42,30	59,69	43,81
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1,08	1,67	2,33	1,17	1,04	1,18	94	1,33	1,63	1,49
Manufactured articles	69,32	70,66	82,90	81,61	77,50	94,77	1.05,08	1,17,09	1,31,06	91,85
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	9,99	9,57	12,15	13,98	12,49	12,04	12,56	14,68	11,68	11,54
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,04,52	4,24,23	4,97,26	5,10,44	4,90,42	6,66 37	6,55,14	7,12,48	7,77,13	6,30,26
[illegible]ER DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	21,45	21,23	25,64	26 64	27,98	30,39	36,22	40,49	39,04	36,03
Export Duties—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, in rice-flour [illegible]ding										
[illegible]r CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	78,55	66,13	64,61	47,97	61,16	79,72	85,53	96,46	81,49	59,41
	7,38	7,89	8,33	7,32	8,37	8,41	9,75	11,00	11,59	11,90
GRAND TOTAL	5,11,90	5,20,68	5,96,56	5,92,37	5,87,93	7,84,89	7,86,64	8,60,38	9,09,25	[illegible]
Provincial distribution of Imports or Exports										
Bengal Imports	1,46,29	1,48,79	1,84,15	1,63,44	1,75,92	2,09,49	2,28,90	2,42,87	2,76,24	2,26,70
Bengal Exports	19,44	9,76	6,11	6,12	10,48	15,16	17,71	21,79	14,07	8,35
Bihar and Orissa Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	88	18
Bombay Imports	1,38,91	1,60,04	1,84,70	1,99,50	1,52,82	2,94,96	2,48,23	2,82,05	2,66,39	2,71,80
Bombay Exports	1,55	1,52	1,26	1,80	2,55	1,76	1,22	1,55	2,06	2,19
Sind Imports	35,44	40,66	48,05	51,08	43,26	57,82	66,28	65,37	76,21	54,46
Sind Exports	1,48	3,53	3,04							
Madras Imports	31,61	34,69	38,96							
Madras Exports	8,97	7,95	10,69							
Burma Imports	37,37	40,65	47,10							
Burma Exports	43,57	46,37	44,27							

* The duty on alkaloids of opium

(a) Figures for the years [illegible] for the years previous[illegible]

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atropine) equals $\frac{6}{6}$, and in the other eye equals $\frac{6}{6}$ with + 4 D or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for the service, provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye equals $\frac{6}{6}$ and of the other $\frac{6}{6}$, with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than $\frac{6}{12}$. In such a case the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in the above rules, may exclude a candidate for admission into the service.

6. Squint, or any morbid condition, subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence, in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. The existence of imperfection of colour sense will be noted on the candidate's papers.

To

1. The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
2. „ Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.
3. „ Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.
4. „ Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.
5. „ Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
6. „ Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.
7. „ Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.
8. „ Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
9. „ Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
10. „ Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
11. „ Chief Commissioner of Ajmer.
12. „ Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
13. „ Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province.
14. „ Superintendent of Port Blair.
15. „ Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing regulations be forwarded for information to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector General of Forests and the Comptroller, India Treasuries. Also that the regulations be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

For Office use only.

No.

Ackd.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS PROBATIONER, 1915.

No person will be considered as a Candidate from whom the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., shall not have received on or before Thursday the **1st July 1915** *at latest, an application on this form.*

If Candidates who fill up and return the Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should communicate with the Secretary, Revenue Department.

INDIA OFFICE,
December 1914.

1 Name in full.

Address. (*Any alteration to be notified to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.*)

Date and place of Birth. (*In the event of the Candidate's selection, he will be required to produce a Birth Certificate or other satisfactory evidence of age.*)

Profession or occupation, and nationality, of Father.

5	The names of any near relatives who have been, or are now, in the service of the Indian Government and the appointments at present, or immediately before retirement or decease, held by them.
6	All Institutions where educated, with dates, distinguishing whether or not the Candidate was in residence at such Institutions. *From* *to* *at* *From* *to* *at* *From* *to* *at* *From* *to* *at*
7	Whether trained at the public expense in any Training College in England and Wales.

The Candidate should insert here full information with regard to his qualifications, under paragraph 5 of the Regulations.

Whether married or single (*see* paragraph 4 of Regulations.)

10 Names and Addresses of three persons (of whom at least one should be connected with the Institution at which the Candidate has last studied) who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character during the last four years. (*References will not be accepted from persons who are related to, or have no personal knowledge of, the Candidate.*)

1	Whether the Candidate has previously applied, either in England or in India, fo an appointment under the Government of India.

Signature of Candidate _____

Dat.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 4th February 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A disturbance from the west gave rain in Baluchistan on the 30th January. In its advance eastwards it was associated with low pressure conditions over the northwest of the Peninsula and Gujarat which contributed considerably to its importance and largely increased the area of rainfall. Weather was disturbed over northwest and Central India for the rest of the week and precipitation occurred in Baluchistan, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the United Provinces and the north of the Central Provinces.

2. *Burma.*—Rain fell only at Mergui and Rangoon.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—At the beginning of the week rain was reported from several stations in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and from Dibrugarh and Berhampore.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain fell at every station in the United Provinces on the 3rd February. Local falls occurred during the week in Central India and the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—There was nearly general rain in west Baluchistan and Rajputana on the 2nd and 3rd February, and in the east and north Punjab on the 3rd. Only local falls occurred in the rest of the division.

The Peninsula.—A few scattered falls of rain were reported, chiefly from the northwestern districts.

3. The chief amounts of rain were as follows :—

January 29th—Mergui 1·88″.
„ 30th—Pasni 1·27″.
„ 31st—Khandwa 0·63″.
February 1st—Saugor 1·01″ and Pasni 1·23″.
„ 2nd—Jhansi 1·17″, Neemuch 1·76″, Pasni 0·85″, Ajmer 0·93″ and Kotah 2·00″.
„ 3rd—Mussooree 1·41″, Mukteswar 1·05″, Agra 2·04″, Bareilly 0·83″, Delhi 3·77″, and Lahore 0·71″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess over a large part of northwest and Central India. No rain fell in Upper Burma, Berar, the Konkan, Hyderabad South, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, but the absence of rainfall is a normal feature of the weather in these areas at this time of year. Rainfall was normal in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Sind and Malabar; and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the Punjab Southwest, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. It was 20 per cent. or more in excess in all the remaining divisions.

The rainfall from the 4th December to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab Southwest, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Central India East and Mysore; and differs by less than 20 per cent. from the normal in the United Provinces East, the Punjab East and North, Kashmir and the Madras Southeast. It is 20 per cent. or more in excess over the rest of the country.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 4th February 1915.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1914 to 4th February 1915.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·2	—0·2	13·1	6·6	+6·5	+98	+105
Lower Burma	0·3	0·1	+0·2	2·7	0·5	+2·2	+440	+500
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·8	0·5	+1·3	+260	+260
Assam	0·1	0·3	—0·2	0·4	1·4	—1·0	—71	—78
Bengal	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	0·5	+0·4	+80	+125
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	0·7	0·9	—0·2	—22	—13
Chota Nagpur	0·2	0·2	0	0·8	1·1	—0·3	—27	—33
Bihar	0·2	0·2	0	0·3	0·7	—0·4	—57	—80
United Provinces, East	0·5	0·2	+0·3	1·2	1·2	0	0	—30
United Provinces, West	1·0	0·3	+0·7	2·3	1·8	+0·5	+28	—13
Punjab, East and North	0·3	0·3	+0·5	2·2	2·3	—0·1	—4	—30
Punjab, South-West	0·1	0·2	—0·1	0·5	1·1	—0·6	—55	—56
Kashmir	0·1	0·6	—0·5	4·1	4·9	—0·8	—16	—7
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·1	0·3	—0·2	0·9	1·6	—0·7	—44	—38
Baluchistan	0·3	0·4	—0·1	1·0	2·6	—1·6	—62	—68
Sind	0·1	0·1	0	0·3	0·4	—0·1	—25	—33
Rajputana, West	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	0
Rajputana, East	1·2	0	+1·2	2·2	0·6	+1·6	+267	+67
Gujarat	0·2	0	+0·2	0·3	0	+0·3	—	—
Central India, West	1·0	0	+1·0	1·9	0·3	+1·6	+533	+200
Central India, East	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·7	1·4	—0·7	—50	—69
Berar	0	0	0	1·5	0·9	+0·6	+67	+67
Central Provinces, West	0·7	0·1	+0·6	1·8	1·0	—0·8	+80	+22
Central Provinces, East	0·2	0·1	+0·1	1·7	0·9	+0·8	+89	+87
Konkan	0	0	0	1·1	0·2	+0·9	+450	+450
Bombay Deccan	0·1	0	+0·1	1·8	0·5	+1·3	+260	+240
Hyderabad, North	0·2	0	+0·2	1·6	0·4	+1·2	+300	+250
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	1·2	0·3	+0·9	+300	+300
Mysore	0	0	0	0·5	0·7	—0·2	—29	—29
Malabar	0·1	0·1	0	3·7	1·7	+2·0	+118	+125
Madras, South-East	0	0·1	—0·1	5·8	5·1	+0·7	+14	+16
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	1·2	0·6	+0·6	+100	+100
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	2·9	1·8	+1·1	+61	+71

G. C. SIMPSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 4th February 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 30th January 1915.

Burma.—Mergui reports 1·77 inches of rain. Heavy rain fell in three districts of Lower Burma. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice are advancing and many districts of Upper Burma report its outturn to be below normal. Sowing and transplanting of spring rice and miscellaneous crops are proceeding satisfactorily. Harvesting of groundnut, sesamum and millet still continues. Standing crops are generally satisfactory except in the Upper Chindwin district. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon shows further rise and is now slightly above normal.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice has been finished and that of mustard and pulses is in progress. Hoeing and pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane and ploughing of lands for rice and jute are in progress. The price of common rice has risen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from one district.

Bengal.—Light rain fell in parts of the Rajshahi division. Threshing of winter rice is approaching completion and harvesting of the early spring crops has commenced in some districts. Preparation of lands for the autumn crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Prospects of the standing spring crops have been greatly improved by the rainfall of the past week. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts. The average price of common rice has risen by about 1 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain was fairly general in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. There was no rain in Orissa. Threshing of winter rice is approaching completion. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of the early spring crops continue. The recent rainfall has been beneficial to the spring crops which are still suffering in some districts of Bihar from want of rain. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen practically throughout the Provinces but more rain is needed in a few districts. Slight damage to crops by hail is reported in one district, otherwise the standing crops have been much benefited by the rain and are generally doing well. Pressing of sugarcane, irrigation of spring crops and cultivation of lands for sugarcane and extra crops continue. Prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices are high in places but are on the whole practically stationary.

Punjab.—Slight rain fell in parts of a few southeastern, submontane and western districts. It was beneficial for standing crops but more is still wanted everywhere. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress and its yield is average to good. The condition and expected yield of standing irrigated crops are generally good and of unirrigated crops fair. *Toria* is being harvested with yield average to good. Ploughing for and sowing of the extra spring crops continue. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of food grains range between warning and scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight rain fell at certain places. More rain is urgently wanted. The weather is cold. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated areas are fair. Harvesting of sugarcane continues in Bannu. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are procurable. Prices are high but stationary.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8½ to 12 and maize from 11 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease prevails in the Jammu tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Slight snow fell during the week. Cattle disease is reported in Sripartabsinghpura. Prices are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather is cloudy and cold. Nearly general rain fell during the week. The maximum fall was 149 cents in Udaipur. Irrigation of spring crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Prospects are generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle are healthy. Prices are generally stationary but are rising in Bikaner, Karauli, Alwar, Dungarpur and Merwara.

Central India.—General rain fell in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand. The weather is cloudy. Picking of cotton and harvesting of autumn crops continue. Spring crops are being irrigated. Standing crops are in good condition but are suffering for want of rain in Gwalior, Bhopal and Garrauli. Agricultural stock is in good condition but cattle disease is still prevailing in the Alirajpur State of Bundelkhand. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are high and are rising throughout. Poppy is being irrigated in Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal.

Central Provinces.—The weather was cloudy and cold. All districts of the Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad divisions received rain accompanied in places by hail, varying from 44 cents in Mandla to 1¼ inches in Saugor. Damage by hail has not yet been ascertained but the rain will be most beneficial especially to the late sown spring crops. Threshing of *juar* and picking of cotton continue in places. Fodder and water are sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Wheat still continues to be very dear generally and now varies from 7 to 4¾ seers per rupee. Fluctuations in other food grains are unimportant.

Feudatory States.—Eight States received light showers of rain not exceeding 67 cents. The condition of spring crops is generally good but more rain is required in Jashpur. Rice rose by 2 seers per rupee in Sarangarh.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Nasik, Palanpur, Cutch and Rewa Kantha, damaging the standing crops in Ahmedabad and Nasik. Elsewhere the crops are generally good except for slight damage by locusts in one taluka and by insects in two talukas of Nawabshah, by frost in two talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier, by rats in parts of East Khandesh and in two States of Rewa Kantha and are withering in one taluka of Poona. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, Broach, West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in the Deccan and Bijapur. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the area affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, and two talukas of Thar and Parkar. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices have slightly risen in the Konkan and the Deccan, have fallen in Gujarat and the Karnatak and are steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 1 cent in the Aurangabad district. Spring crops are being harvested and are fair to good but they have been damaged by rain and insects in parts of the Medak district and by rats in parts of the Aurangabad, Usmanabad and Bidar districts. Sowing of late rice continues and the crop which is being weeded in parts shows good growth. Cattle disease prevails in ten talukas. Prices :—Wheat 5, coarse rice 7¼ and *juar* 14¾ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is *juar* 11 seers in Parbhani and Warangal and the lowest 24 seers in Adilabad.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week. The price of *ragi* has risen in Shimoga. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested *ragi*, paddy, sugarcane, coffee and cotton is fair. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was light in the Vizagapatam Agency, Nellore, Tinnevelly, Malabar and Cochin and *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or require rain in parts of three districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding generally with outturn fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is generally sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, the Deccan, Nellore, central parts, Madura and Tinnevelly. Pasture is sufficient except in Kurnool and in parts of six other districts. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 4th February 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 30th January 1915 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	3	2
		Kaira District	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	41	27
		Ahmedabad District	2	2
		Broach „	7*	5*
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	1	...
		Surat District	5	4
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra „	...	...
		Basscin „	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Thana District	10	10
	Central	Nasik District	134	107
		Ahmednagar District	13	8
		East Khandesh District	2	4
		Poona Town	2	9
		Poona District	56	42
		Satara „	71	48
		Sholapur Town	5	2
	Southern	Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri „	2	1
		Belgaum „	41	26
		Dharwar „	158	85
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	23	13
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	52	33
		Hyderabad District	3	2
		Karachi Town and Port	1	...
		Karachi District	7	7
		Sukkur „	...	...
		Larkana „	...	...
		Nawabshah „	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	29	20
		Cutch „	5	1
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar Port	...	...
		Bhavnagar Port	12	6
		Kathiawar Agency	12	7
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	74	51
		TOTAL	771	522
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	16	8
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	53(c)	35 (a)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	8	4
		Mangalore Town and Port	2	1
		South Canara District	1(a)	1(a)
		Salem District	24(b)	15(a)
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	12(a)	10
		Trichinopoly District	5	3
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	121	77

* For two weeks.

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Three imported.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 23rd January 1915.

Hyderabad Town vice 62 cases, 50 deaths *for* nil.

Sukkur District „ 1 case, 1 death „ „

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	2	2
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	2	2
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	57	52
		Gaya Town	1	1
		Gaya District	97	62
		Shahabad District	104	84
	Tirhut	Saran District	153	113
		Champaran District	10	9
		Muzaffarpur ,,	16	15
		Palamau ,,	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	19	17
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	104	83
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	3	3
		Bhagalpur District	29	29
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	593	468
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	13	9
		Muzaffarnagar District	6	7
		Meerut ,,	...	...
		Bulandshahr ,,	35	32
	Agra	Aligarh District	18	18
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	...	...
		Etah ,,	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	15	15
		Moradabad District	4	4
		Shahjahanpur District	2	2
		Farrukhabad City	12	10
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	...	...
		Cawnpore District	2	2
		Fatehpur ,,	18	18
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	35	29
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Benares	Benares District	20	10
		Jaunpur ,,	35	41
		Ghazipur ,,	163	129
		Ballia ,,	129	106
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	92	54
		Basti ,,	38	38
		Azamgarh ,,	372	314
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	...	...
		Lucknow District	16	16
		Unao ,,	50	43
		Rae Bareli ,,	31	28
		Sitapur ,,	41	34
		Hardoi ,,	7	4
		Kheri ,,	2	2
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	26	15
		Fyzabad District	33	34
		Gonda ,,	4	3
		Bahraich ,,	29	29
		Sultanpur ,,	4	2
		Partabgarh District	...	...
		Bara Banki ,,	21	21
		TOTAL	1,273	1,069

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	106	73
		Gurgaon „	18	16
		Rohtak „	7	6
		Karnal „	79	79
		Ambala „	181	77
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur District	665	588
		Jullundur City	55	41
		Jullundur District	302	214
		Ludhiana „	260	157
		Ferozepore „	110	45
	Lahore	Lahore City	2	2
		Lahore District	86	47
		Amritsar City	49	49
		Amritsar District	177	177
		Gurdaspur „	275	263
		Sialkot „	218	202
		Gujranwala „	443	360
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	93	56
		Gujrat „	165	138
		Jhelum „	380	251
		Rawalpindi „	419	272
		Attock „	67	25
	Multan	Montgomery District	...	...
		Lyallpur District	96	71
		Jhang „	...	16
		Multan „	...	...
	Native States	Nabha State	28	21
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	589	334
		Kapurthala State	291	180
		Jhind State	81	36
		Kalsia State	...	...
		TOTAL	5,192	3,796
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	17	16
		Tharrawaddy District	35	35
		Pegu District	13	16
		Prome „	71	68
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	26	19
		Bassein District	7	7
		Henzada „	13	13
		Maubin „	1	1
		Pyapon „	1	1
	Tenasserim	Toungoo „	12	12
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	12	12
		Magwe District	6	6
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	6	6
		Bhamo „	14	13
		Katha „	1	1
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	6	6
		Meiktila „	...	...
		Yamethin „	25	23
		Myingan „	17	15
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	...	...
		TOTAL	281	270
Assam	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	334	334
		Nagpur District	43	26
		Bhandara Town	1	1
		Bhandara District	1	2
		Wardha Town	1	1
		Wardha District	4	3
		Chanda Town	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	3	3
		Jubbulpore District	...	...
		Saugor Town	28	25
		Saugor District	18	14
		Saugor Cantonment	21	22
		Damoh Town	2	1
		Damoh District	1	1
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	43	28
		Nimar „	...	...
		Narsinghpur Town	1	...
		Narsinghpur District	15	7
		Chhindwara „	...	...
	Chhatisgarh.	Raipur Town	1	...
		Raipur District	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	1	...
	Berar	Amraoti Town	...	1
		Amraoti District	...	...
		Buldana „	1	...
		TOTAL	518	469

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	20	18
		Bangalore City	14	12
		Bangalore District	20	10
		Mysore City	8	5
		Mysore District	46	31
		Hassan ,,	6	5
		Kadur ,,	19	6
		Kolar ,,	12	8
		Kolar Gold Fields	12	7
		Tumkur District	5	3
		Shimoga ,,	15	8
		Chitaldroog ,,	12	10
		TOTAL	183	123
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	33	23
		Bidar ,,	4	3
		Medak ,,	4	9
		Parbhani ,,	...	...
		Gulbarga ,,	6	4
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	..	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	
		Bir District	..	..
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	47 (a)	39 (a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal City	1	2
		Bhopal State	34	26
		Gwalior ,,	1	1
		Indore City	1	...
		Sehore Cantonment	2	2
		TOTAL	39 (b)	31 (b)
Rajputana.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	40	23
		TOTAL	40	23
		GRAND TOTAL	9,000	6,889

(a) From the 18th to the 24th January 1915.
(b) For the week ending 23rd January 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 534-C.—556-C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 31st January 1915.

AMENDMENT OF HOME DEPARTMENT RESOLUTION NOS. 713-734 (JUDICIAL), DATED THE 2ND JUNE 1913, RELATING TO THE EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS ON BEHALF OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

RESOLUTION.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., Cap. 59) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that item 13 of Part N of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department nos. 713—734 (Judicial), dated the 2nd June 1913, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, be omitted.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the local Governments and Administrations* and the several Departments † of the Government of India for information and guidance [with reference to their letter no. 9313, dated the 22nd December 1914] (and for communication to the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan; and that it may be also published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

* Madras. Bombay. Bengal. United Provinces. Punjab. Burma. Bihar and Orissa. Central Provinces. Assam. Coorg. North-West Frontier Province. Delhi.

† Foreign and Political. Army. Revenue and Agriculture. Public Works. Commerce and Industry. Railway. Legislative. Finance. Education. Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

[ ] To Bombay Government only.

( ) To Foreign and Political Department only.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1913-14.	1914.	1915.	23rd January 1914.	23rd January 1915.	1914.	1915.	23rd January 1914.	23rd January 1915.			
	State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,669	2,676	9,16,963	7,98,000	344	298	3,32,69,077	3,21,40,000	...	11,29,077	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	8,442	8,700	402	414	3,08,922	3,52,000	43,078	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	998	1,001	7,34,988	6,64,000	735	663	2,80,82,662	2,61,10,000	...	19,72,662	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,576	1,570	7,28,222	6,42,000	462	409	3,10,57,344	2,64,33,000	...	46,24,344	
	East Indian	775	2,571	2,571	20,69,778	19,35,000	805	753	8,37,08,397	8,25,71,000	...	11,37,397	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	20,67,768	17,74,000	815	695	6,62,96,728	5,89,45,000	...	73,51,728	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	51,987	61,500	413	488	18,28,954	23,73,000	5,44,046	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	4,592	3,000	114	75	1,33,139	1,14,000	...	19,139	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	33,785	25,400	595	446	13,13,454	9,15,000	...	3,98,454	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	278	2,553	2,553	6,88,441	6,42,000	270	251	2,96,59,997	2,93,64,000	...	2,95,997	
	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,010	17,68,549	14,00,000	441	349	7,03,81,497	6,76,29,000	...	27,52,497	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Barhwal 3' 3½" link)	289	1,600	1,601	5,10,723	4,05,000	319	253	1,91,23,101	1,63,71,000	...	27,52,101	
	Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	77	1,431	5,300	43	69	(a) 48,833	1,42,000	93,167	...	(a) From 21st April 1914.
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	7,612	7,900	238	247	3,83,682	3,72,000	...	11,682	
3' 3½" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,43,834	1,36,000	178	160	55,35,442	54,33,000	...	1,02,442	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	6,62,290	6,57,000	362	359	2,34,46,370	2,27,11,000	...	7,35,370	
	Burma	306	1,342	1,342	5,26,479	4,83,000	392	360	1,70,99,281	1,65,43,000	...	5,56,281	
	Burma Extensions	...	187	187	41,560	28,000	222	150	15,08,645	12,55,000	...	3,43,645	
	Southern Shan States	...	23	64	598	2,000	26	31	23,813	40,000	16,188	...	
	Dhone-Kurnool	...	32	32	2,493	2,000	78	61	97,857	85,300	...	12,557	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	21,945	27,200	177	219	10,82,935	8,12,000			
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	304	310	51,312	46,000	169	148	17,41,588	15,03,000	...	2,70,935	
	Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	179	411	411	69,862	63,000	170	155	30,89,250	30,10,000	...	2,38,588	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,454	1,455	5,43,097	4,76,000	374	327	2,27,41,235	2,22,25,000	...	79,250	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	15,789	14,000	146	129	7,41,200	7,46,000	4,800	5,16,235	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	2,16,922	2,03,000	276	258	81,50,791	77,57,000	...	3,93,791	
2' 6" gauge.	Broach-Jambusar *	...	...	30	...	700	...	23	...	5,400	5,400	...	* Opened from 23rd November 1914.
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32	1,693	2,400	52	75	1,03,488	95,300	...	8,188	
	TOTAL	415	26,267	26,449	1,18,90,020	1,05,12,700	453	397	40,10,47,681	42,60,52,000	...	2,49,95,681	

5' 6"	Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,40,857	1,15,000	422	344	50,09,563	44,34,000	...	5,75,563
	Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	5,985	5,600	176	165	2,38,602	2,38,000	...	602
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	67,738	32,000	627	296	15,51,398	10,93,000	...	4,58,398
	Southern Punjab	262	425	425	1,41,881	1 07,000	334	252	45,16,566	43,40,000	R.	1,76,566
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extens	167	155	155	26,052	25,000	168	161	10,78,147	9,79,000	...	99,147
	Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	13,658	9,000	66	43	5,34,320	4,65,000	..	69,320
	Tapti Valley	198	155	155	45,948	37,500	296	242	11,97,676	10,34,000	...	1,63,676
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,191	2,000	65	59	1,02,675	98,600	...	4,075
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Bramak Extension)	87	89	89	8,225	7,700	93	87	3,11,654	3,22,000	10,346	...
	Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,240	2,21,399	2,14,000	179	173	86,51,717	85,71,000	...	80,717
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	27,204	28,100	178	184	13,88,547	13,07,000	...	81,547
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	6,644	7,400	128	142	2,83,591	3,13,000	29,409	...
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	246	30,509	33,000	134	134	11,92,135	12,80,000	87,865	...
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	6,625	4,600	200	139	2,34,905	2,19,000	...	15,905
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	29,527	25,200	343	293	10,93,144	10,64,000	...	29,144
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	14,140	13,500	77	68	6,32,947	6,48,000	15,053	...
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	26,258	25,600	124	116	10,94,984	10,97,000	2,016	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	1,19,571	84,700	271	192	32,94,327	33,82,000	87,673	...
	Jaipur	82	73	73	6,559	5,000	90	77	2,43,276	2,20,000	...	23,276
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	5,526	5,200	102	96	2,32,242	2,35,000	2,758	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,090	1,074	98,828	11,000	96	103	41,28,034	37,57,000	...	6,71,034
	Junagad	105	113	114	12,521	12,000	111	105	4,74,312	4,72,000	...	2,312
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	7,401	4,900	255	169	2,59,439	2,33,000	...	26,439
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	5,418	6,300	54	63	1,76,947	1,69,000	...	7,947
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	13,041	15,000	140	161	6,34,304	6,26,000	...	8,304
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	10,159	11,000	184	211	4,08,830	4,02,000	...	6,830
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	37,190	34,900	138	128	16,79,579	14,15,000	...	2,64,579
	Sangli	153	5	5	903	600	181	120	30,434	28,500	...	1,934
	Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	12,755	11,100	196	171	5,27,742	5,29,000	1,258	...
	Tanjore District Board	183	103	103	16,989	15,000	165	145	8,05,470	7,63,000	...	42,470
	Udaipur	92	67	67	7,175	5,700	107	85	2,40,693	2,18,000	...	22,693
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	219	116	116	32,786	19,700	283	170	9,63,516	8,45,000	...	1,18,516
	Bilimora-Kala-Amba (*b*)	...	...	17	...	300	...	18	...	7,100	7,100	...
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*c*)	83	11	11	329	600	30	55	2,200	28,800	26,600	...
	Champaner-Shivrajpur		20	20	2,098	1,000	105	50	70,307	50,100	...	20,207
	Dhond-Baramati (*d*)	...	...	27	...	800	...	29	...	37,900	37,900	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	142	142	12,474	12,700	88	89	5,13,281	5,45,000	31,719	...
	Godhra-Lunavada		24	25	630	700	26	28	(*e*) 4,497	34,100	29,603	...
	Jacobabad-Kashmore (*f*)	...	...	76	...	1,200	...	16	...	7,800	7,800	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	420	400	16	15	20,517	19,400	...	1,117
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur including Karanja sec.		45	68	6,441	9,300	135	137	(*g*) 28,926	2,11,000	1,82,074	...
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	1,708	2,300	61	82	80,693	93,000	12,307	...
	Petlad Vaso (*h*)	...	...	15	...	400	...	26	...	2,600	2,600	...
	Rajpipla	67	37	37	2,142	1,700	57	46	96,733	90,000	...	6,733
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	19,617	13,000	385	255	9,90,584	9,48,000	...	42,584
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*i*)	...	...	42	...	1,000	...	24	...	30,000	30,000	...
	Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	462	400	19	16	21,545	19,500	...	2,045
	TOTAL	166	7,516	7,833	13,94,623	12,11,600	186	155	5,11,79,726	4,85,22,100	...	26,57,626
	GRAND TOTAL	359	33,783	34,282	1,32,84,643	1,17,24,300	393	342	50,22,27,407	47,45,74,100	...	2,76,53,307

(*b*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
(*c*) Opened from 15th December 1913.
(*d*) Opened from 30th May 1914.
(*e*) From 5th December 1913.
(*f*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
(*g*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
(*h*) Opened from 10th December 1914.
(*i*) Opened from 16th June 1914.

Simla, the 4th February 1915.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

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The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 5th February 1915.

No. 627-C.—Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S., took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 26th January 1915.

POLITICAL.

The 5th February 1915.

No. 473.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Foreigners' Act, 1864 (III of 1864), and in continuation of the Home Department notification no. 577, dated the 8th August 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of section 5 and of all subsequent sections of the said Act shall remain in force in British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the District of Angul, during the continuance of the present war.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

Delhi, the 4th February 1915.

No. 147-F. E.—Mr. C. W. Sandford, Auditor, Custom House Accounts in India, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 30th November 1914.

No. 157-F. E.—Mr. M. Venkataramana Rau, Chief Accountant, Class II, attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, was granted privilege leave from the 2nd to the 10th January 1915.

The 5th February 1915.

No. 150-F. E.—The following grade promotions and reversions in the Indian Finance Department are notified :—

With effect from the 23rd April 1914.

Mr. H. M. C. Trotter is promoted substantively to Chief Examiner, Class I.

Mr. G. W. V. DeRhe Philipe to officiate instead of being sub. *pro tem.* in Class I of Chief Examiners.

Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair to officiate in Class II of Chief Examiners instead of in Class I.

Mr. P. T. R. Kellner to officiate in Class II of Chief Examiners instead of being sub. *pro tem.*

With effect from the 4th May 1914.

Mr. P. T. R. Kellner to revert to Class I of the Public Works List.

Mr. J. Patch to revert to Class III of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 15th May 1914.

Mr. J. Patch to officiate in Class I of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 1st October 1914.

Mr. G. C. Hart to revert to Class III of the General List.

With effect from the 5th October 1914.

Mr. V. C. French to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

With effect from the 14th October 1914.

Mr. J. Patch to revert to Class III of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 18th October 1914.

Mr. V. C. French to revert to Class III of Accountants General.

With effect from the 29th October 1914.

Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, C.I.E., I.C.S., to revert to Class I of Accountants General.

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate instead of being sub. *pro tem.* in Class I of Accountants General.

Mr. W. Alder, I.C.S., to officiate instead of being sub. *pro tem.* in Class II of Accountants General.

Mr. J. F. Graham, I.C.S., to officiate instead of being sub. *pro tem.* in Class III of Accountants General.

Mr. W. T. M. Wright, I.C.S., to officiate instead of being sub. *pro tem.* in Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 1st November 1914.

Mr. J. M. Hartley to revert to Class III of the Public Works List.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st February 1915.

No. 120-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Cavaliere Gino Cecchi as Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 3rd February 1915.

No. 126-G.—The following Order of His Majesty in Council, which was published in the "London Gazette" of the 15th August 1913, is republished for general information :—

ORDER IN COUNCIL:

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 12th day of *August* 1913.

PRESENT:

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.
Lord President.
Mr Secretary Harcourt.
Sir William Carrington.
Mr. Fischer.
Sir Louis Mallet.

WHEREAS by Treaty, Capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means His Majesty the King has jurisdiction in Bahrein;

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

PART I.—*Preliminary and General.*

1. This Order may be cited as "The Bahrein Order in Council, 1913."

2. The limits of this Order are the islands and islets of Bahrein, including the territorial waters thereof, and all other territories, islands, and islets which may be included in the Principality and be the possessions of the ruling Sheikh of Bahrein, together with their territorial waters.

3. This order is divided into parts, as follows :—

Parts.	Subject.	Articles.
	Preliminary and General	1—10
II	Application of Law of British India and of the United Kingdom	11—13
III	Criminal matters	14—34
IV	Civil matters	35—43
V	Bahrein Subjects and Tribunals	44—50
VI	Registration	51—59
VII	Miscellaneous Provisions	60—79
	Schedule.	

4. In the construction of this Order the following words and expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto, that is to say :—

"Administration" means letters of administration, including the same with will annexed, or granted for special or limited purposes, or limited in duration.

"Bahrein" includes all places and waters within the limits of the Order.

"Bahrein subject" means a subject of the Sheikh of Bahrein.

"British ship" means a merchant-ship being a British ship within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and, except where the context otherwise requires, includes a ship belonging to any British subject as hereinafter defined.

"British subject" includes a British protected person.

"Judicial Assistant" means the officer for the time being holding the office of Judicial Assistant under the provisions of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907.

"Chief Court" means a Court held by the Political Resident as hereinafter defined.

"District Court" means a Court held by the Political Agent or by the Judicial Assistant.

"The Court" means a Court held by the Political Resident, the Political Agent, or the Judicial Assistant to the Political Resident.

"Joint Court" means a Court composed of the Political Agent and an official appointed by the Sheikh of Bahrein.

"Majlis-el-Urf" means a Civil Court composed of not less than four members selected by the Political Agent in concert with the Sheikh of Bahrein.

"Salifah Court" means a Court consisting of one or more Judges who have knowledge of the local diving and customary marine law, and are appointed by the Sheikh of Bahrein and the Political Agent in concert.

"Kazi" means any official Kazi appointed by the Sheikh of Bahrein and accepted by the Political Agent.

"Foreigner" means any person not a British or Bahrein subject.

"Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code.

"Month" means calendar month.

"Oath" or "affidavit" includes affirmation or declaration.

"Offence" means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force.

"Person" includes corporation.

"Political Agent" means His Majesty's Agent at Bahrein appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council, including a person acting temporarily with the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council for such Political Agent.

"Political Agency" means the office, residence, Court, or other appointed place of business of the Political Agent.

"Political Resident" means His Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, including a person acting temporarily with the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council for such Political Resident.

"Rules of Court" means rules of Court made under the provisions of this Order.

"Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"Sheikh of Bahrein" means the ruling Sheikh of Bahrein, or his duly accredited representative for the time being.

"Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft.

"Treaty" includes any capitulations, convention, agreement, or arrangement made by or on behalf of His Majesty with any State or Government, King, Chief, people, or tribe, or to the benefits of which His Majesty has succeeded, whether the Sheikh of Bahrein is or is not a party thereto.

"Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.

Expressions used in any enactments applied to Bahrein, or in any Rules, Regulations, or Orders made under this Order, shall, unless a contrary intention appears, have the same respective meanings in this Order.

5. (1) In this Order words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to the feminine, as the case may require.

(2) Where this Order confers any power or imposes any duty, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised, and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(3) Where this Order confers a power, or imposes a duty on, or with respect to, a holder of an office, as such, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by, or with respect to, the holder for the time being of the office or the person temporarily acting for the holder.

(4) Where this Order confers a power to make any Rules, Regulations, or Orders, the power shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like consent and conditions, if any, to rescind, revoke, vary, or amend the Rules, Regulations, or Orders.

(5) This Article shall apply to the construction of any Regulations, Rules or Orders made under this Order, unless a contrary intention appears.

6. Where this Order refers to any specified Act or Acts of Parliament, such reference shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to include any Act or Acts amending or substituted for the same.

7. In the event of the death, incapacity, removal, or absence from Bahrein of the Political Agent for the time being, all and every the powers, authorities and immunities by this Order granted to him shall, until His Majesty's further pleasure is signified through the Governor-General of India in Council, be vested in the Political Resident.

8. The powers conferred by this Order shall extend to the persons and matters following, in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty has jurisdiction in relation to such persons, matters, and things, that is to say :—

(1) British subjects, as herein defined, within the limits of this Order.

(2) Foreigners with respect to whom the Sheikh of Bahrein has agreed with His Majesty for, or consented to, the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty.

(3) Bahrein subjects registered in the Political Agency as being in the regular service of British subjects or foreigners; with the proviso that all cases wherein such Bahrein subjects are concerned shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Part V of this Order.

(4) The expression "person to whom this Order applies" shall be construed in accordance with the above three sub-Articles.

(5) The property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities within the said limits of British subjects and of foreigners within sub-Article (2) and of Bahrein subjects within sub-Article (3), whether such persons are themselves within or without the limits of this Order.

(6) British ships and ships belonging to foreigners within sub-Article (2) with their boats, and the persons and property on board thereof, or belonging thereto, being within the limits of this Order; provided that jurisdiction over foreign ships shall not be exercised otherwise than according to the practice of the High Court in England in the exercise of jurisdiction over foreign ships.

(7) If any question arises whether the subjects or citizens of any country, State, or tribe have or have not been placed under the jurisdiction of His Majesty by agreement with, or the consent of, the Sheikh of Bahrein, it shall be referred by the Court to the Political Resident, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question, and judicial notice shall be taken thereof.

9. All His Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable within the limits of this Order for the hearing and determination of criminal and civil matters, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised, under and according to the provisions of this Order, so far as this Order extends and applies.

10. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to relieve any officer or person in the service of His Majesty of the duty, as far as there is proper opportunity, of promoting reconciliation and encouraging and facilitating the settlement in an amicable way, and without recourse to litigation, of matters in difference between persons subject to this Order or between persons subject to this Order and persons who are not subject to this Order, within the limits of this Order.

PART II.—*Application of Law of British India and of the United Kingdom.*

11. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, and to any Treaties for the time being in force relating to Bahrein, His Majesty's criminal and civil jurisdiction in Bahrein shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, the enactments for the time being applicable as hereinafter mentioned of the Governor-

General of India in Council, and of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and in accordance with the powers vested in, and the course of procedure and practice observed by and before, the Courts in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay according to their respective jurisdiction and authority, and so far as such enactments, powers, procedure, and practice are inapplicable, shall be exercised in accordance with justice, equity, and good conscience.

(2) The enactments mentioned in the Schedule to this Order shall as from the commencement of this Order apply to all persons subject to this Order.

(3) Any other existing or future enactments of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor of Bombay in Council, may be applied to Bahrein by King's Regulations under Article 70 of this Order.

(4) Any Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor of Bombay in Council, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Order, amending or substituted for any Act of either of those Legislatures which applies or may be applied to Bahrein, shall, subject to the provisions of this Article, also apply to Bahrein.

(5) The Court may construe any enactments in force in Bahrein, under the provisions of this Article, with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before the Court.

12. The enactments described in the first Schedule to the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, shall apply to Bahrein, as if it were a British Colony or possession, but subject to the provisions of this Order, and to the exceptions, adaptations, and modifications following, that is to say:—

(*i*) The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is hereby substituted for the Governor of a colony or British possession, and the Chief Court is hereby substituted for a Superior Court or Supreme Court, and the District Court for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of a colony or British possession.

(*ii*) For the portions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1867, referred to in the said Schedule, shall be substituted Part XIII of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

(*iii*) In Section 51 of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874, the Court of the Political Agent is substituted for a Court of Probate in a Colony.

(*iv*) With respect to the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881—

(*a*) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to sending a report of the issue of a warrant, together with the information or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted, and in lieu of such information the person acting as the Magistrate shall inform the fugitive that in the British possession or protectorate to which he may be conveyed he has the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* or other like process.

(*b*) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of warrant shall be excepted.

(*c*) The Political Resident shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession.

(*d*) For the purposes of Part II of the said Act, Bahrein, Muscat, the Persian Coast and Islands, and all other places on the shores of the Persian Gulf or the Gulf of Oman, Aden, and British India, shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions.

13. Where, by virtue of any Imperial Act, or of this Order, or otherwise, any provisions of any Imperial Acts, or of any Law in force in India, or of any Orders in Council other than this Order, are applicable within the limits of this Order, or any forms, Regulations, or procedure prescribed or established by or under such Act, Law, or Order, are made applicable for any purpose of this Order, or any other Order relating to Bahrein, such Acts, Laws, Orders, forms, Regulations, or procedure may be construed or used with such alterations and adaptations not affecting the substance as may be necessary having regard to local circumstances, and anything required to be done by, to or before any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by, to, or before a Court, Judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions, or by, to, or before any officer designated by the Secretary of State or by the Court (as the case may require) for that purpose; and in case any difficulty occurs in the application the Secretary of State, or with his previous or subsequent assent the Governor-General of India in Council, may direct by, to, or before whom and in what manner anything is to be done, and such Act, Law, Order, form, Regulation, or procedure shall be construed accordingly.

Where under any such Imperial Act, Law, or Order, any publication is required to be made, as respects any judicial proceeding in any "Gazette" or otherwise, such publication shall be made by such mode as the Court shall think fit to direct.

PART III.—*Criminal.*

14. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the other enactments relating to the administration of criminal justice in British India for the time being shall be applicable to Bahrein. The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf shall hold and form a Court, to be called the Chief Court, which shall have all the powers of a High Court of Judicature: the Political Agent at Bahrein shall be deemed to be the District Magistrate and Sessions Judge; the Judicial Assistant to the Political Resident shall be deemed to be the Additional District Magistrate and Additional Sessions Judge; and the powers of the Governor-General in Council and of the Local Government under those enactments shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Notwithstanding, in any case triable by a Subordinate Magistrate under Chapters XVI to XXIII inclusive of the Indian Penal Code, if both the complainant and defendant are Mahommedans and are acquiescent in such procedure, the Political Agent may order the case to be tried by a Kazi, a representative from the Agency attending to record briefly the proceedings. In such suits the judgment passed by the Kazi cannot be carried into effect until it is ratified by the Political Agent, and the Political Agent is empowered to revise the finding and sentence as if the Kazi were a Subordinate Magistrate, or to return the case for re-trial to the same or another Kazi. The sentence of the Kazi, when ratified by the Political Agent, shall for all purposes be regarded as if it were the decision of the Political Agent in the District Court.

(2) Any jurisdiction exercisable by the Chief Court in criminal matters under this Order may be exercised by the Judge of that Court either within the limits of this Order or elsewhere.

15. In cases in which the Code of Criminal Procedure requires the sentence of a Court of Session to be confirmed by the High Court, the sentence shall be referred for confirmation to the Governor-General of India in Council instead of to the Chief Court.

16. Where a person subject to this Order is accused of the commission of an offence the cognizance whereof appertains to the Court, and it is expedient that the offence be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in a British possession, the accused may (under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, section 6), be sent for trial to Bombay.

The Chief Court may, where it appears so expedient, by warrant under the hand and seal of the Political Resident, cause the accused to be sent for trial to Bombay accordingly.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at Bombay according to the warrant.

Where any person is to be so sent to Bombay, the Court before which he is charged shall take the preliminary examination, and shall bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

17. (1) The Political Resident may by General Order prescribe the manner in which, and the places at which, sentences of imprisonment are to be carried into execution within the limits of the Order.

(2) The Court may, in any case by warrant sealed with its seal, cause an offender convicted and sentenced to imprisonment before the Court to be removed to, and imprisoned in, any place that shall be prescribed by the Political Resident under the authority provided for in sub-section (1) of this Article.

18. Where an offender convicted before any Court under this Order is sentenced to imprisonment, and the Political Resident proceeding under section 7 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, authority in that behalf being hereby given to him, considers it expedient that the sentence should be carried into effect elsewhere than within the limits of this Order, and the offender is accordingly sent for imprisonment to a place outside the limits of this Order, the place shall be either a place in the Presidency of Bombay, or a place in some other part of His Majesty's dominions, the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article, or a place in which by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance or other lawful means His Majesty has jurisdiction, provided that if a person is not a British subject he shall only be sent under this Article to a place in His Majesty's dominions.

19. (1) In cases of murder or culpable homicide, if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death happened in Bahrein, a Court acting under this Order shall have the like jurisdiction over any person to whom this Order applies who

be charged either as a principal offender or as an abettor as if both such criminal act and the death had happened in Bahrein.

(2) In the case of any offence committed on the high seas or within the Admiralty jurisdiction by any person who at the time of committing such offence was on board a British ship, or by any British subject on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, have jurisdiction over such person as if the offence had been committed within its jurisdiction.

(3) In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the crime were tried there.

(4) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order and of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, of the following enactments, namely :—

The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849;

The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860;

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, Part XIII;

and those enactments shall apply accordingly, and be administered in Bahrein.

20. Where a person is convicted of an offence, the Court before which he is convicted may, if it thinks fit at any time before he is discharged, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, cause him to come or be brought before the Court.

21. (1) Where it is shown by evidence on oath, to the satisfaction of the District Court, that any British subject has committed, or is about to commit, an offence against this Order, or is otherwise conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order, or is endeavouring to excite enmity between the people of Bahrein and His Majesty, or is intriguing within the limits of this Order against His Majesty's power and authority, the Court may, if it thinks fit, by order under its seal, prohibit that person from being within the limits of this Order, during any time therein specified, not exceeding two years.

(2) The Court, by order in writing under its seal, may vary any order of prohibition (not extending the duration thereof), and may revoke any order of prohibition or removal.

(3) The Court shall forthwith report the order and the grounds thereof to the Chief Court, which shall forthwith report to the Governor-General of India in Council every order made under this Article, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

22. (1) If any British subject fails to give security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace when lawfully required to do so, or fails to comply with an order of prohibition made under this Order, the Chief Court or the District Court may, if it thinks fit, order that he be deported from any place within its jurisdiction as prescribed by this Order.

(2) If the order of deportation is made by the District Court, it shall forthwith report to the Chief Court the order and the grounds thereof.

(3) Thereupon the person ordered to be deported shall, unless the Chief Court thinks fit otherwise to direct, be as soon as practicable, and in the case of a person convicted either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution, removed in custody under warrant to the place named in the warrant.

(4) The place shall be a place in that part of His Majesty's dominions, or in the British Protectorate, to which the person belongs, or the Government of which consents to the reception of persons deported under this Order.

(5) The Court, on making an order of deportation, may, if it thinks fit, order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation, to be fixed by the Court in the order. Subject thereto, the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, or with the previous or subsequent assent of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General of India in Council, directs.

(6) The Chief Court shall forthwith report to the Governor-General of India in Council every order of deportation made under this Order, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

(7) If a person deported under this Order returns to Bahrein without permission in writing of the Chief Court, or the Governor-General of India in Council, or the Secretary of State (which permission the Chief Court, or the Governor-General of India in Council, or the Secretary of State respectively may give), he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with a fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees, or with both.

(8) He shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported under the original or a new order, and a fresh warrant.

23. An appeal shall not lie against an order of prohibition, or removal or deportation made under this Order.

24. (1) Where under this Order a person is to be sent or removed or deported from any place within the jurisdiction of the Court as prescribed by this Order he shall, by warrant of the Court sealed with its seal, be detained, is necessary, in custody, or in prison, until a fit opportunity for his removal or deportation occurs, and then be put on board a vessel belonging to or in the service of, His Majesty, or if no such vessel is available, then on board some other British or other fit vessel.

(2) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom it is directed or delivered for execution, and to the Commanding Officer or master of the vessel, to receive and detain the person therein named, in the manner therein prescribed, and to send or remove and carry him to the place therein named, according to the warrant.

(3) In case of sending or removal for any purpose other than deportation, the warrant shall be issued in duplicate, and the person executing it shall, as soon as practicable after his arrival at the place therein named, deliver, according to the warrant, with one of the duplicates of the warrant, to a constable, or proper officer of police, or keeper of a prison, or other proper authority or person there, the person named in the warrant, to be produced on the order of the proper Court or authority there, or to be otherwise dealt with according to law.

25. If any person to whom this Order applies does any of the following things namely:—

(*i*) Wilfully by act or threat obstructs any officer of or person executing any process of the Court in the performance of his duty; or

(*ii*) Within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto; or

(*iii*) Wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any assessor, or any person acting as a Clerk or Officer of the Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court; or

(*iv*) Does any act in relation to the Court or a Judge thereof, or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to a Superior Court in England or in India, would be punishable as a contempt of such Court, or as a libel on such Court or the Judges thereof, or the administration of justice therein, such person shall be liable to be apprehended by order of the Court with or without warrant, and, on enquiry and consideration and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, to be punished with a fine not exceeding 100 rupees, or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours.

A Minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence and the extent of the punishment.

Provided that, if the Court thinks fit, instead of proceeding under the preceding provisions, it may direct or cause the offender to be tried in a separate criminal prosecution or proceeding, in which the offender shall be liable to any punishment to which he would be liable if the offence were committed in relation to the Court of a Sessions Judge in India.

Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude persons who interrupt or obstruct the proceedings of the Court.

26. If any person to whom this Order applies smuggles or imports into or exports from Bahrein any goods whereon any duty is charged or payable to the Sheikh of Bahrein, with intent to evade payment of the duty, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees, or a sum equal to treble the value of the goods (whichever shall be the greater), or with both imprisonment and fine.

27. If any person to whom this Order applies smuggles or imports into or exports from Bahrein any goods the importation or exportation whereof is lawfully prohibited, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to 2,000 rupees, or a sum equal to treble the value of the goods (whichever shall be the greater), or with imprisonment and fine.

28. Any act which if done in British India would be an offence against the law for the time being in force in British India relating to trade-marks, merchandise marks, copyright designs, or inventions, shall, if done in Bahrein, be an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with a fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees, or with both.

29. (1) If any person to whom this Order applies—

(*i*) Publicly derides, mocks, or insults any religion established or observed within the limits of this Order; or

(*ii*) Publicly offers insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any place within those limits, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed within those limits, or belonging to the Ministers or professors thereof; or

(*iii*) Publicly and wilfully commits any act tending to bring any religion established or observed within those limits, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances, into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace; he shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof, liable to imprisonment which may extend to two years, with or without a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, or to a fine alone not exceeding 500 rupees.

(2) The Political Agent shall take such precautionary measures as seem to him proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

30. Any person being within the limits of this Order may be proceeded against, tried, and punished under this Order for piracy wherever committed.

31. If any person, subject to this Order, violates, or fails to observe within the limits of this Order, any stipulation of any Treaty between His Majesty, His predecessors, heirs, or successors, and the Sheikh of Bahrein for the time being in force, and applicable to such person, in respect of the violation whereof any penalty is stipulated for in the Treaty, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof under this Order shall be liable to a penalty in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty, or the provisions of this Order.

32. The Foreign Jurisdiction Neutrality Order in Council, 1904, shall apply to all persons and to all property subject to this Order.

33. Where a person entitled to appeal to the Chief Court from any judgment or order passed in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall present his petition of appeal to the Court which passed the judgment or order; and the petition shall with all practicable speed be transmitted to the Chief Court with certified copies of the charge (if any) and proceedings of all documentary evidence admitted or tendered, of the depositions, of the notes of the oral testimony, and of the judgment or order, and any argument on the petition of appeal that the appellant desires to submit to the Chief Court.

34. The Court against whose judgment or order the appeal is preferred may postpone the execution of the sentence pending the appeal, and shall, if necessary, commit the person convicted to prison for safe custody, or detain him in prison for safe custody, or shall admit him to bail, and may take security, by recognisance, deposit of money, or otherwise, for his payment of any fine.

PART IV.—*Civil.*

35. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Civil Procedure and the other Indian enactments, relating to the administration of Civil justice and to insolvency and bankruptcy, shall have effect as if Bahrein were a district in the Presidency of Bombay. The Political Agent shall be deemed to be the District Judge, and his Court shall be deemed to be the District or Principal Civil Court of Original jurisdiction in the District; the Judicial Assistant to the Political Resident shall be deemed to be an Additional District Judge, and his Court shall be an Additional District Court of Original Civil Jurisdiction; the Court of the Political Resident shall be deemed to be the highest Civil Court of Appeal for the District, and the Court authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of the District Court; and the powers, both of the Governor-General in Council and the Local Government, under those enactments shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council.

(2) Any jurisdiction exercisable by the Chief Court under this Order in civil matters may be exercised by the Judge of that Court, either within the limits of this Order or elsewhere.

36. When a suit between persons to whom this Order applies is filed in the Political Agency, the Political Agent shall enquire from the several parties whether they desire that proceedings shall be instituted in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian enactments made applicable to Bahrein, or in accordance with local usage, and shall record their replies.

37. When any of the several parties desire that the suit shall be determined in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure and other enactments made applicable to Bahrein, the District Court shall forthwith proceed to decide the suit in accordance with the provisions of such enactments, as far as local conditions permit.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the District Court from referring—

(*a*) A question of local custom to the Majlis-el-Urf for consideration and report;

(*b*) A dispute over accounts between pearling masters and divers to the Salifah Court for scrutiny and adjustment;

nor shall prevent the District Court, the Majlis-el-Urf, or the Salifah Court from referring any matter in the progress of a suit which involves a point of Mahommedan Law to a Kazi for decision, or from sending any party or witness, being a Mahommedan, to a Kazi for the administration of an oath.

38. (1) The Foreign Jurisdiction (Admiralty) Order in Council, 1910, shall apply to Bahrein, and the Chief Court shall have the jurisdiction conferred by Article 4 of that Order, and the District Court shall be deemed to be a Provincial Court, and the Registry thereof a District Registry within the meaning of the said Order.

(2) Admiralty actions commenced in the said Registry shall be tried in the District Court, unless the Chief Court is at the time sitting within the limits of this Order, or unless all parties agree that the action shall be tried in the Chief Court sitting elsewhere than within the limits of this Order.

(3) The duties of the Registrar and of the Marshal either of the Chief Court or of the District Court under the said Order shall be performed by such officers as the Political Resident shall direct.

39. (1) The District Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the deaths of all British subjects or foreigners leaving property in any place within the jurisdiction of the Court as prescribed by this Order, and all such information as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of their property.

(2) On receiving notice of the death of such a person, the Court shall put up a notice thereof at the Court-house, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or, where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for, or cannot be granted, for such time as it thinks fit.

(3) The Court shall, where the circumstances of the case appear so to require, as soon as may be, take possession of the property left by the deceased in any place within the jurisdiction of the Court as prescribed by this Order, or put it under its seal (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law; perishable articles being disposed of as the Court may consider best in the interests of the estate.

(4) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in so doing shall be the first charge on the property of the deceased, and the Court shall, by sale of part of that property, or otherwise, provide for the discharge of these expenses.

(5) When a British subject or foreigner dies within the jurisdiction of the Court as prescribed by this Order intestate, his property, or so much thereof as is within those limits, shall, until administration is granted, vest in the Political Agent.

40. If a person to whom this Order applies be named executor in a will, and to the establishment of whose title as such it is necessary to obtain probate of that will, take possession of and administers, or otherwise deals with, any part of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death or after the termination of any proceeding respecting probate or administration, he shall be liable to pay double the amount of any fees chargeable on obtaining probate, and he shall also be liable to a fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees.

41. If any person to whom this Order applies, other than the person named executor, or the administrator, or a person entitled to represent the deceased without obtaining probate or letters of administration, or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers, or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, he shall, as soon as practicable, notify the fact and the circumstances to the District Court, and shall furnish to the Court all such information as the Court requires, and shall conform to any direction of the Court in relation in the custody, disposal, or transmission of the property or the proceeds thereof, and, in case of any contravention of this Article, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees.

42. (1) When the peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the District Court so to require, for reasons recorded in its proceedings, the Court may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion or otherwise, grant letters of administration to an officer of the Court.

(2) The officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby.

(3) He shall publish such notices, if any, as the Court thinks fit, in Bahrein, the Persian Coast and Islands, Bombay, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.

(4) The Court shall require and compel him to file, in the proper office of the Court, his accounts of his administration at intervals not exceeding three months, and shall forthwith examine them and report thereon to the Chief Court.

(5) The accounts shall be audited under the direction of the District Court.

(6) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in execution of this Article shall be the first charge on the estate of the deceased as dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this Order; and the Court shall, by the sale of that estate or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses.

43.—In cases where parties are Mohammedans the District Court may refer any question, concerning probate of wills or administration of property of deceased persons to whom this Order applied, to a Kazi for settlement under the general supervision of the Court.

PART V.—*Bahrein subjects and Tribunals.*

(*a*) *Criminal.*

44.—(1) When a Bahrein subject desires to institute a complaint against a person to whom this Order applies, or a person to whom this Order applies desires to institute a complaint against a Bahrein subject, the Political Agent shall entertain the same, and may—

(*a*) With the concurrence of the Sheikh of Bahrein, himself hear and determine it in his District Court, or

(*b*) Send it to the Joint Court, or

(*c*) If the defendant is a Mohammedan, refer it to a Kazi for decision, sending a representative of the Agency to record briefly the proceedings. Such decision, when endorsed by the Political Agent, shall for all purposes be considered as if it were that of the District Court.

(2) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the Political Resident from exercising the revisory powers possessed by him under Article 4 of the Convention with Bahrein, dated the 31st May 1861.

(*b*) *Civil.*

45.—(1) When a Bahrein subject desires to bring a suit against a person to whom this Order applies, or a person to whom this Order applies desires to bring a suit against a Bahrein subject, the Political Agent shall admit the complaint, and

(*a*) With the concurrence of the Sheikh of Bahrein, may hear and determine the suit in his District Court, or

(*b*) May hear and determine it in a Joint Court, or

(*c*) May refer it to the Majlis-el-Urf for decision, or

(*d*) In cases between pearling-masters and divers, may refer it to the Salifah Court, or

(*e*) With the consent of the several parties, may refer the case to one or more Arbitrators for settlement.

(2) The Judgment of the Joint Court or of the Majlis-el-Urf shall for all purposes be considered the same as if it were that of the District Court.

(3) An appeal from the decision of the Salifah Court shall lie to the Political Agent acting in concert with the Sheikh of Bahrein, and in all Salifah cases their joint decision shall be final.

(4) The award of the Arbitrator under sub-Article 1 (*e*) shall be final, and shall not be open to appeal unless the same shall within a reasonable time have been ordered by the Political Agent to be set aside on the ground that it is not final or is defective, or that the Arbitrator has exceeded his authority, or has been guilty of misconduct in the matter.

(5) Nothing herein mentioned shall prevent the District Court, the Joint Court, the Majlis-el-Urf, the Salifah Court, or the Arbitrator from referring any matter in the progress of a suit which involves a point of Mohammedan law to a Kazi for decision, or from sending any party or witness, being a Mohammedan, to a Kazi for the administration of an oath.

46.—(1) Where a Bahrein subject obtains, in a Court established under this Order, a decree or order against a defendant being a British subject, or foreigner, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the Bahrein subject is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, or foreigner, stay the enforcement of the decree or order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(2) Where a plaintiff, being a Bahrein subject, obtains a decree or order, in a Court established under this Order, against two or more defendants, being British subjects, or foreigners, jointly, and in another suit one of them is a plaintiff and the Bahrein subject is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subjects, or foreigners, stay the enforcement of the decree or order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit, without prejudice to the right of the British subject or foreigner to obtain contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(3) Where in a suit a Bahrein subject is co-plaintiff with a British subject or foreigner who is in Bahrein, it shall not be necessary for the Bahrein subject to give security under this Article as regards fees and costs, unless the Court so directs, but the co-plaintiff British subject, or foreigner, shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

47.—(1) Every agreement for reference to arbitration between a person to whom this Order applies on the one hand, and a Bahrein subject on the other hand, may, on the application of any party, be filed for execution in the office of the Court.

(2) The Court shall thereupon have authority to enforce the agreement, and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court may think fit, in concert with the Sheikh or his representative.

(c) *General.*

48.—(1) Where it is proved that the attendance of a person to whom this Order applies, to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required before a Bahrein Tribunal, a Court established under this Order may, if it thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which the Court would require the attendance of that person before the Court, order that he do attend as required.

(2) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall, independently of any other liability, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees, or with both.

49. When a person to whom this Order applies invokes or submits to the jurisdiction of a Bahrein Tribunal, and engages in writing to abide by the decision of that Tribunal or to pay any fees or expenses ordered by that Tribunal to be paid by him, the Court may, on such evidence as it thinks fit to require, enforce payment of such fees and expenses in the same manner as if they were fees payable in a proceeding in the Court, and shall pay over and account for the same, when levied, to the proper Bahrein authority, as the Court may direct.

50. (1) If a person to whom this Order applies wilfully gives false evidence in a proceeding before a Bahrein Tribunal, or in an arbitration between a person to whom this Order applies, on the one hand, and a Bahrein subject, on the other hand, he shall be guilty of an offence, and shall, on conviction, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine, which may extend to 1,000 rupees, or with both.

(2) Nothing in this Article shall exempt a person from liability under any other British or British Indian law to any other or higher punishment or penalty:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

PART VI.—*Registration.*

51. A register of persons to whom this Order applies shall be kept in the Political Agency.

52. Every person to whom this Order applies, being of the age of 21 years or upwards, or being married, or a widower, or a widow, though under that age, shall register himself at the Political Agency within three months of the commencement of this Order, if resident within the limits of this Order at that time, or, if arriving within the limits of this Order, within one month after such arrival.

Provided that a person who fails to register himself within the time limited by this Article may be registered at any time if he excuses his failure to the satisfaction of the Political Agent.

53. The registration of a man shall comprise the registration of his wife, or wives, if living with him; and the registration of the head of a family shall comprise the registration of all females and minors, being his relatives in whatever degree, living under the same roof with him at the time of his registration.

54. Registration under this Order shall be renewed annually in the month of January.

55. Every person who has not previously been registered applying to be under this Order shall, unless excused by the Political Agent, attend personally for that purpose at the Political Agency, but no person applying for the renewal of his registration need attend personally unless directed by the Political Agent so to do.

56. Every person registering himself under this Order may obtain, if he so desire, a certificate of registration in such form as may be prescribed by the Political Resident.

57. If any person to whom this Order applies neglects to register himself under its provisions he shall not be entitled to the protection, assistance, or good offices of the Political Agent, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 rupees for each instance of such failure, but he shall, although not registered be subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts established by this Order.

58. A person applying to be registered under this Order must produce such evidence as the Political Agent may think necessary that he is entitled to be registered.

59. Registration under this Order shall be no evidence of nationality, and a statement to that effect shall be inserted on the face of every certificate of registration issued under this Order.

PART VII.—*Miscellaneous Provisions.*

60. Subject to the control of the Secretary of State the Political Resident may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, make Rules of Procedure and other Rules, consistent with this Order for the better execution of the provisions herein contained in respect of any matter arising in the course of any civil or criminal case, including insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings.

61.—(1) Subject to the control of the Secretary of State acting with the concurrence of the Treasury, the Political Resident may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, make rules imposing fees leviable in respect of any proceedings in, or processes issued out of, any Court established under this Order.

(2) But a Court before which any matter is pending may, in any case, if it thinks fit on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense in whole or in part with the payment of any fees chargeable in respect of such matter.

62.—(1) All fees, charges, expenses, costs, fines, damages, and other money payable under this Order, or under any law made applicable by this Order, may be enforced under order of the Court by seizure and sale of goods, and in default of sufficient goods, by imprisonment as a civil prisoner for a term not exceeding one month, but such imprisonment shall not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the liability.

(2) Any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with the view of avoiding such seizure or sale, shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

(3) All fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under this Order upon a British subject and fees, other than actual Court fees, that may be levied under the provisions of this Order, on a person to whom this Order applies, shall be paid to the public account, and shall be applied in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Treasury, or, with the previous or subsequent assent of the Secretary of State, as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

63. Whenever an Acting Political Agent or Acting Judicial Assistant has commenced the hearing of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, he may, unless the Political Resident otherwise directs, continue and complete the hearing and determination thereof, notwithstanding that his authority to act as Political Agent or Judicial Assistant, has otherwise ceased by reason of the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to act, or by reason of the happening of any event by which his authority is determined.

64.—(1) If an officer of the Court, employed to execute a decree or order, loses, by neglect or omission, the opportunity of executing it, then, on complaint of the person aggrieved and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof.

(2) The order may be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

65.—(1) If a clerk or officer of the Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may, if it thinks fit, inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in a suit, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks fit.

(2) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, on the same inquiry, impose on the clerk or officer such fine, not exceeding 50 rupees for each offence, as the Court thinks fit.

(3) A clerk or officer punished under this Article shall not, without the leave of the Court, be liable to a civil suit in respect of the same matter; and any such suit, if already or afterwards begun, may be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other British or British Indian law for any act or omission punishable under this Article, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Article:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

66. The Political Resident or the Political Agent may exercise any power conferred on any Justices of the Peace within His Majesty's dominions by any Act of Parliament, for the time being in force, regulating merchant seamen or the mercantile marine.

67. Where under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, anything is authorized to be done by, to, or before a Consular officer, such thing may be done in any place in Bahrein by, to, or before the Political Resident, or the Political Agent.

68. The Political Resident and the Political Agent shall each be entitled in Bahrein to act as a Notary Public.

69. The Court shall have jurisdiction from time to time to make an order requiring a person to whom this Order applies to contribute in such manner as the Court directs, to the support of his wife, or to the support of his or her child, whether legitimate or not, being, in the opinion of the Court, under the age of 16 years. Any such order may be made in a summary way, as if the neglect to provide for the support of such wife or child were an offence, and any failure to comply with any such order shall be deemed to be an offence, and shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding ten rupees for any one default, and the Court may direct any penalty imposed for such offence to be applied for the support of such wife or child in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

70. The Political Resident shall have power to make Regulations (to be called King's Regulations) for the following purposes (that is to say):—

(*a*) For the peace, order, and good government of persons to whom this Order applies in relation to matters not provided for by this Order.

(*b*) For securing the observance of any Treaty for the time being in force, relating to any place within the limits of this Order, or of any native or local law or custom, whether relating to trade, commerce, revenue, or any other matter.

(*c*) For applying, amending, modifying, or repealing with respect to Bahrein any Acts or enactments which apply, or are made applicable or have been brought into operation in Bahrein by or under any of the provisions of Article 11 of this Order.

(*d*) For regulating or preventing the importation or exportation in British ships or by any person to whom this Order applies of arms or munitions of war, or any parts or ingredients thereof, and for giving effect to any Treaty relating to the importation or exportation of the same.

(*e*) For requiring returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from or imported into Bahrein, by or on account of any person to whom this Order applies or in any British ship, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which, and the persons by whom, such returns are to be made.

(*f*) For the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons.

71.—(1) Any Regulations made under the preceding Article may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which, any breach is committed of such Regulations, or of any Treaty or any native or local law or custom, the observance of which is provided for by such Regulations.

(2) Any person to whom this Order applies committing a breach of any such Regulations shall, in addition to any forfeiture prescribed thereby, be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine, or to both.

(3) Any fine imposed for a breach of Regulation shall not exceed 1,500 rupees, provided that in the case of any breach of any native or local law relating to customs law, or under which the importation or exportation of any goods is prohibited or restricted, the fine may extend to a sum equivalent to treble the value of the goods in relation to which the breach is committed.

72.—(1) King's Regulations shall not take effect until they are allowed by a Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council: provided that in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations, the same

shall take effect before such allowance, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disallowed by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council, and until notification of such disallowance is received and published by the Political Resident, and such disallowance shall be without prejudice to anything done or suffered under such Regulations in the meantime.

(2) All King's Regulations shall be published by the Political Resident in such manner and at such places as he may think proper.

(3) In this Order "breach of the Regulations" includes the breach of any native or local law or custom, the observance of which is required by any King's Regulations.

73. Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order and of the commencement thereof, of the appointment of the Political Resident, Political Agent, and Judicial Assistant, and of the constitution and limits of the Courts and districts, and of the seals and signatures, and of any Rules and Regulations made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

74. Nothing in this Order shall deprive the Political Resident, or an officer subordinate to him, of the right to observe, and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of any reasonable custom existing in Bahrein, unless this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

75. Nothing in this Order shall—

(*i*) Affect any power of jurisdiction conferred by, or referred to in, the Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, entitled the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (Act XXI of 1879), or in the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902; or

(*ii*) Affect any jurisdiction for the time being exercisable by the Political Resident under any Imperial Act other than the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890; or

(*iii*) Prevent the Political Agent from doing anything which His Majesty's Consul in the dominions of any State in amity with His Majesty are for the time being, by law usage, or sufferance, entitled or enabled to do.

76. If a question arises whether any place is or is not in Bahrein for the purposes of this Order, it shall be referred to the Political Resident, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question and shall be taken judicial notice of by any Court established under this Order.

77. Not later than the 31st day of March in each year, or such other day as the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, as the Governor-General of India in Council, directs from time to time, the Political Resident shall send to the Governor-General of India in Council, for transmission to the Secretary of State, a Report on the operation of this Order up to the 31st day of December in the previous year, or such other date as the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, as the Governor-General of India in Council, directs from time to time, showing for the last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings, criminal and civil, taken under this Order, and the result thereof, and the number and amount of fees received, and such other information, and being in such form as the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, as the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time directs.

78. (1) A printed copy of this Order, and of all Rules of Procedure and other Rules for the time being in force under this Order, shall be kept open to inspection free of charge in the office of the Political Agent and of each Court established under this Order.

(2) Printed copies thereof shall be sold within the islands of Bahrein at such reasonable price as the Political Agent from time to time directs.

79. (1) This Order shall be published in the *Gazette of India* within such time after the passing thereof as the Secretary of State may prescribe, and shall come into force on such day (in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order) within six months after that publication, as the Governor-General of India in Council may, by notification in the said "Gazette," appoint in this behalf.

(2) But any appointment under this Order may be made at any time after its passing, and no proof shall, in any proceedings, be required of any of the matters prescribed by this Article.

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Crewe, K.G., and the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, K.G., two of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Almeric Fitzroy.

SCHEDULE.

Indian Acts Applied.

Acts XXXV and XXXVI of 1858 relating respectively to lunatics and lunatic asylums.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

The Whipping Act, 1864 (Act VI of 1864).

The Indian Succession Act (Act X of 1865).

The Indian Divorce Act (Act IV of 1869), except so much as relates to divorce and nullity of marriage.

The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (Act XIV of 1869), except sections 6, 15, 28, 32, 33, 34, 38 to 43 (both inclusive), the last clause of section 19, and the last two clauses of section 22.

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (Act I of 1872).

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Act IX of 1872).

The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 (Act X of 1873).

The Indian Majority Act (Act IX of 1875).

The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (Act IX of 1887).

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (Act XI of 1890).

The Indian Pilgrim Ships Act (Act XIV of 1895).

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), except Chapter XXXIII.

So much of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (Act VI of 1898), as relates to offences against the Post Office.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908).

The Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (Act IX of 1908), so far as it applies to appeals and applications.

And the enactments relating to insolvency and bankruptcy for the time being in force in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 3rd February 1915.

No. 178-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Fisher, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, and Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, is appointed temporarily to hold visiting charge of the offices of Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, and Agency Surgeon, Kotah and Jhalawar, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 29th December 1914, and until further orders.

The 4th February 1915.

185-Est. A.—Major W. M. Anderson, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 18th November 1914 and until further orders.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 461(A)-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 18 and 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), as applied to the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, and Nowgong, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the following notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, *viz.* :—

No. 3257-I. A., dated the 8th December 1898, as subsequently amended.

No. 234-I. B., dated the 18th January 1907.

The 3rd February 1915.

No. 674-D.—Major A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., Political Agent, Loralai, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 18th January 1915.

No. 675-D.—Mr. T. O. Hughes, of the Political Department, is posted temporarily as Political Agent, Loralai, with effect from the 18th January 1915.

No. 679-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following footnote shall be added to Schedule A and to Schedule C, of the rules for the guidance of the Registrars of Births and Deaths in the Native States in direct political relations with the Government of Madras, which were published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 613-I. B., dated the 20th April 1914, namely :—

Schedule A Column 8 / Column 9 Schedule C Column 6 / Column 7	NOTE.—If the parent is a European member of the Baptist community the fact should be noted in this column.

The 4th February 1915.

No. 695-D.—Mr. E. V. Gabriel, C.V.O., C.S.I., of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 10 days combined with special leave for 3 months and 20 days, with effect from the 15th January 1915, under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations. His services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 25th March 1915

No. 706-D.—Captain R. C. Dickinson, 28th Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the 4th December 1914, and, in addition, as Inspecting Officer of those troops with effect from the 7th of the same month, and during the absence on field service of the permanent incumbents of the appointments in question, or until further orders.

Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 903-D., dated the 22nd December 1914, is hereby cancelled.

No. 710-D.—Mr. H. R. Lynch Blosse, I.C.S., Bombay, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India and is posted as Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 2nd February 1915.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 4.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 107, dated the 23rd December 1910 :—

For rule 38 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

The following provisions shall apply to service lines and any apparatus in connection therewith on a consumer's premises, *viz.* : —

(1) All such lines, being underground lines, and all apparatus in connection therewith placed by a licensee shall be so insulated and protected as to be secure under all ordinary conditions against electrical, mechanical, chemical, or other injury to the insulation, and against access of moisture.

(2) From the point where any service line enters a building, or becomes accessible without the aid of a ladder or other special appliance, such line, and all apparatus in connection therewith, shall be insulated and protected in the manner prescribed by sub-rule (1).

(3) Any metal forming part of the electric circuit of any such line shall not, unless connected with earth, be exposed so that it can be touched.

In rule 49, clause (*d*), after the word "conductor" in line 2 shall be added :—

"placed near the apparatus in such a position as to be readily handled by the operator,"

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 6th February 1915.

No. 1210-W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 4th day of January 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to the same :—

(1) That the exportation of the following articles should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal :—

Clover and grass seeds ;

Motor Vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

(2) That the exportation of :—

Fish (whale) oil, viz., train, blubber, sperm or head matter,

should be prohibited to all destinations abroad.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

The 6th February 1915.

No. 1336-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1669-W., dated 9th December 1914, namely :—

In clause (*c*) of the first proviso to the said Notification—

(*a*) after the word "foodstuffs" the following shall be inserted, namely :—"(other than sugar),"

(*b*) the word "or" shall be omitted ; and

(*c*) after the words "calcium carbide" the words "marble, alabaster or Sienna earth" shall be added.

EXCISE.

The 6th February 1915.

No. 911-71.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 137-25-Camp, dated the 1st March 1913, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 15 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1915, upon all opium imported into the North-West Frontier Province.

Provided that the said duty shall not be leviable in respect of –

(*a*) poppy heads; or

(*b*) opium on which duty has already been paid in the Punjab.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

The 6th February 1915.

No. 904.—With reference to the Notification in this Department, No. 695-8-C., dated the 23rd January 1915, Mr. C. E. Low, C.I.E., I.C.S., is appointed Secretary to the Government of India in this Department with effect from the 1st February 1915.

The services of the Honourable Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 1st February 1915.

S. H. SLATER,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 6th February 1915.

No. 1275-26-C.—Mr. C. S. Middlemiss, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the 15th February 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same, in combination with special leave of such duration as may bring the total period of absence up to six months.

INSURANCE.

The 6th February 1915.

No. 1326-132-C. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 41 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the Mutual Educational Association of Simla from all the provisions of the said Act.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 6th February 1915.

No. 1355-28.—Mr. H. F. P. Tulloch, Postmaster-General, 4th grade, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 21st January 1915.

CORRIGENDA.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 6th February 1915.

No. 1239-39-C.—In the Notification in this Department No. 736-39, dated the 30th January 1915, published at pages 212 and 213, Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the same date, *for* the word "of" occurring before the word "condition" in the fifteenth line *read* "or".

No. 1240-39.—In the Notification in this Department No. 706-39, dated the 30th January 1915, published at pages 210 and 211, Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the same date, *for* the word "mentlets" in the fifty-fifth line *read* "mantlets".

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 5th February 1915.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

FARMS.

No. 132.—Mr. William Smith, Assistant Director, Dairy Farms, Southern Circle, is granted combined leave out of India for 11 months and 12 days, the first 12 days being privilege leave and the remainder furlough, with effect from the 1st February 1915.

(*Army Department notification No. 12, dated the 1st January 1915, is cancelled.*)

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 133.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenants.

Infantry Branch.

Thomas Percival Wood. Dated 5th February 1915.
John Alexander Tower Robertson. Dated 5th February 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

James Alan Ewart
Alfred Henry William Sheldrick
John Henry Harrold
Newton Streatfield
Edward Charles Davenport
Robert Muir Maxwell
Phillip Charriol
} Dated 5th February 1915.

Infantry Branch.

Francis Kingdon Ward. Dated 31st December 1914.
William Ernest Collingwood Kendle. Dated 16th January 1915.
David Patrick Copeland. Dated 20th January 1915.
Herbert Henry Campbell-Shaw. Dated 25th January 1915.

William Alexander Lovat-Fraser
John Elliott Viney
Alec Cecil deClermont
Isaac Egbert Keely
Howard Jackson
John Golden Bell
John Fitzgerald-Lee
Edwin Jacob
Edward Christopher McNevia Garrett
Frederick James Willson
Harold Leslie Rennison
James Dykes Aitkenhead
Noel Cuthbert Turner
Donald Campbell
Harry Coghill Watson Bishop
Harold Charles Rossiter-Hill
Gordon Buswell
Carleton Napier Simpson
Robert Alick Robertson
Robert Thorburn
Percy Tidswell Adams
David Niel Griffiths-Buchanan
Augustus Robert Petley Price
Francis John Gardiner
Alfred John Hadden
Aubrey Matthew Clarke
Leo Dorey Ford
Frederick Michael Daley
Reginald Hockey
} Dated 5th February 1915

No. 134.—In Army Department Notification No. 1035, dated 20th November 1914, *for* "Hugh Lang" *read* "Hugh Francis Lang".

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 135.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 4th January 1915, pages 136, 137, 139 and 144.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
4th January 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * * * *

Brigade Commanders —

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Raleigh G. Egerton, C.B., Indian Army, and to retain his temporary rank, *vice* Major-General J. G. Turner, C.B., Indian Army. Dated 15th September 1914.

Brigade Major —

Major John H. K. Stewart, 39th Garhwal Rifles, Indian Army, *vice* Major A. Young, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 17th December 1914.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Central Flying School. The undermentioned temporary appointment is made :—

Captain Duncan Le G. Pitcher, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, Indian Army, from Officer in Charge of Transport (graded as Flight Commander), to be an Instructor. Dated 5th January 1915.

MEMORANDA.

Colonel Walter S. Delamain, C.B, D.S.O., Indian Army, to be temporary Brigadier-General. Dated 27th September 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

General List.

The undermentioned to be Captains :—

William Forbes Mackenzie Ian Fraser (late Captain, Indian Army). Dated 16th December 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 5th January 1915, pages 152, 156, 157 and 158.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
5th January 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Special appointments—

(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade).

Brevet Colonel Frederick G. Vivian, retired pay, Indian Army, *vice* Brevet Colonel E J. Hollway, retired pay. Dated 16th December 1914.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Pears, Unemployed Supernumerary List, Indian Army, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. M. Jopp, retired pay. Dated 16th December 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

11th Battalion (*2nd Monmouth*), Major Herbert E. Porter, retired pay, Indian Army, to command the Battalion, and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 5th December 1914.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

7th Battalion—

Lieutenant Alexander Daniel Reid, retired pay, late Indian Army, to be temporary Captain. Dated 16th December 1914.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment.

16th Battalion (*Public Schools*)—

Captain William R. Carey, half-pay, Indian Army, to be Adjutant. Dated 15th September 1914.

* * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * *

The undermentioned Captains to be temporary Majors :—

John G. Cadell, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, Indian Army
William B. Dunlop, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army
Guy M. Routh, Royal Artillery, Indian Ordnance Department
} Dated 25th December 1914.

The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Aubrey Hastings Parker, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles. Dated 6th January 1915.

* * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 6th January 1915, pages 245 and 246.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
6th January 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

* * * * * * *

ATTACHED GENERAL STAFF.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—

Major C. C. Newnham, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, Indian Army. Dated 25th September 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * * * *

The East Yorkshire Regiment

6th Battalion—

Lieutenant Alan S. C. Rogers, Indian Army, to be temporary Captain. Dated 8th December 1914.

"London Gazette," dated the 7th January 1915, pages 258, 265 and 266.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
7th January 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

* * * * * * *

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

* * * * * * *

Royal Garrison Artillery.

The undermentioned to be temporary Second Lieutenants :—

Second Lieutenant John Smith McCann, Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Dated 17th October 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

14th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Scottish) ; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Robert William Layard Dunlop, C.I.E., Bombay Volunteer Rifles, to be Major (temporary). Dated 30th November 1914.

* * * * * * *

TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

General List.

The undermentioned to be Captains :-

Albert George Hough (late Lieutenant, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers). Dated 21st December 1914.

" London Gazette," dated the 8th January 1915. pages 277, 278, 280, 282 and 291.

* * * * * * *

War Office,
8th January 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * * * *

General Staff Officers—

2nd Grade—

Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas W. Churcher, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), *vice* Colonel G. deS. DeLisle, retired pay. Dated 15th December 1914.

Brigade Commanders—

(And are granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General).

* * * * * * *

Honorary Brigadier-General John T. Evatt, D S.O., retired pay. Dated 22nd December 1914.

Brevet Colonel John G. Hunter, C.B., Indian Army. Dated 21st December 1914.

* * * * * * *

Colonel Willoughby Thuillier, retired pay. Dated 28th December 1914.

* * * * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * * * *

The South Wales Borderers.

8th Battalion—

Brevet Colonel David S. Lewis, Retired List, Indian Army, relinquishes command, on account of ill-health. Dated 25th December 1914.

MEMORANDA.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Richard Wapshare, Indian Army, to be temporary Major-General. Dated 1st January 1915.

* * * * * * *

India Office,
8th January 1915.

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary and honorary rank of Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army to the undermentioned gentlemen while acting as interpreters :—

Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh.
Mirzada Gholam Ali Khan of Khairpur. } Dated 31st December 1914.
Raj Kumar Jaswant Rikh of Tajpur.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 136.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Infantry Branch.

Henry Holroyd Tayler. Dated 13th September 1914.
Frederic Arthur deVere Robertson. Dated 13th September 1914.
Pelham Stewart Corbould. Dated 27th November 1914.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 137.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel (Supernumerary).

J. D. E. Holmes, C.I.E., M.R.C.V.S.,—29th November 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bengal-Punjab List.

No. 138.—Sub-Conductor Henry John Jolley to be Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeant Mark Martin, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List,

vice Thomas John Hunter, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1915.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Army.

No. 139.—Sub-Conductor Arthur Sansom to be Conductor,

Staff-Serjeant Arthur Rayner, *seconded*, to be Sub-Conductor, *seconded*, on the General List,

Staff-Serjeant Thomas Rice to be Sub-Conductor on the General List;

vice Albert Tom Ryder deceased, with effect from the 22nd November 1914.

General List.

No. 140.—Staff-Serjeant Egbert Pearce to be Sub-Conductor;

vice Sub-Conductor Martin Brennan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 141.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on Salutri Sheikh Abdulla, 7th Hariana Lancers, with effect from the 1st January 1915.

No. 142.—The following promotions are made:—

5th Cavalry.

Jemadar Siri Lal to be Ressaidar and Sowar (Acting Lance-Dafadar) Hazur Ahmed to be Jemadar, *vice* Ressaidar Maya Ram, seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

12th Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Partab Singh to be Jemadar, to complete establishment; with effect from the 7th November 1914.

22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Ressaidar Sirdar Autar Singh to be Risaldar and Jemadars Shibdeo Singh and Shah Sowar to be Ressaidars, to complete establishment; with effect from the 4th January 1915.

27th Light Cavalry.

Ressaidar Sultan Surkhru Khan to be Risaldar and Jemadar Ghulam Rasul Khan to be Ressaidar, to complete establishment; with effect from the 5th January 1915.

Kot-Dafadar Ghulam Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Muhammad Khan, seconded; with effect from the 18th December 1914.

Kot-Dafadar Bulwant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 5th December 1914.

32nd Mountain Battery.

Havildar-Major Gul Muaz to be Jemadar, *vice* Khusal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 17th January 1915.

10th Jats.

Jemadar Umrao Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Ram Lal to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Sada Khan, seconded; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

29th Punjabis.

Jemadar Roshan Khan to be Subadar, to complete establishment; with effect from the 7th September 1914.

38th Dogras.

Jemadars Kapur Singh, Ushnaki and Narsinghu to be Subadars and Havildars Hako, Jiwan Singh, Kanhaiya and Fatteh Singh and Havildar-Major Kara to be Jemadars, to complete establishment; with effect from the 5th January 1915.

1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Narbahadur Gurung to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Narotan Jaisi and Havildar Parbir Thapa to be Jemadars, to complete establishment; with effect from the 4th January 1915.

REWARDS.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 143.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the Distinguished Service Medal to Jemadar Faqir Hassan, Kurram Militia.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 144.—Conductor Thomas John Hunter, Supply and Transport Corps, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1915.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 145.—Lieutenant Richard Charles Busher, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 18th January 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 146.—Second Lieutenant Robert Oswald Law to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th December 1914.

Second Lieutenant Erick Studd to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th December 1914.

Second Lieutenant Charles Gordon Arthur to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th December 1914.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 147.—Gerard Charles Lisle Howell to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 148.—Nevill Edward Parry to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy Dated the 1st December 1914.

Chota Nagpur Light Horse.

No. 149.—Joseph Miller to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 6th November 1914.

Percival Stanley Keelan to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 6th November 1914.

Temple Wilson Tutwiler to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 4th January 1915.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 150.—Henry Lane Brown to be Second Lieut nant, to fill an existing vacancy Dated the 1st January 1915.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 151.—Charles William Blyth Normand to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th December 1914.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 152.—Lieutenant Geoffrey Herbert Gore Burroughs to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th August 1914.

Bernard Alfred White to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th August 1914.

Fred Banister to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th August 1914.

Charles Dale Plank to Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Aaron Ezra Gareh to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

reat dian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 153.—Captain Harold John Graham resigns his commission. Dated the 15th October 1914.

Lieutenant Thomas Fraser to be Captain, *vice* H. J. Graham resigned. Dated the 15th October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Anson Gardiner to be Lieutenant, *vice* T. Fraser promoted. Dated the 15th October 1914.

Reginald Perry Bould to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* A. A. Gardiner promoted. Dated the 15th October 1914.

Percy Wood to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* J. H. Carpenter transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 9th November 1914.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 154.—The appointment as Second Lieutenant of John Earnest Jackson, published in Army Department Notification No. 1074, dated the 27th November 1914, is cancelled.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 155.—Lieutenant James Henry Wapshare to be Captain, *vice* Captain Norman Hornsby transferred to the Supernumerary List Dated the 2nd October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Norman James Staues to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Cecil Robert Hill to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 156.—Frederick Kennedy Walker to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1915.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 157.—Lieutenant John Myddleton Jones, to be Captain to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 2nd January 1915.

HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 5th February 191

NOTIFICATION.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 20th January and 2nd February 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks.
No. 4 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	Major Hugh Charles Reeves.	29th January 1915.	Quetta .	.....
36th Sikhs .	Major DeCourcy Ireland .	28th January 1915.	Pekin, China	.....
Indian Medical Service	Major Pundit Piaraylal Atal.	23rd November 1914.	France .	Was Medical Officer, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis. Killed in action.
Ditto .	Captain Kanwar Indarjit Singh, M.B.	Do. .	,, .	Was Medical Officer, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force). Killed in action.
2nd-4th The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.	Lieutenant E. F. Avery .	1st February 1915.	Karachi .	.....

Errata.

1. In Army Department Notification dated the 4th December 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 5th December 1914, under column "Date of decease" against—

(*a*) Captain Hugh Laurents Chenevix Baldwin, *for* "24th November 1914" *read* "23rd November 1914".

(*b*) Lieutenant Lionel Gaisford, *for* "ditto" *read* "23rd November 1914".

(*c*) Lieutenant Duncan Baillie, *for* "4th November 1914" *read* "2nd November 1914".

2. In Army Department Notification dated the 2nd January 1915, published in the *Gazette of India* of that date, under column "Date of decease" against—

(*a*) Captain William Hamilton Padday, *for* "21st December 1914" *read* "20th-21st December 1914".

(*b*) Captain Malcolm Arthur Russell Bell, *for* "21st December 1914" *read* "20th December 1914".

(*c*) Captain Arthur Montagu Rundall, *for* "21st December 1914" *read* "20th December 1914".

(*d*) Captain David Inglis, *for* "ditto" *read* "19th December 1914".

(*e*) Captain Alan Moir Graham, *for* "ditto" *read* "20th December 1914".

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd February 1915.

No. 25.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Government of India have sanctioned the construction by the agency of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, on behalf of the Baroda and Chhota Udaipur Durbars, of a line of railway on the 2 feet 6 inch gauge, from Bodeli, a station on the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway, to Chhota Udaipur, a distance of 22·65 miles.

2. The line will be known as the Bodeli-Chhota Udaipur Railway.

The 4th February 1915.

No. 26.—Mr. W. G. L. Gilbert, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in Class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to Class III, grade 3, of that establishment with effect from the 2nd December 1914.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

CIRCULAR No. 3-C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FORESTS.)

Delhi, the 3rd February 1915.

The following regulations for the selection and training of probationers for the Indian Forest Service are published :—

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE APPOINTMENT OF PROBATIONERS, 1915.

1. *Appointments.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council will, in the summer of 1915, make a number of appointments of Probationers for the Indian Forest Service.

In making these appointments, he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee.

2. *Applications for Appointment.*—Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W., and to be returned to him not later than **Thursday the 1st July 1915.** Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview with the Selection Committee within three weeks from that date.

3. *Age limit.*—Candidates must be not less than 19 but under 22 years of age on the 1st January 1915.

4. *Nationality, etc.*—Every candidate must be a natural-born subject of His Majesty. He must be prepared to give an undertaking, if selected, that he will not marry before he reaches India. If he does so, he will forfeit his appointment. He must be of good physique, and must produce evidence of character to satisfy the Secretary of State for India in Council that he is suited for the Indian Forest Service.

5. *Qualifications.*—Candidates must have obtained a degree *with Honours* in some branch of Natural Science* in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland.† A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as fulfilling these conditions. Candidates will be required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French.

Note.—Applications for appointment will be accepted from candidates who on the 1st July 1915 have already sat at an examination for a degree as mentioned above, but have not learned the result of the examination.

6. Should there be more candidates considered to be qualified in every respect than vacancies to be filled, the Secretary of State reserves the right to require them to pass a competitive examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, on the results of which their final selection would depend. Particulars of this examination, which would be held in August, will be found in Appendix I.

7. *Medical Examination.*—Selected candidates will be required to undergo a strict examination by a Medical Board at the India Office, at which particular stress will be laid on good vision and hearing, and to satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for service in the Indian Forest Department (*see* Appendix VI).

Candidates who do not satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for appointment to the Indian Forest Service will not be admitted to the competitive examination mentioned in Regulation 6.

8. *Period of Probation.*—Before appointment to the Indian Forest Department, a probationer will be required :—

(i) to have obtained, either before selection as probationer, or within the period of two years' probation, the degree or diploma in Forestry at one of the Universities named in the margin ;‡

‡ Oxford, Cambridge, or Edinburgh.

* A Moderatorship in Natural Science or in Experimental Science at the University of Dublin will be considered as fulfilling these conditions.

† Graduates in Forestry at the University of Edinburgh are regarded as satisfying the requirements of this paragraph if they pass the Final Examination of that University in some one branch of Natural Science embraced in the degree in Pure Science.

(*ii*) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry, under the direction and supervision of the Director of Indian Forest Studies appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, in such British and Continental localities as may be selected for the purpose;

(*iii*) to have passed an examination in certain special subjects, namely, Systematic Botany of Indian trees, Indian Geology, Forest Law, Indian Working Plans and, if required, an Indian vernacular language;

(*iv*) to have undergone a final competitive examination in Forestry (*see* Appendix II.);

(*v*) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride.

The period of probation will in ordinary cases be two years. The Director of Indian Forest Studies will instruct probationers in each case as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

9. *Charges.*—The probationers will be required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions, while at the University, and on practical instruction in Great Britain and on the Continent, with the exception of fees payable to local forest officers in Great Britain and on the Continent.

10. *Allowances.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council will make payments to each probationer at the rate of 120*l.* annually, not exceeding a total of 240*l.* (besides the fees to local officers mentioned above). These payments will ordinarily be made on the following dates in each year :—

	£
On the 1st December	30
On the 1st March	30
On the 1st June	60

The cases of probationers whose probation does not extend over the full two years will be specially considered.

The grant of the allowances is subject to the following conditions : —

(*a*) that the progress of the probationer in his studies is satisfactory;

(*b*) that the probationer gives security to refund the payments in respect of this advance, as well as such payments, not exceeding 60*l.* in all, as may have been incurred by the Secretary of State on the probationer's behalf in respect of fees to local forest officers, in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, or not signing the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 13, or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

11. *Conduct.*—Every probationer will be required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Probationers.

12. *Appointment and Seniority.*—Probationers who comply with the requirements of Regulation 8 within the sanctioned period of time, and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest Department, provided they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service. Their position in the provincial Forest Lists will be determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the report of the Director of Indian Forest Studies; but in making selections for the post of Conservator, officers joining the service in the same year are reckoned as equal in seniority unless the Secretary of State for India in Council shall for special reasons have directed otherwise in any particular case or cases.

Probationers will be allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution will be made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

13. *Articles of Agreement.*—A probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Conservator, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and must engage his own passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

14. *Passage Allowance.*—An allowance on account of passage to India will be paid to each probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service, to the amount of 37*l.* 10*s.* for passage to Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, and 43*l.* for passage to Rangoon.

Note.—The above is the normal rate of passage allowance. In consequence of the surtax of 10 per cent. at present charged by shipping companies in respect of passages to India the above rates of passage allowance have been raised to 41*l.* 5*s.* and 46*l.* 5*s.* respectively. Should this surtax be removed, these rates will be reduced to those given in paragraph 14.

15. *Salary*.—An Assistant Conservator of Forests will draw pay at the rate of Rs. 380 a month (equivalent to 304*l*. a year, when the rupee is at 1*s*. 4*d*.) from the date of his reporting his arrival in India.

16. *Promotion, Leave, Pension, and Provident Fund.*—Promotion, leave, and pension will be governed by the Regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. A copy of the existing regulations can be seen on application at the India Office.

Certain information regarding appointments in the upper controlling staff of the Indian Forest Service, the pay of which has been recently improved, will be found in Appendix III.; a summary of information regarding leave is contained in Appendix IV.; and regarding Pensions and the Provident Fund in Appendix V.

INDIA OFFICE,
December 1914

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.—Competitive Examination.

In the event of the Civil Service Commissioners being requested by the Secretary of State for India in Council to hold an examination in any year of candidates nominated by him to compete for appointment as Probationers for the above Service, the following will be the subjects in which such candidates will be examined :—

	Maximum marks.		Maximum marks.
1. English Composition . .	100	5. Physics . . .	100
2. German or French . .	100	6. Geology . . .	100
3. Elementary Chemistry .	50	7. Botany . . .	100
4. Higher Chemistry . .	100	8. Zoology . . .	100

Not more than three of the subjects numbered 4 to 8 may be offered.

Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in the first three subjects.

In the subjects numbered 4 to 8, only marks showing real attainment will be counted, towards the order of merit, so that a candidate who has a thorough knowledge of one or two of the optional subjects may obtain on that knowledge alone as many marks as a candidate who offers the maximum number of the optional subjects on a lower standard.

SYLLABUS.

Languages.—The examination in German and French will include translation, composition and conversation.

Sciences.—The standard of the examination in Higher Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany, and Zoology will be that of the Honours Schools of the Universities.

The examination in Elementary Chemistry will consist of a written paper on the more elementary parts of Inorganic Chemistry, together with the outlines of Organic Chemistry.

APPENDIX II.—Final Examination.

1. With a view to the allocation of the annual Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students (value about 35*l.*), and to facilitate the allotment of probationers to the several provinces in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Regulations as to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training will be required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry.

2. A list of the probationers in order of merit will be prepared by adding together (*a*) the marks obtained at the final examination, and (*b*) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum of marks obtainable under (*a*) will be the same as under (*b*)

3. The final examination will consist of an oral examination and three or more papers, as follows :—

(*i*) One or more papers in Silviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilisation (including Forest Engineering).

(*ii*) One or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation, and Forest Administration.

(*iii*) A paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited during the course of practical training.

4. The final examination will be held at the beginning of October. Arrangements as to the date and place of examination will be made by the Director of Indian Forest Studies. Probationers will not be required to pay any fee for the examination.

APPENDIX III.—List of Appointments open to Members of the Imperial Branch of the Indian Forest Service.

Note.—This list is liable to alteration at any time.

	Appointment.	Salary.
		Rs.
(*a*)	1 Inspector-General of Forests	2,650 a month.
(*b*)	*1 Assistant Inspector-General of Forests . .	...
(*c*)	3 Chief Conservators (Bombay, Burma and Central Provinces).	2,150 „
(*d*)	22 Conservators, in three grades (including President, Forest Research Institute and College) .	1,900 „ 1,700 „ 1,500 „ } respectively.
(*e*)	199 Deputy and Assistant Conservators	‡ Rs. 380 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 40 a month to Rs. 700 a month; thereafter, by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,250 a month, in the twentieth year of service.
Total . 226†		
These appointments are included in (*d*) and (*e*).	5 Foreign Service appointments	
	§10 Officers employed at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun	

APPENDIX IV.

[Note.—Appendices IV and V are intended merely to show the principal leave and pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to officers appointed to the Indian Forest Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom, without going into minute details, and do not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorised text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being.]

Leave.

Long Leave.

1. Furlough and special leave with allowances (*see* paragraph 5) are admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

2. Furlough without medical certificate can, if due, be generally taken after eight years' active service, and again after intervals of not less than three years' continuous service. It is limited to two years at a time.

3. Furlough on medical certificate may be granted (*a*) to an officer who has rendered three years' continuous service, for not more than two years, but capable of extension up to three years; and (*b*) to an officer who has not rendered three years' continuous service, up to one year in any case, and up to such longer period, if any (but not exceeding two years in all), as the officer may have furlough "due" to him.

4. The allowances admissible during furlough are:—

(1) During the first two years of furlough without medical certificate and during so much of furlough with medical certificate as may be "due"—half average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the period for which the foregoing allowances are admissible—one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

5. Special leave may be granted at any time for not more than six months, with intervals of six years' service; allowances, calculated as during furlough, are given during the first six months only, whether taken in one or more instalments.

* The officer holding this appointment draws in addition to the pay of his grade a minimum local allowance of Rs. 200 a month.

† Those appointments are allotted to the various provinces as follows:—Burma, 66; Madras, 32; Bombay, 28; Central Provinces, 24; United Provinces, 20; Punjab, 12; Bengal, 12; Assam, 13; and Bihar and Orissa, 6; and 4 Imperial Instructors at Dehra Dun.

‡ Until he has passed the prescribed Departmental examinations, an Assistant Conservator is liable to stoppage of increments of pay. On passing the examinations he will resume drawing pay under the time scale at the rate to which his length of service entitles him.

§ These draw a local allowance of Rs. 150 a month in addition to their grade pay, with the exception of the President, Forest Research Institute and College, in whose case the allowance is at the rate of Rs. 200 a month. Of these 10 appointments, the four posts of Imperial Instructors have been sanctioned for five years from 1912, for the present.

Note.—Under the improved scale of salary shown above, no Exchange Compensation Allowance is granted.

Short Leave.

6. Privilege leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to three months, earned by 33 months' duty. During privilege leave, the officer retains a lien on his appointment, and receives the salary which he would have received if on duty. An interval of not less than six months must elapse between two periods of absence on privilege leave.

Privilege leave may be prefixed to furlough, special leave or extraordinary leave without allowances. The whole period of leave thus taken in combination is known as combined leave. Combined leave may not be granted for a period of less duration than six months, nor, except on medical certificate, may it be extended beyond two years.

7. Subsidiary leave in India for a minimum of 10 days, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer proceeding on or returning from leave out of India, or on retirement, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation or to rejoin his appointment. It is admissible only at the end and not at the beginning of combined leave.

8. Short leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

9. Extraordinary leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and, except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

General Rules.

10. Leave of absence can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

11. When leave allowances other than privilege leave pay are paid at the Home Treasury, or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Treasuries, unless any other rate has been exceptionally authorised. But for the present the rate of conversion is subject to a minimum of 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee. Privilege leave pay when issued from the Home Treasury (this is only admissible when privilege leave is combined with other leave) is converted at 1*s.* 4*d.* to the rupee.

APPENDIX V.

(*See Note under Appendix IV.*)

PENSIONS AND PROVIDENT FUND.

1. An officer of the Indian Forest Service is eligible for a pension on voluntary retirement after completing 20 years' qualifying service or attaining the age of 55 years. If at an earlier date he is compelled to retire from the service through ill-health, not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits, he becomes eligible for an invalid pension or a gratuity according to the length of his service.

The amount of pension or gratuity is regulated as follows :—

After a service of less than 10 years, an invalid gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

After a service of not less than 10 years an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Years of Completed Service.	Maximum Limit of Pension.
10	Rs. 1,000 a year.
11	1,400 „
12	1,800 „
13	2,200 „
14	2,600 „
15	
16	
17	3,000
18	
19	

After a service of not less than 20 years, a retiring pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Years of Completed Service.	Scale of Pension. Sixtieths of Average Emoluments.	Maximum Limit of Pension.*
20 to 24	30	Rs. 4,000 a year.
25 and above		„ 5,000

Officers who have shown special energy and efficiency during an effective service of three years as Inspector-General of Forests or Conservator may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year subject to the condition that the officer must not retire voluntarily before the completion of a total qualifying service of 28 years.

Subject to certain prescribed conditions, rupee pensions are now issued to pensioners residing in countries where the Indian rupee is not legal tender at the rate of exchange of 1*s.* 9*d.* the rupee.

2. A General Provident Fund has also been established on the following basis : —

(*a*) The contribution is compulsory up to 6¼ per cent. on salaries, with voluntary contributions of not more than a further 6¼ per cent. Subscriptions on leave of any kind are optional.

(*b*) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing, the rate being at present 4 per cent. per annum.

(*c*) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him, unconditionally, on quitting the service ; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives or such other person or persons as under and subject to the rules of the Fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.

(*d*) Other forms of life insurance will, however, if they fulfil certain conditions, be accepted in lieu of the contributions in (*a*).

APPENDIX VI.

General Physical Requirements.

[*Note.*—These Regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Secretary of State reserves to himself an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom he may consider, after hearing the opinion of his medical advisers, to be physically disqualified for the public service ; and that his discretion is in no respect limited by these Regulations.

1. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with efficient performance of duty.

2. In the examination of candidates the Medical Board will apply the following table of correlation of age, height, and chest girth : —

Age.	Height without Shoes.	Chest.	
		Girth when expanded.	Range of Expansion.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
19 to 20	62½ and under 65	35	2
	65 „ 68	35	2
	68 „ 70	35½	2
	70 „ 72	36	2
	72 and upwards	36½	2½
21 and upwards	62½ and under 65	35	2
	65 „ 68	35½	2
	68 „ 70	36	2
	70 „ 72	36½	2½
	72 and upwards	37	2½

3. *Measurement of Height.*—The candidate will be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the heels, and not on the toes or outside of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, calves, buttocks, and shoulders touching the standard ; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be noted in parts of an inch to eighths. No fixed limit of height is imposed.

4. *Measurement of Chest.*—The candidate will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his hands above his head. The tape will be carefully adjusted round the chest the posterior upper edge touching the inferior angles of the shoulderblades, and

its anterior lower edge the upper part of the nipples. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to empty his chest of air as much as possible. This is best done by continuous whistling with the lips as long as sound can be produced. The tape is carefully gathered in during the process, and when the minimum measurement is reached it is recorded. The candidate will then be directed to inflate his chest to its utmost capacity. This maximum measurement will likewise be noted. The girth with the chest fully expanded and the range of expansion between the minimum and the maximum will then be recorded.

5. The hearing must be good.

6. The speech without impediment.

7. The teeth in good order, *i.e.*, decayed or broken teeth must be properly stopped or crowned, and deficient teeth replaced by artificial teeth where necessary for effective mastication.

8. The chest must be well formed, the lungs and heart sound.

9. Rupture, hydrocele, varicocele, varicose veins in a severe degree, or other condition likely to cause inefficiency will disqualify a candidate, unless such condition is cured by operation.

10. The limbs, feet, and toes must be well formed and developed, with free and perfect motion of all the joints.

11. A candidate must have no congenital malformation or defect likely to interfere with efficiency.

12. A candidate must not be the subject of chronic skin disease.

13. Evidence of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution will disqualify.

14. Candidates may, if they wish it, undergo a preliminary examination as to their physical fitness by the Medical Board, which meets at the India Office every Tuesday, under the following conditions :—

(*a*) Applications must be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, accompanied by a fee of two guineas.

(*b*) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses

(*c*) It must be understood that the opinion of the Medical Board, which will be communicated by the Board to the candidate at the end of the examination, is solely for the candidate's own information and is not an official finding. The Board, if they consider a candidate unfit, will exercise their discretion as to informing him of the particular grounds on which their opinion is based. No further information can in any case be given as to the Medical Board's opinion which will be confined solely to the physical fitness of the candidate; and any question as to the eligibility of the candidate, if found physically fit, to be admitted to the particular Indian service which he desires to enter, should be addressed in writing to the Under Secretary of State.

(*d*) Candidates considered to be unfit by the Medical Board at this preliminary examination are not bound to accept its opinion, but may, *at their own risk*, continue their studies, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for a final medical examination by the Medical Board prior to their appointment.

(*e*) As the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, a candidate who is informed after such an examination that he is physically fit will have on that account no claim to be accepted as physically fit when he presents himself for the final medical examination, upon which alone his acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

Regulations as to the Standard of Vision for the Indian Forest Service.

1. If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed, provided the ametropia does not exceed 2·5 D, and if with correcting glasses, not exceeding 2·5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye equals $\frac{6}{9}$ and in the other $\frac{6}{6}$, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for service, provided the lens or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses required to correct the error of refraction do not exceed —2·5 D; the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to $\frac{6}{6}$, and in the other eye $\frac{6}{9}$, together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.

No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE.
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 8.

February 1.

2008. J. Wallace. *Improvements in camp stools.*

2009. K. C. Cox. *Improvements in submarine telegraphy.*

February 2.

2010. N. Fraser, P. Fraser & G. S. Fraser. *Improved machine for stitching the toe and heel of plaited soles for boots and shoes.*

2011. A. V. Gifkins & H. S. Watson. *Improvements in and relating to systems of charging and discharging electric batteries.*

2012. W. T. Jones. *A fuel economizer for small hot-air engines, fan-motors and the like.*

2013. W. Jones and Jones and Attwood Ld. *Improvements in and connected with the purification of sewage and analogous liquids.*

2014. W. Jones and Jones and Attwood Ld. *Improvements in and connected with the purification of sewage and analogous liquids.*

February 4.

2015. P. D. Tambat. *Double bucket gear.*

February 5.

2016. J. L. Patterson. *A combined hand-grip and fender for use on life-lines of life boats and for other purposes.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed Form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1966. R. D. T. Alexander and H. G. Salmond. *Portable rivet heating furnace.*

1967. S. D. Canjee. *Improvements in bedsteads swings and the like.*

1979. R. R. Gales & R. D. T. Alexander. *Improvements to grab dredgers for working direct off a crane rope.*

1989. A. G. Spencer. *Improvements in buffers for railway and like vehicles.*

1990. N. Fraser, P. Fraser & G. S. Fraser. *Improved machine for stitching plaited boot- and shoe-soles.*

1991. H. C. Pateson. *Improvements in or appertaining to the manufacture of sacks or bags or of tubular fabrics or of fabrics for forming sacks or bags in looms for weaving.*

1993. W. R. Norman. *Bullet.*

1994. S. Thune. *Improvements in rotary piston pumps.*

1995. E. R. Sutcliffe. *Improvements relating to the manufacture of tiles, roof sheets, and the like.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1741. H. M. Sutton, W. L. Steele and E. G. Steele. *Improvements in processes of and apparatus for sizing or classifying comminuted material.*

1934. S. C. Aranha. *Indiarubber solution.*

1936. D. Murray. *Improved telegraph tape transmitter.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed Form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1154. Larson.
1689. Stuart American Products Co.
1690. Stuart American Products Co.
1710. Hahl.
1803. Green.
1829. Parker.
1856. Wallis.
1864. Haslam.

PATENTS SEALED.

1474. Chattopadhyay.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

362 of 1901. Deakin. (To 11 March 1916.)
380 of 1902. Taylor. (To 18 February 1916.)
14 of 1904. Hatmaker. (To 10 January 1916.)
105 of 1904. Window Glass Machine Co. (To 15 April 1916.)
393 of 1904. de Ferranti. (To 28 March 1916.)
425 of 1906. de Ferranti. (To 27 March 1916.)
11 of 1907. Highfield. (To 14 February 1916.)
12 of 1907. Highfield. (To 14 February 1916.)
13 of 1907. Highfield. (To 14 February 1916.)
14 of 1907. Highfield. (To 14 February 1916.)
16 of 1907. Stuart-Brown & ors. (To 14 February 1916.)
124 of 1907. Pedersen. (To 19 April 1916.)
325 of 1907. Steele. (To 29 January 1916.)
310 of 1908. Palmer. (To 3 March 1916.)
315 of 1908. Mondal. (To 9 February 1916.)
335 of 1909. Solomon. (To 22 February 1916.)
399 of 1909. Mederer. (To 25 February 1916.)
595 of 1909. Harichand Mancharam & Son. (To 12 February 1916.)
422 of 1910. Hodgkinson. (To 15 February 1916.)
533 of 1910. Dennison. (To 17 May 1916.)
617 of 1910. Chatterton. (To 11 February 1916.)
94 of 1911. Levick Jr. (To 30 March 1916.)
95 of 1911. Levick Jr. (To 30 March 1916.)
96 of 1911. Levick Jr. (To 30 March 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1906.

390, (Tice). 394. (Tice).

1909.

90, (Jost). 91, (Jost). 464, (Schuetz).

1910.

139, (Fitzgerald-Lee). 269, (Boorne). 365, (Willkomm). 400, (Tourtel). 485, (Burgess). 500, (Wieder). 501, (Santachiara).

AMENDMENT ALLOWED UNDER SECTION 17.

No. 315 of 1908.—In pursuance of leave granted on 5th February 1915, the above numbered specification and the accompanying drawings have been amended in the manner set forth in the *Gazette of India* dated 15th August 1914.

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

February 1st to 6th, 1915.

Class 1. No. 2610. Akbar Razaq Farid, of Bhendi Bazar, Phoolgully Corner, Bombay, January 15th.

Class 1. No. 2666. Douglas Brett, of 1-1, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. January 26th.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD .	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD .	Public Library.
BANGALORE .	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY . .	Record Office.
„ . .	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
„ . .	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA . .	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
„ . .	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
„ . .	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE . .	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH .	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG .	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI . .	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD .	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI .	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI . .	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE . .	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON . .	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS . .	Record Office, Egmore.
„ . .	College of Engineering.
MYSORE . .	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR . .	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA . .	College of Engineering.
RANGOON . .	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE . .	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR . .	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		Rs.	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R3	a copy.
(2)	„	„ 1903-04	„	„ 3	
(3)	„	„ 1904-05	„	„ 3	
(4)	„	„ 1908-09	„	„ 3	
(5)	„	„ 1909-10	„	„ 3-8	
(6)	„	„ 1910-11	„	„ 3-8	
(7)	„	„ 1912-13	„	„ 2-8	
(8)	„	„ 1913-14	„	„ 2-8	„

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Dalilnddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux. . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1 M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14. Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29. Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th February 1915.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta . .	1,62,46,000	22,71,48,035	24,33,94,035	12,15,62,835	24,01,950	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	34,04,64,781	(a) Nominal value—₹10,20,81,500
Cawnpore .	...	2,82,05,575	2,82,05,575	2,91,96,167	61,33,050	...	...	...	...	...		...	3,53,29,217	(b) Nominal value—₹4,69,26,571
Lahore . .	...	3,63,12,990	3,63,12,990	1,69,17,952	1,25,23,088	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,94,41,040	
Bombay . .	86,72,000	13,86,80,205	14,75,52,205	3,15,80,951	5,22,07,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,37,88,428	
Karachi . .	..	2,13,46,005	2,13,46,005	47,87,143	30,38,220	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	78,25,363	
Madras . .	1,25,81,465	6,53,67,825	7,79,49,290	4,25,35,990	20,50,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,46,06,235	
Rangoon . .	...	5,04,15,200	5,04,15,200	5,44,14,436	37,26,570	...	-	..	...	...	...	..	5,81,41,006	
	3,74,99,465	56,76,75,835	60,51,75,300	30,09,85,474	8,21,10,600	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	59,95,96,020	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			55,79,280	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									*Nil.*	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			59,95,96,020								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		59,95,96,020	

£75,000 (₹11,25,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th February 1915. The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th February 1915 to 7,02 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH FEBRUARY 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	12	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 10th February 1915.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th February 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	5,13,45,985	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	1,00,82,370	0	0
Rs. A. P.				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,70,96,881	4	2
Public Deposits at Head Office 1,19,95,454 8 0				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,59,82,301	10	8
Public Deposits at Branches 1,31,54,713 10 4	2,51,50,168	2	4	Bills discounted and purchased	2,26,91,063	2	7
				Balances with other Banks	18,75,398	7	10
				Bullion	.....		
				Dead Stock	27,16,929	11	5
				Stamps	13,686	6	7
				Sundries	6,25,155	9	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	19,69,39,403	0	10	Rs. A. P.	17,24,29,771	4	4
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 5,77,53,514 11 9	9,22,57,006	14	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	12,52,802	11	9				
Sundries	13,44,404	4	1	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 3,45,03,492 2 11			
RUPEES	26,46,86,778	3	0	RUPEES	26,46,86,778	3	0

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,20,497 8 0

† Do. do. do. „ 7,51,680 0 0

Rs. 10,72,177 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, L. G. DUNBAR,

Calcutta, 11th February 1915. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 41·06

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAID P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for first and second class Coal Mine Managers' certificates of competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbaid, on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1915.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates.

Applications and fees will be received up to the 1st March 1915, after which date no application will be considered.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
H. 624 of 14-15 .	AB/71 24107 . .	Rs. 100 each	Guru Charan Sarkar C/o Babu Ram Charan Sarkar, Mukhtear, Serajganj.
	YA/89 32455 . .		
	YA/86 70244 . .		
	AB/72 56768 . .		
	AB/72 32531 . .		
	OB/13 56043 . .		
	AB/70 91890 . .		
	AB/72 97526 . .		
	OB/14 63894 . .		
	OB/12 54426 . .		
	OB/11 25898 . .		

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT;
The 8th/9th February 1915.

N. B. DEANE,
Deputy Controller, in charge, Paper Currency.

CEMETERY NOTICE

The following monuments in the Old Residency Cemetery at Nagpur, Central Provinces, have fallen into a state of disrepair :—

1. Grace Madeline, daughter of Mrs. Sophia Ellison, died 18th January 1865.
2. Annie Georgina Rose Blake, died 3rd March 1865.
3. William Charles Hurlock, died 6th January 1843.
4. Thomas Hertford Lynn, died 1st January 1858.

Will the relatives or friends interested in the proper upkeep of these monuments kindly communicate with the Chaplain of Nagpur, Central Provinces, otherwise after the third publication of this Notice the monuments will be dealt with as required by Rule 10, Part IV, of the Government of India, Education Department (Ecclesiastical) Notification No. 212, dated 10th May 1913.

C. PRICE,
Chaplain of Nagpur.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Delhi, the 3rd February 1915.

No. 738-*R. & A.*—With reference to Notification No. 9037-R. & A., dated the 19th December 1914, and in exercise of the power conferred by section 155 (1) (*d*) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, XVII of 1887, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules :—

RULES FOR THE COPYING AGENCY AT DELHI.

Persons entitled to, or permitted to, obtain copies of records and records of which copies may be given.

1. In these rules "Record" includes any portion of the record and any document, map, plan or other paper attached to, or forming part of the record of any suit or appeal, enquiry or trial, or other proceedings in any civil, criminal or revenue court, or office.

2. (*i*) A copy of a record shall be granted in the manner prescribed by these rules to any person, who, under the law for the time being in force, or under these rules, is entitled to receive it, and a copy may be so granted to any person permitted by these rules or otherwise to obtain one.

(*ii*) A plaintiff or a defendant who has appeared to the suit and a party to a criminal complaint shall at any stage of the suit or complaint obtain copies of the records of the suit including exhibits which have been put in and finally accepted by the court as evidence.

N.B.—A party, who has been ordered to file a written statement, shall not obtain a copy of a written statement filed by another party until he has first filed his own.

(*iii*) A stranger to a suit, on application, shall be granted, after decree, copies of the plaint, written statements, affidavits and petitions filed in the suit, but shall not be granted copies of any such documents before decree without the previous sanction of the court concerned. He shall also obtain copies of judgments, decrees or orders at any time after they have been passed or made, but he shall not obtain copies of exhibits, put in as evidence, without the consent of the person by whom they were produced.

(*iv*) Any person may, on application, obtain a copy of a record of right, annual record, khasra, girdawari, or of the record of distribution of an assessment over the holdings of an estate, or of an entry in a register of mutations.

(*v*) Copies of the orders passed by competent authority on proceedings under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts shall be granted to applicants. But copies of reports and recommendations made by Revenue Officers to their superior officers, in connection with such proceedings, shall not be granted unless in the opinion of the officer by whom the orders was passed they are necessary for the understanding of his order.

(*vi*) Copies of the final order passed on the muafis sanctioned by competent authority may be granted by the Deputy Commissioner. But copies of recommendations submitted for sanction shall not be granted unless they have been approved and are necessary for the understanding of the sanction.

(*vii*) In cases regarding the reduction of lambardars a copy of the Chief Commissioner's order may be given by the Deputy Commissioner.

(*viii*) Except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, copies of documents shall not be granted to any person not otherwise entitled to them, with whom there is any likelihood of any suit arising.

(*ix*) Official letters are privileged documents, to copies of which no person has any claim whatever. Should it be desirable to grant a copy of a letter or of an extract of a letter received by a subordinate from a superior officer, reference should in every case be made to the superior officer for permission.

(*x*) Subject to the above limitations, every person shall be entitled to a copy of a public document as defined in section 70 of the Evidence Act. In case of doubt the head of the office shall decide what are public documents, and what are not, on the question being referred to him. Copies of private documents on records and files of Government and public offices shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the head of the office.

II.—APPLICATIONS FOR COPIES OF RECORD.

3. An application for a copy of a record may be made in person or by post and may be made by any person authorised by another to act in his behalf The full name, parentage and address of the applicant shall be given in the application.

Note.—The authority need not necessarily consist of a formal power of attorney, but the officer authorised to receive and deal with applications for copies must satisfy himself, in such manner as he considers sufficient that the person applying is either himself entitled to the copy applied for or has in fact been authorised to act for a person who is so entitled.

4. Only one application need be made for copies of papers concerning a single cause, or matter, which are in the same record, *e.g.*, if copies are required of four separate papers in one record, only one application is necessary.

5. Each application, not being an application referred to in rule 17 hereinafter, must by law have a one-anna court-fee stamp affixed to it. In the case of applications presented in person this stamp shall be affixed before presentation. In the case of unstamped applications received by post the stamp will be affixed as hereinafter provided.

6. Applications for copies including requisitions received on behalf of prisoners in jail will be received by the officer in charge of the copying agency or by the copying agent.

Provided that an application for a copy of a record of the Chief Court, or of a Divisional, District, or Session Court, or of an office or court of the Chief Commissioner made to a lower court or office in which the record may be at the time of the application, shall not be complied with without the permission of the superior court or officer concerned.

III.—PROCEDURE ON RECEIPT OF APPLICATION.

7. In the case of personal application—

The assistant copying agent shall—

If the copy can be given—

(1) Make the necessary entries in the Register "A" as hereinafter provided and cancel the court-fee stamp according to law.

(2) Endorse on the reverse of the application the following :—

(*a*) The time and date of receipt of application ;

(*b*) An order to the record-keeper to issue the record, or, in the case of pending records, a requisition for the sanction of the court concerned ; and

(*c*) Name of copyist to whom the application will be allotted.

(3) Have these endorsements initialled by the copying agent.

(4) Put up the application to the officer in charge for final sanction and distribution to copyists.

If there appears to be reason that the copy should not be given, take the order of the officer in charge, and if sanction is refused, note accordingly in the column of remarks in Register A annexed to these rules.

8. In the case of applications by post the assistant shall, if necessary procure from the copying agent and affix the court-fee stamp and proceed as in section 7.

Note.—The copying agent will provide all such court-fee stamps from his imprest.

9. Copies shall ordinarily be prepared—

In the case of ordinary copies within three working days.

In the case of urgent copies by the next day.

The following scales of fines for delay in the preparation of copies shall be strictly enforced :—

For 1 day's delay over and above 3 days	. ¼ of the copying fee.
For 2 days' delay „ „ „	. ½ of the copying fee.
For 3 days' delay „ „ „	. ¾ of the copying fee.
For 4 days' delay or more „ „	. the whole of the copying fee.

(The 3 days to be calculated from the date on which the copyist receives the file.

In the case of urgent copies, if the copy is not prepared by the next day the urgent fees shall ordinarily be forfeited.

The copying agent shall calculate the fines and note the amount of the fine on the application.

The officer in charge shall satisfy himself that the fine has been correctly calculated, and in the absence of any reasonable excuse on the part of the copyist concerned shall sanction the fine and intial the entry.

10. A register (in Form "A" annexed to these rules) shall be maintained in which every application for a copy of a record including jail requisitions shall, if sanctioned be forthwith entered under the orders of the officer in charge. Separate registers shall be kept for English and for Vernacular copies.

11. Whenever owing to faulty or insufficient information in the application, it is reported by the record office to be impossible to trace a record or part of a record the application shall be returned to the applicant (or in case of jail requisitions to the Superintendent, Jail), with a request for fuller or correct information.

12. In the case of personal applications, when the copy is ready and the fees authorised hereinafter have been calculated and noted on the copy—

(*a*) The copy shall be delivered to the applicant on payment of the fees due.

(*b*) If an applicant fails to appear to claim his copy within 7 days after the copy is ready for issue and in all other cases where it is so desired by the applicant the copy will be sent to him per V. P. P.

13. In the case of applications made by post the copies shall be sent to applicants per V. P. P.

When the copy, to be sent per V. P. P., is ready and the fees calculated and noted the copying agent shall enter "by post" in column 14 of Register A and obtain the attestation of the officer in charge in that Column. He shall then proceed to despatch the copy by V. P. P. as hereinafter provided.

14. When copies have to be sent by V. P. post the copying agent shall, as soon as the copy is struck off Register A, enter it in Register C. He shall then despatch the copy by V. P. post for an amount to include the sum due on account of—

(1) copying fees including urgent fee, if any,
(2) court-fee stamp of one-anna, if any,
(3) postal charges,
(4) value payable post commission,
(5) special searching fee if any, and
(6) an agency fee of two annas.

He shall pay the Government dues, searching fees, postal charges and value payable commission from his imprest and enter the amounts disbursed, as also the agency fee, in Register C.

One register each in Forms C and D alone shall be maintained. The copying agent's imprest shall be recouped when necessary by contingent bills signed by the officer in charge.

15. If charges due on V. P. P. packets are not recovered at the end of three months, the Deputy Commissioner may draw the amount on a contingent bill under Budget head 32—Miscellaneous Petty Establishments and recoup the copying agent. If subsequently recovered the sum shall be credited to head XXV—Miscellaneous Provincial sub-head Miscellaneous, detailed head Copying Agency Account. Each case of a refused packet shall be entered in Register C.

16. All sanctioned applications for copies shall, when the copies have been delivered to the applicant, be sent to the record-keeper to be filed with the record concerned.

17. The following copies shall be given free of cost :—

Copies applied for—

(1) By prisoners in jail, whether through the jail authorities or by power of attorney,
(2) By the Government Advocate, and
(3) By, or on behalf of, any branch of Government.

Note.—The cost of these copies will be borne by Government by payments from contingencies at the following rates :—

ENGLISH COPIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
"For the first 200 words or under	0	4	0
"For every additional 100 wards or under	0	1	0

VERNACULAR COPIES.

"For the first 200 words or under	0	3	0
"For every additional hundred words or under	0	1	0

IV. FEES.

18. (I) The following shall be the scale of consolidated copying fees, including the former record office fees :—

	English. As.	Vernacular. As.
First 200 words or under	8	4
Every additional 100 words or fraction thereof	4	2

These rates include the cost of paper, which will be supplied by Government. The amount of paper used for each copy will be entered in the appropriate column in Register A in order to check waste.

(II) For field maps, boundary maps and tabular work a special fee will be fixed by the officer in charge, but this fee should always be a multiple of 2 annas.

(III) Fees for "urgent" copies will be as follows :—

When the ordinary copying fee is less than one rupee per copy double the ordinary copying fee.

When the ordinary copying fee is one rupee or over per copy an additional fee of Re. 1.

(IV) Search fees should not ordinarily be required as it is the duty of the record room staff to find records readily. But if the officer in charge considers that, owing to the defective information supplied by the applicant, the search for the document has involved an unreasonable amount of trouble to the record room staff he may, on the application of the record room staff impose a search fee of eight annas which will be recovered by the copying agent from the applicant and credited at the end of the month direct under "Law and Justice" or "Land Revenue" as the case may be, as a record office receipt.

V. COPYISTS.

19. (I) For the preparation of copies the Deputy Commissioner shall engage a sufficient number of persons qualified to make copies of records. The number of persons so engaged should be strictly limited to actual requirements for the work of copying in either the English or the Vernacular language as the case may be.

(II) Persons engaged as copyists should be—

(*a*) Of assured good character,

(*b*) Competent to write fast and well in English or Urdu, as the case may be, and

(*c*) In the case of English copyists thoroughly efficient typewriters.

20. The authority engaging a copyist may, at any time and without assigning any reason for so doing, dispense with his services.

21 (A) A register of candidates for the post of copyists shall be kept by the officer in charge and the names of all candidates shall be entered therein after due examination by the officer in charge as to their fitness and character.

(B) There will be two classes of copyists *viz.*, Class A and Class B.

All copyists when first engaged will be placed in Class B and will be promoted to Class A on becoming efficient.

Promotions to and reduction from Class A shall be made by the officer in charge, whose orders shall in all cases be final.

The total monthly sum available for the pay of the copyists shall be so divided among the copyists that each copyist in Class B shall receive only three-fourths of the pay of each in Class A.

VI.—MANNER OF MAKING COPIES.

22 (I) Every copy under these rules shall be headed by a short description of the record with the name of the estate, tehsil and district to which it relates. In the case of a judgment or an order it shall have a heading containing the following particulars :—

(*a*) The court or office by which the case was decided with the name and powers of the presiding officer and in an appellate case the name and official designation of the officer whose order was appealed against and the date of that order ;

(*b*) The date of the institution and of the decision of the suit, proceeding or appeal, as the case may be ;

(*c*) The names and description of the parties ;

(*d*) The subject matter of the suit or proceeding, and the estate, tehsil and district in which situate.

(II) Every copy shall be prepared :—

(*a*) In a good legible hand or in clear typewriting as the case may be ;

(*b*) Upon water marked paper except in the case of copies of the documents noted in rule 27 below, which shall be prepared on printed forms supplied from the Deputy Commissioner's stock, no charge being made for them ;

(*c*) With ink of good quality ; and

(*d*) In the case of copies made in Urdu in the *Nastalik* style.

(III) Marginal reference shall be made to the paging of the original.

(IV) Where more than one copy of the same record is ordered to be prepared at the same time the duplicating process shall be used when possible.

23. The copies supplied shall be limited to the records applied for.

24. Copyists shall in no circumstances be allowed access to the record room itself. Files will be given to them by the record room staff, and no files or parts of files are to be removed by the copyists from the copying room. An assistant deputed for this purpose by the officer in charge will be responsible for the safe custody and careful handling of all files given to copyists.

25. If copies are required of documents in the custody of the Sadar Qanungo, the copyists shall prepare the copy in the Sadar Qanungo's office. Such documents must not be removed from the custody of the Sadr Qanungo.

26. When copies of revenue and other records are supplied on printed forms in accordance with rule 22 (II) (b), the copying fee will be calculated on written matter only.

27. The following are among documents of which copies shall be given on such forms :—

(*a*) Decrees,

(*b*) Notices of ejectment,

(*c*) Charges,

(*d*) Headings of " opening sheets " in Judicial records,

(*e*) extracts from jamabandis, mutation registers, khasra girdwaris, settlement records, etc., and any other documents at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner.

28. A copy of a copy shall never be granted unless expressly asked for as such, as, for instance, in order to call in question the correctness of the copy granted. The fact that it is so required shall be entered in the heading.

29. In granting copies of records, if the copies cover more than one sheet of paper the separate sheets shall be stitched together in book form.

30. After the copy has been made, and before it has been revised and attested, the following particulars shall be endorsed thereon, in the case of copies made in the English language, in English, and in the case of copies made in Urdu, in Urdu—

(*a*) The number of the application in the register,
(*b*) The date of presentation of the application for a copy,
(*c*) The number of words copied,
(*d*) Fees due—
  (1) Copying fee,
  (2) Urgent fee, if any,
  (3) Searching fee, if any,
  (4) Agency fee,
(*e*) The name of the copyist,
(*f*) The date on which the copy was completed by the copyist,
(*g*) Cause of delay, if any, and
(*h*) The applicant's name.

VII.—Supervision and Attestation.

31. (i) An Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner shall be placed in immediate charge of the copying agency under the Deputy Commissioner.

(ii) The officer in charge shall in addition to other duties herein prescribed—
(*a*) Examine the registers frequently.
(*b*) Supervise the work of the attestation officers, the copying agent and his assistants.
(*c*) Be responsible for the proper distribution of copies to all copyists.
(*d*) Check the imprest account of the copying agent on the first of the month.
(*e*) Prepare the annual budget.

(iii) The Head Clerk shall be responsible for the attestation and revision of all English copies.

(iv) The copying agent shall—
(*a*) Be responsible for the attestation and revision of all Vernacular copies in the manner prescribed in rule 31 (v) hereafter.
(*b*) Supervise the work of his assistants and the copyists under the direction of the officer in charge.
(*c*) Be responsible for procuring the records from the record room and for restoring them to the record room when no longer required. It is undesirable to allow copyists inside the record room.
(*d*) Examine any records or parts of records regarding which copyists are in doubt; deciding the doubtful point himself or reporting it for decision to the officer in charge if necessary.
(*e*) At the time a copy is delivered to an applicant or despatched by V. P. post endorse thereupon the date of such delivery or despatch and duly cancel the court-fee labels affixed to it, if any.

(v) (*i*) The revising and attesting officer, before attesting a copy, shall—
(*a*) Personally compare every such copy with the original record from which it has been made;
(*b*) Attest every alteration made in such copy by initialling the same;
(*c*) Examine and initial the endorsements made upon the copy in accordance with these rules;
(*d*) Examine the headings and form of the copy, and see that they are in accordance with the law and the rules and directions applying to such copy;
(*e*) See that the copy is written on the prescribed quality of paper with ink of good quality and in neat, legible handwriting; and
(*f*) See that the fees have been properly calculated and noted on the copy.

(*ii*) When the copy is found to be in all respects correct and ready for delivery to the applicant, he shall endorse thereupon the following words:—

"Certified to be a true copy"

and shall sign and date the endorsement, and subscribe his official designation, below which he shall endorse the following words:—

"Authorised by section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

He shall then cause the proper seal to be affixed to the copy. If the copy comprises more than one sheet of paper, he shall see that the sheets are properly paged and shall endorse the word "attested" on every such sheet, entering his initials and the date thereunder.

(*iii*) In the event of any copy being found to be unfit for issue by reason that it—
(*a*) Has not been clearly and neatly written;
(*b*) Is not in the prescribed form or on paper of the prescribed quality;

(*c*) Was so incorrect that the revision has rendered it unfit for issue;
(*d*) Does not conform to these rules and orders; and
(*e*) Is otherwise open to objection;
he shall forthwith write the word "cancelled" across the copy, have it initialled by the officer in charge and a fresh copy shall be made without further charge.

32. Out of the $\frac{1}{8}$th fees credited under head XXV—Miscellaneous to meet the expenses of the copying agency (*vide* rule 33) shall be paid the salaries of the copying agent, the assistant copying agent, and such other establishment as may be sanctioned for the copying agency and the Head Clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's Office or such other officer as may be appointed to attest English copies shall receive $\frac{1}{10}$th the fees received for attesting English copies, subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per mensem.

The balance after the abovenamed sums have been paid shall be available for the contingent expenses of the agency.

VIII.—Accounts.

33. Sums due on account of—
(*a*) Copying fees;
(*b*) Urgent fees;
(*c*) Search fees;
(*d*) Agency commission;
(*e*) Miscellaneous;
shall be paid into the treasury on the morning of the next working day for each day's transactions and shall be credited to head XXV—Miscellaneous Provincial, sub-head Miscellaneous, Copying Agency Account. Out of the amount so paid into the treasury on account of (*a*) and (*b*)—
(i) $\frac{7}{8}$th shall be paid to the copyists;
(ii) $\frac{1}{8}$th shall be credited to Government; and
(iii) $\frac{1}{8}$th plus any sums paid under (*c*) (*d*) and (*e*) shall be credited under head XXV—Miscellaneous to meet the expenses of the copying agency.

34. At the close of each day after copies have been delivered either to the applicant or for despatch by post the daily totals shall be written up in Register "B" and the total sums due to Government for copying fees and urgent fees on all copies so entered shall be paid into the treasury as above, the amount due for copies to be despatched by post being advanced from the copying agent's imprest. The treasury receipt for the amount paid in shall be pasted into Register "B."

35. The total amount of copying fees for Vernacular and for English copies during the month shall be made out separately, and $\frac{7}{8}$ths of each total calculated. A separate monthly bill for English and Vernacular copying fees shall then be drawn. Each bill shall bear a certificate signed by the officer in charge to the effect that the amount drawn does not exceed $\frac{7}{8}$th of the copying fees credited during the month to English and Vernacular copyists respectively. The sums so drawn shall be divided in the proportion laid down in rule 21 (B) amongst the English and the Vernacular copyists.

36. A separate monthly bill shall be drawn as above for the attestation fees of English copies.

This bill shall bear a certificate signed by the officer in charge to the effect that the sum drawn does not exceed $\frac{1}{10}$th of the copying fee credited during the month for English copies, and that the usual income tax deductions have been made and credited to Government.

37. At the close of each month the copying agent shall draw on a contingent bill from the head "Miscellaneous" and credit by transfer to the appropriate head Land Revenue or Law and Justice the record office fees of $\frac{1}{8}$th of the copying fees including urgent fees received.

38. The pay of establishment shall be drawn on the usual establishment bill forms and other contingent charges shall be drawn in the ordinary way. The usual contingent register shall be maintained. The imprest shall not be used for payments other than those on behalf of applicants for copies.

39. Although the transactions of the copying department are brought on the general accounts and budgeted for in the ordinary way, Government does not claim any income from copying fees other than the $\frac{1}{8}$th share credited under Land Revenue or Law and Justice as record fees and does not admit any expenditure on the copying agency in excess of the remaining $\frac{1}{8}$ths. The Deputy Commissioner is authorised to spend on Miscellaneous contingent expenditure of the agency any balances in excess of the amount of the Agent's imprest, accruing under the sum detailed as item (*iii*) in rule 33. An account of income and expenditure shall be kept. This account shall be in the following form:—

Receipts.

Balance on	
Copying and Urgent fees	
Agency fees	
Other items	
Total	

Charges.

Establishment, permanent . . . . . .
Do. temporary . . . . . .
Copyists . . . . . .
Attestation fees.
Other items.
Record fees.
Balance.
Copying Agent's advance Rs.

The income from copying and urgent fees, etc., will be that given in column 12 of Register "B," other items will include recoveries made under rule 15.

The charges include—

(*a*) the pay of the copying agent, his assistants and chaprasis employed,

(*b*) copyists' fees and fees for attestation,

(*c*) articles for the use of the copyists such as stationery and office furniture,

(*d*) hot and cold weather charges,

(*e*) purchase of typewriters and accessories and charges for repair to same,

(*f*) expenditure incurred on copies when the amount cannot be recovered,

(*g*) record office fees credited by transfer to Land Revenue and Law and Justice.

The account shall be balanced each month. A consolidated account for the year shall be prepared after 31st March in each year in the same form and shall be submitted to the Chief Commissioner for information, not later than 15th May with a certificate that the receipts and charges for each month have been attested by the Treasury Officer.

The contingent expenditure must not reduce the balance below the amount of the copying agent's advance.

40. All sums deducted under rule 9 from the remuneration of copyists shall be paid into the treasury to the credit of Government.

41. Early in October the officer in charge shall prepare a budget of receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year and submit it to the Deputy Commissioner. The latter shall submit it to the Chief Commissioner not later than 10th November.

IX.—Registers.

42. The following register shall be maintained :—

Register A—or register of applications. Columns 1-7 shall be written up for each application as soon as orders have been passed for a copy to be prepared. Columns 8-13 shall be completed as soon as the copy is ready for delivery. When any copy so entered is sent to the applicant by V. P. post, a note that it has been so sent shall be made in the column of remarks.

Register B—or register of daily receipts.

Register C—or register of copies sent by V. P. post.

Entries in columns 1-6 shall be written up as soon as the copy is ready for despatch, and columns 7-12 when the sums due are received or the packet is returned as the case may be.

Register D—or imprest register.
Register E—or register of pending files.
Register F—or register of applications returned to applicants.
Register G—or register of leave granted to copyists.

X.—Translation.

43. The Deputy Commissioner as occasion arises may appoint any person to carry out the work of translation in addition to his own duties, provided he does the work out of office hours.

44. The fee for translation shall be four times the fee payable for an ordinary copy of the document of which a translation is required.

45. The translator shall be paid $\frac{3}{4}$ths of this fee which shall be drawn as provided for in the case of copyists; $\frac{1}{4}$th of the fees shall be credited to Government and $\frac{1}{4}$th to the Copying Department as in the case of copies.

46. The Deputy Commissioner may order that any translation be specially attested and may name the person by whom the work shall be done.

The fees for attestation shall be the same as those for the attestation of English copies.

47. The Deputy Commissioner shall pass orders for the translation of any document required by or on behalf of any department of the Public Service.

48. In all other respects the procedure in the case of translation shall be that for copies.

Note.—Against all entries in Registers the word "Translation" shall be noted in the column of remarks.

REGISTER A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Serial No.	Applicant's name.	Name of court to which file belongs.	Names of parties.	Nature of case.	Date of order or record concerned.	Date of presentation of application.	No. of words copied.	Copying fees and other charges.	Paper used.	Printed forms used.	Date of completion of copy.	Cause of delay.	Copyist's name.	Initial of officer in charge attesting delivery of copy with date.	Amount remitted.	Date of remittance to Bank.	Remarks.

REGISTER B.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Date.	No. of application in Register A.	Name of applicant.	Court Fees. Revenue.	Court Fees. Judicial.	Urgent fees.	Total of columns 4, 5 and 6.	Search fees.	Agency fees.	Court fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Copyist's initial.

REGISTER C.

Serial No.	No. in Register A.	Applicant's name.	Total sum to be recovered.	Postage.	V. P. commission.	Total of columns 4, 5 and 6.	Date of posting.	Date of receipt of amount from Post Office.	Date when packet returned if refused.	Date when packet sent to Tehsil for recovery.	Date of receipt of amount due.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

REGISTER D.

Date.	Balance from day before.		Stationery charges.		Court-fee stamps.		Postage stamps and V. P. commission.		Miscellaneous.		Total of columns 3 to 6.		Daily closing balance.		Remarks.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	

REGISTER E.

Copyist's Name_____

Date.	No. of application in Register A.	Fees.		Daily total.	Remarks.
		Ordinary.	Urgent.		
Monthly total					
Due to copyist					

REGISTER F.

File No.	Court.	Date of removal from court.	Ahlmad's signature.	Date on which handed to copyist.	Copyist's signature.	Date of receipt from copyist.	Date returned to court.	Ahlmad's signature.	Remarks.

REGISTER G.

Copyist's Name_____

No. of days leave granted.	Date leave granted.	Date of expiry of leave.	Extension of leave, if any.	Initial of officer in charge.	Remarks.

REGISTER H.

Date.	No. of application in Register A.	Applicant's name and address.	Cause of return.	How returned.

The 4th February 1915.

No. 761-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the week ending 30th January 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	85	110	195	51	43	94	...	...	1	45	2	36	1	9	1	17	11	28	44·1	21·3
	Notified Area.	3,673	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	...
	Total	...	85	112	197	51	43	94	...	...	1	45	2	36	1	9	2	17	11	28	...	...

No. 774-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 58 (2) (*e*) of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for the grant of licenses for the vend by wholesale and by retail of excisable articles other than cocaine, and to declare that they shall come into force at once :—

1. Unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs licenses shall be given for a period of one year from the 1st April to the 31st of March.

2. All licenses, other than licenses granted for fairs or other special occasions, shall, unless it is otherwise provided, determine on the 31st March next following the grant.

3. Temporary licenses may be given to provide for the sale of liquor on special occasions in such cases and on such occasions as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe.

4. The number of liquor and drug shops which may be licensed in any area shall be the number which the Collector considers necessary to meet the reasonable requirements of the population. Shops should neither be so sparse as to give the licensee of any one shop a practical monopoly in the particular area, nor so numerous as to provoke excessive competition.

5. No license for the sale of liquor or drug shall be given unless either there is an ascertained demand for such liquor or drugs in the locality concerned, or it is granted to contract the illicit supply of liquor or drugs in that locality.

6. Licenses for the vend of liquor or drugs may not be given to—

(*a*) any person who has been finally convicted of any non-bailable offence by a Criminal Court ;

(*b*) any person whether a former licensee or not, who has been convicted or reasonably suspected of committing or conniving at the commission of, any offence under the Excise or Opium Acts. A list of such persons shall be maintained by the Collector ;

(*c*) any person who holds either directly or through an agent an excise or opium license in a Native State, or in the case of country spirit licenses, in the United Provinces.

7. No license for the retail vend of foreign liquor or country spirit may be given to any manufacturer of spirit or any person connected in interest with such manufacturer.

No. 775-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 58 (2) (*f*) of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the procedure to be followed and the matters to be ascertained before any license is granted for the retail vend of liquor for consumption on the premises, and to declare that they shall come into force at once :—

1. When it is proposed to open a shop for the retail vend of liquor on any premises where there has been no such shop in the preceding year the Collector shall take all reasonable steps to ascertain the opinion of persons who reside or have property in the neighbourhood and are likely to be affected by the proposal.

2. The Collector will post notice of the proposal at or near the site proposed for the new shop, and will cause the proposal to be made known in the neighbourhood by beat of drum.

3. Where there is an advisory committee, the Collector will summon the committee to meet, and will lay the proposal before the members of the committee for their opinion. The proceedings of the committee will be public and will be recorded.

4. The Collector will also ask for the opinion of the Superintendent of Police if he is not a member of the advisory committee.

5. If the site of the proposed shop is near a railway station, or any large factory, mill, or workshop, the Collector will ask for the opinion of the railway authorities or commercial firm concerned.

6. If any objection is preferred to the proposal, the Collector, or a gazetted officer deputed by him, will enquire into it. The enquiry will, if possible, be made on the spot. If it is not possible to make an enquiry on the spot, an enquiry will be made in a formal proceeding at which evidence tendered for or against the proposal will be recorded. The date and place of the enquiry will be published in the notice prescribed above.

7. The final report, together with the opinion of the advisory committee (if any), will be forwarded by the Collector to the Chief Commissioner whose decision shall be final.

No. 776-C. & I.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 58 (2) (*g*) of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules prohibiting the sale of liquor to certain persons and classes of persons, and to declare that they shall come into force at once :—

A licensee shall not sell liquor—

(1) to any soldier of the rank of non-commissioned officer or under when in uniform or when not in uniform if the licensee knows, or has reason to believe, that he is such soldier ;

(2) to any person whom the licensee knows, or has reason to believe, to be a member of the family of such soldier ;

(3) to any person whom the licensee knows, or has reason to believe, to be a camp-follower (the term "camp-follower" including all classes of followers—other than private servants—whether on or off duty, who have a right to be in cantonments) :

Provided that in premises specially approved under section 28 of the Act by the Officer Commanding a cantonment such liquor as is approved by the officer commanding in consultation with the Collector, and is specified in the license of the vendor, may be sold to any such soldier, member of family, or camp-follower ;

Provided also that at any railway refreshment room or dak bungalow and in any railway dining car—

(*a*) troops and camp-followers under the command of an officer may be supplied, subject to the consent of such officer ; and

(*b*) soldiers and their families travelling in small parties, not under the command of an officer, may be supplied with a reasonable quantity, if the men are sober ; and

Provided, further, that the restrictions laid down in sub-clauses (1), (2) and (3) of this clause shall not apply to the sale of liquor to a native soldier or a member of his family or a camp-follower when he is absent on leave from his regiment ;

(4) to any person whom he knows, or has reason to believe, to be a policeman, excise officer, or railway servant on duty ;

(5) to any person in the custody or under the escort of Police ;

(6) to any insane person.

No. 777-C. & I.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 58 (2) (*i*) of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rule (prohibiting the employment, by any license holder, of certain persons and classes of persons to assist in his business), and to declare that it shall come into force at once :—

No licensee shall employ to assist him in his business in any capacity whatsoever, any person whose employment the Collector has in his discretion forbidden and no licensee shall employ any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease.

No. 778-C. & I.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 14 of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that an appeal shall lie from an original or appellate order of an Excise Officer as follows, namely :—

(*a*) to the Collector when the order is made by an Excise Officer below the rank of Collector ;

(*b*) to the Chief Commissioner when the order is made by a Collector.

Provided that when an original order is confirmed on first appeal, a further appeal shall not lie.

No. 779-*C. & I.*—In accordance with the provisions of section 58 (2) (*c*) of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the time and manner of presenting and the procedure for dealing with appeals from orders of Excise Officers :—

(1) Every memorandum of appeal must be presented within one month from the date of the order appealed against.

(2) Every memorandum of appeal shall be accompanied by the order appealed against, in original, or by an authenticated copy of such order unless the omission to produce such order or copy is explained to the satisfaction of the appellate authority.

No. 782-*Education.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, VII of 1904, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confirm Notification No. 8752-Education, dated the 9th of December 1914, which declared the undermentioned monuments to be protected monuments within the meaning of the Act :—

Monuments.	Locality.
1. Khirkee Musjid	Village Khirkee.
2. Walls, gateways, bastions and internal buildings of both inner and outer citadels of Tughlakabad Fort	Tughlakabad.
3. Tomb and mosque of Maulana Jamali Kamali	Mehrauli.
4. Tomb of Sultan Ghari	Malikpur Kohi.

No. 785-*C. & I.*—Under the provisions of section 247 (5) of the India Companies Act VII of 1913 and with reference to Notification No. 7706-C. & I., dated the 29th October 1914, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the Sri Sumer Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi, has been struck off as a defunct company.

The 8th February 1915.

No. 840-*Home.*—The following return of deaths registered in Delhi Province during the half month ending 31st January 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	38	38	...	2	...	21	1	13	...	...	1	...	8	5	13
Nangloi	28	33	...	...	...	18	...	14	...	...	1	...	8	9	17
Najafgarh	46	38	...	...	...	13	...	20	...	...	5	1	6	6	12
Subzimundi	6	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Paharganj	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...		...	...	...
Mehrauli	36	28		...	...	22	...	6	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Baisina	6	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	2
Total of the District	160	148	...	2	...	85	1	53	...	...	7	1	28	24	52

No. 852-C. & I.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 31st January 1915.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice, unhusked	...	Ghi	44 8 0
„ husked	6 6 0	Flour (Wheat)	5 13 0
Wheat, white	5 8 0	Tobacco leaf	9 0 0
Barley	3 8 0	Turmeric	7 8 0
Oats	...	Salt, Sambhar	1 12 0
Jowar	3 8 0	Hides (Cow)	45 0 0
Bajra, white	3 14 0	Bran	3 0 0
Maize	3 8 0	Grass	1 2 3
Gram	4 2 0	Straw (Bhusa)	1 9 0
Arhar Dál	5 14 0	Bengal coal	0 10 0
Linseed	6 8 0	Jowar stalks	0 13 0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	5 4 0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria Brand).	2 3 0
Poppyseed	...	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150 0 0
Til (Jinjili seed), white	6 0 0	Sheep, per score	80 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4 6 0	Cotton seed	2 4 6
Cotton (cleaned)	11 0 0	Bejhar	3 12 0

Detail Prices Current of Food-grain, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 31st January 1915.

Items.	Amount per Rupee.	Items.	Amount per Rupee.
	Srs. Chts.		Srs. Chts.
Wheat	7 0	Maize	11 0
Barley	11 0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	6 4
Rice — Best sort	3 4	Firewood	70 0
Rice — Common sort	6 0	Bengal coal	53 0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)	11 0	Salt Sambhar — Wholesale	23 0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	10 0	Salt Sambhar — Retail	22 0
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	Not procurable.	Gur	8 8
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	Not procurable.	Cotton (unginned)	8 8
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)		Bejhar	10 9

Delhi, the 10th February 1915.

No. 901-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 6th February 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	75	78	153	46	57	103	...	...	...	53	1	33	2	14	...	5	21	26	34·6	23·3
	Notified Area	8,673	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	41·7	27·8
	Total .	...	75	81	156	46	59	105	...	...	...	55	1	33	2	14	...	5	22	27	...	...

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Camp, the 4th February 1915.

No. 2034-*C*.—1174.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 (3) of the Excise Regulation (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the said Regulation shall come into force in Ajmer-Merwara on the 15th day of February 1915.

No. 2037-*C*.—5.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that with his approval the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Merwara has been elected Chairman of the Beawar Municipal Committee with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

The 6th February 1915.

No. 2060-*C*.—1147.—In supersession of the orders contained in the last paragraph of notification No. 1941—1147 of the 27th January 1915, Munshi Kishen Lal, Inspector Co-operative Credit work, Merwara, is appointed to act as Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the duties connected with Co-operative Credit system, Ajmer-Merwara, *vice* Rai Sahib Munshi Gopi Nath appointed to act as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 2nd February 1915.

No. 496-*S*.—In the schedule showing list of holidays in Baluchistan during 1915 published under this office notification No. 26-S., dated the 26th December 1914, for the word "September" in column 2 against Dusehra read "October."

By order,

C. H. GIDNEY,

Second Assistant.

THE COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

FORM B.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE TALUKDARS LOAN REGULATION (II OF 1911).

Whereas Bhumia Nathu Singh of Niaran, in the District of Ajmer, has applied for a loan under this Regulation, all persons having claims against the said Bhumia Nathu Singh or his immoveable property are called upon to submit a statement of the same in writing in Form C below, to the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, within 6 months from the date of the publication of this notice.

Every claim against the applicant or his immoveable property (other than a claim on the part of the Government) not submitted to the Commissioner in compliance with this notice, shall, save in the cases provided for by Sections 6 and 13 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions to have been duly discharged, unless in any suit or proceeding instituted by the claimant or by any person claiming under him in respect of any such claim, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was unable to comply with the directions contained in this notice.

Every claim so admitted by the Court shall, notwithstanding any law, contract, decree or award to the contrary, cease to carry interest after the expiry of 6 months from the date of the publication of this notice.

2. With effect from the date of the publication of this notice, the consequences prescribed in Sections 7, 8, 16, 17 and 18 of the Regulation, a copy of which is published herewith, shall also ensue.

Copy of Sections 7, 8, 16, 17 and 18.

7. With effect from the date of the publication of a notice under Section 6, Sub-Section (1), the following consequences shall ensue, namely :—

(*a*) the applicant shall be incompetent to transfer or create any charge on, or interest in, his property or any part thereof, or to enter into a contract which may involve him in any pecuniary liability ; and

(*b*) all suits and proceedings in any Civil Court in respect of any claim against the applicant shall be stayed, and no fresh suit or proceeding shall be instituted in respect of any such claim in any Civil Court.

8. Nothing in section 7, clause (*a*), shall—

(*a*) apply to debts due for liabilities incurred to Government,

(*b*) apply to debts or liabilities which are incurred for necessaries for the maintenance of the applicant or his family, or for the due observance of funeral and other ceremonies to the extent approved by the Commissioner, or

(*c*) affect the capacity of the applicant to enter into a contract of marriage,

provided that he shall not incur in connection with such contract of marriage any pecuniary liability except such as the Commissioner, having regard to the personal law to which he is subject, and his rank and circumstances, may, in writing, declare to be reasonable.

16. (1) No suit shall be brought in any Civil Courts against any Talukdar upon any promise made after he has repaid a loan under this Regulation, to pay any debt contracted during the period between the grant and the repayment of such loan, or upon any ratification made after such loan has been repaid of any promise or contract made during such period, whether there is or is not any new consideration for such promise or ratification.

(2) Nothing in Sub-Section (1) shall apply to the debts or liabilities specified in Section 8.

17. (1) If any Talukdar to whom a loan has been granted under this Regulation—

(*a*) infringes any condition imposed under Section 13, Sub-Section (1), clause (*b*), or

(*b*) attempts to do any act, which, under Section 7, clause (*a*), he is incompetent to do,

the Chief Commissioner may, by order in writing, declare such Talukdar to be disqualified from managing his own property, and such Talukdar shall be deemed to be a landholder who is disqualified to manage his own property within the meaning of the Ajmer Government Wards Regulations, 1888, and the Court of Wards shall thereupon assume the superintendence of the property of such Talukdar.

(2) The Court of Wards shall withdraw its superintendence from any property of which it has assumed superintendence under Sub-Section (1) as soon as all instalments of the loan have been repaid to Government with the interest thereon.

18. In each of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) when a loan made under Section 13 has been repaid to Government with the interest thereon, or

(*b*) when the amount so lent with interest has been recovered by the management of the property under Section 17, or

(*c*) when an order rejecting an application has been passed under Section 13,

the Commissioner shall notify, in the *Gazette of India* and in such other manner as the Chief Commissioner may, by special or general order, direct, that the Talukdar has ceased to be subject to the disabilities mentioned in Section 7, with effect from the date of the publication of such notification.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

AJMER;
The 3rd February 1915.

FORM C.

UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE AJMER TALUKDARS LOAN REGULATION (II OF 1911).

Name of creditor with caste and residence.	Name and title of debtor.	Amount of loan advanced and date of advancement thereof.	Rate of interest.	Amount Received.		Balance Due.		Reference to bonds or khatas.	Remark
				Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		

Signature of Creditor.

FORM D.

Notice under Section 18 of the Talukdars Loan Regulation (II of 1911).

Whereas by a notice under Section 6 of the Talukdars Loan Regulation, II of 1911, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th December 1913, it was declared that Thakur Anand Singh, Istimrardar of Kurthal in the Ajmer District, having applied for a loan under this Regulation was incompetent to transfer or create any charge on or interest in his property or any part thereof or to enter into a contract which might involve him in any pecuniary liability.

And whereas it was further declared that all suits and proceedings in any Civil Court in respect of any claim against the said Thakur Anand Singh, Istimrardar of Kurthal, should be stayed and no fresh suit or proceedings should be instituted in respect of any such claim in any Civil Court.

Notice is hereby given that the purposes of the above notice under Section 6 of the Regulation having been fulfilled, the said Thakur Anand Singh, Istimrardar of Kurthal, is released from the disabilities thereby imposed.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

The 2nd February 1915.

FORM D.

Notice under Section 18 of the Talukdars Loan Regulation (II of 1911).

Whereas by a notice under section 6 of the Talukdars Loan Regulation, II of 1911, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 16th August 1913, it was declared that Thakur

Durjan Sal, Istimrardar of Kadera in Ajmer, having applied for a loan under this Regulation was incompetent to transfer or create any charge on or interest in his property or any part thereof or to enter into a contract which might involve him in any pecuniary liability.

And whereas it was further declared that all suits and proceedings in any Civil Court in respect of any claim against the said Thakur Durjan Sal, Istimrardar of Kadera, should be stayed and no fresh suit or proceedings should be instituted in respect of any such claim in any Civil Court.

Notice is hereby given that the purposes of the above notice under Section 6 of this Regulation having been fulfilled, the said Thakur Durjan Sal, Istimrardar of Kadera, is released from the disabilities thereby imposed.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara.

The 2nd February 1915.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

List of Government Promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd Division, on 31st December 1914, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of investment.								
	3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1879.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	Total.
On which interest is drawn.									
Divisional Disbursing Officer, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, Rawalpindi . .	300	1,800	27,800	...	...	7,400	...	...	37,300
Total .	300	1,800	27,800	...	...	7,400	...	...	37,300
Safe Custody.									
Divisional Disbursing Officer, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, Rawalpindi . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,195	47,195
Messrs. Incha Ram & Co., Bankers, Sialkot	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	90,600	90,600
Messrs. A. S. Bishamber Dass & Co., Bankers, Campbellpore .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	750
Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,545	1,38,545

E. H. PAYNE, Major,
Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.

RAWALPINDI :
4th February 1915.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 18 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1915.

In the matter of N. Khrisnasawmy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by N. Khrisnasawmy, Milk Seller, of No. 7, Minigone, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said N. Khrisnasawmy.

CASE No. 23 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 4th February 1915.

In the matter of Kassory Harrydass, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kassory Harrydass, clerk, residing at No. 17,127th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 3rd day of February 1915 against the said Kassory Harrydass.

CASE No. 154 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 3rd February 1915.

In the matter of Maung Wan, clerk, residing at No. 5, Morton Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Wan an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 3rd day of February 1915.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.
In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 7 OF 1915.

Dated the 9th February 1915.

Re Indu Bhusan Nag, residing at No. 21, Chasadhobapara Lane, in the town of Calcutta, formerly carrying on business as dealers in paper at No. 52, Nimtollah Ghat Street in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of the National Paper Agency Co., at present without occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Nanda Gopal Ray, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 7th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Indu Bhusan Nag as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 36 OF 1915.

Dated the 9th February 1915.

Re Man Gobind Panda and Bimbadhur Panda, residing and carrying on business at No. 72-1, Free School Street, in the town of Calcutta, as dealers in rice in partnership with

Lokenath Panda and Pitambar Panda, the last being an infant under the age of 18 years, under the name and style of Sopani Panda.

Ex parte the debtors. H. C. Ghose—Insolvents' Attorney.

On the 26th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Man Gobind Panda and Bimbadhur Panda as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 39 OF 1915.

Dated the 6th February 1915.

Re Sheo Lall Ramballabh, a mercantile firm, the partners of which are Sheo Lall, Sugan Chand and Bhagwan Dass, lately carrying on business as dealers in piece goods at No. 201, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, the said Sheo Lall residing at No. 9, Jugo Mohan Mullick's Lane in Calcutta aforesaid, and the said Sugan Chand and the said Bhugwan Dass, both residing at Churn in Rajputana.

Ex parte the debtor. Debi Prosad Khaitan, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 1st day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed firm of Sheo Lall Ramballabh as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 41 OF 1915.

Dated the 6th February 1915.

Re Antoine Petros Masson, residing at No. 6, Ripon Lane, in the town of Calcutta, Preventive Officer in the Calcutta Customs.

Ex parte the debtor. Insolvent in person.

On the 2nd day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Antoine Petros Masson as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 42 OF 1915.

Dated the 6th February 1915.

Re Annie Eucrist Neame, residing at No. 98, Dhurrumtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, widow.

Ex parte the debtor. Insolvent in person.

On the 2nd day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Annie Eucrist Neame as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 43 OF 1915.

Dated the 6th February 1915.

Re Willam Henry Biddle, residing at No. 98, Dhurrumtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, Superintendent of a privately owned Timber Yard at Shalimar.

Ex parte the debtor. Insolvent in person.

On the 2nd day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort Wiliam in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Willliam Henry Biddle as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 45 OF 1915.

Dated the 8th February 1915.

Re Mahadeo, residing and lately carrying on business as a dealer in jaggree at No. 46, Strand Road, in the town of Calcutta, under the name, style and firm of Jaganram Mahadeo but now a gomostha in the firm of Bhugwandass Heeralal.

Ex parte the debtor. K. M. Rakshit and Co., Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 2nd day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Mahadeo as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 46 OF 1915.

Dated the 8th February 1915.

Re Jogendro Nath Bandopadhyaya, residing at No. 67, Durponarain Tagore Street, in the town of Calcutta, formerly carrying on the business of a petty sweetmeat seller at No. 67-4, Strand Road, Calcutta aforesaid, but now an employé in the said shop at No. 67-4, Strand Road aforesaid, under Sreecharan Bhandari, the present owner thereof.

Ex parte the debtor. P. K. Roy, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 2nd day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Jogendro Nath Bandopadhyaya as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 47 OF 1915.

Dated the 6th February 1915.

Re Edward Thomas Palmer, residing at No. 156, Dhurrumtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, employed as a Superintendent of the Correspondence Department of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. Fox and Mandal, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 2nd day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Edward Thomas Palmer as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 48 OF 1915.

Dated the 6th February 1915.

Re Ashutosh Mullick, residing at No. 20, Mannicktollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, and working as a watch repairer in the firm of Radhaballav Mullick at No. 32-5, Dhurrumtollah Street in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. Insolvent in person.

On the 3rd day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Ashutosh Mullick as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 49 OF 1915.

Dated the 6th February 1915.

Re Frederick Joseph Curryan, residing at No. 61, Gardner's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, Guard in the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Ex parte the debtor. Insolvent in person.

On the 4th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Frederick Joseph Curryan as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 50 OF 1915.

Dated the 6th February 1915.

Re John Marchmont Gregory, residing at No. 11-2, Lansdowne Road in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business as a Solicitor at No. 8-2, Hastings Street in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name and style of John M. Gregory.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 4th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed John Marchmont Gregory as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 51 OF 1915.

Dated the 9th February 1915.

Re Trijogi Nath Dube, Nund Kissore Dube, Ram Kissore Dube and Sham Kissore Dube, carrying on business as merchants and commission agents at Nos. 24 & 25, Colootollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, under the name of Nund Kissore Shyam Kissore and at Allahabad under the name of Ramji & Co.

Ex parte Ram Kissen Dass Bagree, the creditor. N. C. Bose, Esq., Creditor's Attorney.

On the 4th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed four persons as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 89 OF 1915.

Dated the 3rd February 1915.

Re Madhaoji Khushaldas, who until lately carried on business in piece-goods and as tailors and outfitters at Princess Street under the name and style of Messrs. M. K. Patel & Co., an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Madhaoji Khushaldas has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 746 OF 1914.

Dated the 5th February 1915.

Re Kalianji Umersy and Valabdas Kalianji, trading in partnership with Jethalal Jamnadas under the name and style of Valabdas Kalianji at Dana Bunder outside the Fort of Bombay; adjudged Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 2nd day of December 1914 against the said Insolvents has been this day annulled so far as the said Insolvent Valabdas Kalianji is concerned.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOM

NSOLVENCY.

CE is hereby given tha he Orde Adjudication ade herei t the undermen ed nsolven have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
675—1912	*Re* Ganpat Vithoba Gowli *alias* Telly	Hindu	Mazagaon, Matar Pakhdi	Lately a Bullock Cart Driver, and now unemployed	6th	December	1912
12—1913	,, Yakob Haskel Kolatkar	Jewish	Lower Parel in Chawl No. 1	A carpenter in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	7th	January	1913
62—1913	,, Jesa *alias* Jusa Parshotam Soni	Hindu	Bhooleshwar Tofalwadi No. 7	Goldsmith	23rd	,,	,,
635—1912	,, Narayen Dugdoo Dhore	,,	Kajipura Two Tank, Haji Cassum Joosuf's Chawl.	Late a Leather Merchant and now a broker in Leather.	14th	November	1912

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COU FORT.

Bombay: dated this 3rd day of Febr 915.

R. B. PATEL,

Chief Cle

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 1st February 1915.

No. 1164-*L. A.*—The following agreement made under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, is published for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Agreement executed by the Comilla Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, desiring to acquire land under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act.

Agreement made this 19th day of December 1914 between the Comilla Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, a Co-operative Society incorporated under the Act (Act II of 1912) relating to Co-operative Societies and having its registered office at Kandirpar within the town and Municipality of Comilla, District Tippera (hereinafter called the Company), of the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the other part.

Whereas for the purpose of the construction of an office building and out-houses, etc., the company has applied to the Government of Bengal for the acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 of the piece or parcel of land containing 1 bigha 1 cottah and 2 chitaks or thereabout, situate in the village of Kandirpar within the town and Municipality of Comilla, District Tippera and more particularly described in the schedule and delineated in the plan* hereunto annexed.

And whereas the said Government of Bengal being satisfied by an enquiry held under section 40 of the said Act that the proposed acquisition is needed for the aforesaid purpose and that the said work is likely to prove useful to the public, has consented to acquire on behalf of the Company the said piece of land.

And whereas the said Government of Bengal has required the Company under the provisions of section 41 of the abovementioned Act to enter into the agreement with the Secretary of State hereinafter contained. Now this indenture witnesseth that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows:—

1. On demand the Company shall and will pay to the said Government of Bengal all and every compensation in respect of the land which will be acquired for the Company tendered, paid or awarded or to be tendered, paid or awarded by the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act 1894, or by the Court to which a reference under part III of the said Act may be made, or by the Court or Courts to which an appeal from the award of the said Court may be preferred and all costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings in the aforesaid Courts or otherwise incidental to the proposed acquisition or payable in respect thereof under the provisions of the said Act.

2. On demand made by the said Collector the obligations of the company, under the last preceding clause not being thereby limited, the company shall and will deposit with the said Collector such sum or sums of money as in his discretion the said Collector may in anticipation estimate to be necessary for the purposes mentioned in the last preceding clause.

3. On payment by the Company of all demands under the foregoing 1st clause, or in the discretion of the said Government of Bengal (on deposit by the Company of all estimated amounts as provided in the 2nd clause), but not before possession shall have been taken under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, the Secretary of State shall make over possession of the said land to the Company and shall execute and do all such acts and deeds as may be necessary and proper for effectually vesting the same in the Company.

4. The said land shall be held by the Company for the purposes of such building and outhouses, etc., as is hereinbefore mentioned and without the sanction in writing of the said Government of Bengal first had and obtained for no other purpose whatsoever.

5. The said building and outhouses, etc., shall be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) within three years from the date on which possession of the said land shall have been given to the Company.

6. Should the said building and outhouses, etc., not be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) within the period stated in the last preceding clause or within such further period as in its discretion may be prescribed or allowed by the said Government of Bengal or should the said land at any time thereafter cease for a period of eighteen consecutive months, to be held and used, or cease to be required for the purpose or purposes provided for in the foregoing fourth clause then and in any such case, the said Government may summarily re-enter upon and take possession of the said land, and thereupon the interest of the Company in the said land shall absolutely cease and determine.

* Not printed and published herewith, but may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Tippera.

7. On taking such possession the said Government may sell or otherwise deal with the said land as it may think proper. Should the said Government sell the said land, the said Government after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with the said taking of possession and with such sale shall pay the proceeds to the Company. Should the said Government, on taking possession, decide not to sell the land, it shall repay to the Company all sums received from the company in respect of all and every compensation as provided in the foregoing first clause (less the Statutory allowance of 15 per cent.) but will not repay any sums paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

8. The office shall be open to the reasonable use of all the *bond fide* members of the Company during the office hours of the Company and at all hours to those who have business to transact with the Company as regards admission of members into the Company, applications for loans, deposit and withdrawal of money and also to those making enquiries relating thereto.

Provided that the Company may make rules fixing and regulating its hours of business, a copy of which shall be affixed to a conspicuous place on the premises but any rules framed by the Company in restriction of the general right of admission shall be inoperative against the public unless assented to in writing by the Secretary of State or his accredited agents, the Government of Bengal.

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer on the public the right to make use of the premises for individual profit or gain except with the permission of the Company first had and obtained.

9. Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject matter of this agreement or any covenant clause or thing herein contained the same shall be referred to the said Government of Bengal and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

In witness whereof (the said company) has caused its seal to be affixed and the Secretary of State for India in Council hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

The seal of the abovenamed company has hereto been affixed in the presence of

Seal of the Comilla Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.

BIPIN CHANDRA DEB,

Joint Secretary,

Witness.

Seal of the Comilla Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.

MATHURA MOHAN DEB,

Chairman.

DURGA CHARAN PAL,

Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Piece of land proposed to be acquired for the office and outhouses, etc., of Comilla Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, measuring 1 Bigha 1 Cottah, 2 Chitaks or thereabout situate in village Kandirpar within the town and Municipality of Comilla, District Tippera, bounded on the North by Kumar Arun Chandra's house and Daudkandi road, South by Kandirpar road, East by the junction of the 4 roads, *viz.*, Daudkandi road, Laksam road, Kandirpar road and Hime's road and also by the Daudkandi road, West by Katyayani Kali Bari and Kumar Arun Chandra's house.

MATHURA MOHAN DEB,

Chairman.

DURGA CHARAN PAL,

Secretary.

Signed, sealed and delivered by John Henry Kerr, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of

J. H. KERR,

Dated 26th January 1915.

Witness—

Signed in my presence.

JOGENDRA NARAYAN MITRA,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The 26th January 1915.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

ARTICLE 171, VOLUME I, CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE.

Dated 5th February 1915.

No. 3903-*G.S.*—List of Government Promissory notes and debentures in the custody of the Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, on the 31st December 1914, deposited under Article 164-B, Civil Account Code, Volume I.

Serial No.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½%					3%	4%	
		1912-13.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.	1896-97.	Debenture.	
				(a)					
1	Post Office Savings Bank depositors.	11,65,000	54,61,900	32,88,000	1,000	24,04,200	41,900	..	Postmasters concerned.
2	Post Office Departmental Guarantee Fund.	46,000	35,000	4,62,000	...	2,65,300	...	...	Credited by book transfer to the Fund.
	Security Deposits of Postal Servants and Contractors.								
3	Bepin Chandra Bose, Treasurer, Calcutta General Post Office.	..	...	21,000	...	...	29,000	...	Postmaster-General, Bengal.
4	Gobordhon Seal, Sub-Postmaster, Chandernagar.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
5	Mohini Mohan Mukerjee, Clerk, Beadon Square Post Office.	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
6	Kishen Lal, Sub-Postmaster, Nepal.	100	..	500	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
7	Lalit Mohan Roy Chaudhuri, unpaid candidate of General Post Office, Calcutta.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	Ditto.
8	Kedar Nath Banerjee, on account of security of Phanindra Nath Banerjee, Clerk, Harrison Road Town Sub Office.	100	...	200	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
9	Rajendra Lal De, unpaid candidate, Calcutta General Post Office.	...	...	...	...	300	...	..	Ditto.
10	Fani Bhusan Mukerjee .	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	Ditto.
11	Gopessur Sil . . .	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
12	Bhukun Ram, Postman .	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
13	Messrs. Biswas & Co., Contractors.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	Ditto.
14	Hemanta Kumar Ghosh .	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	Ditto.
15	Mani Mohan Bose . .	300	...	..	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
16	Hari Prosad De, Sub-Postmaster, Burtala.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Carried over .	12,11,500	54,98,400	37,72,200	1,000	26,70,400	72,300	...	

(a) Excluding Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs.15,60,469 represented by Investment certificates held by Savings Bank depositors.

Serial No.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment.							Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
		8½%					3%	4%	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.	1896-97.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward	12,11,500	54,98,400	37,72,200	1,000	26,70,400	72,300	...	
17	Atul Krishna Banerjee, Clerk, Fort William Town Sub Office.	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	Postmaster-General, Bengal.
18	Basrang Lal Marwari, Contractor for supply of crushed food.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
19	H. Cardeiro, Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta.	..	...	...	1,000	400	...	...	Ditto.
20	Shib Chandra Datta, Head Signaller, Dumka.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
21	Gosto Behari Bhar, Contractor.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
22	Ashutosh. Pal, Clerk, Intally Town Sub-Office.	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
23	Hem Chandra Basak, unpaid probationer.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	Inspector General of Sorting and Railway Mail Service, Eastern Circle.
24	Lal Gopal Mukerjee, Clerk, Inspector General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.	...	...	400	...	..	...	..	Inspector General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.
25	Shib Sankar Misser, Assistant Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, A. Division.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Eastern Circle.
26	Gopal Das, Sorter, Railway Mail Service, J. Division, Ajmer.	..	200	..	...	..	...	...	Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Western Circle.
27	Fateh Lal Head Clerk, Jeypur City Post Office.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	Postmaster General, Central Circle.
28	Lal Dil Sukh, Contractor of Mails.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
29	Harmusjee Muncherjee Punthuke, Mail Contractor.	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
30	Abdur Rahaman, Mail Contractor.	...	100	...	...	..	...	...	Ditto.
31	Aga Mokarram, Mail Contractor, Bhopal.	..	100	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
32	Messrs. J. W. Breadley and N. P. Frenchman, Mail Contractors.	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	Ditto.
33	Nanne Khan, Mail Contractor.	...	1,000	..	...	...	..	...	Ditto.
34	Mobamad, Mail Contractor	...	300	...	...	..	...	...	Ditto.
35	Messrs. Nanda Lal Rai & Sons, Mail Contractors.	..	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Carried over	12,11,700	55,01,800	37,75,300	2,000	26,72,800	72,400	...	

Serial No.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held	Amount of investment.							Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½%					3%	4%	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.	1896-97.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward	12,11,700	55,01,800	37,75,300	2,000	26,72,800	72,400	...	
36	Maula Bux, Mail Contractor.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	Postmaster-General, Central Circle.
36A.	Kishna Chandra, Clerk, Neemuch Head Office.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	Ditto.
37	Monnalal and Sons, Mail Contractors.	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	Postmaster-General, United Provinces.
38	Rohilkhand and Kumaon Ry. Co. for Tonga Mail Service Contract.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
39	Benilal, Sub-Postmaster and Signaller, Rewa.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
40	Daulat Ram Sharma, Sub-Postmaster, Maharaganj.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	Ditto.
41	Purna Chandra Maitra, Sub-Postmaster and Signaller, Sarsa.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	Ditto.
42	Ajadhia Prosad, Treasurer and Accountant, Postmaster-General's Office.	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	..	Ditto.
43	Vithal Dass Nagar on account of security of Pundit Shiam Lall, paid probationer, Lucknow D. L. O.	200	...	100	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
44	Kunja Behari Chakraburty, Clerk, Unao Post Office.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	Ditto.
45	Parshotam Lall, Clerk, Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Allahabad Division.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
46	Mr. I. E. Gilbert, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	Ditto.
47	Messrs. Moonnalal & Sons, Mail Contractors.	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
48	G. N. Risbond, Postmaster, Broach.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	Postmaster-General, Bombay.
49	Nawroji Palanji Mistry, paid probationer, Byculla Town Sub-Office.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
50	Ardeshar Dadabhoy Lalcaca, Sub-Postmaster, Mandvi and Peerozabai.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
51	Pestonji Palanji Raghna cash distributor Bombay General Post Office.	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
52	Killick Nixon and Co., agents of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co, and Mail Contractors.	...	3,000	200	100	...	...	...	Ditto.
53	Killick Nixon and Co., agents of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Contractors.	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	Ditto.
	Carried over	12,11,900	55,05,200	37,90,900	2,100	26,75,700	73,200	...	

Serial No.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment.							Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ %					3 %	4 %	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.	1896-97.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward .	12,11,900	55,05,200	37,90,900	2,100	26,75,700	73,200	...	
54	Jivaji Sorabji, Contractor	...	...	100	...	400	...	...	Postmaster General, Bombay.
55	Merwanji Edulji Misri, Treasurer, Cash Department, Bombay General Post Office.	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
56	Jivaji Sorabji, Contractor	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
57	S. F. M. D'Souza, Clerk Aden Post Office.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	Ditto.
58	Jivaji Sorabji, Contractor	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	Ditto.
59	J. A. S. DeSilva, Clerk, Bombay General Post Office.	..	...	1,000	..	...	...	...	Ditto.
60	Jesaram, Sub-Postmaster, Talta (Karachi).	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
61	Jivaji Sorabji . .	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	Ditto.
62	Jamsetji Dorabji Pandey, Mail Contractor.	..	...	500	..	...	...	...	Ditto.
63	Shriram Shviram Thakur, Clerk, Umarkhadi Post Office.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	Ditto.
64	Ardesur Rustomji, Postmaster, Sholapur.	1,000	...	...		...	...	...	Ditto.
65	Khando Yeshvant Dole, Clerk, Satara Post Office.	.	800	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
66	Cowasji Nawroji Daruvala, 2nd Assistant Treasurer, Bombay, General Post Office.	...	10,000	...	...		...	...	Ditto.
67	J. C. Nazareth, Clerk, Aden Post Office.	..	...	400	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
68	S. S. Lalkaka, Clerk, Mumbadevi Post Office.	300	.	.	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
69	V. K. Lagu, Sub-Postmaster, Budhgaon.	.	..	500	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
70	Wasudeo Narayan Ranade, Clerk, Cash Department, Bombay General Post Office.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	Ditto.
71	Ratnoji Malhar Rao Jadhav, Clerk, Cash Department, Bombay General Post Office.	.	1,000		...	...	..	...	Ditto.
73	John H. Gonsalves, 3rd Assistant Treasurer, Cash Department, Bombay General Post Office.	...	3,000	2,000	...	13,000	...	1,000	Ditto.
78	John H. Gonsalves, 3rd Assistant Treasurer, Cash Department, Bombay General Post Office.	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Carried over .	12,13,200	55,35,000	37,95,100	3,600	26,91,200	73,200	1,000	

Serial No.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ %					3%	4%	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.	1896-97.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward	12,13,200	55,35,000	37,95,400	3,600	26,91,200	73,200	1,000	
74	Khando Yeshwant Dole, 4th Assistant Treasurer, Bombay General Post Office.	...	8,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	Postmaster General, Bombay.
75	Moro Narayan Phadke, Deputy Post master, Belgaum.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
76	Manilal K. Agarwala, Treasurer Ahmedabad Post Office.	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	..	Ditto.
77	Keshov Vaman Potdar, Treasurer, Poona Post Office.	...	1,000	...	...	...	.		Ditto.
78	Kekhusru Mancharji, Engineer, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	Ditto.
79	Sakharam Dhondeba, Mail Contractor.	...	300	...	...	..	...	...	Ditto.
80	K. M. Sant, Clerk, Ahmednagar Post Office.	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
81	J. W. Rae, Clerk, Correspondence Department, Calcutta General Post Office.	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.
82	P. Parthasarathy Pillay, Treasurer, Madras General Post Office.	...	2,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	Postmaster General, Madras.
83	C. Raja Gopal Pillai, Shroff.	500	1,000	500	...	...	...	...	Presidency Postmaster, Madras.
84	C. Rathna Sabapathy Pillai, Assistant Treasurer, General Post Office, Madras.	...	...	4,000	...	...	..	...	Ditto.
85	K. Raju Naidu, Treasurer's Assistant, Madras General Post Office.	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	Postmaster General, Madras.
86	M. Sivabhusanum Mudalier, Assistant Treasurer, Madras General Post Office.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	Ditto.
87	T. Mahadeb Singh, Assistant to Treasurer, Madras General Post Office.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	Ditto.
88	M. C. Venkatesa Iyer, Treasurer, Vellore Post Office.	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	Ditto.
89	K. P. Elumalai Naicker, Contractor.	..	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
90	B. Govind Raj Chetty, Treasurer, Bangalore.	3,000	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
91	P. Pallonjee, Mail Contractor.	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
92	R. K. Sooriah Chetty, Treasurer's Assistant, Bangalore Post Office.	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Carried over	12,17,200	55,52,100	38,11,800	3,600	26,95,700	74,200	1,000	

Serial No.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.							Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½%					3%	4%	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.	1896-97.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward .	12,17,200	55,52,100	38,11,800	3,600	26,95,700	74,200	1,000	
93	V. D. Devadasen, Clerk, Bangalore Post Office	..	500	...	...	...	...	...	Postmaster General, Madras.
94	B. R. Alasingrachar, Clerk, Mysore Post Office.	...	300	..	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
95	N. Subba Raw, Treasurer, Madura Post Office.	...	4,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
96	M. Kanniah Naidu, Treasurer, Trichinopoly Post Office.	...	...	...	...	..	4,000	...	Ditto.
97	R. V. Srinivasa Iyenger, Treasurer, Hyderabad Divisional Post Office.	7,000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
98	V. K. Sambamurthi Iyer, Contractor.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
99	Ahmed Baig, Contractor .	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
100	Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, Mail Contractor.	500	100	200	...	...	..	...	Ditto.
101	Messrs. Renny and Company, Contractors.	...	...	..	...	800	..	...	Ditto.
102	J. A. Nathaniel, Sub-Postmaster, Kyaikto.	...	...	500	...	..	.	...	Postmaster General, Burma.
103	G. C. Ghosh, Sub-Postmaster, Mone.	...	...	500	...	...	..	..	Ditto.
104	Miss N. Munro, Sub-Postmistress, Rangoon Cantonment Post Office.	...	..	300	...	..	...	...	Ditto.
105	A. C. Chakravarthi, Sub-Postmaster, Nyaunglebin.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
106	Banarsi Das, Contractor .	...	..	500	...	...	..	.	Ditto.
107	W. C. Pagghi, Sub-Postmaster, Maungdaw.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
108	Ko Law Pau, Contractor .	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
109	Messrs. Dhanji Bhoye and Sons, Mail Contractors.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	Postmaster General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province Circle.
110	C. Dhanjibhoy, Mail Contractor.	...	...	8,500	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
111	Behari Lal, Contractor .	..	500	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
112	Messrs. Dhanjibhoy and Sons, Mail Contractors.	...	..	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	Ditto.
113	Behari Lal, Contractor .	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
114	B. Atma Ram, Clerk, Rawalpindi Post Office.	...	200	..	...	..	...	...	Ditto.
	Carried over .	12,25,700	55,63,200	38,26,300	3,600	26,97,500	80,200	1,000	

Serial No.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment.							Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½%					3%	4%	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.	1896-97.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward	12,25,700	55,63,200	38,26,800	3,600	26,97,500	80,200	1,000	
115	L. Behari Lal of Messrs. Behari Lal & Co., Mail Contractors.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	Postmaster General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province Circle.
116	L. Behari Lal of Messrs. Behari Lal & Co., Contractors.	100	...	200	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
117	L. Behari Lal of Messrs. Behari Lal & Co., Contractors.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	Ditto.
118	L. Behari Lal of Messrs. Behari Lal & Co.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	Ditto.
119	Satya Charan Mitra, Cashier.	...	...	...	...	500	...		Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs.
120	Saroda Sundari Talukdar, Surety of Kumadini Kanti Talukdar, Treasurer, Dacca Post Office.	2,000	3,500	5,000	5,500	4,000	...	...	Postmaster General, Bengal.
121	Rajendra Lal Sarma, Contractor.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	Ditto.
122	Upendra Nath Ghosh, Officiating Sub-Postmaster, Bhola.		...	...	...	...	500	..	Ditto.
	Security deposits of Telegraph Department employés and Contractors, etc.								
123	Nrisingha Das Chatterji, Bank Clerk.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	Superintendent in charge, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.
124	Upendra Nath Ghosh, Stamp Vendor.	...	...	1,500	...	..	3,500	...	Superintendent Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.
125	Ramesh Chandra Mitra, Storekeeper.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	Superintendent, Telegraph Workshops, Alipore.
126	Addyto Charan Dutta, Clerk in charge, Presidency Payments Branch.	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	Deputy Accountant General, Telegraph Branch, Calcutta.
127	C. Belasubramania Iyer, Cashier.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	Superintendent Central Telegraph Office, Madras.
128	P. C. D'Souza, Accountant, Karachi Office.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	Officer in charge, Telegraph Office, Karachi.
129	Montaj Alli, Pay and Bill Clerk's peon.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.
130	P. Sivaraja Mudalier, Cashier, Rangoon Office.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	Officer in charge, Rangoon Telegraph Office.
	Carried over	12,27,800	55,66,700	38,36,000	9,100	27,05,700	88,700	1,000	

Serial No.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment.							Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½%					3%	4%	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.	1896-97.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward	12,27,800	55,66,700	38,36,000	9,100	27,05,700	88,700	1,000	
131	Gobindopado Bose, Cashier	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	Superintendent, Telegraph Workshops, Alipore.
132	P. C. Paul & Co., Contractors.	...	...	...	...	...	100*	...	Ditto.
133	The Proprietors, *Times of India*, Bombay.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.
134	The *Empire, Ld.*, Calcutta	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.
135	The Proprietor, *Bombay Samachar.*	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office Bombay.
136	N. C. Kar, Contractor	...	...	...	...	500*	..	...	Superintendent, Telegraph Stores, Alipore.
137	F. McCarthy, Managing Proprietor, *Rangoon Gazette.*	...	...	..	1,000	.	...	.	Superintendent of Telegraphs, Rangoon Division.
138	*The Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore.	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	Superintendent of Telegraphs, Lahore Division.
139	The Trustees' Tribune Press and Newspaper, Lahore.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	Superintendent of Telegraphs, Lahore Division.
140	Manager, *The Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ld.*	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.
141	F. F. Gordon & Co., Proprietors of the *Advocate of India*, Bombay.	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.
142	The Proprietor, *Indian Patriot*, Madras.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Madras.
143	R. Knight & Sons, Proprietors, *The Statesman.*	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.
144	E. C. Cotes, Esq., Indian News Agency.	...	500	...	...	400	...	...	Superintendent, of Telegraphs, Ambala Division.
145	E. C. Cotes, Eastern News Agency.	1,300	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	Superintendent in charge, Delhi Telegraph Office, Delhi.
146	General Manager, *Pioneer* Press.	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	Superintendent of Telegraphs, Allahabad Division.
147	Proprietor, *Malayala Manorama Kallayam.*	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	Director of Telegraphs, Madras Circle.
148	Proprietor, *Bangalore Daily Post, Ld.*	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	Ditto.
	Brought forward	12,30,100	55,70,300	38,40,800	10,100	27,10,000	91,000	1,000	

* Notes are deposited for safe custody. No interest drawn.

Serial No.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of Officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½%					3%	4%	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865	1879.	1900-01.	1896-97.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward .	12,30,100	55,70,300	38,40,800	10,100	27,10,000	91,000	1,000	
149	Nagendra Nath Sett, Cashier, Telegraph Store Office, Alipore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	Superintendent of Telegraph Stores, Alipore.
150	N. C. Banerjee & Co., Contractors.	...	...	...	...	...	100*	...	Ditto.
151	Sadashib Damodar Dasore, Acting Storekeeper.	...	..	..	...	1,000	...	...	Deputy Superintendent in charge, Government Telegraph Stores, Bombay.
152	Messrs. Kerr, Dass & Co., Contractors.	...	...	..	...	...	100*	...	Superintendent, Telegraph Workshops, Alipore.
153	Hari Ch. Mukerjee, Contractor.	...	..	500*	..	...	...	...	Superintendent, Telegraph Stores, Alipore.
154	Messrs. Kundoo & Co., Contractors.	...	...	...	...	500*	...	...	Ditto.
155	Hari Ch. Mookerjee, Contractor.	...	100*	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	TOTAL .	12,30,100	55,70,400	38,41,300	10,100	27,11,500	91,200	1,500	

* Notes are deposited for safe custody. No interest drawn.

N.B.—The above list does not include Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 8,100 which could not be delivered for want of claimants.

C. V. RAMAN,
Assistant Accountant General,
Post Office and Telegraphs.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,
POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS,
Calcutta, the 27th January 1915.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1915.

No. 700-*E.*—*E.*—Mr. G. P. Roy, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for six months, with effect from the 3rd February 1915.

The 12th February 1915.

No. 708-*E.*—*E.*—Mr. E. J. W. West, Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, is granted extraordinary leave for two days, *viz.*, the 8th and 9th November 1914, in continuation of the privilege leave for three months sanctioned to him with effect from the 8th August 1914.

No. 718-*E.*—*E.*—In this Department's Notification No. 342-E., dated the 22nd January 1915, for "Indian Telegraph Master" please read "Inspecting Telegraph Master."

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th February 1915.

No. 397-*Ap.*—Mr. Syed Azizuddin, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 21st January 1915.

Mr. C. N. Sarkare, Inspector of post offices, Jodhpur Sub-division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Syed Azizuddin, or until further orders.

The 9th February 1915.

No. 404-*Ap.*—Mr. T. Deendyal Naidu, Assistant Superintendent, R. M. S., 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, R. M. S., 5th grade, with effect from the 15th November 1914 and until further orders.

The 10th February 1915.

No 410-*Ap.*—The following promotions and appointments in the grades of Superintendents of post offices are made with effect from the date noted against each :—

Mr. F. W. McCrea to be confirmed in the 1st grade from the 8th December 1914;

Babu Pramatha Nath Basu to be promoted provisionally to the 1st grade from the 8th December 1914;

Mr. P. D. Earle to be confirmed in the 3rd grade from the 8th December 1914;

Babu Paresh Nath Mukerji to be confirmed in the 3rd grade from the 30th December 1914;

Babu Manindra Nath Banerji to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade from the 8th December 1914 and to hold the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in the 2nd grade provisionally from the same date and until further orders;

M. Shuja-ud-din Khan to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade from the 8th December 1914;

Mr. Kundan Lal to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade from the 30th December 1914;

M. Md. Al Hasan to be confirmed in the 4th grade from the 8th December 1914;

Mr. E. S. Doran to be confirmed in the 4th grade from the 30th December 1914;

Mr. N. S. Varadacharya to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade from 8th December 1914;

Mr. Sundar Singh to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade from 30th December 1914;

Mr. J. P. Johnson to be appointed substantively to the 5th grade from the 8th December 1914;

Mr. Purshottam Sitaram Vaidya, Supernumerary Inspector, office of the Postmaster General, Bombay, and officiating Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to be appointed Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, provisionally from the 8th December 1914 and substantively from the 30th December 1914;

Mr. N. B. Shintre, Joint Head Clerk, Bombay General Post Office, pay Rs. 100—150, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 6th December 1914 and until further orders;

Mr. A. Anantha Charlu, Head Clerk, Rangoon post office, pay Rs. 100—150, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 1st January 1915 and until further orders;

Mg. Tin, Inspector of post offices, Hanthawaddy sub-division, to be appointed Reserve Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, Burma, provisionally from the 30th December 1914.

The 12th February 1915.

No. 470-*Ap.*—Mr. F. W. McCrea, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and thirteen days with effect from the 1st February 1915.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1915.

No. 579-T.—Mr. C. K. Iyer, Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 2nd class, pay Rs. 250—325, is granted privilege leave for one month and three days combined with furlough for ten months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 5th January 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

No. 591-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 27th January 1915 to 9th February 1915.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Chakdaha	Bengal	1st February 1915	Opened.
Mala	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway	15th December 1914	"
Sakri	Bombay Presidency	23rd January 1915	"
Saugor Cavalry School	Central Provinces	18th " "	"
Tikamgarh	United Provinces	9th " "	"
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Gevari	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.	15th January 1915	Opened
Kosa Road	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	16th " "	
Mundikota	Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	1st February "	
Seroke	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.	17th October 1914	
Wagrod	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	16th January 1915	

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified :—

"Derai-Chandpur" instead of "Derai."
"Tonk Raj" " " "Tonk."

R. MEREDITH,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, dated at Lucknow, this 30th day of December 1914.

Number, Rank, and Name—11449, Private, W. Smith (Military Telegraphist).
Age—27 years 4 months.
Height—5 feet 4½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey blue.
Trade—Vanman.
Date of enlistment—11th February 1907.
Place of enlistment—Aboyne.
Parish and County in which born—Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire.
Date of desertion or absence—11th September 1914.
Place of desertion or absence—Rawalpindi.
Marks—Mole 2 inches below left nipple; scar back of right hand; scar left thumb and index finger; scar right knee; tattooed dots back of both wrists.
Under 8 years' service.

S. C. RENNY, Lieutenant,
Commanding Details, 1st Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd February 1915.

No. 3.—The services of 2nd Class, Assistant Surgeon S. G. Smyth, I. S. M. D., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Medical Officer, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, for employment as Railway Medical Officer, Sirsa, with effect from the 7th October 1914.

JAY GOULD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

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The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
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Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 9. Father A. Monserrati's Mongolice Legationis Commentarius by Rev. H. Hosten S.J. Rs. 4.

Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 1. Sanskrit-Tibetan English Vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti by Alexander Csoma deKoros, edited by E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., and Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., Part I. Rs. 5

Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 1. Srid-pa'ho: a Tibeto-Chinese Chart of Divination by Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.

Tantravartica. Fasc 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.

Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc 7, by Kanikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.

Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4

Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc 1, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As 10

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Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.

Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc 10 by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.

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Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10

Smriti Prokas. Fasc 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.

Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.

Tabakat-I-Akbari (English). Rs. 3

Do. (Text). Rs. 2-8.

Sivaparinaya. Fasc. I. As. 10.

Catasahasrika Prajnaparamita, Part II. Fasc. 1. As. 10.

Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 14. As. 10.

Akbarnama (English) Vol. III. Fasc. 5. Re. 1-4.
Nyayabindu of Dharmakirti. Fasc. 2. Re. 1.
Masiru-Lrumara. Fasc. 3-4. (English). Rs. 2-8.
Maitra or Maitrayaniya Upanishad. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Visvahitam. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Kavindravacana Samuccaya. Rs. 3-8.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 2. As. 10.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re 1

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. Price Re 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re 1

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship of periodicities Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S Price 0-8-0 (eight annas)

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, June 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1 and annas 8.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914 (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geolcgical Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Authracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

The Gramophone Company, Ltd., of Hayes, Middlesex, England, in compliance with the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, do hereby give notice of their intention to make and to sell records reproducing the following musical works :—

Title.	Author.
Thakkithi-nante-thaya-seyavu.	Unknown
Endu-cowga-linthu-ra.	,,
Sree-Rukmini.	,,
Enthanuchu.	,,
Sawmi-unnai-kori.	,,
Kanmaniay-penmailay.	,,
Aun danai.	,,
Thana-ya-mattrai.	,,
Thogai-mailay-Kamala-manay.	,,
Panthadi-enga.	,,
Sara-sara-samara.	,,
Baghuvamsa-sutha.	,,
Alaka-lella.	,,
Thevi-meenakshi.	,,
Tunalla-valay-gatha.	,,
Sree-naradu-na	,,
Thay-inum-iniya.	,,
Vellam-thani-viri-sadai.	,,
Ayyo-ithu-ennakalam.	From Harischandra.
Malar-mangarjo-chuvina.	Varnanai.
Oday-irupuramay-Kutti.	Unknown
Jokkutham-Kutti-Jokkutham.	,,
They-vellethan-Palava-thaluva.	From Khansa Vadha.

Title.	Author.
Janaki-nendu-gamchugana.	From Lanka Dahanam.
Abdhut ayso gyan bichari.	Unknown.
Lagi sanwaria sun prit.	,,
Ab more Ram bharosa tera.	,,
Siaramjee se garba kio.	,,
Way suna unke Kin banayee ye.	,,
Gobind go baje na.	,,
Jogania mohania paichhan lo.	,,
Banka madam Kahun harek ko.	,,
Yeh jo surat hai teri surate janan hai yehi.	,,
Khudane Kea banayee mohani surat.	,,
Wuh bandai but hai khuda aur hi Kuchh Hai.	,,
Ajmer janewale Ajmer ja rahe hain.	,,
Noor Ahmad Ki jo phaili aasman par chandni.	,,
Nehin pas mere makki madani.	,,
Siah Karian bakhshoa Kamliwale.	,,
Feraq janan men hamne lahu pia hai.	,,
Dar dan kari dai runoo sania.	,,
Ape Kite hui yar way.	,,
Kanh Kunwar jasoda Ko chhaila.	,,
Koyee bataore sanwaru sajan murliwale.	,,
Hai darud aap pe mairaj Ke janewale.	,,
Abas re joban Ka man na Kare.	,,
Sanwaru banke hamare yar.	,,
Par lagao naiyan tu, peare Kanhaiya.	,,
Sanjar Ka pearo nainonse naina milaye gayo.	,,
Khuda Ke rubaru jisdam qaiyamat Ka bopa hoga.	,,
Maro bhi tum jilao bhi tum tumko Kia Kahun	,,
Maye baqi agar pila jata to Kea hota.	,,
Main musalmanon men hun shamil.	,,
Main wuh maikush hun Ke mera.	,,
Shahide Khanjare iska shahe abrar.	,,
Tere naz o ada ne mara hame.	,,
Khak laila Ke liye bewasta chhani na thi.	,,
Aye dil tu keon hai ghafil	,,
Hastiye range gulistam jahan kuchh bhi nehin.	,,
Aye gala tu hichkian leta hai.	,,
Bastra haran hila, Part I.	,,
,, ,, ,, Part II.	,,
Chahega dil se jo hamen chaheage ham use.	,,
Gunyen Ke darbar Khare main.	,,
Bedar bakht Tha go main thi khwab men.	,,
Peare hamara tu hamen de agya jane Ki.	,,
Ab uske sewa jina bhi manzur nahin hai.	,,
Adayen teri jadu bhari peari peari.	,,
Mori angia re shyam jali.	,,
My love I wish one kiss.	,,
Nare qatil dilbar lage Kari.	,,
Kaisi ankhia badli balma.	,,
Tori prem Ki najaria.	,,
Kanha peare hamara hardeh men basa.	,,
Mehdi wooaye meri jan rajan mehdi.	,,
Tana ande nal na marni.	,,
Behar ayee hai bharde bad gulgun sopaimana.	,,
Saba tu phire jahan men.	,,

Title.	Author.
Hani apni hasti meta chuke hain.	Unnknown.
Pania bharan Ko main Kaise peari jaun.	,,
Jag men jo premi prem Kare.	,,
Rasul hashami Ka talibe didar main bhi.	,,
Bala joban dhum machayori.	,,
Saiyan hamare purab men chhaye.	,,
Yeh jalsa tajposhi Ka mubarak ho mubarako ho.	Janki Bai.
Mar jayenge par ishq Ka charcha na Karenge.	Unknown.
Balam Karwatian lene de.	,,
So Kaho bidh miljayen Girdhari.	,,
Utho mori piari bhor bhayee.	,,
Un bin nahin chain parat.	,,
Nigahen Khub gain dil men.	,,
Subah tak dil Ko dilasa shabe gham dete haim.	,,
Hanre Koi banka sipahiyan lobhai gao.	,,
Are Koi aas pia Ko manas.	,,
Surat sanori laike Ka Kare hon raja.	,,
Kaisa Kaisa sama jo naz-o-ada.	,,
Hanre Kalaswa dekhan Ko ayee.	,,
Kanth bina sakhi, Kijiye Keari.	,,
Durjan logan Ko Ka Kosun.	,,
Chatar sugar baiyan pahrat ko.	,,
Ab mose rar Keon machayee.	,,
Chori Chori se milungi pen se.	,,
Kalai murak gayee mohe janede.	,,
Dagaria na chhero.	,,
Sonai-Thumri.	,,
Sonai-Bhajan, Kawali.	,,
Draupadi Akhyan, Part I.	,,
Draupadi Akhyan, Part II.	,,
Draupadi Akhyan, Part III.	,,
Draupadi Akhyan, Part IV.	,,
Piriti Karechhi Bisharjan.	,,
Kahare janabo manobedona.	,,
Shidati shakhi mamo.	,,
Charana nakhar mani.	,,
Kabe bhalo beshechhile.	,,
Asha phuraye gelo.	,,
Jiban amar shudu shahibare jatona.	,,
Je dai jatona prane.	,,
Birahe jai jabe pran.	,,
Radha name shada banshi baje.	,,
Prabir o Madanmunjari.	From "Jana" G. C. Ghosh.
Prashanna Kumar o Parbati.	From "Shasti Ki Shanti" G. C. Ghosh.
Kali Kalbarini.	Unknown.
Kale je shamanna meye nai.	,,
Bhutnath bhaba bhairab shanker.	From "Jana" G. C. Ghosh.
Banaphulbhushan Shyam.	,, ,, ,,
Kothai bhabadara durgatihara.	Kishori Mohan Mukherjee.
Jadi bhabanadipare jabi man.	,, ,, ,,
Concert (Band)—Surat Kawali.	Unknown.
Concert (Band)—Khambaj Khemta.	,,
Trishit rhidaye nath.	Kasi ch. Ghosal.
Ki ar balibo ami.	Unknown.
Sitar—Sindhu, Jalad Tetala.	,,
Sitar—Khambaj Tetala.	

A copy of the notice prescribed by Section 7 of the Indian Copyright Regulations 1914, may be obtained at their Head Office in India, 139, Belliaghatta Road, Sealdah, Calcutta

Abstract Statement of Audited Accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for 1913-14

Receipts.	R	a.	p.	Disbursements.	R	a.	p.
General Subscription	32,414	14	9	Annuities	12,421	8	0
Interest	39,014	9	0	Expenses of Management	4,886	6	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	544	2	9	Furniture	27	4	6
Entrance Fee	47	0	0	Interest on Reserve Fund	5,741	10	0
Government of India for amount withdrawn for expenditure and investment.	73,761	1	1	Interest on Employees' Security Deposit	15	0	0
Deposits	11	13	3	Deposits	0	2	3
Deposit abatement	272	10	6	Deposit Abatement	121	7	9
Guarantee Fund	538	4	6	Relief Fund	2,408	0	3
Relief Fund	2,691	6	6	Special Relief Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special Relief Fund	1,991	9	9	Abatement Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abatement Fund	1,076	9	0	Government of India for Deposit	71,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Investment Account	1,145	2	11	Government Securities purchased	25,900	[illegible]	[illegible]
Advances recoverable	199	4	10	Advances Recoverable	176	0	[illegible]
Opening Balance on 1st April 1913	1,753	5	0	Closing Balance on 31st March 1914	1,09[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Rs.	1,55,461	13	10	Total Rs.	1,55,461	13	10

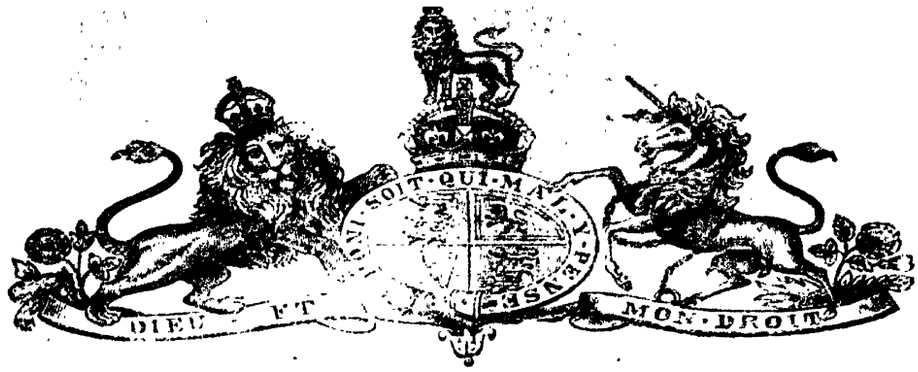
CALCUTTA,

The 26th January 1915.

Published agreeably to Rule 98.
Examined and found correct.
ARINASH CHANDRA GHOSH, B.A.
BEHARI LAL GHOSH. } Auditors.

RAI SAHIB HARADHAN BASU,
Secretary.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7.} DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 6th February 1915.

No. 657-C.—The services of Mr. C. A. Lidbury, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Coorg (on leave), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 661-C.—Mr. G. V. Stanbury, an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Madras Presidency and officiating as Assistant Superintendent of Police in Coorg, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

POLITICAL.

The 10th February 1915.

No. 550.—Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that a notice in Urdu headed "Ana Leila" contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor General in Council, no. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act of 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act of 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare all copies of the said notice to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they contain words which may have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Delhi, the 10th February 1915.

No. 33.—Mr. H. St. J. B. Philby, I.C.S., an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to be Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th February 1915, *vice* Major C. L. Peart reverted to military duty.

The 11th February 1915.

No. 37.—The following amendment is made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, published with the Department of Education notification no. 89, dated the 6th June 1911:—

In Rule V, after the word "vernacular" in line 5, add the following:—

"and in Bihar and Orissa in the case of Uriya."

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Delhi, the 11th February 1915.

No. 302-C.—The following Colonial Office Circular despatch communicating the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to authorise the Imperial Institute to undertake in future for an appropriate fee researches, investigations, analyses, etc., required by private individuals and firms, is published for general information:—

No. 2, dated the 11th September 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that my attention has been directed to the yearly increasing demands which are being made on the Imperial Institute by private individuals and firms for reports on technical subjects and especially on the composition and value of raw materials.

2. In the past it has generally been impossible to accede to such requests for investigations from private individuals and firms owing to the pressure of other work. At the same time the conduct of such investigations seems to me to be a legitimate function of the Institute, and I have been given to understand that the demand for such reports would be considerably extended if it were known throughout His Majesty's Possessions that the Institute was prepared to undertake for individuals special reports of the kind indicated in paragraph 8 of the Earl of Elgin's Circular despatch of the 31st of July 1906.

3. The Institute, however, is now so completely occupied with the scientific, technical, and commercial researches demanded by the Agricultural, Mines, and other technical departments of the Governments of those parts of His Majesty's dominions which contribute to its funds that it is impossible to undertake investigations on any considerable scale for private individuals and firms without adding to the technical staff, and therefore to the general expenses, of the Institute. But, having decided to meet what I believe to be a growing demand for such work. I am authorising the Imperial Institute to undertake in future for an appropriate fee researches, investigations, analyses, etc., required by private individuals and firms, either in this country or any of His Majesty's oversea dominions.

4. It will be left to the authorities of the Institute to decide in the case of each application whether or no the request for researches, etc., is one with which the Imperial Institute can properly comply.

5. Any reports which may be supplied under this arrangement will become the property of those who pay for them and will not be communicated either by the Imperial Institute or by any Government to other persons, or published without the consent of those concerned.

6. As it is undesirable that the Imperial Institute should compete with the professional expert, I propose that only special investigations, etc., should be undertaken, *i.e.*, on subjects of a technical character with which the Imperial Institute is exceptionally qualified to deal, especially those relating to the production and utilization of materials which occur in the British Empire or which might be introduced into British countries and are considered likely to be of value to British commerce or trade.

7. It may be useful if I refer to some of the more important matters with which the Imperial Institute is in a special position to deal:—

(*a*) Investigations as to the value of new or little known raw materials for commercial purposes.

(*b*) Chemical analyses, assays and valuations of raw materials, such as fibres, rubbers, oil-seeds, waxes, food-stuffs, tanning materials, essential and fixed oils, gums, resins, drugs, tobaccos, soils, minerals, ores, waters, fuels, etc., etc.

(*c*) The technical testing of rubber, timbers, cottons, fibres, cements, and other materials.

(*d*) Identifications of vegetable and mineral substances.

8. I am informed that the Managing Committee are not prepared at present to suggest any actual scale of fees which could meet the variety of cases which are likely to occur. The fee must be arranged between the Institute and the individuals or firms who require investigations to be made. The matter will be in the hands of the Director, who will from time to time report to the Managing Committee the fee proposed in any special case in which this cannot be determined by ordinary practice.

9. I believe that the adoption of the plan I have indicated will increase the usefulness of the Imperial Institute to the manufacturing and industrial communities of all countries of the Empire: and, as it will doubtless be of importance to the residents of the Colony-Protectorate under your government, I shall be glad if you will take steps to make the arrangement I have sanctioned widely known, either by publishing this despatch in whole or part in the Official Gazette or in such other way as may seem to you to be most effective.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

L. HARCOURT.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

Delhi, the 10th February 1915.

No. 133-A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the follow list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of inte pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the res tive claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities should communicate immediately with the Co troller of Currency, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Par the list of Securities previously advertised.

N.B.—Under section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the lat

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-88.	Date of Pu lication un Act XIII 1886 of li in which t Security w first men tioned
	₹					
018661 3½% 1900-1 .	1,000	The Bank of Calcutta, Ltd	June 30, 1908	Nalini Bala Dasi .	674 D 124-11 dated 4-7-14.	
107917 „ 1842-43 .	500	Abdulalli Walliji . .	Aug 1, 1910	bdulalli Walliji .	838 D 67-14 , dated 11-8-14.	
054299 „ 1854-55 .	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1903	Suanmotha Ranjan Talapatra and Pramatha Ranjan Talapatra certificate holders estate Ram Gopal Talapatra.	971 D 67-12 , dated 14-9-11.	
216351 „ 1865 .	700	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov 1, 1909	Manomohan Lahiri .	1150 D 33-14 , dated 5-11-14.	
096969 „ 1854-55 .	1,000	Vadlamannati Srinivasa Dekshatula.	June 30, 1910	Vadlamannati Srinivasa Dakshatula.	1128 D 1-14 , dated 5-11-14	
M010841 „ 1865	800	The Accountant General, Madras	May 1, 1904	The Collectors and Agent to the Court of Wards North-Arcot on behalf of Sarja Hanumappa Naik, minor.	1182 D 158 13 dated 21-11-14.	
42 „ „	1,000					
43 „ „	2,000		Nov. 1, 1905			
M010581 „ „	5,000					
122401 „ „	2,000					
100605 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1898.	Laddan Saheba Anwar Ali, Yacob Ali and Badrunessa Bibi.	1262 D 1027 , dated 15-12-14.	
054897 „ 1842-43	1,000	Gopal Dass Sen . .	Aug. 1, 1902	The Official Receiver, High Court, Calcutta, Receiver to the estate of Gopal Das Sen.	1278 D 5-11 , dated 17-12-14.	
029227 „ „	1,000					
048610 „ „	100					
007857 „ 1854-55	100					
007759 „ „	500					
052562 „ „	500					
052561 „ „	500		June 30, 1902			
061693 „ „	1,000					
022935 „ 1865	1,000					
022936 „ „	500		May 1, 1892			
077473 „ „	500					
118205 „ „	500					
118208 „ „	500					
118204 „ „	500					
009011 „ 1879	500		July 16, 1902			
†245818 „ 1865	5,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1912	Municipal Board, Azamgarh.	1259 D 122-14 , dated 14-12-14.	
†016528 „ 1879	1,000	Kedar Nath Mukherjee .	July 16, 1913	Kedar Nath Mukherjee.	1243 D 110-14 , dated 8-12-14.	
*051911 „ 1865	500	Bhuban Chandra Banerjee.	May 1, 1898	Bidhumukhi Dasi, certificate-holder estate Bhola Nath Kar on behalf of Probodh Chandra Bhadra Modak, minor.	1264 D 859 , dated 14-12-14.	
*051912 „ „	500					

† Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-88.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
		B				
09710 4% 1835-36	R 500	Rajnarain Chatterjee .	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee	150, dated 13-6-78 . .	Jan. 28, 1888.
31414 „ 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framji & Co. .	Feb. 1, 1887	Administrator General, Bengal, Administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87 . .	Jan. 28, 1888.
33788 „ „	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul .	986 D, dated 16-11-97 . .	Feb. 5, 1898.
36814 „ „	100	Raj Kristo Addy .	Feb. 1, 1890	Butta Kristo Addy and Bolye Chand Addy, Administrators to the estate of Raj Kristo Addy.	842 D, dated 22-7-07 . .	Feb. 22, 1908.
36815 „ „	100					
36816 „ „	100					
36214 „ „	100					
38626 „ „	100	The Bank of Bengal .				
38524 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1879	Yeshwant Moraba Waradkar.	910 D, dated 11-2-08 . .	Aug. 15, 1908.
09181 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1888	Bidhu Mukhi Dasi, certificate-holder, estate Ishan Chandra Das.	392 D, dated 4-8-10 . .	Mar. 4, 1911.
32774 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1886	Suranjan Dutt, certificate-holder, estate Narasinha Dutt deceased.	501 D, dated 3-9-10 . .	Ditto.
35037 „ „	500	Faiz Mahomed Shah, Trustee for the Dargah, Sylamshah.	Feb. 1, 1897	Basharat Shah, certificate-holder, estate Faiz Mahomed Shah	264 D, dated 31-5-04 .	Ditto.
38252 „ „	500	Annapurnabai . .	Aug. 1, 1905	Poothabai . .	557 D, dated 19-9-10 . .	Ditto.
5359 4% „	600	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	July 31, 1899	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	1007 D, dated 6-12-04. . .	Feb. 18, 1905.
5360 „ „	600					
5361 „ „	600					
5362 „ „	500					
5363 „ „	500					
5364 „ „	500					
5365 „ „	500					
5366 „ „	500					
5367 „ „	500					
5368 „ „	500					
5369 „ „	500					
5370 „ „	500					
5371 „ „	500					
5372 „ „	500					
5373 „ „	500					
3796 „ „	500					
1438 „ „	500					
00638 „ „	1,000	Bank of Bengal . .	Aug. 1, 1901	Kumar Bauwari Mukunda Deb.	794 D, dated 16-11-05 . .	Feb. 24, 1906.
02419 „ „	1,000	The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld.	Aug. 1, 1902	Jhoomack Lall .	164 D, dated 5-5-05 . .	Aug. 11, 1906.
4385 „ „	500	Hari Dass Sreemany .	Aug. 1, 1902	Abinash Chandra Roy and Amrita Lal Roy for self and as Guardian of Makham Lal Roy and Nani Lal Roy (minors).	538 D, dated 26-9-07 . .	Feb. 22, 1908.
8147 „ „	500	Bromhomoyee Dasi .	Feb. 1, 1905	Bromhomoyee Dasi	975 D, dated 22-1-09 . .	Aug. 14, 1909.
7732 „ „	2,000	Denomoyee Dabee .	Feb. 1, 1906	Denomoyee Dabee	23 D, dated 6-4-09 . .	Ditto.
2450 „ „	500	Bhuban Mohini Dasi, Administratrix of Romesh Chunder Ghose.	Aug. 1, 1897	Rasik Lal Ghose, Administrator to the estate of Romesh Chander Ghose.	196 D, dated 2-6-09 . .	Ditto.
07836 „ „	100	Bapuji Raghunathji Trilokekar.	Feb. 1, 1906	J. I. Fonseca .	685 D, dated 18-11-09 . .	Feb. 5, 1910.
07837 „ „	100					
07838 „ „	100					
4618 „ „	500	Shib Chandra Chowdry .	Feb. 1, 1902	Hemangini Dassi .	990 D, dated 28-2-10 . .	Aug. 27, 1910
5843 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1905	Bepin Behari Nandi .	958 D, dated 8-2-11 . .	Feb. 17, 1912.
5844 „ „	500	Ditto .				

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-88.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
977097 3½% 1842-43	100	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1903	Harimati Dasi	960 D, dated 8-2-11	Feb. 17, 1912.
979784 „ „	500	Nobin Chandra Bose	Aug. 1, 1904	Nobin Chandra Bose	1110 D, dated 25-3-11	Ditto.
B6685 „ „	1,000	S. E. Willmott	Feb. 1, 1896	Purshotam Kalidas, Survivor of Bai Parwati Matichand, Hirachand and Nanabhai Teluk-Chand.	91 D, dated 27-4-11.	Ditto.
B7704 „ „	1,000	T. E. Willmott				
5693 „ „	100	Govind Lal Ray, surviving executor of Bhola Nath Shaha.	Feb. 1, 1908	Tincowry Dassee, Administratrix to the estate of Bhola Nath Shaha.	D295 1099, dated 2-4-11	Ditto.
3272 „ „	2,000	Chunder Nath Chukerbutty.	Aug. 1, 1895	The Comptroller General.	D958 1125, dated 28-2-12	Aug. 31, 1912.
999710 „ „	2,600	R. Wilkins	Aug. 1, 1906	Dr. R. Wilkins, F. R. C. S.	D65 1048, dated 28-4-12	Ditto.
006138 „ „	200					
004030 „ „	500					
005580 „ „	500					
81 „ „	500					
82 „ „	500					
83 „ „	500					
003357 „ „	1,000					
004551 „ „	5,000					
065573 „ „	1,500					
101993 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1910	Lucy Woods	7581D 21-13, dated 2-6-13	Aug. 16, 1913
097898 „ „	1,000	Damodar Ragoonath Kirkire.	Aug. 1, 1909	Govind Sadasheo Chaskar, Krishnabai Manake and Keshco Sadashco Chaskar.	1065 D 70-13, dated 11-8-13.	Feb. 21, 1914.
072223 „ „	1,000	Hari Das Sreemani	Feb. 1, 1904	Harimoti Debi	1290 D 1009, dated 20-9-13.	Ditto.
072243 „ „	500					
072244 „ „	500					
9219 8 „ „	500	The Bank of Bombay	Aug. 1, 1910	Josi Antonio Das Marteris.	421 D 156—13, dated 22-4-14	Sept. 19, 1914.
9293 „ „	25,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1908	Balbhadra Das	419 D 110 of 14, dated 22-4-14	Ditto.
003962 „ „	500	Kersasp Temuljee Dustoor and Ardeshir Cursetjee Dustoor.	Feb 1, 1909	Manaji, Rajoji	438 D 117 of 14, dated 25-4-14	Ditto.
8150 „ „	200	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1910	Ram Chandra Succar in Deshmookha.	574 D 174—13, dated 4-6-14	Ditto.
3687 „ „	500	Mohanrai Dolatrai and Radha bai Mohanrai or either.	Feb. 1, 1911	Mohanrai Dolatrai	660 D 9—14 dated 30-6-14	Ditto.
3688 „ „	500					
9035 4% 1854-55	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bandopadhya and Shama Pado Bandopadhya.	706 D, dated 24-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
5695 „ „	1,700	S. Appu Row	June 30, 1889	S. Appu Row	1169 D, dated 13-3-94	Sept. 13, 1894.
5896 „ „	1,300					
1998 „ „	500					
2013 „ „	500	The Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1888	Nana Shiwaji, Administrator of Shiwapa Narsoo.	214 D, dated 3-6-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
2171 3½% „	1,000	Braja Behary Shome	Dec. 31, 1898	Benode Behary Shome, Administrator, estate, Braja Behary Shome.	1341 D, dated 26-2-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
8744 „ „	500	Shamapada Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1898	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Kar.	324 D, dated 18-7-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
7417 „ „	500	Shama Pada Sreemany	June 30, 1902	Jhoomack Lall	164, D dated 5-5-06	Aug. 11, 1906.
7418 „ „	500					
4706 „ „	500	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1899	Sham Lal Sen, Guardian of Kumudini Dasi (minor).	190 D, dated 21-5-08	Aug. 15, 1908.
3881 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1902	Aukhoy Kumar Das	358 D, dated 4-7-08	Feb. 13, 1909.
3262 „ „	1,000					
3823 „ „	1,000					
9768 „ „	1,000	Akhoy Kumar Das	June 30, 1903			
0691 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal				
0181 „ „	5,000					

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	R					
5 3½% 1854-55.	500	Tabitha Forrester . .	June 30, 1896	Tabitha Forrester .	367 D, dated 13-7-08 . .	Feb. 13, 1914.
751 „ „	500	Jehangir Muncherji Patell	June 30, 1904	Shavakshaw Pestonji Acharwala	447 D, dated 30-7-08 . .	Ditto.
392 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay .	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai . .	1123 D, dated 11-3-09 . .	Aug 14, 1909.
399 „ „	1,000					
400 „ „	1,000					
401 „ „	1,000					
402 „ „	1,000					
340 „ „	500	Shama Pado Sreemany .	June 30, 1903	Kadumbini Ganguli .	183 D, dated 12-5-09 . .	Ditto.
355 „ „	1,000	Bhagwan Dass . .	Dec 31, 1901	Bhagwan Das . .	551 D, dated 18-9-09 . .	Feb. 5, 1910.
189 „ „	500	The Bank of Bombay .	June 30, 1905	Khando Yeshavant Dole	644 D, dated 8-11-09 . .	Ditto.
204 „ „	10,000	Dr. Th. Dalhoff, S. J., and Revd J. B. M. de Souza, survivors of M. A. Fonseca	Dec 31, 1905	J. I. Fonseca .	685 D, dated 18-11-09 . .	Ditto.
334 „ „	1,000	Theodore Dalhoff . .	June 30, 1905			
780 „ „	1,000	Bipin Krist'o Roy . .	June 30, 1904	Hari Lal Sanyal .	54 D, dated 19-4-10 . .	Aug 27, 1910.
865 „ „	100	Shama Pado Sreemany .	June 30, 1904			
864 „ „	100		June 30, 1904			
579 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay .	June 30, 1906	Bhasker Govindrao Tilak	757 D, dated 24-11-10 . .	Mar. 4, 1911
580 „ „	1,000					
581 „ „	1,000					
582 „ „	1,000					
583 „ „	1,000					
942 „ „	300	Ditto .	Dec 31 1903	Bepin Behari Nandi .	958 D, dated 8-2-11 . .	Feb 17, 1912.
948 „ „	300	Ditto .				
713 „ „	4 0	Ditto .				
389 „ „	500	The Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris .	Dec 31, 1900	Sreemutty Monindra Mohini Bose.	1100 D, dated 25-3-11 . .	Ditto.
422 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .				
329 „ „	25,000	John Dey . . .	June 30, 1908	Sir H. S. King, K.C.I.E.	D344 1094, dated 18-7-11	Ditto.
460 „ „	100	Dadyba Dinshaw . .	June 30, 1907	The Station Supply Officer, Mhow, on behalf of Chajjumal and Nusserwanji Rustonji and Mahomad Haniff.	D 545 52-11, dated 14-9-11 .	Feb 17, 1912.
529 „ „	500	The Comptroller General .				
290 „ „	3,000	R. Wilkins . . .	June 30, 1906	Dr. R. Wilkins, F.R.C.S.	D65 1048, dated 28-4-12 . .	Aug. 31, 1912.
288 „ „	500					
296 „ „	500					
97 „ „	500					
98 „ „	500					
99 „ „	500					
300 „ „	1,000					
1 „ „	1,000					
2 „ „	1,000					
020 „ „	2,500					
041 „ „	2,500					
334 „ „	1,000					
956 „ „	100	Nanabhoy Merwanjee and Dhunbaiji or either of them.	June 30, 1905	Shalebhoy Tyebjee	D 1016 31, dated 9-3-12 . .	Ditto.
936 „ „	100	Bank of Bombay . .	June 31, 1903	Mrs. Esther Joseph .	D959 87-11, dated 5-12-12 . .	Feb. 15, 1913.
880 „ „	1,000	Jehangir Dorabjee .	June 31, 1905			
78 „ „	2,000	Shamapada Sreemany .	Dec. 31, 1907	Ram Kumar Basu .	D665 97-11, dated 14-9-12 . .	Ditto.
87 „ „	1,000	Sorabjee Palanji . .	June 30, 1907	Manecklal Devidas	D968 84-12, dated 6-12-12 . .	Ditto.
34 „ „	200	The Bank of Bengal .	June 30, 1909	Hari Har Chatterjee .	D970 81-12, dated 26-11-12 . .	Ditto.
10 „ „	500	Hira Das Sreemany .	June 30, 1903.	Krishna Manini Dasi	72D 15-12, dated 18-1-13 . .	Aug. 16, 1913.

No. of the Note and name of Loan	Value.	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D Resn No 96, dated 7-1-88	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
B046962 3½% 1854-55 .	1,000	The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ld	June 30, 1910	John Fowler & Co (Leeds), Ld	1249 D 57-13 , dated 25-9-13	Feb. 21, 1914
062220 „ „	100	The Bank of Bengal .	Dec 31, 1903	Conrad Coryton Betts, Minor	907 D 13-11, dated 7-7-13 .	Ditto
062221 „ „	100					
062222 „ „	100					
119397 „ „	500	Jose Antonio Das Marteris	June 30 1910	Jose Antonio Das Marteris	421 D 156-13 , date 22-4-14	Sept 18, 1914
119447 „ „	500					
103146 4% 1865	500	Luchmee Chand Ratha Kissen	Nov 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, Administrator estate of Raj Chunder Ghose	13 dated 19 3-87 . .	Jan 28, 1888
105488 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov 1 1878	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy	481 D dated 27-7 9 . .	Feb 20, 1892.
225114 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1, 1886			
264758 „ „	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Venayak Chintamon Joglekar	678 D , dated 7 7 96 .	Mar 6, 1897
389872 „ „	1 500	Ram Gopal . . .	May 1 1893 .	Lalla Imrao Singh .	579 D , dated 29 8 98 .	Feb 25, 1899
296970 „ „	1 500	Thom D'Souza & Co .	Nov 1, 1893	Kissory Mohun Mookerjee	933 D dated 29 1-99 .	Aug 6, 1899
234054 „ „	100	Bhicajee Nowrosji Pallonjee Dadabhoy Edulji Cooper	Nov 1 1892	Sowchand Premjee and Nemchand Vasso, Survivors of Labhjee Chaturbhoj Puladhar Devchand Premjee Soondersee and Mareckchand Devchand by their constituted attorney Nanalal Parvuram	1237 D dated 1-3 07 .	Aug 17, 1907
B001159 „ „	100					
B001161 „ „	100					
B001162 „ „	100					
B001163 „ „	100					
114607 4% 1865	500	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1884 .	Nana Shiwaji, administrator of Shiwapa Nursoo	214 D , dated 3-6 07 .	Ditto
114608 „ „	500					
158624 „ „	500	Grace Thompson, Executrix of Fredrick Thompson.				
208728 „ „	500	Tarini Churn Ghose .	Nov 1 1889	Butta Kristo Addy and Balye Chand Addy, Administrators to the estate of Raj Kristo Addy	342 D dated 22-7-07	Feb 22, 1908
318745 „ „	2 000	Bhagirathibai Bhosekar .	Nov 1 1891 .	Govind Anant Bhosekar, certificate-holder, estate Bhagirathibai	607 D , dated 30 10-07 .	Ditto
219466 „ „	1 000	The Comptroller General .	Nov 1, 1889 .	Syed Ali Zamin .	817 D , dated 27-11-08 . .	Feb. 13, 1909
388987 „ „	500	The Bank of Bombay .	May 1 1897 .	Chutkojee . .	1155 D , dated 18-3-09 . .	Aug 14, 1909
33'988 „ „	500					
B006589 „ „	500					
B006545 „ „	500					
B006546 „ „	500					
B139141 „ „	1,000	Bank of Bombay . .	Nov 1 1882 .	Hurukhbai Hurcooverbai	D 874, 1089 dated 28 7-11	Feb 17, 1912
033012 „ „	500	Gisborne & Co .	Nov 1 1886 .	Gouri Kanto Sinha Roy	905D 105-12, dated 7-7-13 .	Feb 21 1914
094223 3½% „	1,000	Rajkristo Chatterjee .	Nov 1 1890 .	Rajkristo Chatterjee .	65 D , dated 26-4-00 . .	Aug. 11, 1900
100384 „ „	1,000	Shamapada Sreemany	Nov 1, 1897 .	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Kar	324 D , dated 13-7-05 . .	Feb 24, 1906
094839 „ „	500		May 1 1897 .			
055821 „ „	500	Annapurna Dassee and Gosto Lall Sen	Nov 1, 1899 .	Behari Lal Sain, Administrator, estate Gosto Lal Sen	562 D , dated 13-9-05 . .	Ditto

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	R					
B001454 3½% 1865	100	Deepchund Nalchund	Nov. 1 1865	Rastomjee Shapurji Bhownagary.	1109 D, dated 22-2-06	Aug 11, 1906.
077742 „ „	500	Troylucko Nath Roy	Nov 1, 1902	Abinash Chandra Roy and Amrita Lal Roy for self and as guardian of Makham Lal Roy and Nani Lal Roy, minors	588 D, dated 26-9-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
130584 „ „	1,000	Nistarini Debi	May 1, 1903	Nistarini Debi	604 D, dated 23-10-07	Ditto.
116021 „ „	100	Janhoba Monee Dassi	Nov 1, 1902	Soudamini Dassi, certificate-holder, estate Janhoba Moni Dassee	5 D, dated 1-4-08	Aug. 15, 1908
116022 „ „	100					
116023 „ „	100					
B025256 „ „	1 000	The Bank of Bombay	Nov 1 1900	Mancherjee Meherwanji Mulla Firoze, Executor of Meherwanji Shapoorji Mulla Feroze	341 D, dated 3-7-08	Feb. 13, 1909.
B025258 „ „	1,000					
092132 „ „	1.000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1 1903	Akhoy Kumar Das	353 D, dated 4-7-08	Ditto.
092133 „ „	1,000					
098095 „ „	500					
167810 „ „	500	Thomas Richard Lardner	Nov 1, 1904	Thomas Richard Lardner	468 D, dated 5-8-08	Ditto.
167811 „ „	500					
B041365 „ „	1,000	Chugondas and Co.	May 1, 1905	Currimbhoy Jeevajee	682 D, dated 16-10-08	Ditto.
056000 „ „	1,000	The Comptroller General	Nov 1, 1900	Rabi Saha	712, dated 22-10-08 D	Ditto.
Bom 11527 „ „	500	Bai Ruttonbai J Chenai	Nov 1, 1902	Ruttonbai Jehangirji Chinoy.	955, dated 16-1-09 D	Aug. 14, 1909.
045822 „ „	8.500	The Receiver, High Court, Bengal.	May 1 1904	Lal Behary Dutt	135, dated 12-5-09 D	Ditto.
045750 „ „	8,500					
045753 „ „	5.000					
045755 „ „	1,400					
045758 „ „	2,000					
142527 „ „	500	Jnanendra Nath Mukherji	May 1 1903	Kalumbini Ganguli	138 dated 12-5-09 D	Ditto.
005490 „ „	1,00	Bhuban Mohini Dasi, Administratrix of Romesh Chunder Ghose,	May 1, 1907	Rasik Lal Ghose, Administrator to the estate of Romesh Chunder Ghose	196, dated 2-6-09 D	Ditto.
005491 „ „	500					
B010616 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1 1902	Shapurji Byramji Katrak.	522, dated 14-9-09 D	Feb 5, 1910
109883 „ „	5,000	Rajoballa Dabee	Nov. 1, 1904	Rishi Kesh Chatterjee	646, dated 8-11-09 D	Ditto.
097408 „ „	1.000	Ram Dai Administratrix of Rambharose, minor, empowered under Act VIII of 1890 to draw interest only	Nov 1 1902	Ram Bharose	1012, dated 4-3-10 D	Aug. 27, 1910.
097409 „ „	500					
097410 „ „	100					
097411 „ „	1,000					
097412 „ „	2,000					
097413 „ „	2,000					
170766 „ „	100	The Comptroller General	May 1, 1905	Bagala Sundari Dasey	262, dated 28-6-10 D	Ditto.
135625 „ „	500	Abinash Chandra Ghosh	May 1, 1903	Surendra Nath Roy, Administrator, estate of Abinash Chandra Ghosh	26 D, dated 28-6-10	Ditto.
135626 „ „	1,000					
M015909 „ „	1,000	The National Bank of India, Ld.	May 1, 1906	W. Komalammal, Executrix of W. Gopalachariar, deceased.	370 D, dated 28-7-10	Mar. 4, 1911.
M016903 „ „	1,000					
M016904 „ „	1,000					
M016905 „ „	1,000					
M006598 „ „	500	The Madras Railway Company.	May 1, 1907	G. W. Sawday, or D. A. Rees, either or survivor.	613 D, dated 29-9-10	Ditto.
120609 „ „	1,000	Hari Das Sreemany	May 1, 1906	Saroj Kumar, Sudhansu Kumar and Ajit Kumar Mullick, minors through their guardian, Kshitish Chandra Sarkar.	721 D, dated 10-11-10	Ditto.

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	R					
B089433 3½% 1865 .	500	The National Bank of India	May 1, 1907 .	The Station Supply Officer, Mhow, on behalf of Chajjumal and Nusserwanji Rustomji and Mahomed Haniff.	D545 52, dated 14-9-11 . .	Feb. 17, 1912.
142897 „ „	200	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1907 .			
157652 „ „	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1907 .	Kunja Lal Son .	943 D, dated 1-2-11 . .	Ditto.
187233 „ „	100	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1906	Jogindra Nath Samaldar.	962 D, dated 8-2-11 . .	Ditto.
165366 „ „	1,000	Bachni . . .	May 1, 1906.	Bachni . . .	1020 D, dated 28-2-11 . .	Ditto
160570 „ „	500	The Administrator General, Bengal.	May 1, 1907	Sreemuty Monindra Mohini Bose.	1108 D, dated 25-3-11 . .	Ditto.
698992 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .				
200987 „ „	500	Ditto . .	Nov. 1, 1907			
118097 „ „	1,000	Ditto . .	May 1, 1904 .	A. W. Pim . .	63 D, dated 4-4-11 . .	Ditto.
181595 „ „	200	Comptroller General .	May 1, 1906 .	Gobind Lal . .	93 D, dated 27-4-11 . .	Ditto.
Bom. 8289 „ „	1,000	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Nov 1 189	Purshotam Kalidas, survivor of Bai Parwati, Maticchand, Hira Chand, and Nanabhai Talukchand.	91 D, dated 27-4-11 . .	Ditto
„ 8290 „ „	1,000					
„ 8291 „ „	1,000					
„ 8292 „ „	1,000					
„ 8293 „ „	1,000					
170495 „ „	1,500	Gobind Lal Ray, surviving Executor of Bholanath Shaha.	May 1, 1908	Tincowry Dassee, Administratrix to the estate of Bholanath Shaha	D295 1099, dated 7-7-11 . .	Ditto.
103702 „ „	1,000					
134566 „ „	500					
100866 „ „	1,000	Gosain Das Ghosh . .	Nov 1, 1906 .	Sm. Brajabala Dassi .	D629 1091, dated 24-10-11 . .	Ditto.
175651 „ „	300	Bank of Bengal . .	Nov 1, 1905 .	Mrs. Fanny Fischer .	D651 1097, dated 27-10-11 . .	Ditto.
197444 „ „	500	Agra Bank, Ld. . .	Nov 1, 1883 .	Siddheswar Sarkar, certificate-holder, estate of Rajmohishi Sarkar	D288 84 . dated 18-6-12 . .	Aug. 31, 1912.
074494 „ „	500	Hai Harkore . . .	May 1, 1904 .	Manchersha Navroji Gundevia.	D2 73 . dated 10-4-12 . .	Ditto.
025340 „ „	1,000	Chunder Nath Chukerbutty.	May 1, 189 .	The Comptroller General.	D983, dated 28-2-12 . .	Ditto.
Bom. 2369 „ „	500	Dadaji Bhanaji . .	Nov. 1, 1904 .	Revd. C. A. C. D. Sequeira and J. M. D'Olivera, survivors of J. M. Gonsalves.	1125 D1035, dated 14-3-12 . . 1117	Ditto.
B021642 „ „	100	Pestonji Hormusjee Patuck and Rustomji Hormusjee Patuck	May 1, 1905	Shalebhoy Tyebjee .	D1016, dated 9-3-12 . . 31	Ditto.
B021643 „ „	100					
123070 „ „	500	H. E. Teixeira . .				
M016442 „ „	1,000	R. Wilkins . . .	Nov. 1, 1906	Dr. R. Wilkins, F.R.C.S.	D65 1048 dated 28-4-12 . .	Ditto.
43 „ „	1,000					
131533 „ „	1,000					
M014555 „ „	500					
M012343 „ „	500					
M013638 „ „	500					
39 „ „	500					
M008240 „ „	500					
41 „ „	500					
42 „ „	500					
M015896 „ „	500					
011267 „ „	500	Sukhoda Moyee Debi .	May 1, 1903 .	Sm. Akkory Debi .	D20 1057, dated 10-4-12 .	Ditto.
182515 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1906 .	Bhagwati Shankar .	D70 86, dated 29-4-12 .	Ditto.
B017912 „ „	500	Dadabhay Cursetji Revitna	Nov 1, 1905 .	Lithaldas Tricumdas .	D548 2-1, dated 14-8-12	Feb. 15, 1913.
127211 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1901 .	Mrinal Kanti Ghose and Saroje Kanti Ghose, Administrators to the estate of Rajani Kanta Ghose.	D892 72-11 dated 13-7-12 . .	Ditto.

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	R					
B042171 3½% 1865	1,000	The Bank of Bombay .	May 1, 1908 .	Sorabji Framji Angra.	D409 / 118-11, dated 17-7-12 . .	Feb 15, 1913.
BC22633 „ „	2,000	Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Soonabai.	May 1, 1909 .	Sorabjee Dossabhoy, survivor of Soonabai	19D / 104-12, dated 9-1-13 . .	Aug. 16, 1913.
206670 „ „	500	The Comptroller, Post Office.	May 1, 1908 .	C. Margasagaya Mudaliar.	324D / 43-12, dated 15-3-13 . .	Ditto.
196909 „ „	500	Accountant General, Bengal.	May 1, 1909 .	Sasi Bhusan Chakravatty.	898D / 75-12, dated 16-6-13 . .	Ditto.
143268 „ „	500	Girecbala Dabee . .	May 1, 1908	Bhabani Charan Banerjee, Brahma-Nanda Bhattacharya, Bhabani Prosad Kaviranjan, Harendra Nath Mukerjee, and Beni Madhab Padaratna, Executors to the estate of Girecbala Dabee.	1916 D / 108-12, dated 31-7-13 .	Feb. 21, 1914.
B021196 „ „	100	Pirozshaw Dhunjeebhoy Panvaliwalla.	Nov. 1, 1903	Pallonjee Eduljee, Coach builder and Dosibai Pallonjee, Coach builder.	1215 D / 67-13, dated 18-9-13.	Ditto.
B021197 „ „	100					
B018201 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay .	Nov. 1 1903 .	Jayaprosad Hariprosad.	1422 D / 46-13, dated 29-11-13 .	itto.
1.014867 „ „	1,000	Sunder Rai Jaswantsai, administrator of Ramsing Oomedsing, minor.	May 1, 1901 .	Ramsing, Oomedsingh	1473 D / 10-50, dated 12-12-13 .	Ditto.
148359 „ „	1,000	The Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1906	Purna Chandra Dutt, Administrator estate Bir Chand Dutt.	297 D / 112-11, dated 20-3-14 .	Sep. 13, 1914.
000161 „ „ Non-transferable Treasury Note.	500	Vinaik Jogeshwar Ghoi Manager, Vithal Rukhmai Mandir of Nagpur	July 16 1900	Vinayak Jogeshwar Ghui.	1080 / D, dated 31-3-10 . .	Aug 27, 1910.
002275 4½% 1879	1,100	Kamini Debi . . .	Sep 15, 1880.	Sm. Basanta Kumari Debi, certificate-holder. estate Kamini Debi.	D 319 / 1101, dated 12-7-11 . .	Feb. 17, 1912.
039004 „ „	100	Agra Bank, Limited	Sep 16, 1882.	Hurukbhai . .	D374 / 1089, dated 2-4-11 . .	Ditto.
039005 „ „	100			Hurcoverbai .		
039094 „ „	100					
010277 „ „	1,500	J. W. Madge and G. Payne, Executors of William Vallance.	Sep. 16, 1888.	Mr. Henry Payne. Derivative Executor to the estate of Revd. William Vallance.	D 410 / 1092, dated 5-8-11 . .	Ditto.
008776 „ „	500	Bansi Lail Abeerchand	July 16, 1874.	P. Durgachellum Modeliar.	1, dated 8-2-82 . .	Jan. 28, 1888.
055431 „ „	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan 16, 1876.	Bhogaon Dass . . .	29, dated 15-12-87 . .	Ditto.
062887 „ „	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowji Lalai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy	July 16, 1887.	Atmaram Damodher .	434 / D, dated 25-7-92 . .	Feb. 11, 1893.
085202 4% „	500	Comptroller General .	Sep 16, 1889	Setha Diokaram Bhagwan Das, Jaggan Nath Das, Onkar Das and Ganpat.	26 / D, dated 6-4-0 .	Aug. 11, 190
002644 3½% „	500	Kamal Kamini Dasi certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	July 16, 1899	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	1097 / D, dated 6-12-04. .	Feb. 18, 1905.
002694 „ „	500					
B002674 „ „	100	The Bank of Bombay .	July 16 1897.	Narayan Pootoba, Administrator of Luxmibai.	715 / D —, dated 3-12-07 .	Feb. 22, 1908
B002675 „ „	100					
009553 „ „	1,000	Ram Dai, Administratrix of Rambharose minor, empowered under Act VIII of 1890 to draw interest only.	Jan 16, 1903	Ram Bharose . .	1012 / D, dated 1 3-10 . .	Aug. 27, 1910
009554 „ „	1,000					
009555 „ „	1,000					
009556 „ „	1,000					
009557 „ „	1,000					
009558 „ „	2,000					
009559 „ „	3,000					
009560 „ „	4,000					
009561 „ „	4,000					
M003823 „ „	1,000	R. Wilkins . . .	July 16, 1906.	Dr. R. Wilkins, F.R.C.S.	D65 / 1058, dated 25-4-12 .	Aug. 31, 191
M016992 „ „	4,200					

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104359 3½% 1879	1,000	Tejoomal Towermal . .	Jan. 16, 1907.	Purushotamdas Khirajmal.	D251/61 of 12 , dated 7-6-12 . .	Aug. 31, 1912.
B006997 „ „	100	Nanabhoy Merwanjee and Dhunbaiji or either of them.	July 16, 1905.	Shalebhoy Tyabjee .	D1016/31 , dated 9-3-12 . .	Ditto.
B008305 „ „	500	Maltibai . . .	Jan. 16, 1909	Maltibai . .	1104D/124-12 , dated 22-8-13 .	Feb. 21, 1914.
B004186 „ „	100	The Bank of Bombay .	Jan 16, 1902	J. S. C. Lopes . .	1437D/2-13 , dated 2-12-13 .	Ditto.
B004187 „ „	100					
B010928 „ „	500	Ditto	July 16, 1910	Jose Antonio Das Marteris.	421D/15613 , dated 2-4-14 .	Sept. 19, 1914.
021832 „ 1893-94	1,000	Madhorao, Manager for the temple Lukmee Narain Swamy at Titoorghat in District of Raipur.	Sept. 1, 1896	Madho Rao, Manager of the temple Luchmo Narain Swamy at Tirturghat, Raipur District.	274/D , dated 30-6-10 .	Aug 27, 1910.
022264 „ „	500	Shama Soondary Debya, Administratrix of Tarini Charan Bhattacharjee empowered to draw interest only.	Dec 31, 1894.	Elokeshi Debi, surviving certificate-holder, estate Tarini Charan Bhattacharyya and Shama Sundari Debya.	717D/63-12 , dated 26-5-13 .	Aug. 16, 1913.
022265 „ „	500					
043507 „ 1900-01	1,000	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Dec 31 1904	Akhoy Kumar Das	353/D , dated 4-7-08 . .	Feb. 13, 1909.
032584 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1904			
038943 „ „	500	Prasad Das Boral and Brothers.	Dec. 31, 1904			
038944 „ „	500					
027918 „ „	1,000	P. G. and W. Sawoo .	June 30, 1905	Nritya Lal Basak .	64/D , dated 21-4-10 .	Aug. 27, 1910.
027954 „ „	1,000	Prosad Dass Boral and Brothers.				
027955 „ „	1,000					
012817 „ „	1,000	Benoy Krishna Hazrah .		Poora Soondari Dasi .		
014666 „ „	500	Abinash Chandra Ghosh .	June 30, 1903	Surendra Nath Roy, Administrator, estate Abinash Chandra Ghosh.	264/D , dated 28-6-10 .	Ditto.
029023 „ „	25,000	Bank of Bengal . .	June 30, 1905	Syed Mahammad Fyaz Ali Khan.	344/D , dated 21-7-10 .	Mar. 4, 1911.
027645 „ „	5,000	Prosad Das Boral and Bros.				
012050 „ „	2,000	Benoy Krishna Hazrah				
028741 „ „	1,000					
060297 „ „	1,000	The Russo Chinese Bank.	June 30, 1907	Kalidas Das, Administrator, estate Rani Moni Dasi, *alias* Rani Sundari Dasi.	451/D , dated 22-8-10 .	Ditto.
059996 „ „	500					
063951 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay .	June 30, 1907	Abdul Cader . .	755/D , dated 24-11-10 .	Ditto.
063952 „ „	1,000					
002175 „ „	100	The Bank of Bengal .	June 30, 1903	Hari Mati Dassi .	960/D , dated 8-2-11 . .	Feb. 17, 1912.
B005409 „ „	500	The National Bank of India, Ld.	June 30, 1904	The Station Supply Officer, Mhow, on behalf of Chajjumal and Nussorwanji Rustomji and Mahomed Haniff.	D545/52-11 , dated 14-9-11 .	Ditto.
B010868 „ „	100	The Bank of Bombay .	Dec. 31, 1905			
028293 „ „	500	Prosad Dass Boral and Bros.	Dec. 31, 1903	Choonee Lall Dass, certificate-holder, estate Netto Lal Das.	D550/984 , dated 15-9-11 . .	Ditto.
028984 „ „	100	Ditto .				
023484 „ „	100	Ditto .				
028189 „ „	100	Hari Das Sreemany .				
045227 „ „	1,000	Prosad Das Boral and Bros.	Dec. 31, 1906	Sm. Kattyani Dassee .	D657/1067 , dated 28-10-11 .	Ditto.
045230 „ „	1,000					
079819 „ „	500	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1906.	Upendra Nath Mukerjee.	D746/1080 , dated 25-11-11 . .	Ditto.
051848 „ „	500	Ditto .	June 30, 1909	Sm. Kiran Bala Ghose.	D675/81 , dated 17-1-12 . .	Aug. 31, 1912.
051849 „ „	500					

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			R					
078600	3½%	1900-01	500	P. D. Boral and Bros.	Dec. 31, 1908	Satya Gopal Banerjee	D552 / 56-11, dated 14-8-12	Feb. 15, 1913.
B006112	„	„	500	National Bank of India, Ld.	June 30, 1906	Henry Gutmann	D918 / 1069, dated 26-11-12	Ditto.
042808	„	„	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1908	Sorabji Framji Angra	D409 / 118-11, dated 17-7-12	Ditto.
098283	„	„	1,000	Prosad Das Boral and Bros.	Dec. 31, 1908	Kedar Nath Mullick.	819 / 53-13, dated 19-6-13	Aug. 16, 1913.
022750	„	„	500	Ditto	June 30, 1908	Hubdar Khan	70D / 52-12, dated 18-1-13	Ditto.
022751	„	„	500					
022752	„	„	500					
022753	„	„	500					
078769	„	„	100	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1908	Baikunto Nath Ghose	250D / 111-12, dated 25-2-13	Ditto.
045700	„	„	100	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1908	Khettra Mokan Ghose	906D / 126-12, dated 7-7-13	Feb. 21, 1914.
050962	„	„	1,000	National Bank of India, Ld.	June 30, 1906	Hirjee Tulsey	960D / 30-13, dated 21-7-13	Ditto.
049057	„	„	500					
068441	„	„	500	Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1908	Maltibai and Vamanrao Balkrishna Kirtikar.	1104D / 124-12, dated 22-8-13	Ditto.
B022483	„	„	100	K. C. Malegamvala	Dec. 31, 1908	Pallonjee Eduljee, coach builder, and Dossibai Pallonjee, coach builder.	1215D / 67-13, dated 18-9-13	Ditto.
B022484	„	„	100					
B022485	„	„	100					
079645	„	„	500	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1910	Jose Antonio Das Marteris.	421D / 156 of 13, dated 22-4-14	Sept. 19, 1914.
B001494	„	„	500					
24272	„	„	500	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1910	Jamnadas Bhagwandas.	360D / 176-13, dated 4-4-14	Ditto.
007251	3%	1896-97	500	Omesh Chunder Dutt	June 30, 1900	Giridhari Lal Roy	1126 / D, dated 10-1-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
028824	„	„	1,000	Kassy Deen Singh	June 30, 1904	Debee Charan Sing	163 / D, dated 22-5-07	Ditto.
008902	„	„	500	The Agra Bank, Ld.	Dec. 31, 1902	Abinash Chandra Roy and Amrita Lal Roy for self and as guardian of Makham Lal Roy and Nani Lal Roy, minors.	538 / D, dated 26-9-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
005686	„	„	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1902	Nistarini Debi	604 / D, dated 24-10-07	Ditto.
026190	„	„	500					
025485	„	„	5,000	Shiv Sinhji	Dec. 31, 1889	Manek Lal Ghellabhoy	82 / D, dated 24-4-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
025486	„	„	5,000					
030582	„	„	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1902	The Divisional Supply Officer, III Lahore Division, on behalf of Labha Mull.	515 / D, dated 13-9-09	Feb. 5, 1910.
014179	„	„	500	Ajab Coomary Dassi	Dec. 31, 1897	Kanai Lal Haldar, Administrator, estate of Ajab Coomary Dassy.	970 / D, dated 22-2-10	Aug. 27, 1910.
00711	„	„	1,000	Nahar Singh	Dec. 31, 1897	Mohindar Singh, certificate-holder, estate Nahar Singh.	1010 / D, dated 4-3-10	Ditto.
01086	„	„	100	Prosad Das Boral and Brothers.	June 30, 1904	Hari Lal Sanyal	54 / D, dated 19-4-10	Ditto.
04203	„	„	100	Hari Lal Sanyal				
08611	„	„	1,000	The Comptroller General	Dec. 31, 1904			
06351	„	„	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Dec. 31, 1900	Vavilla Venkateswara Sastrulu.	276 / D, dated 30-6-10	Ditto.
07167	„	„	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1905	Syed Mahammad Fyaz Ali Khan.	344 / D, dated 21-7-10	March 4, 1911.
07168	„	„	1,000					
1003245	„	„	10,000	Secretary to the Commr. of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras.	June 30, 1908	H. H. Sri Vizianagram Maharaj Kumarika Appala Koidaya Sri Maharani of Rewa, Vizianagram.	D703 / 19—11, dated 18-11-11	Feb. 17, 1912.

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	R					
038941 3% 1896-97	500	The Comptroller General .	Dec. 31, 1902.	Lachman Das . .	942 D, dated 1-2-11 . .	Feb. 17, 1912.
040469 „ „	500	Framjee Bhicaji Daroga .	June 30, 1906	Rustomji Jamsetji and Kavashaw Rustomji.	D756 26—12, dated 3-10-12 . .	Feb. 15, 1913.
022417 „ „	60,000	Zeenat Sultan Begum .	June 30, 1904	H. H. Nawab Sir Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, certificate-holder, estate H. H. Zeenat Sultan Begum.	872D 1007, dated 30-6-13 . .	Aug. 16, 1913.
031826 „ „	500	Bank of Bengal . .	June 30, 1906	Ganeshi Lall . .	1403D 98-13, dated 25-11-13 .	Feb. 21, 1914.
000256 4% Cawnpore-Farruckabad Railway Debenture.	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lall .	June 30, 1896	Collector of Cawnpore.	760 D, dated 18-8-94 . .	Feb. 23, 1895.
000878 4% Cawnpore-Achneyra section of the R. M. Ry. Debenture.	100	Pearey Lal . . .	Jan. 1, 1904.	Pearey Lal . .	68 D, dated 24-4-11 . .	Feb. 17, 1912.
†149376 4% 1842-43	500	Kally Nath Mukerji .	Feb. 1, 1886 .	Mahamaya Debi and Prasad Moyee Debi, administratrix, estate of Kally Nath Mukherji.	89 D, dated 27-4-11 . .	Ditto.
†149377 „ „	500					
†037579 3½% 1854-55	100	Hari Das Sreemany .	June 30, 1899.	Rustomji J. Chinai .	672 D, dated 29-10-10 . .	March 4, 1911.
†037580 „ „	100					
†089342 „ „	500	Bank of Bengal . .	June 30, 1905	Messrs. Agabeg Brothers.	D286 10.8 , dated 18-6-12 . .	Aug. 31, 1912.
†134967 „ „	15,000	Lakshmi Bhagabathi .	June 30, 1911	M. F. Gauntlett, I.C.S	1138D 78-11, dated 28-8-13 .	Feb 21, 1914.
†B020908 „ 1865	1,000	George Alfred Barnett and Alexander Muirshead.	May 1, 1902 .	Bai Jarbai .	[illegible] , dated 12-5-09 . .	Aug. 14, 1909.
†157483 „ „	10,000	The Comptroller General .	May 1, 1907 .	Bepin Behari Samaddar.	690 D, dated 19-11-09 . .	Feb. 5, 1910.
†B014600 „ „	100	Hurmusji Rustomji Kanga	Nov. 1, 1907	Gurmukh Singh Mulchand, Verhomal Mulchand; Jothomal Dayaram.	D297 34—11, dated 7-7-11 .	Feb. 17, 1912.
†B014478 „ „	100	Bank of Bombay . .				
†B014479 „ „	100					
†191104 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1907 .	Gurmukhrai Bhagwan Das.	18 D, dated 4-4-11 . .	Ditto.
†065435 „ „	500	Dinomoyee Debi Chaudhurani & Janaki Debi Chaudhurani.	May 1, 1894 .	Purna Chunder Roy Chaudhury, Sirish Chandra Banerjee and Jotish Chandra Banerjee, certificate-holders, estate of Denomoyee Debi Chaudhurani and Janaki Debi Chaudhurani.	D218 1106 , dated 30-5-12 .	Aug. 31, 1912.
†011265 „ 1879	500	The Delhi and London Bank, Ld.	July 16, 1902	Feroze Pestonji Saklatwallah.	684 D, dated 16-10-08 . .	Feb. 13, 1909.
†027735 4½% 1872	500	The Judge of Rajshahye .	July 16, 1877	Kally Prosonna Chuckerbutty.	D550 76-11, dated 14-8-12 . .	Feb. 15, 1913.
†072962 3½% 1900-01	500	Sha Gordhandas Ranchordas.	Dec. 31, 1906.	Chotalal Narotum Das.	648 D, dated 8-11-09 . .	Feb. 5, 1910.
†007696 „ „	500	Rattonji Kharshedji Wadia, Rustomji Dusabhai Sethna, Bapurji Kharshedji Vacha Ghundi.	Dec. 31, 1908.	C. D. Vakilna and J. C. Vakilna or either.	D167 1098 , dated 23-5-11 .	Feb. 17, 1912.
†M000100 „ „	1,000	Bank of Madras . .	Dec. 31, 1904.	Dt. Forest Officer, Nellore, on behalf of C. V. S. Chetty.	D1072 122 , dated 25-3-12 . .	Aug. 31, 1912.
†016922 „ „	500	Haridas Sreemany . .	June 30, 1905	Messrs. Agabeg Brothers.	D286 1072, dated 18-6-12 . .	Ditto.
†136276 „ „	25,000	T. Sankaram Tampi . .	June 30, 1911	M. F. Gauntlett, I.C.S.	1138 D 78-11, dated 28-8-13 . .	Feb. 21, 1914.
†022582 3% 1896-97	500	Executive Engineer, 2nd District, Jamrao Canal.	June 30, 1904	Khubchand Raimal .	315 D, dated 25-6-08 . .	Aug. 18, 1908.
†042269 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	June 30, 1905	The Corporation of Calcutta.	869 D, dated 11-12-08 . .	Feb. 13, 1909.
†041187 „ „	2,000	Bega Sahiba . . .	June 30, 1910	Allahabad Bank, Ld.	95 D 121-12, dated 24-1-13 . .	Aug. 16, 1913.

† Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 10th February 1915.

No. 179-F. E.—Mr. S. P. Varma, a probationer of the Indian Finance Department, has been promoted to Class III of the General List with effect from the 18th November 1914, and has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, United Provinces, with effect from the same date.

No. 180-F. E.—Mr. T. C. Fisher has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces, with effect from the 1st February 1915.

The 11th February 1915.

No. 186-F. E.—Mr. Rang Bihari Lal has been appointed a probationer to the General List of the Indian Finance Department with effect from the 3rd February 1915, and has been attached to the office of the Accountant-General, United Provinces, with effect from the same date.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th February 1915.

No. 150-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1460-G., dated the 3rd July 1914 Mr. J. J. A. Shaw, Vice-Consul for Norway at Moulmein, resumed charge of his office on the 21st January 1915.

No. 153-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1421-G, dated the 1st July 1914, Mr. J. McCracken, Vice-Consul for Norway at Bassein, resumed charge of his office on the 21st January 1915.

No. 156-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. L. Price, as Consular Agent for France at Karachi.

The 9th February 1915.

No. 159-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. J. Holberton as Acting Consul for Siam at Rangoon *vice* Mr. B. J. B. Stephens resigned.

No. 221-Est. A.—Khan Sahib Sayyid Mubarak Ali Shah, officiating Indian Attaché to His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 27th May 1912.

Delhi, the 11th February 1915.

No. 831-D.—With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the raising of the status of the appointment of Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to a Residency of the 1st class, with effect from the 10th February 1915.

The 12th February 1915.

No. 835-D.—In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 2444-I. B., dated the 26th November 1912, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), shall apply to the Courts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to declare that service by the said Courts of any summons issued by a Court in British India under the said Code shall be deemed to be valid service.

SCHEDULE.

SUKKUR.

Court of His Highness the Mir of Khairpur.
Court of the Wazir of His Highness the Mir of Khairpur.
Court of the Mukhtyarkhars of Khairpur, Gambat, Mirwah, Nara and the Nazam Adalat.
Court of the Head Munshis of Khairpur, Gambat, Mirwah and Nara.
Additional District Court, Khairpur Division.
Additional District Court, Mirwah Division. } Khairpur
Court of the Mukhtyarkhar and Subordinate Court, Taluka Faiz Ganj.
Court of the Special Subordinate Judge, Khairpur.
Court of the Resident and Subordinate Magistrate, Khairpur.
Court of the Special Judge and Resident Magistrate, Gambat.

CUTCH.

The Huzur Court.
The Varisht Jadeja Court.
The Varisht Khalsa Court.
The Bhuj Court.
The Mandvi Court.
The Mundra Court.
The Anjar Court.
The Bhachau Court.
The Rahpar Court.
The Nakhtrana Court.
The Abdasa Court.
The Lakhpat Court.
The Khavda Court.
The Khadir Court.
The Jakhau Court.
The Madh Court. } Cutch State.
Court of Small Causes at Bhuj.
Court of Small Causes at Mandvi.
Court of Small Causes at Mundra.
Court of Small Causes at Anjar.
Court of Small Causes at Bhachau.
Court of Small Causes at Rahpar.

KAIRA.

Nyayadhish Court.
Sir Nyayadhish Court. } Cambay State.

MAHI KANTHA.

Court of the Sir Nyayadhish of the Idar State.
Court of the Rao of Pol.
Court of the Maharana of Danta.
Court of the Ravalji of Malpur.
Court of the Ravalji of Mansa.
Court of the Nyayadhish of Mansa.
Court of the Manager of Mohanpur.
Court of the Thakor of Katosan.
Court of the Nyayadhish of Katosan.
Court of the Thakor of Varsoda.
Court of the Thakor of Ranasan.
Court of the Mia of Punadra.
Court of the Thakor of Amliyara.
Court of the Manager of Pethapur.

Court of the Manager of Khadal.	
Court of the Manager of Ghodasar.	
Court of the Manager of Ilol.	
Court of the Thakor of Vasna.	
Court of the Thakor of Sudasna (including the Court of the Thakor of Dalisna).	
Court of the Thakor of Rupal.	
Court of the Thakor of Magodi.	
Court of the Thakor of Vadagam.	
Court of the Manager of Valasna.	
Court of the Thakor of Sathamba.	
Court of the Thakor of Kadoli.	
Court of the Thakor of Hapa.	
Court of the Thakor of Gabat.	

PALANPUR.

Huzur Court.	
Appellate Court	
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	
Dewan's Court.	
Small Causes Court.	
Deesa Tehsildar's Diwani Court.	
Dhanera Tehsildar's Diwani Court.	Palanpur State.
Panthawada Tehsildar's Diwani Court.	
Gadh Thandar's Diwani Court.	
Meyta Tehsildar's Diwani Court.	
Chitroda Tehsildar's Diwani Court.	
Dhabhela Tehsildar's Diwani Court.	
Bapla Kamdar's Diwani Court.	
Court of the Sar Nyayadhish.	Radhanpur State.
Court of Radhanpur Munsiff.	
Court of the Sami Munjpur Munsiff.	
Huzur Court.	
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	
Personal Assistant's Court.	Tharad State.
Morwada Tehsildar's Court.	
Bhorole Talukdar's Court.	
Huzur Court.	Wao State.
Court of the Karbhari.	
Court of the Nyayadhish.	
Warahi Talukdar's Court	Warahi Taluka.
Dhima Talukdar's Court.	Dhima Taluka.
Azam Waghela Samatsinhji and Chimansinhji's Court.	Diodar
Azam Khanji's Court.	
Court of the Thara Judicial Kamdar.	Thara State.
Court of Thakore Rawalji Lakhaji.	Santalpur State.

REWA KANTHA

Court of the Administrator.	Balasinor State.
Court of the Nyayadhish.	
Huzur Court.	Baria State.
Court of the Nyayadhish.	
Huzur Court.	Chota-Udepur State.
Court of the Nyayadhish.	
Huzur Court.	Lunawada State.
Court of the Nyayadhish.	
Huzur Court.	Rajpipla State.
Court of the Sar Nyayadhish.	
Huzur Court.	Sunth State.
Court of the Nyayadhish.	

SURAT.

Court of the Diwan of Sachin.	Sachin State.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sachin.	

Court of the Diwan. Court of the Nyayadhish.	Dharampur State.
Court of the Diwan.	Bansda State.

THANA.

Court of the Sar Nyayadhish. Court of the Nyayadhish.	Jawhar State.

NASIK.

Court of the Deshmukh.	Surgana State.

POONA.

Court of the State Karbhari.	Bhor State.

SATARA.

Huzur Court, Aundh. Court of the District Judge, Aundh. Court of the Subordinate Judge, Aundh. Court of the Subordinate Judge, Kapli. Court of the Subordinate Judge, Atpadi. Court of the Subordinate Judge, Gundal.	Aundh State.
Huzur Court. Court of the District Judge. Court of the 1st Class Subordinate Judge.	Phaltan State.

SHOLAPUR.

Court of the Political Agent, Sholapur. Court of the Nyayadhish of Akalkot. Court of the Nyayadhish of Pilio. Court of the Nyayadhish of Kurla.	Akalkot State.

BIJAPUR.

Huzur Court of the Chief. Court of the 1st Class Subordinate Judge. Court of the 2nd Class Subordinate Judge.	Jath State.

DHARWAR.

Court of the Diwan. Court of the 1st Class Subordinate Judge.	Savanur State.

KOLABA.

Court of the Sar Nyayadhish of Janjira. Court of the Munsiff at Janjira. *Court of the Madatnis Kamgar. *Court of the Mamlatdar.	Janjira State.

SAVANTVADI.

Court of the Political Agent, Savantvadi,
Court of the Chief Judge of Savantvadi.
Court of the Nyayadhish of Savantvadi.
Court of the Munsiff of Kudal.

* At Jafrabad in Kathiawar.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY AGENCY.

The Court of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur.	
The Combined Court of the Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, and His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur.	
The Court of the Chief Judge, Kolhapur.	
The Court of the Sadar Amin, Kolhapur.	
The Court of the Munsiff of Sirol.	
The Court of the Munsiff of Gad Hinglaj.	
The Court of the Joint Officer, Katkol.	
The Court of the Jaghirdar of Kagal (Junior).	
The Court of the Munsiff of Kagal (Junior).	
The Court of the Jaghirdar of Bavda.	
The Court of the Munsiff of Bavda.	Kolhapur State
The Court of the Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji.	
The Court of the Munsiff of Ichalkaranji.	
The Court of the Munsiff of Ajra.	
The Court of the Jaghirdar of Vishalgad.	
The Court of the Munsiff of Vishalgad.	
The Court of the Munsiff of Karvir.	
The Court of the Jaghirdar of Kagal (Senior).	
The Court of the Munsiff of Kagal (Senior).	
The Court of the Himat Bahadur, Kolhapur.	
The Court of the Munsiff of the Himat Bahadur Jaghir.	
The Court of the Munsiff of Kapshi.	
The Court of the Munsiff of Sarlashkar Jaghir.	
Court of the Wahiwatdar of the Sub-Saranjam of Mhysal.	
Court of the Nyayadhish of Miraj.	Miraj State (Senior).
Court of the Munsiff of Lakshmeshvar.	
Court of the Munsiff of Modnimb.	
Court of the Administrator.	Miraj State (Junior).
Court of the Munsiff of Gudgeri.	
Court of the Munsiff of Kawtha.	
Court of the Munsiff of Kuroli.	
Huzur Court.	Mudhol State.
Court of the 1st Class Subordinate Judge.	
Court of the 2nd Class Subordinate Judge.	
Court of the Administrator.	Ramdurg State.
Court of the Nyayadhish.	
Huzur Court.	Sangli State.
Court of the Nyayadhish.	
Court of the Munsiff of Miraj Prant.	
Court of the Munsiff of Mangalveda, Kuchi and Terdal or Northern Division.	
Court of the Shahapur and Shrihatti or Southern Division.	
Huzur of the Chief's Court.	Jamkhandi State.
Court of the State Karbhari.	
Court of the Daftardar.	
Court of the Nyayadhish of Jamkhandi.	
Court of the Munsiff of Kundgol.	
Court of the Wahiwatdar of Wathar.	
Court of the Wahiwatdar of Pathkal.	
The Chief's Court.	Kurundwad (Senior) State.
The Sar Nyayadhish or the State Karbhari's Court.	
The Court of the Nyayadhish of Kurundwad and Angol.	
The Court of the Munsiff of Likota.	
Huzur Court.	Kurundwad (Junior) State.
Court of the Nyayadhish.	
Court of the Munsiff, Yellur.	
Court of the Munsiff, Maindargi.	

No. 340-D.—Captain W. L. Campbell, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted, on return from leave, as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 28th January 1915.

No. 841-D.—Major D. L. R. Lorimer, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, with effect from the 16th January 1915.

No. 842-D.—Mr. C. Latimer, of the Political Department, is attached to the Peshawar District, with effect from the 28th January 1915.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 13th February 1915.

No. 1631-W.—Whereas by paragraph 4, clause 1 of the Hostile Foreigners Trading Order dated the 14th November 1914, hostile foreigners are prohibited from carrying on or engaging in any trade or business in British India except under a general or special licence issued by or under the authority of the Governor General in Council, and

Whereas it is desirable that a general licence under paragraph 4 of the said Order should be granted to a class of persons who fall within the definition of "hostile foreigner" in the said Order.

Now, therefore, the Governor General in Council hereby authorises the carrying on of trade or business in British India by Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire, subject to the following restrictions and conditions, namely :—

(1) this licence shall not apply to any company, firm or association, or body of individuals which falls within the definition of "hostile firm" in the said Order.

(2) this licence shall not apply to any Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire whom the Governor-General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* except from its provisions.

(3) this licence shall not affect any special licence which has been, or may hereafter be, issued by the Governor General in Council under the said Order. Any such licensee shall be subject to all the conditions and restrictions specified in the special licence.

(4) this licence does not apply to any person who has applied for and been refused a licence under the said Order.

CUSTOMS.

The 13th February 1915.

No. 1769-W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information: —

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 8th day of January 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Expotartion Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas by an Order of Council, dated the 5th day of December 1914, the said Proclamation was varied and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect : —

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, as varied and added to by the said Order of Council, dated the 5th day of December 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same :

(1) That the prohibition of the carriage coastwise of "Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war" should be removed.

(2) That "Tea" should be deleted from the list of articles the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black, Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spains and Portugal.

(3) That "Cocoa" should be added to the list of articles the exportation of which i prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.

(4) That "Jewelled draw-plates for drawing steel wire" should be added to the list of articles the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British possessions and protectorates.

NOW, THEREFORE,, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 13th February 1915.

No. 1760-1C.—Mr. W. I. K. Howard, Collector of Customs, Chittagong, is granted combined leave, *i. e.*, privilege leave and leave on medical certificate, for a total period of one year with effect from the date on which he is relieved.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 13th February 1915.

No. 1147-29.—The following promotions in the superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Mr. W. Sutherland, Director of Telegraphs, to be temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,750 with effect from the 22nd October 1914.

Mr. G. W. Talbot, Superintendent of Telegraphs, will continue to be temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,500 with effect from the 22nd October 1914, to the 6th February 1915.

Mr. H. Mayston, Director of Telegraphs, is promoted permanently to the grade of Rs. 1,750 with effect from the 3rd November 1914.

Mr. W. S. Sharpe, Superintendent of Telegraphs, and Director of Telegraphs, temporary, is promoted permanently to the grade of Rs. 1,200. with effect from the 3rd November 1914, and will continue to be temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,400.

Mr. J. M. Coode, Director of Telegraphs, to officiate in the grade of Rs. 2,250 with effect from the 15th December 1914.

Mr. R. Meredith, C.I.E., Director of Telegraphs, to officiate in the grade of Rs. 2,000 with effect from the 15th December 1914.

No. 1773-28-C.—The following appointments are made with effect from the 21st January 1915, *vice* Mr. H. F. P. Tulloch, Postmaster-General, 4th grade, retired :—

Mr. G. W. Schöneman, Postmaster-General, 4th grade, provisional, to be confirmed in that grade.

Mr. C. C. Sheridan, C.I.E., Deputy Postmaster-General, 1st grade and Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Northern Circle, on furlough, to be Postmaster-General, 4th grade, provisional.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 12th February 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 158.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer to be Second Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 8th February 1915 :—

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Colour-Serjeant Albert Charles Hart.

No. 159.—In Army Department Notification No. 41, dated the 8th January 1915, *for* "Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry)" *read* "Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)."

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 160.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenants.

Infantry Branch.

John Evelyn Cardet Brunton.
John Campbell Haverfield.
Charles North Dalrymple Inglis.
John Craig Christie Mossop.
} Dated 12th February 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Charles St. John Ives.
Henry Russell Landale.
Eric Ray Burton.
Lancelot Doudney Rust.
John Edward Gately.
John Dupre Denning.
Dated 12th February 1915.

Infantry Branch.

Robert Henry Pollaco. Dated 3rd February 1915.

Ernest William Hollands.
Leslie Donald Mo[illegible]et.
Reginald Hugh Chisholm.
Arthur Creswell Lloyd.
Herbert Browne.
Charles Ernest Meredith Browne.
Lawrence Hayes.
Frederick George Lechlen.
Ernest Arthur Midgley.
Graham Payne Farley.
James Reginald Stevens.
Arthur George Cecil Fane.
Percy Henry Lane-Ryan.
John Snodgrass.
Eric Warwick.
Howard Leonard Perch.
Norman Basset Hart.
Joseph King Martyn.
John Stewart Falconer Hodson.
Gerald Robert Smith.
Norman Robert Shortt.
Alan Edward Scarth.
George John Mead.
John Frederick Barnard Harvey.
William Morgan Gimson.
Neville Leander Angelo.
Oswald Cox.
Philip Gordon Ogilvie.
John Lowndes Daore-Tyler.
Ronald Gibson.
George Bassett Roger.
Howard Bell.
Robert Cecil Gardiner.
Dated 12th February 1915

No. 161.—In Army Department Notification No. 906, dated 9th October 1914, for "Hubert James Naroowe Flaxman" read "Hubert James Marlowe Flaxman."

No. 162.—Second Lieutenant Hubert James Marlowe Flaxman is transferred from the Cavalry to the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from the 16th December 1914.

No. 163.—Second Lieutenant Reginald Maurice Jonas is transferred from the Cavalry to the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from the 15th February 1915.

No. 164.—The appointment of Ernest Montague Hughman as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, notified in Army Department Notification No. 1126, dated 18th December 1914, is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 165.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 11th September 1914, pages 7211, 7212 and 7213.

* * * * * * *

War Office,

9th September 1914.

THE following despatch has been received by the Secretary of State for War from the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, British Forces in the Field :—

7th September 1914.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to report the proceedings of the Field Force under my command up to the time of rendering this despatch.

1. The transport of the troops from England both by sea and by rail was effected in the best order and without a check. Each unit arrived at its destination in this country well within the scheduled time.

The concentration was practically complete on the evening of Friday, the 21st ultimo, and I was able to make dispositions to move the Force during Saturday, the 22nd, to positions I considered most favourable from which to commence operations which the French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre, requested me to undertake in pursuance of his plans in prosecution of the campaign.

The line taken up extended along the line of the canal from Conde on the west, through Mons and Binche on the east. This line was taken up as follows :—

From Conde to Mons inclusive was assigned to the Second Corps, and to the right of the Second Corps from Mons the First Corps was posted. The 5th Cavalry Brigade was placed at Binche.

In the absence of my Third Army Corps I desired to keep the Cavalry Division as much as possible as a reserve to act on my outer flank, or move in support of any threatened part of the line. The forward reconnaissance was entrusted to Brigadier-General Sir Philip Chetwode with the 5th Cavalry Brigade, but I directed General Allenby to send forward a few squadrons to assist in this work.

During the 22nd and 23rd these advanced squadrons did some excellent work, some of them penetrating as far as Soignies, and several encounters took place in which our troops showed to great advantage.

2. At 6 A. M., on August 23rd, I assembled the Commanders of the First and Second Corps and Cavalry Division at a point close to the position, and explained the general situation of the Allies, and what I understood to be General Joffre's plan. I discussed with them at some length the immediate situation in front of us.

From information I received from French Headquarters I understood that little more than one, or at most two, of the enemy's Army Corps, with perhaps one Cavalry Division, were in front of my position; and I was aware of no attempted outflanking movement by the enemy. I was confirmed in this opinion by the fact that my patrols encountered no undue opposition in their reconnoitring operations. The observation of my aeroplanes seemed also to bear out this estimate.

About 3 P. M. on Sunday, the 23rd, reports began coming in to the effect that the enemy was commencing an attack on the Mons line, apparently in some strength, but that the right of the position from Mons and Bray was being particularly threatened.

The Commander of the First Corps had pushed his flank back to some high ground south of Bray, and the 5th Cavalry Brigade evacuated Binche, moving slightly south: the enemy thereupon occupied Binche.

The right of the 3rd Division, under General Hamilton, was at Mons, which formed a somewhat dangerous salient; and I directed the Commander of the Second Corps to be careful not to keep the troops on this salient too long, but, if threatened seriously, to draw back the centre behind Mons. This was done before dark. In the meantime, about 5 P.M., I received a most unexpected message from General Joffre by telegraph, telling me that at least three German Corps, *viz.*, a reserve corps, the 4th Corps and the 9th Corps, were moving on my position in front, and that the Second Corps was engaged in a turning movement from the direction of Tournay. He also informed me that the two reserve French divisions and the 5th French Army on my right were retiring, the Germans having on the previous day gained possession of the passages of the Sambre between Charleroi and Namur.

3. In view of the possibility of my being driven from the Mons position, I had previously ordered a position in rear to be reconnoitred. This position rested on the fortress of Maubeuge on the right and extended west to Jenlain, south-east of Valenciennes on the left. The position was reported difficult to hold, because standing crops and buildings made the siting of trenches very difficult and limited the field of fire in many important localities It nevertheless afforded a few good artillery positions

When the news of the retirement of the French and the heavy German threatening on my front reached me, I endeavoured to confirm it by aeroplane reconnaissance; and as a result of this I determined to effect a retirement to the Maubeuge position at daybreak on the 24th

A certain amount of fighting continued along the whole line throughout the night, and at daybreak on the 24th the 2nd Division from the neighbourhood of Harmignies made a powerful demonstration as if to retake Binche. This was supported by the artillery of both the 1st and 2nd Divisions, whilst the 1st Division took up a supporting position in the neighbourhood of Peissant Under cover of this demonstration the Second Corps retired on the line Dour-Quarouble-Frameries. The 3rd Division on the right of the Corps suffered considerable loss in this operation from the enemy, who had retaken Mons.

The Second Corps halted on this line, where they partially entrenched themselves, enabling Sir Douglas Haig with the First Corps gradually to withdraw to the new position; and he effected this without much further loss, reaching the line Bavai-Maubeuge about 7 P.M. Towards midday the enemy appeared to be directing his principal effort against our left.

I had previously ordered General Allenby with the Cavalry to act vigorously in advance of my left front and endeavour to take the pressure off.

About 7-30 A.M. General Allenby received a message from Sir Charles Fergusson, commanding 5th Division, saying that he was very hard pressed and in urgent need of support. On receipt of this message General Allenby drew in the Cavalry and endeavoured to bring direct support to the 5th Division.

During the course of this operation General De Lisle, of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, thought he saw a good opportunity to paralyse the further advance of the enemy's infantry by making a mounted attack on his flank. He formed up and advanced for this purpose, but was held up by wire about 500 yards from his objective, and the 9th Lancers and 18th Hussars suffered severely in the retirement of the Brigade.

The 19th Infantry Brigade, which had been guarding the Line of Communications, was brought up by rail to Valenciennes on the 22nd and 23rd. On the morning of the 24th they were moved out to a position south of Quarouble to support the left flank of the Second Corps.

With the assistance of the Cavalry Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien was enabled to effect his retreat to a new position; although, having two corps of the enemy on his front and one threatening his flank, he suffered great losses in doing so.

At nightfall the position was occupied by the Second Corps to the west of Bavai, the First Corps to the right. The right was protected by the Fortress of Maubeuge, the left by the 19th Brigade in position between Jenlain and Bry, and the Cavalry on the outer flank.

4. The French were still retiring, and I had no support except such as was afforded by the Fortress of Maubeuge; and the determined attempts of the enemy to get round my left flank assured me that it was his intention to hem me against that place and surround me. I felt that not a moment must be lost in retiring to another position.

I had every reason to believe that the enemy's forces were somewhat exhausted, and I knew that they had suffered heavy losses. I hoped, therefore, that his pursuit would not be too vigorous to prevent me effecting my object.

The operation, however, was full of danger and difficulty, not only owing to the very superior force in my front, but also to the exhaustion of the troops.

The retirement was recommenced in the early morning of the 25th to a position in the neighbourhood of Le Cateau, and rearguards were ordered to be clear of the Maubeuge-Bavai-Eth Road by 5-30 A.M.

Two Cavalry Brigades, with the Divisional Cavalry of the Second Corps, covered the movement of the Second Corps. The remainder of the Cavalry Division with the 19th Brigade, the whole under the command of General Allenby, covered the west flank.

The 4th Division commenced its detrainment at Le Cateau on Sunday, the 23rd, and by the morning of the 25th eleven battalions and a Brigade of Artillery with Divisional Staff were available for service.

I ordered General Snow to move out to take up a position with his right, south of Solesmes, his left resting on the Cambrai-Le Cateau Road south of La Chaprie. In this position the Division rendered great help to the effective retirement of the Second and First Corps to the new position.

Although the troops had been ordered to occupy the Cambrai-Le Cateau-Landrecies position, and the ground had, during the 25th, been partially prepared and entrenched, I had grave doubts—owing to the information I received as to the accumulating strength of the enemy against me—as to the wisdom of standing there to fight.

Having regard to the continued retirement of the French on my right, my exposed left flank, the tendency of the enemy's western Corps (II.) to envelop me, and, more than all, the exhausted condition of the troops, I determined to make a great effort to continue the retreat till I could put some substantial obstacle, such as the Somme or the Oise, between my troops and the enemy, and afford the former some opportunity of rest and re-organisation. Orders were, therefore, sent to the Corps Commanders to continue their retreat as soon as they possibly could towards the general line Vermand-St. Quentin-Ribemont.

The Cavalry, under General Allenby, were ordered to cover the retirement.

Throughout the 25th and far into the evening, the First Corps continued its march on Landrecies, following the road along the eastern border of the Forêt De Mormal, and arrived at Landrecies about 10 o'clock. I had intended that the Corps should come further west so as to fill up the gap between Le Cateau and Landrecies, but the men were exhausted and could not get further in without rest.

The enemy, however, would not allow them this rest, and about 9-30 P.M. a report was received that the 4th Guards Brigade in Landrecies was heavily attacked by troops of the 9th German Army Corps who were coming through the forest on the north of the town. This brigade fought most gallantly and caused the enemy to suffer tremendous loss in issuing from the forest into the narrow streets of the town. The loss has been estimated from reliable sources at from 700 to 1,000. At the same time information reached me from Sir Douglas Haig that his 1st Division was also heavily engaged south and east of Maroilles. I sent urgent messages to the Commander of the two French Reserve Divisions on my right to come up to the assistance of the First Corps, which they eventually did. Partly owing to this assistance, but mainly to the skilful manner in which Sir Douglas Haig extricated his Corps from an exceptionally difficult position in the darkness of the night, they were able at dawn to resume their march south towards Wassigny on Guise.

By about 6 P.M. the Second Corps had got into position with their right on Le Cateau, their left in the neighbourhood of Caudry, and the line of defence was continued thence by the 4th Division towards Seranvillers, the left being thrown back.

During the fighting on the 24th and 25th the Cavalry became a good deal scattered, but by the early morning of the 26th, General Allenby had succeeded in concentrating two brigades to the south of Cambrai.

The 4th Division was placed under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Second Army Corps.

On the 24th the French Cavalry Corps, consisting of three divisions, under General Sordêt, had been in billets north of Avesnes. On my way back from Bavai, which was my "Poste de Commandement" during the fighting of the 23rd and 24th, I visited General Sordêt, and earnestly requested his co-operation and support. He promised to obtain sanction from his Army Commander to act on my left flank, but said that his horses were too tired to move before the next day. Although he rendered me valuable assistance later on in the course of the retirement, he was unable for the reasons given to afford me any support on the most critical day of all, *viz.*, the 26th.

At daybreak it became apparent that the enemy was throwing the bulk of his strength against the left of the position occupied by the Second Corps and the 4th Division.

At this time the guns of four German Army Corps were in position against them, and Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien reported to me that he judged it impossible to continue his retirement at daybreak (as ordered) in face of such an attack.

I sent him orders to use his utmost endeavours to break off the action and retire at the earliest possible moment, as it was impossible for me to send him any support, the First Corps being at the moment incapable of movement.

The French Cavalry Corps, under General Sordêt was coming up on our left rear early in the morning, and I sent an urgent message to him to do his utmost to come up and support the retirement of my left flank; but, owing to the fatigue of his horses he found himself unable to intervene in any way.

There had been no time to entrench the position properly, but the troops showed a magnificent front to the terrible fire which confronted them.

The Artillery, although outmatched by at least four to one, made a splendid fight, and inflicted heavy losses on their opponents.

At length it became apparent that, if complete annihilation was to be avoided, a retirement must be attempted; and the order was given to commence it about 3-30 P.M. The movement was covered with the most devoted intrepidity and determination by the Artillery, which had itself suffered heavily, and the fine work done by the Cavalry in the further retreat from the position assisted materially in the final completion of this most difficult and dangerous operation.

Fortunately the enemy had himself suffered too heavily to engage in an energetic pursuit.

I cannot close the brief account of this glorious stand of the British troops without putting on record my deep appreciation of the valuable services rendered by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

I say without hesitation that the saving of the left wing of the Army under my command on the morning of the 26th August could never have been accomplished unless a commander of rare and unusual coolness, intrepidity, and determination had been present to personally conduct the operation.

The retreat was continued far into the night of the 26th and through the 27th and 28th on which date the troops halted on the line Noyon-Chauny-La Fere, having then thrown off the weight of the enemy's pursuit.

On the 27th and 28th I was much indebted to General Sordêt and the French Cavalry Division which he commands for materially assisting my retirement and successfully driving back some of the enemy on Cambrai.

General D'Amade also, with the 61st and 62nd French Reserve Divisions, moved down from the neighbourhood of Arras on the enemy's right flank and took much pressure off the rear of the British Forces.

This closes the period covering the heavy fighting which commenced at Mons on Sunday afternoon, 23rd August and which really constituted a four days' battle.

At this point, therefore, I propose to close the present despatch.

I deeply deplore the very serious losses which the British Forces have suffered in this great battle; but they were inevitable in view of the fact that the British Army—only two days after a concentration by rail—was called upon to withstand a vigorous attack of five German Army Corps.

It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the skill evinced by the two General Officers commanding Army Corps; the self-sacrificing and devoted exertions of their Staffs; the direction of the troops by Divisional, Brigade and Regimental Leaders; the command of the smaller units by their officers; and the magnificent fighting spirit displayed by non-commissioned officers and men.

I wish particularly to bring to your Lordship's notice the admirable work done by the Royal Flying Corps under Sir David Henderson. Their skill, energy and perseverance have been beyond all praise. They have furnished me with the most complete and accurate information which has been of incalculable value in the conduct of the operations. Fired at constantly both by friend and foe, and not hesitating to fly in every kind of weather, they have remained undaunted throughout.

Further, by actually fighting in the air, they have succeeded in destroying five of the enemy's machines.

I wish to acknowledge with deep gratitude the incalculable assistance I received from the General and Personal Staffs at Headquarters during this trying period.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Murray, Chief of the General Staff; Major-General Wilson, Sub-Chief of the General Staff; and all under them have worked day and night unceasingly with the utmost skill, self-sacrifice, and devotion, and the same acknowledgment is due by me to Brigadier-General Hon. W. Lambton, my Military Secretary, and the Personal Staff

In such operations as I have described the work of the Quartermaster-General is of an extremely onerous nature. Major-General Sir William Robertson has met what appeared to be almost insuperable difficulties with his characteristic energy, skill and determination, and it is largely owing to his exertions that the hardships and sufferings of the troops—inseparable from such operations—were not much greater.

Major-General Sir Nevil Macready, the Adjutant-General, has also been confronted with most onerous and difficult tasks in connection with disciplinary arrangements and the preparation of casualty lists. He has been indefatigable in his exertions to meet the difficult situations which arose.

I have not yet been able to complete the list of officers whose names I desire to bring to your Lordship's notice for services rendered during the period under review; and, as I understand it is of importance that this despatch should no longer be delayed, I propose to forward this list, separately, as soon as I can.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. D. P. FRENCH, Field-Marshal
Commander-in-Chief,
British Forces in the Field.

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 166.—Major E. T. Carwithen, Indian Army, is granted increased staff pay at the rate of Rs. 400 per mensem with effect from the 1st January 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 167.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Edward Malcolm Hughes, Commandant, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers. Dated 1st February 1915.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 168.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

Charles Gibbons Seymour,
Thomas Corrie Rutherford, M.D.,
Ernest Charles Taylor, M.B.,
Alfred Whitmore, M.D.
} Dated 31st January 1915.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 169.—The following promotions are made.

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse.)

Jemadar Fazal Hussain to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Ganda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st December 1914.

20th Deccan Horse.

Jemadar Konsal Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Samand Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahbub Khan, deceased ; with effect from the 16th December 1914.

34th Poona Horse.

Jemadar Rawat Singh (I) to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Sultan Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 2nd November 1914.

Ressaidar Karim Baksh Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Faiz Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Abdul Gafoor Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 21st December 1914.

37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Ressaidar Karam Ilahi Khan to be Risaldar ; with effect from 5th January 1915.

Jemadar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan to be Ressaidar ; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Jemadar Khan Alam Khan to be Ressaidar ; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

Jemadar Ahmad Yar Khan to be Ressaidar ; with effect from the 5th January 1915.

Kot-Dafadar Khaliqdad Khan to be Jemadar ; with effect from the 30th October 1914.

Dafadar Alam Sher Khan to be Jemadar ; with effect from 8th December 1914.

Dafadar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar ; with effect from the 8th December 1914.

Dafadar Mir Alam Khan to be Jemadar ; with effect from the 5th January 1915.

All the above to complete establishment.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's Infantry.)

Jemadars Afzal and Narain Singh to be Subadars and Colour-Havildar Khushal, Havildar Aladad and Colour-Havildars Wadhawa Singh and Nidhan Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 5th January 1915.

No. 33 (Divisional Signal) Company.

Colour-Havildar Abdul Rashid to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 15th October 1914.

4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

Jemadar Faqira Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Mahoram Singh and Udmi Singh and Havildar-Major Bhura Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 20th January 1915.

116th Mahrattas.

Colour-Havildar Ramchandar More to be Jemadar, *vice* Nilkantrao Salvi, deceased; with effect from the 29th November 1914.

Colour-Havildar Daji Sinde to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Krishna Upar, seconded; with effect from the 13th October 1914.

Havildar-Major Balajirao Ghag to be Jemadar, *vice* Jagatrao Mohite, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 28th October 1914.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis

Subadar Mala Khan to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Burhan Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 10th August 1914.

No. 170.—In Army Department Notification No. 116, dated the 29th January 1915, after the words "*Sardar Bahadur*" in the 2nd line, insert "I. O. M."

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 171.—Lieutenant-Colonel Vivian Godfrey Drake-Brockman has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 13th February 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bombay Light Horse.

No. 172.—Veterinary Lieutenant Kenelm Hewlett is granted the temporary rank of Veterinary Captain whilst employed on military duty.

Bomb y Volunteer Artillery.

(*Electrical Engineer Company*).

No. 173.—Second Lieutenant Richard Clive Rigby to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated the 15th August 1914.

Douglas Gray Hurlbatt to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th December 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 174.—Nelson Clapham Barstow to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 9th January 1915.

1st Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 175.—Douglas Stewart Kennedy to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 7th January 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 12th February 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 3rd and 9th February 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks.
2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.	Captain Reinfred Tatton Arundell.	3rd February 1915.	Egypt	Killed in action.
Ditto.	2nd Lieutenant Partridge.	27th-28th January 1915.	Port Said .	Killed accidentally.
72nd Punjabis, attached to 92nd Punjabis	Captain Lionel Francis Abingdon Cochran.	4th February 1915.	Egypt	Killed in action.
128th Pioneers . .	Lieutenant Richard Apjohn FitzGibbon.	Do.	Egypt	Died of wounds.
Supply and Transport Corps.	Sub-Conductor William Henry Taylor.	3rd February 1915.	France.	

B HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 12th February 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 3.—Captain G. S. Hewett, Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, is granted an extension of tenure in that appointment for six months with effect from the 27th February 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th February 1915.

No. 27.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the South Indian Railway Administration for a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Krishnagiri on the Tirrupattur-Krishnagiri Railway to Royakota on the Morappur-Hosur Railway, a distance of about 14 miles.

This Survey will be known as the Krishnagiri-Royakota Railway Survey.

The 9th February 1915.

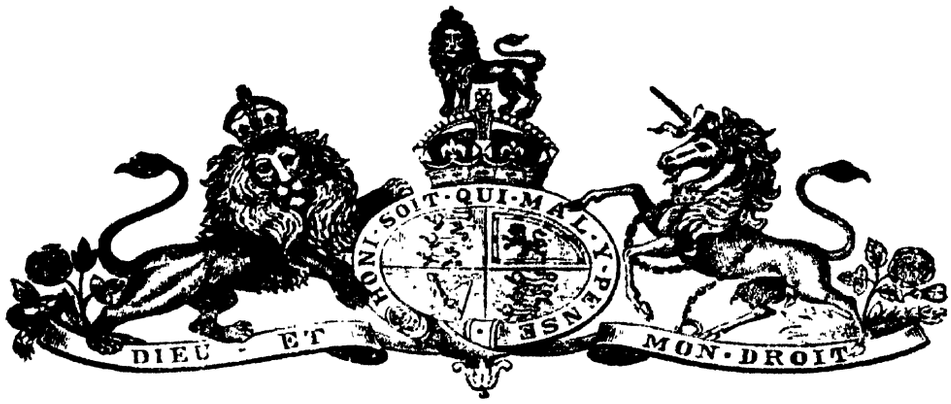
No. 28.—Mr. J. Adam, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, on leave, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 465, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th March 1915.

No. 29.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 338, dated the 7th December 1914, Mr. E. Burton, District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class II, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permanently transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with effect from the 20th January 1915.

No. 30.—Mr. B. C. L. Bean, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class III, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as a District Traffic Superintendent in Class II of that establishment from the 24th September to the 30th October 1914.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7.} DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight rupees if sent by post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 11th February 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The disturbance referred to in last week's report occasioned further rain in the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, and as it advanced eastwards carried widespread rain into northeast India and even into Upper Burma, where rainfall is most unusual at this time of year. It ceased to affect the Indian area on the 8th; but another disturbance entered northwest India on the 6th, and passed eastwards across the country. It was associated with a deep depression, which apparently formed over the west Punjab on the 7th, and heavy precipitation resulted in the western Himalayas and widespread rain in the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, the United Provinces and the northern and eastern districts of northeast India. Unlike its predecessor it was not accompanied by low pressure conditions over Gujarat and Rajputana, and consequently rainfall did not extend into Rajputana, Central India or the Central Provinces. In consequence of these disturbances unusually wet weather prevailed during the week over almost the whole of northern India.

2. *Burma.*—Nearly general rain fell on the 6th over the province north of Yamethin.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There was nearly general rain on the 5th throughout the division, and on the 4th in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall was nearly general on 4th in the United Provinces, Central India and the east of the Central Provinces, and on the 9th in the west of the United Provinces.

Northwest India.—Precipitation occurred at nearly every station on the 4th in the east and north Punjab and Kashmir, on the 6th in the North-West Frontier Province, on the 7th in the Punjab, Kashmir and North-West Frontier Province, and on the 8th in the east and north Punjab and Kashmir. Falls of rain were reported from Bikaner and Kotah.

The Peninsula.—Local rain fell on the north Madras coast on the 5th. A few scattered falls of rain occurred during the week in other parts of the division.

3. The chief amounts of precipitation were as follows :—

4th February 1915.—Hazaribagh 1·96″, Patna 1·15″, Gaya 1·93″, Benares 1·32″, Bareilly 8·75″, Roorkee 2·72″, Dehra Dun 2·18″, Mussooree 2·91″, Sutna 1·23″, Pendra 1·67″, Simla 1·16″, Ludhiana 1·35″, and Hanamkonda 0 91″.

5th „ Cuttack 1·00″, Ranchi 0·95″, Hazaribagh 1·25″, Lucknow 1·14″, Masulipatam 1·00″ and Waltair 1·26″.

7th „ Mussooree 2·82″, Rawalpindi 1·58″, Murree 3·27″, Srinagar 0·94″, Sonamarg 3·22″, Peshawar 2·17″, Cherat 5·24″, Parachinar 1·40″, Bikaner 1·35″ and Trivandrum 1·62″.

8th „ Mukteswar 2·15″, Mussooree 3·18″, Dehra Dun 1·11″, Bareilly 1·50″, Agra 1·04″, Delhi 1·23″, Montgomery 1·28″, Srinagar 1·22″ and Sonamarg 2·78″.

9th „ Sonamarg 0·90″.

10th „ Silchar 0·98″, Cherrapunji 1·66″ and Narayanganj 1·12″.

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Baluchistan, Sind, Gujarat, Berar, the Central Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and Madras Southeast. No rain fell in Mysore, but the absence of rainfall there is a normal feature at this time of year. In all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess.

The rainfall from the 4th December to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess over by far the greater part of the country. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Assam, the Punjab Southwest, Baluchistan, Sind and Mysore; and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in Orissa, Kashmir, Central India East and Madras Southeast.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 11th February 1915.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1914 to 11th February 1915			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·3	−0·3	13·1	6·9	+6·2	+90	+98
Lower Burma	0	0·1	−0·1	2·7	0·6	+2·1	+350	+410
Upper Burma	0·1	0	+0·1	1·9	0·5	+1·4	+280	+260
Assam	0·6	0·8	+0·3	1·0	1·7	−0·7	−41	−71
Bengal	0·4	0·2	+0·2	1·3	0·7	+0·6	+86	+80
Orissa	0·5	0·2	+0·3	1·2	1·1	+0·1	+9	−22
Chota Nagpur	1·8	0·3	+1·5	2·6	1·4	+1·2	+86	−27
Bihar	1·1	0·2	+0·9	1·4	0·9	+0·5	+56	−57
United Provinces, East	1·2	0·2	+1·0	2·4	1·4	+1·0	+71	0
United Provinces, West	2·6	0·3	+2·3	4·9	2·1	+2·8	+133	+28
Punjab, East and North	1·9	0·3	+1·6	4·1	2·6	+1·5	+58	−4
Punjab, South-West	0·5	0·2	+0·3	1·0	1·3	−0·3	−23	−55
Kashmir*	2·2	0·8	+1·4	6·3	5·7	+0·6	+11	−16
N.-W. Frontier Province	1·4	0·2	+1·2	2·3	1·8	+0·5	+28	−44
Baluchistan	0·1	0·5	−0·4	1·1	3·1	−2·0	−65	−62
Sind	0	0·1	−0·1	0·3	0·5	−0·2	−40	−25
Rajputana, West	0·8	0·1	+0·7	1·4	0·5	+0·9	+180	+50
Rajputana, East	0·2	0·1	+0·1	2·4	0·7	+1·7	+243	+267
Gujarat	0	0·1	−0·1	0·3	0·1	+0·2	+200	—
Central India, West	0·2	0	+0·2	2·1	0·3	+1·8	+600	+533
Central India, East	0·6	0·2	+0·4	1·3	1·6	−0·3	−19	−50
Berar	0	0·1	−0·1	1·5	1·0	+0·5	+50	+67
Central Provinces, West	0·1	0·2	−0·1	1·9	1·2	+0·7	+58	+80
Central Provinces, East	0·8	0·3	+0·5	2·5	1·2	+1·3	+108	+89
Konkan	0·1	0	+0·1	1·2	0·2	+1·0	+500	+450
Bombay Deccan	0	0·1	−0·1	1·8	0·6	+1·2	+200	+260
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	−0·1	1·6	0·5	+1·1	+220	+300
Hyderabad, South	0·2	0·1	+0·1	1·4	0·4	+1·0	+250	+300
Mysore	0	0	0	0·5	0·7	−0·2	−29	−29
Malabar	0·4	0·1	+0·3	4·1	1·8	+2·3	+128	+118
Madras, South-East	0	0·1	−0·1	5·8	5·2	+0·6	+12	+14
Madras Deccan	0·1	0	+0·1	1·3	0·6	+0·7	+117	+100
Madras Coast, North	0·5	0·1	+0·4	3·4	1·9	+1·5	+79	+61

* Information incomplete.

G. C. SIMPSON,
for *Director General of Observatories*

Dated the 11th February 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 6th February 1915.

Burma.—Light rain fell in six districts of Lower Burma and slight showers were received in three districts of Upper Burma and the Northern Shan States. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice has been nearly completed. Agricultural operations in connexion with spring rice and miscellaneous crops are proceeding. Standing crops are generally doing well. The price of unhusked rice has fallen slightly at Rangoon.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Harvesting of mustard, pressing of sugarcane, hoeing and pruning of tea and ploughing of land for rice and jute are in progress. The outturn of mustard is moderate to poor. The price of common rice has risen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from three districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Kamrup.

Bengal.—General rain fell throughout the Province, facilitating ploughing operations for the autumn crops and doing some good to the standing spring crops. Threshing of winter rice is nearly over. Harvesting of the spring crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Prospects of standing crops are generally reported to be satisfactory. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. The average price of common rice has fallen by about 1·3 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—General rain was received over the Province, the fall being mostly light to moderate. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of the early spring crops continue. The recent rain has been beneficial to the late spring crops but has proved somewhat injurious to pulses which are ready for harvesting. The average price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Good and general rain has fallen throughout the Provinces and proved beneficial to standing crops which are doing well. Slight damage to crops by hail, rain, frost and insects is reported from some parts of the Provinces. Pressing of sugarcane and preparation of lands for cane and extra crops are in progress. Prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Markets are full except in Mainpuri and Hardoi where stocks have run low. Prices are rising generally.

Punjab.—Good rain fell in all the reporting districts except in the west where more rain is urgently required. It has greatly benefited wheat and other standing crops. Prospects of the spring harvest are now good. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* continue, with yield generally average to good. Ploughing for and sowing of extra spring crops are in progress and are normal. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of food grains are generally at scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Sufficient rain fell all over the Province except in Dera Ismail Khan. The weather is cloudy at Bannu and bright elsewhere. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated areas are fair. Harvesting of sugarcane continues in Bannu and *gur* is still being made in Peshawar. The condition of cattle is generally good Fodder and water are procurable. Prices of wheat and maize are high in Peshawar.

Jammu.—Good rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 7¾ to 12 and maize from 10 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease is reported in the Jammu tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Heavy rain fell is Muzaffarabad and heavy snow in the Valley. Cattle disease is reported in Uttarmachhipura and Sripartabsinghpura. Prices are rising in Baramulla and are normal elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather is cloudy and cold. General rain fell throughout Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, the maximum fall being 420 cents in Marwar. Standing crops are in good condition. The rain has proved immensely beneficial to crops in the Eastern Rajputana

States and has done good in Tonk and Alwar. Prospects are fair to good. Crops have suffered from hailstorms in Partabgarh, Karauli, Dungarpur and Bharatpur and from insects in Tonk. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are stationary but are rising in a few places.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Baghelkhand slight in Bundelkhand and the Southern States and *nil* in Malwa. The fall was sufficient throughout except in Bundelkhand. The weather is cool. Picking of cotton has been finished in Indore and Malwa. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. Standing crops are generally good Crops have been damaged in the Garrauli and Lughasi States of Bundelkhand for want of rain, in parts of Dhar by rats and in parts of Barwani and Alirajpur by hail. Cattle disease prevails in the Nagod State of Baghelkhand and in parts of Alirajpur. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are rising in Gwalior, the Nimar district of Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Malwa and are steady elsewhere. Poppy is being irrigated in Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal.

Central Provinces.—The weather continued to be cool and occasionally cloudy. Light to moderate rain, nowhere exceeding 2 inches, was received all over the Province except in the Berar and Nagpur divisions and was beneficial to the spring crops generally and to the late sown crops especially. Threshing and winnowing of *juar* and picking of cotton have been practically completed. Harvesting of the minor spring crops has begun in certain districts. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. The price of wheat fell in six districts but it still remains high in others. *Juar* became dearer in Chhindwara and Buldana and cheaper in Wardha by 2 to 2½ seers per rupee. There were no other marked variations in prices.

Feudatory States.—Ten States received moderate rain which was accompanied by severe hail in Kawardha where considerable damage to spring crops is reported. Prospects of spring crops are generally good. Rice rose by 2 seers in Udaipur.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Sind, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Surat, Satara, Kolaba, the Deccan, Belgaum, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha, Savantwadi and Kolhapur. Standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by rain in Khandesh, Nasik and Belgaum, by disease in parts of Karachi and by insects in two talukas of Nawabshah. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, Broach, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of spring crops continues in the Deccan and the Karnatak. The fodder supply is sufficient, except in the area affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar and one taluka of Nawabshah. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices have slightly risen in Sind and Gujarat and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—Rain fell in all districts except Nander, Gulbarga, Bidar, Nizamabad and Medak. The highest fall was 3 inches in Parkal. Spring crops are being harvested and are fair to good but have been damaged by rain and insects in parts of the Medak district and by rats in parts of the Aurangabad, Usmanabad and Bidar districts. Late rice is being sown and weeded. Germination of crops is satisfactory. Cattle disease prevails in eight talukas. Prices :—Wheat 5, coarse rice 7¼ and *juar* 14½ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is *juar* 11 seers in Parbhani and Warangal and the lowest 24 seers in Adilabad.

Mysore.—Rainfall *nil*. The price of *ragi* has risen in Kolar and that of rice has fallen in Hassan. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested *ragi* is good and that of paddy, sugarcane, gram, coffee and cotton is fair. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was fair in the Vizagapatam littoral, Godavari, Kistna and Guntur and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or require rain in parts of four districts and have been slightly damaged by rain in parts of one district. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding generally with outturn fair to normal. Sowing of paddy and dry crops is proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly and central parts except in Coimbatore. Pasture is sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool and in parts of seven other districts. Fodder is generally sufficient Prices show a slight tendency to rise.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTICE.

License to extract and purchase timber from the North and Middle Andaman Islands.

1. Notice is hereby given that the Government of India are prepared to consider tenders for a license to extract and purchase padauk and other timbers from—

(*i*) The North Andaman with Interview, Bennett, and all other islands North of Austin Strait.

(*ii*) The Middle Andaman excepting that portion to the west of Yoljig and South of the main line cleared from the junction of the Chara-lung-ta and Bom-lung-ta streams westwards to Mount Oldham and on to the sea.

2. Sites for depots, sawmills, residences, and other purposes essential to the carrying out of the terms of the license will be made available at Pott Cornwallis, Stewart Sound, and Long Island at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. Tenders may be submitted for either or both of the above areas. The license will be for 20 years from the 1st January 1916, or such later date within six months of the acceptance of the tender as may be agreed upon, with the option of renewal for another 20 years on terms to be notified by the Government of India hereafter; but those persons whose tenders have been accepted will be permitted to clear land for buildings, and other purposes connected with the license, and to start the erection of such buildings, as from the date on which the agreement is signed and the security money deposited.

4. The fellings will be regulated by the working plans sanctioned, or to be sanctioned, by the Government of India. The two areas mentioned in paragraph 1 above will each be divided into three sub-periodic blocks. Felling and extraction of timber and the payment of royalty thereon must be completed in sub-periodic block I by the end of the first seven years of the license, work being similarly completed in sub-periodic blocks II and III by the end of the 11th and 15th years, respectively. Throughout the period of the agreement the Secretary of State for India in Council will retain the right to extract from the licensed areas timber required for local (other than trade purposes and for local public works, and in any sub-periodic block on the expiry of the period allotted for the working thereof to issue licenses or otherwise provide for the felling, extraction, and disposal of timber which the licensees have omitted or are not bound to extract.

5. The padauk trees to be felled will be marked previously by the Forest Department, and none but marked trees shall be felled. The first sub-periodic block in each area will be located in the neighbourhood of Stewart Sound.

6. The minimum annual outturn of padauk timber for the first fourteen years after which the present working-plan will be revised, is estimated as follows, but the accuracy of the estimate is not guaranteed :—

(*i*) From the North Andaman including Interview and Bennett Islands—

1,200 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

1,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield —

2,100 tons of first class logs.

1,400 tons of second class logs.

2,000 tons of third class logs.

(*ii*) From the Middle Andaman—

2,400 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

2,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

4,200 tons of first class logs.

2,800 tons of second class logs.

4,000 tons of third class logs.

The outturn for the last six years of the license will be determined by working plans to be drawn up hereafter.

7. In addition the licensees will be permitted to cut, subject to previous marking, should this in the opinion of the Forest Officer be considered desirable, and to such limits as to area and number as may be imposed by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from time to time, other species as follows :—

Gurjan over 8 feet in girth, *didu* and *pyinma* over 7½ feet in girth, and *koko*, black *chulgam*, white *chulgam*, white *bambwe*, red *bambwe*, and *taungpein* over 6 feet in girth.

8. The timber will, in all cases, be measured in the round log either at the stump or at collecting depots as may be found convenient by the Forest Department. All felled timber will be held to be at the risk of the licensees and to be liable to the payment of royalty which must be paid before removal from the islands or conversion in a sawmill.

9. For the first three years of the license royalty will be payable at the rates agreed on and on the amount of timber felled : but thereafter minima annual royalties will be payable as follows :—

(*i*) For the North Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(*ii*) For the Middle Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(*iii*) In case of a combined license for both islands Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

10. Except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer all padauk trees sound or unsound, which have been marked by the forest officers as in their opinion worth conversion, must be felled and royalty paid on them.

11. Should the licensees desire to exploit any form of minor produce or any timber other than those species mentioned above they may be permitted to do so on terms to be settled hereafter by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

12. The licensees will be subject to such restrictions as the Government of India may prescribe to prevent communication between their employés and the convict population in the Andamans.

13. Subject to the general control of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the cultivation of field crops solely for the support of the labour force will be permitted free of taxation.

14. Facilities will be provided at Stewart Sound for wireless telegraphy, and as far as may be possible for a weekly steamer or launch connection for postal purposes between this place and Port Blair.

15. Such padauk timber as may be available from departmental working in the areas not included in the first paragraph of this notice, or in sub-periodic blocks in which felling and extraction of timber has been completed by the licensees in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 above and as may not be required for local consumption in the islands or for issue to State-worked Railways or other Government departments in India and Burma, will be sold either by public auction or by public tender, provided that the quantity to be so sold annually, commencing from the first of January 1917, shall not exceed 500 tons of squares and 1,000 tons of scantlings. There will be no limit to the quantity of timber other than padauk which may be extracted from the areas under reference, and no restriction as to its disposal.

16. The Inspector-General of Forests, Simla, will answer calls for further information.

17. Tenders must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and must be accompanied by a receipt for the payment into any Government Treasury of a sum of Rs. 1,500 in cash or in Government securities. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but in the case of persons whose tenders have been accepted will be subject to forfeiture in the event of their failure to execute, within the time specified, the agreement referred to below.

18. All persons whose tenders have been accepted will be required to execute an agreement in a form approved by the Government of India, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla. This agreement must be signed within three months of the acceptance of the tender.

19. Tenders, marked "Tender for Andamans Timber License," should be submitted so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, on or before the 1st September 1915. The Government of India do not undertake to accept the highest or any tender either for padauk or for other timbers, or to assign any reasons for the refusal or acceptance of any tender.

20. Without the written sanction of the Government of India no transfer, assignment or sub-letting of their license by the licensees will be valid.

SIMLA ;
10th February 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 11th February 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 6th February 1915, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts. States Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	6	5
		Kaira District	2	2
		Panch Mahals District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	5	5
		Broach „	8	3
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	9	6
		Surat District	29	12
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra „	...	...
		Basscin „	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Thana District	4	4
	Central	Nasik District	117	93
		Ahmednagar District	3	2
		East Khandesh District	52	25
		Poona Town	6	10
		Poona District	59	26
		Satara „	75	49
		Sholapur Town	13	12
	Southern	Kolaba District	2	1
		Ratnagiri „	...	...
		Belgaum „	60	35
		Dharwar „	40	30
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	26	16
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	46	31
		Hyderabad District	...	1
		Karachi Town and Port	1	1
		Karachi District	14	11
		Sukkur „	...	...
		Larkana „	...	...
		Nawabshah „	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	33	20
		Cutch „	...	...
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar Port	...	...
		Bhavnagar Port	3	...
		Kathiawar Agency	61	41
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	174	130
		TOTAL	847	571
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	20	13
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	52(c)	38 (b)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	21(a)	12(a)
		Mangalore Town and Port	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	26(a)	17(a)
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	3	2
		Trichinopoly District	15	18
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Visagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	137	100

In the return for the week ending 30th January 1915, against Delhi City *read* 1 case. 1 death *for nil.*

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Three imported.

In the return for the week ending 30th January 1915, against the Nawabshah district *read* 2 cases, 3 deaths *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	196	181
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	105	74
		Shahabad District	59	66
	Tirhut	Saran District	254	186
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur ,,	30	30
		Palamau ,,	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	56	39
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	92	64
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	10	8
		Bhagalpur District	43	38
		Santhal Parganas District	4	1
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	849	687
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	75	45
		Muzaffarnagar District	16	16
		Meerut ,,	...	...
		Bulandshahr ,,	...	...
	Agra	Aligarh District	23	23
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	22	16
		Etah ,,	3	2
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	24	24
		Moradabad District	19	16
		Shahjahanpur City	...	1
		Shahjahanpur District	15	13
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	12	11
		Cawnpore City	4	4
		Cawnpore District	3	3
		Fatehpur ,,	57	44
		Allahabad City	7	4
		Allahabad District	52	44
	Jhansi	Jalaun District	...	...
	Benares	Benares District	39	37
		Jaunpur ,,	22	17
		Ghazipur ,,	249	225
		Ballia ,,	322	277
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	49	34
		Basti ,,	79	79
		Azamgarh ,,	501	428
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	2	2
		Lucknow District	17	17
		Unao ,,	72	63
		Rae Bareli ,,	66	56
		Sitapur ,,	65	53
		Hardoi ,,	8	4
		Kheri ,,	8	3
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	64	48
		Fyzabad District	48	40
		Gonda ,,	6	4
		Bahraich ,,	52	52
		Sultanpur ,,	10	8
		Partabgarh District	12	12
		Bara Banki ,,	48	48
		TOTAL	2,061	1,768

Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Hissar District	70	47
		Gurgaon „	24	22
		Rohtak „	26	16
		Karnal „	98	98
		Ambala „	31	17
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur District	435	435
		Jullundur City	80	61
		Jullundur District	439	259
		Ludhiana „	325	182
		Ferozepore „	37	24
	Lahore	Lahore City	4	3
		Lahore District	197	108
		Amritsar City	76	76
		Amritsar District	437	437
		Gurdaspur „	827	765
		Sialkot „	275	262
		Gujranwala „	385	254
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	89	66
		Gujrat „	218	217
		Jhelum „	380	256
		Rawalpindi „	510	404
		Attock „	4	9
	Multan	Montgomery District	...	...
		Lyallpur District	127	99
		Jhang „	35	24
		Multan „	...	...
	Native States	Nabha State	56	34
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	193	115
		Kapurthala State	280	156
		Malerkotla „	37	23
		Jhind State	45	22
		Kalsia State	2	1
		TOTAL	5,717	4,492
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	17	18
		Insein District	3	2
		Tharrawaddy District	27	25
		Pegu District	9	7
		Prome „	72	74
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	23	14
		Bassein District	6	6
		Henzada „	23	23
		Maubin „	1	1
		Pyapon „	1	1
	Tenasserim	Toungoo „	14	12
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	34	34
		Magwe District	6	6
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	15	15
		Mandalay District	4	4
		Bhamo „	...	...
		Katha „	...	...
	Sagaing	Sagaing „	1	1
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	13	13
		Meiktila „	11	11
		Yamethin „	20	20
		Myingan „	18	15
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	1	...
		TOTAL	319	302
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	1,100	1,099
		Nagpur District	148	100
		Bhandara Town	3	1
		Bhandara District	12	8
		Wardha Town	4	3
		Wardha District	5	4
		Chanda Town	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	1	1
		Jubbulpore District	...	...
		Saugor Town	29	27
		Saugor District	33	24
		Saugor Cantonment	30	30
		Damoh Town	3	4
		Damoh District	1	1
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	45	30
		Nimar „	1	...
		Narsinghpur Town	...	...
		Narsinghpur District	35	25
		Chhindwara „	...	...
	Chhatisgarh.	Raipur Town	...	1
		Raipur District	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	...	1
	Berar	Amraoti Town	...	...
		Amraoti District	1	1
		Akola „	1	1
		Buldana „	1	...
		TOTAL	1,453	1,361

In the return for the week ending 30th January 1915 against Patiala State *read* 569 cases *for* 589 cases.

Presidency & Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	28	23
		Bangalore City	15	10
		Bangalore District	35	25
		Mysore City	2	3
		Mysore District	66	47
		Hassan „	7	4
		Kadur „	7	8
		Kolar „	19	14
		Kolar Gold Fields	11	5
		Tumkur District	1	1
		Shimoga „	26	21
		Chitaldroog „	8	8
		TOTAL	225	169
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	10	5
		Bidar „	16	12
		Medak „	9	13
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Gulbarga „	9	6
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	1	1
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	45 (a)	37 (a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	31	25
		Gwalior „	7	5
		Indore City	1	1
		Sehore Cantonment	1	...
		TOTAL	40 (b)	31 (b)
Rajputana.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	3	3
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		TOTAL	3	3
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	58	50
		TOTAL	58	50
		GRAND TOTAL	11,754	9,571

(a) From the 25th to the 31st January 1915.
(b) For the week ending 30th January 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1913-14.	1914.	1915.	30th January 1914.	30th January 1915.	1914.	1915.	30th January 1914.	30th January 1915.			
	State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,669	2,676	9,33,902	8,97,000	350	335	3,42,02,979	3,30,37,000	...	11,65,979	
	Beawada Extension	376	21	21	9,485	10,400	452	495	3,18,407	3,63,000	44,593	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	998	1,001	7,56,480	6,54,000	758	653	2,88,39,142	2,72,09,000	...	16,30,142	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,576	1,570	7,17,184	6,90,000	455	439	3,17,74,528	2,71,23,000	...	46,51,528	
	East Indian	775	2,571	2,571	20,71,526	20,86,000	806	811	8,57,79,923	8,46,57,000	...	11,22,923	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	21,30,960	19,32,000	840	757	6,84,27,688	6,08,77,000	...	75,50,688	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	51,308	65,000	408	516	18,80,262	24,38,000	5,57,738	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	5,086	3,000	126	75	1,38,225	1,17,000	...	21,225	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	34,042	26,800	600	461	13,47,496	9,41,000	...	4,06,496	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	278	2,553	2,553	7,25,398	6,92,000	284	271	3,03,85,395	3,00,36,000	...	3,49,395	
	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,010	17,88,211	14,20,000	446	354	7,21,69,708	6,90,49,000	...	31,20,708	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	289	1,600	1,661	6,00,138	4,50,000	375	281	1,97,23,239	1,68,21,000	...	29,02,289	
	Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	76	2,177	4,700	66	62	(a) 51,010	1,47,000	95,990	...	(a) From 21st April 1914.
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	10,319	9,200	322	287	3,94,001	3,81,000	...	13,001	
3' 3½" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,43,834	1,37,000	178	161	56,79,276	55,70,000	...	1,09,276	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	6,83,330	6,49,000	374	355	2,41,29,700	2,33,35,000	...	7,94,700	
	Burma	306	1,342	1,342	5,83,460	5,02,000	435	374	1,76,82,741	1,70,61,000	...	6,21,741	
	Burma Extensions	...	187	187	50,748	34,000	271	182	16,49,393	12,88,000	...	3,61,393	
	Southern Shan States	...	23	64	591	2,000	26	31	24,403	43,000	18,597	...	
	Dhone-Kurnool	...	32	32	2,575	2,200	80	69	1,00,432	87,500	...	12,932	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	21,944	21,600	177	174	11,04,879	8,34,000			
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	304	313	44,277	40,200	146	128	17,85,865	15,43,000	...	2,70,879	
	Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	179	411	411	73,261	66,500	178	162	31,62,511	30,76,000	...	2,42,865	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,454	1,455	5,58,144	5,04,000	384	346	2,32,99,379	2,27,20,000	...	86,511	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	15,477	14,600	143	135	7,56,647	7,62,000	5,353	5,79,379	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	2,33,757	2,13,000	295	270	83,74,548	79,70,000	...	...	
5' 6" 2' 6" gauge.	Broach-Jambusar *	...	...	30	...	700	...	23	...	6,500	6,500	4,04,548	(b) Opened from 23rd November 1914.
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32	3,078	2,200	95	69	1,06,566	97,500	...	9,066	
	TOTAL	415	26,267	26,451	1,22,40,662	1,11,28,601	466	421	47,32,88,343	43,75,89,500	...	2,56,98,843	

5' 6"	Nagda-Ujjain	159	34	34	3,127	3,400	207	165	2,53,000	2,40,000	...	30,000
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,36,428	1,10,000	408	329	51,45,991	45,44,000	...	6,01,991
	Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	5,985	5,600	176	165	2,44,587	2,48,000	3,413	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	65,514	36,000	607	333	16,16,912	11,29,000	...	4,87,912
	Southern Punjab	262	425	425	1,41,615	1 08,000	333	254	46,58,181	44,48,000	...	2,10,181
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	28,826	23,000	186	148	11,08,973	10,02,000	...	1,04,973
	Satlej Valley	63	208	208	13,745	11,000	66	53	5,48,065	4,76,000	..	72,065
	Tapti Valley	198	155	155	45,948	38,000	296	245	12,48,624	10,17,000	...	2,26,624
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,191	2,000	65	59	1,04,866	1,01,000	...	3,866
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Bramakhed Extension)	87	89	89	8,225	7,700	93	87	3,19,879	3,32,000	12,121	...
	Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,240	2,29,084	2,27,000	185	183	88,80,801	87,98,000	...	82,801
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	24,936	28,100	163	184	14,13,473	13,35,000	...	78,473
	Berwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	6,830	8,000	131	154	2,90,421	3,21,000	30,579	...
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	246	32,539	36,700	143	149	12,24,674	13,26,000	1,01,326	...
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	6,211	6,300	188	191	2,41,116	2,25,000	...	16,116
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	29,048	28,200	238	328	11,22,192	10,92,000	...	30,192
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	14,140	13,700	77	69	6,47,087	6,70,000	22,913	...
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	26,510	29,100	126	132	11,21,494	11,26,000	4,506	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	1,02,143	86,400	231	195	33,96,470	34,68,000	71,530	...
	Jaipur	82	73	73	6,559	5,700	90	78	2,49,835	2,28,000	...	21,835
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	5,271	5,200	98	96	2,37,513	2,40,000	2,487	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,030	1,074	98,827	1,10,000	96	102	45,26,861	38,67,000	...	6,59,861
	Junagad	105	113	114	13,508	12,600	120	111	4,87,820	4,84,000	...	3,820
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	7,766	5,300	207	183	2,67,205	2,38,000	...	29,205
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	5,417	6,400	54	64	1,82,364	1,75,000	...	7,364
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	13,041	13,300	140	143	6,47,345	6,40,000	...	7,345
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	11,642	11,700	211	213	4,20,472	4,13,000	...	7,472
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	39,131	32,100	146	120	17,18,710	14,47,000	...	2,71,710
	Sangli	153	5	5	945	600	189	120	31,379	29,200	...	2,179
	Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	12,562	11,700	193	180	5,40,304	5,37,000	...	3,304
	Tanjore District Board	183	103	103	16,660	15,600	162	151	8,22,130	7,87,000	...	35,130
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	7,175	5,800	107	87	2,47,868	2,22,000	...	25,868
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	219	116	116	32,786	29,400	283	253	9,96,302	8,79,000	...	1,17,302
	Bilimora-Kala-Amba (*c*)	...	...	26	...	300	...	12	...	7,300	7,300	...
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*d*)	...	11	11	360	700	33	64	2,560	29,500	26,940	...
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	2,093	1,000	105	50	72,400	51,100	...	21,300
	Dhond-Baramati (*e*)	...	...	27	...	1,300	...	48	...	39,200	39,200	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	118	142	12,474	12,800	88	90	5,25,755	5,59,000	33,245	...
	Godhra-Lunavada	...	24	25	630	800	26	32	(*f*) 5,127	35,300	30,173	...
	Jacobabad-Kashmore (*g*)	...	...	76	...	1,500	...	20	...	9,300	9,300	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	420	400	16	15	20,937	20,000	...	937
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur (including Karanja Sec.)	...	48	68	7,346	12,200	154	179	(*h*) 36,272	2,23,000	1,86,728	...
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	1,708	2,300	61	82	82,401	95,900	13,499	...
	Petlad-Vaso (*i*)	...	...	15	...	400	...	27	...	3,000	3,000	...
	Rajpipla	67	37	37	2,142	1,700	57	46	98,875	94,500	...	4,375
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	17,347	17,000	340	333	10,07,931	9,65,000	...	42,931
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*j*)	...	...	42	...	2,000	...	48	...	32,000	32,000	...
	Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	461	400	18	16	22,006	19,900	...	2,106
	TOTAL	166	7,492	7,842	13,85,549	12,56,300	185	160	5,25,65,275	4,97,47,100	...	28,18,175
	GRAND TOTAL	359	33,759	34,293	1,36,26,211	1,23,84,900	404	361	51,58,53,618	48,73,36,600	...	2,85,17,018

(*c*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
(*d*) Opened from 15th December 1913.
(*e*) Opened from 20th May 1914.
(*f*) From 5th December 1913.
(*g*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
(*h*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
(*i*) Opened from 10th December 1914.
(*j*) Opened from 16th June 1914.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 11th February 1915.

The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

No. B. R.-117.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eight months of 1914-1915 as compared with the corresponding period of 1913-1914.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO NOVEMBER.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO NOVEMBER.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.** PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	34,61,39,000	34,94,33,000	13,12,67,000	12,33,00,000	...	79,67,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	2,43,73,000	2,75,86,000	1,57,89,000	1,46,89,000	...	10,91,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	5,16,80,000	5,15,53,000	3,16,82,000	3,29,99,000	13,17,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	7,97,74,000	8,05,74,000	5,14,66,000	4,91,55,000	...	23,11,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	13,34,15,000	13,74,28,000	8,57,82,000	8,59,31,000	1,49,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	11,33,73,000	10,85,52,000	7,14,23,000	6,34,19,000	...	80,04,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,24,42,000	8,00,60,000	4,78,21,900	4,57,46,000	...	20,75,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	83,11,96,000	83,51,86,000	43,52,21,000	41,52,39,000	...	1,99,82,000
319,400	285,700	242,100	131,300	...	120,800	Interest	1,54,91,000	1,63,54,000	67,44,000	65,48,000	...	1,96,000
4,800	5,000	3,200	5,200	2,000	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5,90,03,000	5,96,58,000	3,51,41,000	3,50,13,000	...	1,28,000
1,600	1,600	600	400	...	200	Receipts by Civil Department	2,11,00,000	2,15,35,000	1,25,59,000	1,32,20,000	6,61,000	...
102,600	71,800	87,100	47,900	...	39,200	Miscellaneous	1,00,50,000	98,98,000	41,18,000	40,71,000	...	47,000
77,000	47,800	75,700	42,600	...	33,100	Railways	56,34,35,000	59,62,55,000	35,92,46,000	35,12,58,000	...	79,88,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,54,32,000	4,40,69,000	2,33,13,000	2,34,04,000	91,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Public Works	44,80,000	35,91,000	24,90,000	23,74,000	...	1,16,000
351,200	351,600	226,300	257,400	31,100	...	Military Receipts	1,52,77,000	1,52,18,000	86,56,000	1,20,10,000	33,54,000	...
856,600	763,500	635,000	474,800	...	160,200	TOTAL REVENUE	1,56,54,62,000	1,57,17,64,000	88,74,88,000	86,31,37,000	...	2,43,51,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.	30,00,000	10,00,000	30,00,000	10,00,000	...	20,00,000
2,765,300	...	1,756,900	592,700	...	1,164,200	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	44,000	19,38,000	18,94,000	...
2,765,300	...	1,756,900	592,700	...	1,164,200	TOTAL	30,00,000	10,00,000	30,44,000	29,38,000	...	1,06,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	4,135,000	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,84,91,000	4,70,94,000	2,98,23,000	4,99,59,000	2,01,36,000	...
...	...	...	7,000,000	7,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	9,10,00,000	9,10,00,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	3,30,30,000	2,65,81,000	1,66,98,000	...	...	1,66,98,000
...	41,000	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	1,45,96,000	...	1,04,91,000	...	...	1,04,91,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and advances by Imperial Government	56,65,000	29,60,000	27,28,000	22,65,000	...	4,63,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,62,32,000	2,09,79,000	87,84,000	96,85,000	9,01,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans to Local Boards	1,07,000	1,11,000	37,000	39,000	2,000	...
...	...	...	5,036,600	5,036,600	...	Remittances (net)	11,85,02,000	4,42,01,000	6,37,96,000	...	...	6,37,96,000
29,050,800	20,000,000	17,119,400	4,230,800	...	12,888,600	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	1,43,10,000	1,43,10,000	...
29,050,800	24,176,000	17,119,400	16,267,400	...	852,000	TOTAL	21,66,23,000	14,19,26,000	13,22,67,000	16,72,58,000	8,49,91,000	...
33,672,700	24,939,500	19,511,300	17,334,900	...	2,176,400	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,78,50,85,000	1,71,46,90,000	1,02,27,99,000	1,03,33,33,000	1,05,34,000	...
9,789,600	7,457,000	9,789,600	8,157,700	...	1,631,900	Opening Balance	28,93,97,000	22,06,07,000	28,93,97,000	23,41,24,000	...	5,52,73,000
42,462,300	32,396,500	29,300,900	25,492,600	...	3,808,300	GRAND TOTAL	2,07,44,82,000	1,93,52,97,000	1,31,21,96,000	1,26,74,57,000	...	4,47,39,000

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO NOVEMBER.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO NOVEMBER.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
115,300	88,900	78 200	36,100	...	42,100	**Expenditure.** Direct Demands on the Revenues	13,73,90,000	13,87,82,000	8,39,70,000	8,42,86,000	3,16,000	...
2,087,900	2,225,000	1,531 900	1,801,500	269,600	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	5,95,66,000	6,16,88,000	3,26,58,000	3,58,66,000	32,08,000	...
278,400	287,800	166,700	170,800	4,100	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,69,08,000	4,74,97,000	2,83,53,000	2,92,49,000	8,96,000	...
461,800	484,500	303,000	303 100	100	..	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	26,20 91,000	28,96,28,000	15,83,89,000	16,94,13,000	1,10,24,000	...
2,667,800	2,676,100	1,846,900	1,900,200	53,300	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,10,40,000	4,16,03,000	2,54,66,000	2,68,41,000	13,75,000	...
16,500	35,700	10,800	13,300	2,500	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,47,46,000	1,44,65,000	48,69,000	91,44,000	42,75,000	...
9,000,100	9,081,500	6,501,500	6,497,700	...	3,800	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	30,73,87,000	31,96,51,000	19,54,75,000	21,64,76,000	2,10,01,000	...
119,800	120,200	95 400	90,900	...	4 500	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	3,33,88,000	3,42,99,000	1,79,13 000	1,99,48,000	20,35,000	...
101,200	82,200	66,100	76,600	10,500	...	Other Public Works	10,56,33,000	11,06,14,000	5,16,35,000	5,33,29,000	16,94,000	...
5,463,400	5,711,900	3,710 300	3,723,.00	13 400	...	Military Services	23,70,44 000	24,23,14,000	15,01,65,000	20,32 46,000	5,30,81,000	...
20,312,500	20,794,500	14 310 800	14,613,300	303 100	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	1,24,31 93,000	1,3 ,05,41,000	74,88,93,000	84,77,98,000	9,89,05,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	+ 48,85,000	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	—91,28,000	—4,80,89,000	..	...	...	...
20,312,500	20,794,500	14 310 800	14 613 900	303,100	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	1,23,89,50,000	1,25,24,52,000	74,88,93,000	84,77,98,000	9,89,05,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
3,057,000	2,688,400	2,138,700	1,696,300	...	442,400	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Work	13,01,01,000	12,25,14,000	7,50,01,000	5,43,66,000	...	2,06,35,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	962,200	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	7,52,000	2,30,000	...	...	...	...
36,400	102 000	8,600	43,900	35 300	...	Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	61,61,000	84,70,000	29,81,000	24,53,000	...	5,28,000
3,093,400	3,752,600	2,146,700	1,740,200	...	406,500	. . . . . TOTAL	13,70,14,000	13,12,14,000	7,79,82,000	5,68,19,000	...	2,11,63,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
1,781,200	...	1,169,500	491,600	...	677,900	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	7,59,40,000	7,59,40,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	3,93,75,000	...	1,43,90,000	1,43,90,000	...
1,041,000	...	50,900	39,200	...	11,700	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	24,68,000	65,40,000	10,79,000	15,49,000	4,70,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2,82,00,000	2,00,46,000	1,64,93,000	1,97,80,000	32,87,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	5,08,77,000	5,08,77,000	...
8,076,700	2,952,900	6,150,600	...	...	6,150,600	Secretary of State's Bills paid	43.57.61.000	30,00,10,000	25,29,86.000	6,48,44,000	...	18,81,42.000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	—20,35,000	—10,000	—10,80,000	—44,000	...	—10,36,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	. . . . . TOTAL	46.43.94.000	36.59.61.000	26,94,78,000	22,78.36 000	...	4,21,42,000
10,898,900	2,952,900	7,371.000	530,800	...	6,840,200	. . . . . TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,84.03.58 000	1,74,96,27.000	1,09,63,53.000	1,13,19,53,000	3,56,00.000	...
24,864,800	27,500.000	23.828,500	16.884 900	...	6,943,600	. . . . . Closing Balance	23.41.24.000	18,56,70,000	21,58,43,000	13,55.04.000	...	8.03 39,000
8.157,500	4 896.500	5,472,400	8,607,700	3 135,300	...	. . . . . GRAND TOTAL	2,07,44,82,000	1,93,52,97,000	1,31,21,96,000	1.26,74.57.000	...	4,47,39.000
42,462,300	32,396,500	29,300,900	25,492,600	...	3,808,300							

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 11th February 1915.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

February 8.

2017. L. M. Mullick. *Economic annular chimney stove.*

February 10.

2018. W. C. J. Copeman. *Improvements in or relating to stuffing boxes for rudder posts and the like.*

February 11.

2019. Standard Oil Company. *Improvement in the art of petroleum distillation.*

2020. J. Gardner. *Improvements in microphonic signalling devices.*

2021. J. G. A. Kitchen and I. H. Storey. *Improvements in and relating to means for reversing screw propelled boats without reversing the propeller.*

2022. A. W. Davis. *Combined vertical revolving map stand and sling.*

2023. H. Leitner. *Improvements in or relating to dynamos.*

2024. G. J. Coles. *An improved automatic coupling for colliery tubs or corves and similar vehicles.*

February 13.

2025. G. K. Paul. *Improved box harmonium.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed Form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1335. J. P. Nandar. *Perpetual dial English calendar.*

1645. A. C. Schaffter. *Improved safety hairpin.*

1753. J. Tait. *Feed water circulator for boilers.*

1985. J. B. Mitchell. *Improvements in means for cooling or freezing liquids.*

1996. Mohammad Siddique. *Automatic tea preparing apparatus.*

1997. B. O. Bergersen. *Improved resilient wheel for vehicles.*

1999. C. Watson. *Improvements in and relating to self-contained buffers for railway and other rolling stock.*

2000. N. N. Mookherjee & S. C. Mukherjee. *An improved cooking apparatus.*

2001. C. F. Graves. *Lockfast curtain rod bracket.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1518. A. H. Tubbs. *Improvements in ventilators.*

1654. Vibrocel Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to the construction of tanks, reservoirs and the like.*

1763. C. Abraham. *Centrifugal tube pump.*

1770. J. Begg. *Improvements in methods and apparatus for spreading tea-leaf and the like.*

1776. E. S. Luard. *Improvements in and relating to vacuum brake apparatus.*

1805. F. A. C. Devereux. *An improved pull plough attachment.*

1826. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham. *An improved package or holder.*

1838. Mechanical Process Manufacturing Co. *Cutting and severing mechanism for glass and the like.*

1839. Mechanical Process Manufacturing Co. *Handling and forming machine for vials, bottles and the like.*

1863. L. M. Mullick. *Combined stove and cooker.*

1871. P. J. Jack. *An improved spring-cushioned tyre for wheels of motor-cars or other road vehicles.*

1902. S. D. Raju. *Rope pump.*

1942. I. E. Robinson. *Improvements in or relating to smoke consuming furnaces and stoves.*

1944. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld. *Improvements in the connections of electrical condensers.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed Form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1890. Rutnagar.
1894. Ormerod and Ormerod.
1895. Wickham.
1896. Minerals Separation Ld.
1897. Minerals Separation Ld.
1898. Lang and Powell.
1899. Stewart.
1900. Macintyre.

PATENTS SEALED.

1270. Maccaferri.
1549. Roy Choudhury.
1626. Lawrence.
1627. Lawrence.
1658. Gobind Prashad Mistri.
1675. Dunham.
1754. Continuous Zinc Furnace Co.
1755. Telfer & Boyd.
1757. Haywood, Kershaw, Saxby & Farmer Ld. & Saxby & Farmer (India) Ld.
1811. Hope & Sau.
1822. Roberts.
1843. Beere & Rough.
1851. Findeisen.
1852. New Refractory Ores, Ld.
1868. Musso.
1869. Musso.
1882. Still.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

413 of 1901. Kitson. (To 11 February 1916.)
365 of 1905. Fourcault. (To 21 February 1917.)
462 of 1906. Ozonair Ld. (To 3 December 1915.)
32 of 1909. Gare. (To 4 March 1916.)
58 of 1909. Barlow & anr. (To 13 March 1916.)
825 of 1909. Rutnagur. (To 11 Februray 1916.)
345 of 1909. Lancaster-Sutton. (To 15 March 1916.)
361 of 1909. Lancaster-Sutton. (To 15 March 1916.)
695 of 1909. Gare. (To 8 February 1916.)
9 of 1910. Roberts & anr. (To 16 February 1916.)
52 of 1910. Powell Wood Process Co. Ld. (To 5 April 1916.)
214 of 1910. Oates. (To 8 February 1916.)
279 of 1910. Nance. (To 11 February 1916.)
351 of 1910. Lancaster-Sutton. (To 10 February 1916.)
355 of 1910. Sharpe. (To 10 February 1916.)
37 of 1911. Rees. (To 28 February 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1901.

478, (Walke).

1905.

385, (Tice).

1907.

295, (Severin).

1908.

130, (Auchu). 305, (Pundt).

1909.

679, (Griffith & Nethersole).

1910.

178, (Arbuckle). 194, (Ishwar Das).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

February 8th to 13th, 1915.

Class 1, No. 2671. Nanne Khan, Village Bijauli, P. O. Chharra, District Aligarh. February 5.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India.*

These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(b)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(c)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(d)	Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*) Annual Subscription with postage	0	1
(e)	Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)	2	0
(f)	Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911 each	1	0
(g)	Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly) each	0	8
(h)	Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913 each	1	0
(i)	Specifications of Invention each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of December 1914 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.
	£
Cash at the Bank of England	5,454,025
Recoverable from His Majesty's Treasury	1,000,000
Short loans to approved borrowers on security	3,850,000
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	10,304,025

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 19th February 1915.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

" Specimens of Persian Manuscripts " for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection	for	1902-03,	price	R3 a copy.
(2)	„	„	1903-04	„	„ 3
(3)	„	„	1904-05	„	„ 3
(4)	„	„	1906-09	„	„ 3
(5)	„	„	1909-10	„	„ 3-8
(6)	„	„	1910-11	„	„ 3-8
(7)	„	„	1912-13	„	„ 2-8
(8)	„	„	1913-14	„	„ 2-8

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

" Diwan-i-Sarkhush " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

" Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

" Qaani " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

" Diwan-i-Andalib " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the " Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

" Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

" Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

" Raghuvansam "—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

" Akhlaq-i-Jalali " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal. . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Dalilnddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . Talban, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Dep't Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Hüsaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux. . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 28rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Faziruddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhal'a, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₹ 13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₹ 12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₹ 5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

For any quantity	₹ 4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below :—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th February 1915.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Calcutta . .	1,67,69,000	22,11,27,340	23,78,96,340	12,27,59,585	24,01,830	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946 (a)	4,00,00,000 (b)	34,16,61,341	(a) Nominal value—₹10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—₹4,69,46,571.
Cawnpore .	...	2,68,58,965	2,68,58,965	3,01,14,950	61,56,727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,62,71,707	
Lahore . .	...	3,51,08,465	3,51,08,465	1,80,18,347	1,26,38,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,06,56,815	
Bombay . .	1,02,28,565	13,67,62,790	14,69,91,355	3,14,37,341	5,25,49,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,39,86,743	
Karachi . .	...	2,09,99,755	2,09,99,755	45,51,478	30,41,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,92,698	
Madras . .	1,42,39,160	6,66,99,935	8,09,39,095	4,40,44,605	20,84,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,61,28,900	
Rangoon . .	...	5,21,30,045	5,21,30,045	5,13,59,996	37,15,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,50,75,211	
	4,12,36,725	55,96,85,295	60,09,22,020	30,22,86,312	8,25,87,157	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,13,73,415	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			4,48,605	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									9,00,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			60,04,73,415								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		60,04,73,415	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th February 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th February 1915 to 7,02 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1915.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st January 1915 .	29,67,600	1,06,31,000	5,78,18,200	1,61,02,300	80,46,900	19,14,750	9,45,13,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,74,81,350
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1915	...	7,300	33,300	21,400	...	4,000	66,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,000
	29,67,600	1,06,38,900	5,78,51,500	1,61,23,700	80,46,900	19,18,750	9,45,79,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,75,47,350
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	5,000	50,000	...	...	55,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,000
Balance on 15th February 1915 .	29,67,600	1,06,38,900	5,78,46,500	1,60,73,700	80,46,900	19,18,750	9,45,24,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,74,92,350

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Dec. 1914 Enfaced from India 12,313 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,685 lakhs.
" 16th Dec. 1914 " 31st Dec " ditto ... ditto 2 "
" 1st Jan. 1915 " 15th Jan. 1915 ditto 1 lakh ditto ...
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto ... ditto 1 lakh.
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb. " ditto 1 " ditto 1 "
12,315 lakhs 12,689 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 16th February 1915.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH FEBRUARY 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mint.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 18th February 1915.

G. H. WILLIS, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th February 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 1,00,95,154 9 7			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,46,48,032 1 11	2,47,43,186	11	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	19,64,40,145	15	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	10,94,141	6	7
Sundries	14,41,098	6	1
RUPEES	26,37,18,572	7	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	5,19,04,275	0	0
Other authorised Investments	1,00,64,730	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,68,50,158	14	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,51,46,993	6	1
Bills discounted and purchased	2,32,97,242	0	0
Balances with other Banks	17,91,477	12	10
Bullion	...		
Dead Stock	27,15,512	13	9
Stamps	14,106	15	6
Sundries	5,86,176	9	8
	17,23,20,673	8	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* Rs. 5,73,47,074 10 11			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 3,40,50,824 4 4	9,13,97,898	15	3
RUPEES	26,37,18,572	7	8

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 8,22,125 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 7,20,225 0 0

Rs. 10,42,350 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 18th February 1915.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 40·85

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The following monuments in the Old Residency Cemetery at Nagpur, Central Provinces, have fallen into a state of disrepair :—

1. Grace Madeline, daughter of Mrs. Sophia Ellison, died 18th January 1865.
2. Annie Georgina Rose Blake, died 3rd March 1865.
3. William Charles Hurlock, died 6th January 1843.
4. Thomas Hertford Lynn, died 1st January 1858.

Will the relatives or friends interested in the proper upkeep of these monuments kindly communicate with the Chaplain of Nagpur, Central Provinces, otherwise after the third publication of this Notice the monuments will be dealt with as required by Rule 10, Part IV, of the Government of India, Education Department (Ecclesiastical) Notification No. 212, dated 10th May 1913.

C. PRICE,
Chaplain of Nagpur.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAID P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for first and second class Coal Mine Managers' certificates of competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbaid, on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1915.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates.

Applications and fees will be received up to the 1st March 1915, after which date no application will be considered.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, appointed Mr. T. J. Waite, Secretary to the Chief Justice and Head Clerk, Decree Department, Original Side of the High Court, firstly to act as Deputy Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, during the absence of Mr. W. H. Joyce, on three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st March, 1915, and then permanently to the office of Deputy Registrar, with effect from the 1st June, 1915, the date on which Mr. Joyce has been permitted to retire from the service.

By order,
H. M. VEITCH,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,
The 17th February 1915.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for sale of Maps.

LONDON.—Edward Stanford, Limited, 12, 13 and 14, Long Acre, London, W.C.

CALCUTTA.—Maps can be obtained from the office, 13, Wood Street, or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Nos. 5 and 6, Government Place, North; Messrs. Newman & Co., No. 4, Dalhousie Square; the Secretary, School Book Society, No. 309, Bow Bazar Street; and Messrs. Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, No. 76, Lower Circular Road.

DACCA.—The Manager, Calcutta School Book Society, Dacca Branch.

BOMBAY.—Messrs. Thacker & Co., Limited, and Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co.

LAHORE.—Messrs. Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons.

MADRAS.—Higginbothams, Limited.

MUSSOORIE.—The Proprietor, Mafasilite Printing Works.

MUZAFFARPUR.—Messrs. Burman & Co.

POONA.—Manager, Government Photo-Zincographic Department.

SIMLA.—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

SRINAGAR.—Mrs. C. Winter, The Picture Gallery.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash with postage *prepaid*.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service except on cash payment*.

The following is a list of the more important "General" and other maps which are available.

Description of Map.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Uncoloured.	Price. Coloured	Remarks.
					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
GENERAL MAPS.							
India (with hills) . . .	1908	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	9 0	12 0	4th Edition.
India (skeleton) . . .	1913	1"=32 M.	12	33×25	6 0	12 0	
India, Layered map of . .	1913	1"=32 M.	12	33×25	...	12 0	
India (without hills), showing Railways with stations.	1913	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	...	8 0	Corrected to 31st December 1913.
India, Railway, Canal and Road Map of (with hills).	1912	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	9 0	12 0	Railways, Canals and Roads corrected up to 31st March 1912. Other details up to 1905.
India, Railway, Canal and Road Map of (with hills and Rainfall contours).	1912	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	12 0	15 0	Railways, Canals and Roads corrected up to 31st March 1912. Other details up to 1905.
India, District map of . .	1903	1"=64 M.	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	Additions and corrections from Extra Departmental Sources to 1912.
India, contour map of . .	1886	1"=64 M.	1	41×33	1 0	...	For Departmental use only.
India and adjacent countries (with hills).	1883	1"=64 M.	2	44×24	4 8	6 0	Additions to Railways to 1913.
India showing Railways, open and under construction.	1914	1"=64 M.	1	41×33	...	1 8	Corrected to 30th June 1914.
India, Military Traffic map of, showing Railways open and under construction on 31st December 1912.	...	1"=64 M.	1	40×32	...	1 8	
India and adjacent countries (without hills).	1911	1"=128 M.	1	24×21	1 12	2 0	With additions and corrections up to 1913.
India and adjacent countries (with hills).	1903	1"=128 M.	1	24×21	1 12	2 0	With additions and corrections up to 1913.

Description of Map.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets per set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Prices. Uncoloured.	Prices. Coloured.	Remarks.
					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
GENERAL MAPS—*contd.*							
India and adjacent countries (without hills).	1906	1"=192 M.	1	18×14	0 8	0 12	Corrections to boundaries to 1913.
India (without hills) . .	1894	1"=256 M.	1	16×13	0 6	0 8	Additions to 1904.
India (with hills) . . .	1909	1"=256 M.	1	16×13	0 6	0 8	
PROVINCIAL MAPS.							
Baluchistan (with hills) . .	1894	1"=16 M.	4	28×27	4 0	5 0	
Baluchistan Agency with Sind (with hills).	1898	1"=32 M.	1	24×24	...	1 8	
Bengal (without hills) . .	1912	1"=16 M.	1	44×30	...	1 12	
Bengal and Bihar and Orissa (with hills).	1888	1"=80 M.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	With additions and corrections to 1912.
Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam (with hills).	1912	1"=32 M.	1	33×31	...	1 4	
Berar (with hills) . . .	1906	1"= 8 M.	1	38×27	2 0	2 8	
Bihar and Orissa (without hills).	1912	1"=16 M.	1	44×30	...	1 12	With additions and corrections to 1913.
Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind (with hills).	1908	1"=32 M.	1	40×27	1 0	1 8	
Burma (with hills). . .	1908	1"=32 M.	1	41×30	...	1 8	Corrected to 1912.
Central India Agency (with hills).	1886	1"=16 M.	2	32×22	...	2 8	Additions and corrections to 1912.
Central India Agency (without hills).	1900	1"=80 M.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	
Central Provinces (without hills)	1908-09	1"=32 M.	1	28×24	1 0	1 8	
Gujarat (without hills) . .	1896	1"=16 M.	1	32×30	1 0	1 8	Additions to 1905.
Hyderabad (with hills) . .	1908	1"=32 M.	1	20×18	...	1 8	
Madras Presidency, Mysore and Ceylon (without hills).	1908	1"=16 M.	6	40×27	7 0	8 0	
Mysore and Coorg (with hills) .	1908	1"=16 M.	1	27×24	1 0	1 8	
North-West Frontier Province (with hills).	1903	1"=16 M.	1	32×24	2 0	1 8	Corrections up to 1910.
Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir (without hills).	1909	1"=16 M.	4	36×26	...	4 0	
Punjab (with hills) . . .	1890	1"=80 M.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	Additions to 1910.
Punjab (without hills) . .	1912	1"=80 M.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	
Rajputana Agency (with hills) .	1908	1"=16 M.	2	38×24	...	1 8	2nd Edition.
United Provinces (without hills)	1897	1"=16 M.	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	Additions and corrections to 1903.
United Provinces (with hills) .	1908	1"=32 M.	1	21×20	1 0	1 8	With additions and corrections to 1913.
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.							
Aden Protectorate . . .	1914	1"=4M.	1	44×32	2 0	...	
Afghanistan	1908	1"=32 M.	1	35×27	...	1 8	
Arabia and the Persian Gulf .	1910	1"=32 M.	4	40×30	4 0	5 0	Additions and corrections to 1914.
Arabia and the Persian Gulf .	1910	1"=48 M.	2	40×27	...	2 0	
Chih-li Province, China . .	1903	1"= 8 M.	1	44×30	1 8	1 12	

Description of Map.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Uncoloured.	Price. Coloured.	Remarks.
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS—*contd.*					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
City of Calcutta	1911	6"= 1 M.	4	30×27	3 0	5 0	With additions and corrections to April 1912.
City of Calcutta	1910	3"=1M.	1	32×26	1 0	2 0	Ditto.
Delhi (Special Extract Maps)	1912	4"= 1 M.	1	42×33	...	2 0	
Delhi and Vicinity	1912	4"= 1 M.	4	37×30	...	4 0	
Delhi and Vicinity	1912	2"= 1 M.	1	40×27	...	1 8	
Eastern Turkistan	1908	1"=32 M.	1	24×19	...	1 8	
Kiang-Su Province, China	1903	1/1,000,000	1	40×27	1 0	1 8	Additions and corrections to 1910.
Ootacamund Hunt Map	1913	3"=1 M.	2	40×27	2 0	2 2	
Periyar and Pambiyar catchment areas (Travancore State).	1913	2"=1 M.	4	40×27	...	4 0	
Persia	1910	1"=40 M.	1	34×29	...	1 4	
Sikkim	1906	1"= 4 M.	1	26×19	1 0	1 4	
Simla and adjacent country	1909	1"= 1 M.	1	30×27	...	1 8	
Simla and Jutogh (with list of houses).	1911	6"= 1 M.	1	40×30	1 0	1 8	Revised and corrected up to 1910.
Tenasserim	1868	1"= 4 M.	6	44×30	6 0	7 8	Additions to 1912.
Western Tibet, portion of	1904	1"=12 M.	1	34×28	1 8	1 12	
Yun-nan	1905	1/1,000,000	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	
WAR MAPS.							
Eastern Theatre of War in Europe.	1914	1"=28 M.	1	44×33	...	2 0	
Western Theatre of War in Europe.	1914	1"=20 M.	1	40×27	...	1 8	
Lorraine and Alsace, including the Theatre of War between Paris and the Rhine.	1914	1"=12 M.	1	38×25	...	2 0	
Theatre of War, Berlin to Warsaw	1914	1"=16 M.	1	40×27	...	2 0	

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
INTERNATIONAL SERIES.			Rs. A.	
Scale 1/1,000,000				
"Bombay" North E. 43	1914	29×25	2 0	Layered only.
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.				
Scale 1/1,000,000				
Sheet No. 10 (Provisional)	1909	24×19	1 0	Parts of Persia, Arabia and Turkish Empire.
" " 17 (Provisional Issue)	1909	ditto	1 0	Parts of Persia (Kerman and Fars).
" " 18 (2nd Edition)	1914	ditto	1 0	Persia and Arabia. Published (1) layered with shaded hills and (2) layered only.

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES —*contd.* Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$			Rs. A.	
Sheet No. 29 (Provisional Issue)	1908	24×19	1 0	Parts of Persia, Afghanistan and Russian Turkistan.
„ „ 30 (Rough Provisional Issue)	1910	ditto	1 0	Parts of Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Persia.
„ „ 33 (Provisional Issue)	1908	ditto	1 0	Part of Afghanistan.
„ „ 34 (Provisional Issue)	1911	ditto	1 0	Parts of Afghanistan, Baluchistan Agency and Bombay Presidency.
„ „ 35 and 36 (Provisional Issue)	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Baluchistan and Bombay (Sind).
„ „ 38 (Provisional Edition)	1909	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. With additions and corrections to 1913.
„ „ 39 (Provisional Issue)	1913	ditto	1 0	Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. Published (1) layered with shaded hills, (2) layered without shaded hills and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
„ „ 40 (Provisional Issue)	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Bombay, Punjab and Rajputana Agency.
„ „ 41 (Provisional Issue)	1913	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Sind, Baroda and Diu. Published (1) layered with shaded hills, (2) layered without shaded hills and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
„ „ 44 (Provisional Issue)	1910	ditto	1 0	Punjab and Rajputana.
„ „ 45 (Provisional Issue)	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Rajputana, Punjab, Central India, Bombay, Baroda and Ajmer-Merwara.
„ „ 46 (Provisional Issue)	1910	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Central India, Hyderabad, Baroda and Daman.
„ „ 47 (Provisional Issue)	1910	ditto	1 0	Bombay and Hyderabad.
„ „ 48 (Provisional Issue)	1911	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Hyderabad, Goa, Mysore, Coorg and Madras.
„ „ 53 (Provisional Issue, 2nd Edition)	1913	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, Rajputana, Delhi, United Provinces and Tibet. Published (1) layered with shaded hills, (2) layered without shaded hills and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
„ „ 54 (Provisional Issue)	1909	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces.
„ „ 55 (Provisional Issue)	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Central Provinces, Bombay and Berar.

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES —*contd.*				
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$			Rs. A.	
Sheet No. 56 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1913	24×19	1 0	Hyderabad, Bombay, Behar, Central Provinces and Madras. Published (1) layered with shaded hills and (2) shaded and boundary coloured.
,, ,, 57 and part of 66 (Provisional Issue)	1913	ditto	1 0	(Without hills.) Parts of Bombay, Hyderabad, Coorg, Madras, Mysore and Pondicherry.
,, ,, 61 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet and Eastern Turkistan.
,, ,, 63 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	Parts of United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, Bengal and Nepal.
,, ,, 65 and part of 66	1914	ditto	1 0	Hyderabad, Behar and Orissa, Central Provinces and Madras. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only and (3) shaded and boundary edition.
,, ,, 66 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	Madras.
,, ,, 70 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1906	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet and Eastern Turkistan.
,, ,, 71 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Parts of Nepal and Tibet.
,, ,, 72 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	(Without hills.) Parts of Nepal, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and United Provinces.
,, ,, 77 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan.
,, ,, 78 (2nd Provisional Issue) . .	1907	ditto	1 0	Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet, Bhutan, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. With additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1910.
,, ,, 79 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1907	ditto	1 0	Parts of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam. Additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1910.
,, ,, 83	1913	ditto	1 0	Bengal, Assam and Burma.
,, ,, 84 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Bengal, Assam and Burma. With corrections to boundaries to 1913.
,, ,, 85 and part of 86	1913	ditto	1 0	Burma.
,, ,, 86	1905	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and the Andaman Islands.
,, ,, 87 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1905	ditto	1 0	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
,, ,, 91 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Assam Tibet and China (Yun-nan and Sze-ch'uan Provinces).

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
			Rs. A.	
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES —*contd.*				
Sheet No. 98 (Provisional Issue)	1901	24×19	1 0	Parts of Burma, China and Siam. With additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1909.
94 (Provisional Issue)	1913	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and Siam shaded only.
95 (2nd Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and Siam. With additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1909.
100 (Provisional Issue)	1911	ditto	1 0	(Skeleton.) Parts of Tibet and China.
„ 101 (Provisional Issue)	1910	ditto	1 0	Parts of China.
102 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	1 0	Burma, Siam, Tongking and Yun-nan (China). Additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1910.
(Southern Asia Series) Scale $\frac{1}{2,000,000}$				
Afghanistan Sheet Lat. 32°—40° North / Long. 60°—72° East	1914	34 × 27	3 0	Russian Dominions, Persia, Afghanistan and British India. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
Baluchistan Sheet Lat. 24°—32° North / Long. 60°—72° East	1914	ditto	3 0	Persia, Afghanistan and British India. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
Northern Persia Sheet Lat. 32°—40° North / Long. 40°—60° East	1914	3 × 24	3 0	Persia, Russian Dominions and Turkey in Asia. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, (3) shaded, contoured and boundary coloured and (4) unshaded, contoured and boundary coloured. Index to names 8 annas extra.
Southern Persia Sheet Lat. 24°—32° North / Long. 44°—60° East	1912	ditto	3 0	Persia, Arabia and Turkey in Asia. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, (3) shaded, contoured and boundary coloured and (4) unshaded, contoured and boundary coloured Index to names 8 annas extra.

H. L. COSTWAIT, Major, R.E.,
Officer in charge, Map Record and Issue Office.

Survey of India;
Calcutta, 4th January 1915

SURVEY OF INDIA—EASTERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Shillong, the 13th February 1915.

No. 1.—Mr. B. C. Newland, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 7 days with effect from the 8th February 1915 under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

R. CHRICHTON, Lieut.-Col., I.A.,
Superintendent, Eastern Circle.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Camp, the 11th February 1915.

No. 2120-984-C.—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules published under his notification No. 83—C.—984, dated the 25th January 1900, for regulating the procedure in the acquisition of land under Act I of 1894 and the award and payment of compensation for lands acquired thereunder :—

Substitute the following for rule :—

" 1-A. When the land is selected for aquisition every endeavour should be made to avoid religious buildings, tombs, grave-yards, etc. : if this can be done by a slight alteration of the alignment or site chosen. The fact that the land contains religious buildings, tombs or grave-yards should be specifically noted in the application."

"1-B. When a draft notification under section 4 or section 6 is submitted, it shall be accompanied by a statement giving full particulars of any religious buildings, tombs and grave-yards on the land. The Collector shall also prepare and submit confidentially to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner a note dealing with the nature of, and weight to be attached to, objections which have already been raised or are likely to be raised by persons directly or indirectly interested or by any section of the public. If no objections have been raised or are anticipated, the fact should be stated and it should at the same time be explained whether in the event of acquisition the demolition of the buildings or obliteration of the tombs will be necessary.

The above procedure may be dispensed with under the orders of the Chief Commissioner in any case in which owing to the large area involved or any other cause the preparation of the necessary statements would cause excessive delay."

" 1-C. After publication (under section 4 of the Act) of a notification that land is likely to be needed for any public purpose in any locality, the Collector shall take measures for informing the residents in that locality that such land may be required for a public purpose. To this end the Collector shall cause a notice (in Form I) to that effect to be affixed at convenient places in the locality—in a town at the police-station, and in a village at the Hatai—and shall also cause the same notice to be published by proclamation in the locality. The notice should also warn all persons not to obstruct the operations of any officer who may be authorised by Government to survey or take levels of the land and to mark off the ground which may be required for public purposes under the penaltics prescribed by section 46 of the Act."

"1-D. After acquisition proceedings have been initiated, the Collector may himself dispose of any objection raised if they can be settled amicably. If however they cannot be settled amicably or if for any reason the Collector apprehends that the local settlement of such objections may not be accepted by the public, he shall submit it to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner for orders. This procedure should be observed with special care when land is acquired for street improvements or for the removal of congested areas as in such cases the proceedings are more public than in ordinary cases and agitations may be fomented more easily."

In rule 7, after " wells and other such property " add a coma and the words " religious buildings, tomb, and grave-yards, etc."

By order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, *Major*,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 10th February 1915.

No. 75-*J*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603 I.B, dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint M. Aziz-ud-din, an Extra Assistant Commissioner and Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Quetta District and under section 260 of the same Code to empower him to try, in a summary way, all or any of the offences mentioned in the latter section.

No. 76-*J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (*l*) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1901 (III of 1901), as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B, dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint M. Aziz-ud-din, an Extra Assistant Commissioner and Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, and a Magistrate of the First Class, to be an Additional District Magistrate within the limits of the Quetta District.

No. 392.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him under section 6 (*d*) of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B, dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to invest the Court of the Assistant Political Agent in Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District with jurisdiction to try an original suit filed by Bostan Khan and Itbar Khan Khosas of Nasirabad against His Majesty's Secretary of State for India for the possession of 574 acres 19 ghantas of land situated in Deh Nurpur and Manjuti of the Nasirabad Tahsil, the value of which exceeds Rs. 10,000.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 15th February 1915.

No. 175-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898) as applied to the Administered Areas in Central India, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint Mr. B. Rustomji Bhaya to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Third Class within the Cantonment of Mhow.

By order,
R. H. CRUMP,
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 15th February 1915.

No. 328-*E*.—The services of Mr. H. W. Milner, Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Madras, having been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, he joined the Chief Engineer's Office, to which he is posted as Personal Assistant, on the forenoon of the 4th February 1915.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Delhi Province.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 23 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 4th February 1915.

In the matter of Kassory Harrydass, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kassory Harrydass, clerk, residing at No. 17, 127th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 3rd day of February 1915 against the said Kassory Harrydass.

CASE No. 154 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 3rd February 1915.

In the matter of Maung Wan, clerk, residing at No. 5, Morton Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Wan an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 3rd day of February 1915.

CASE No. 22 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 10th February 1915.

In the matter of Daw Pu, Ma The and Ma E May, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Ally Mohamed Essa Bhoy of Rangoon, a creditor of Daw Pu, Ma The and Ma E May all carrying on business in co-partnership as merchants at stalls Nos. 164 and 165, Kemmendine, Sooratee Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 28th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Daw Pu, Ma The and Ma E May was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 8th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 24 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 8th February 1915.

In the matter of Ali Main, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ali Main, clerk, residing at No. 84, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 5th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ali Main.

CASE No. 25 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 8th February 1915.

In the matter of Chin Ali Kyain, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Chin Ali Kyain, clerk, son of Chin Ali Wong, No. 82, Eden Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Chin Ali Kyain.

CASE No. 26 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 9th February 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Karim Hajee Rehamatulla Bechia, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Karim Hajee Rehamatulla Bechia, trader, residing at No. 49, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Karim Hajee Rehamatulla Bechia.

CASE No. 27 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 10th February 1915.

In the matter of Saw Bee Cheong, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Saw Bee Cheong of No. 227, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Saw Bee Cheong.

CASE No. 28 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 11th February 1915.

In the matter of C. M. Arokia Dass, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. M. Arokia Dass, clerk, of No. 27, Upper Phayre Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said C. M. Arokia Dass.

CASE No. 29 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 12th February 1915.

In the matter of Madras Kumarasawmy Nithi, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Madras Kumarasawmy Nithi of No. 3, Commissioner Road, Rangoon, on the 11th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Madras Kumarasawmy Nithi.

CASE No. 57 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th February 1915.

In the matter of Kolandavalan Chetty, Perianen Chetty and Koomarappa Chetty, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Karuppen Chetty, attorney of Chidambaram Chetty, a creditor of Kolandavalan Chetty, Perianen Chetty, and Koomarappa Chetty, carrying on business as money lenders in partnership at No. 11, Mogul Street, Rangoon, under the name and style of K. L. K. M., on the 9th day of April 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Kolandavalan Chetty, Perianen Chetty and Koomarappa Chetty was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 2nd day of February 1915.

CASE No. 159 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th February 1915.

In the matter of Mohamed Bhaimeya Bharucha, trader of No. 26, Mogul Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mohamed Bhaimeya Bharucha, an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 8th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 163 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 10th February 1915.

In the matter of Ismail Saleh Kotewal, son of Saleh Kotewal, No. 36, 28th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ismail Saleh Kotewal, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 10th day of February 1915.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 9 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 8th February 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Jalaluddin, son of Kamaluddin, of Delhi, Kucha Qabil Attar.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Jalaluddin to be declared an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 3rd of March 1915.

SUIT No. 10 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 9th February 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of H. Abdul Rehman, son of H. Rehmatullah, of Delhi, Kucha Raiman.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by H. Abdul Rehman to be declared an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 3rd of March 1915.

SUIT No. 11 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 11th February 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Mohammed Yasin, son of Ahmad Khan, of Delhi, Phatak Habash Khan.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohammed Yasin to be declared an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 8th of March 1915.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 73 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 8th February 1915.

In the matter of Mirza Amir Sultan, son of Mohamed Sultan of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated the 6th November 1914, on behalf of the above named debtor and on reading the said petition in the absence of the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 73 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 8th February 1915.

In the matter of Mirza Amir Sultan, son of Mohamed Sultan of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Amir Sultan was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 8th February 1915, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. 8 OF 1915.

Mr. H. C. James . . . . . Insolvent, Applicant

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Jugal Kishore Purshtam Dass, son of Harnarain Dass, Lucknow.	1,000	0	0
2. Rughnath, minor son of Panchoolal, under the guardianship of Mannola, Ajmer.	602	12	0
3. Messrs. D. H. Brothers, Ajmer	65	0	0
4. Madhan Saidu, minor son of Kunj Behari Lal, under the guardianship of Mussammat Bibi Radhka, Lucknow.	300	0	0
5. Kisturmal, Ajmer	6	0	0
6. Seth Kalyanmal, son of Kishen Lal, Ajmer . .	30	0	0

Whereas the applicant Mr. H. C. James has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 11 A.M. on the 15th March 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 3rd day of February 1915.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 20 OF 1915.

Dated the 10th February 1915.

Re Cassim Karim, residing at No. 8, Parsi Church Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as a Gunny Broker at No. 34, Ezra Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, in co-partnership with Vallabji Liladhur under the name and style of V. Liladhur & Co., and also in co-partnership with Nagardas and Palanji at No. 14, Clive Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name and style of Nagardas and Palanji, but at present without any occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. B. P. Chunder, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 26th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Cassim Karim as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 23 OF 1915.

Dated the 13th February 1915.

Re Lutchmi Narain Mundra, residing at No. 1, Tansook Lane, in the town of Calcutta, working as a Gomasta at the firm of Messrs. Hari Bux Kedar Nath of Monohar Dass' Street in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. Anil Kumar Sircar, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 15th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Lutchmi Narain Mundra as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 24 OF 1915.

Dated the 13th February 1915.

Re Chuggan Lal Mundra, residing at No. 1, Tansook Lane, in the town of Calcutta, working as a Gomasta in the firm of Sadasuk Gambir Chand, at No. 32, Cross Street, in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. Anil Kumar Sircar, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 15th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Chuggan Lal Mundra as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 25 OF 1915.

Dated the 12th February 1915.

Re Munna Lal Mundra, residing at No. 1, Tansook Lane, in the town of Calcutta, working as a Gomasta in the firm of Sadasuk Gambir Chand, at No. 32, Cross Street, in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. Anil Kumar Sircar, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 15th day of January 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Munna Lal Mundra as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 44 OF 1915.

Dated the 10th February 1915.

Re Mohadeo, residing at No. 163, Cotton Street, in the town of Calcutta, a Gomasta employed in the firm of Daya Kissen Rameswar and Chotay Lal, formerly residing at No. 168, Cotton Street, Calcutta, aforesaid, a Gomasta employed in the firm of Bhagwan Das Agarwalla but at present in Faridpore in the District of Faridpore, lately carrying on business in co-partnership with each other as dealers in ghee and sugar at No. 168, Cotton Street aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of Mohadeo Chotay Lal.

Ex parte the debtors. Achal Nath Mitter, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 2nd day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Mohadeo and Chotay Lal as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order

No. 52 OF 1915.

Dated the 10th February 1915.

Re Ganga Bissen Harash, residing at No. 45, Sonaputty, in the town of Calcutta, formerly carrying on business in piece goods at No. 207/3, Harrison Road, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name and style of Ganga Bissen Sree Kissen, at present serving as a broker in the firm of Bansidhar Murlidhar, piece-goods merchants of Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor in person.

On the 5th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Ganga Bissen Harash as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 53 of 1915.

Dated the 10th February 1915.

Re Mahomed Jan, residing at No. 22, Ismail Madan Lane, in the town of Calcutta, lately a hawker in miscellaneous articles, at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor in person.

On the 5th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Mahomed Jan as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 54 of 1915.

Dated the 15th February 1915.

Re Rash Behary Dass, residing at No. 20, Jadunath Mitter's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business as a dealer in piece goods at No. 129-1-42, Cornwallis Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, in his own name.

Ex parte Bhurawull Bhutter, the creditor. B. P. Chunder, Creditor's Attorney.

On the 8th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 55 of 1915.

Dated the 12th February 1915.

Re Kunjo Behary Pal Chowdhury, residing at North Bantra in the Howrah District and carrying on business in the names of Messrs. Madhusudhan Pal Chowdhury & Sons at No. 67 but now known as No. 67-4, Strand Road, in the town of Calcutta, as iron and hardware merchants.

Ex parte the debtor. O. C. Gangoly & Co., Insolvent's Attorneys.

On the 8th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Kunjo Behary Pal Chowdhury as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 56 of 1915.

Dated the 12th February 1915.

Re Bhairo Prosad Misser, formerly residing at No. 31, Mullick Street, in the town of Calcutta, but at present residing at No. 53, Moonshi Sadaruddin Lane, in Calcutta aforesaid, and lately carrying on business as a dealer in piece goods at No. 162, Harrison Road, in Calcutta aforesaid, in co-partnership with Madho Prosad Agarwalla under the name, style and firm of Bhairo Prosad Misser but at present of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. H. C. Banerjee, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 10th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Bhairo Prosad Misser as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 57 of 1915.

Dated the 12th February 1915.

Re Dhannu Lall Agarwalla, residing at No. 35, Brojo Dulal Street, in the town of Calcutta, formerly served as an under-broker to Babu Hridoy Nath Ghose, but at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor. Rajendra Lall Dutt, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 10th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Dhannu Lall Agarwalla as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 58 OF 1915.

Dated the 16th February 1915.

Re Karim Ahmed, residing at No. 14-2, Sreenath Babu's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business at No. 14-2, Sreenath Babu's Lane, in Calcutta aforesaid under the name and style of Zainul Abdin Karim Ahmed in miscellaneous articles, at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor in person.

On the 8th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Karim Ahmed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 59 OF 1915.

Dated the 16th February 1915.

Re Eustace Anthony D'Silva and Clarence Bertram Carlton, both formerly residing at No. 9, Marsden Street and at present residing at No. A-1, Elliot Road in the Town of Calcutta, lately carrying on a hack and horse-shoeing business in co-partnership with each other at No. 234-1, Lower Circular Road, in the Suburbs of Calcutta aforesaid under the name style and firm of Woodburn Veterinary Infirmary and shoeing forge, but the former at present out of employment and the latter now employed as a Measurer in the Licensed Measurers Department, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Ex parte the debtors. Achal Nath Mitter, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 11th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed two persons as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 60 OF 1915.

Dated the 16th February 1915.

Re Shaik Mohamed Bux, residing at No. 42, Ram Mohun Ghose Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as stationer under the name and style of S. Mohamed Bux & Co. at No. 87, Canning Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, but at present without employment.

Ex parte the debtor. In person.

On the 15th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed person as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 62 OF 1915.

Dated 18th February 1915.

Re Gregory Owen Moses, residing at No. 22, Fulbagan Road, Entally, in the suburbs of the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as broker at No. 133, Canning Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, at present of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Broja Lal Mukherjee, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 17th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petition.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
81—1915	Rajamabi, widow of Mahomed Shaik Mohidin.	Mahomedan .	Byculla	Labourer	1st	February .	1915	1st	February .	1915
82—1915	Raghunath Krushnaji Desai and Damodar Raghunath Desai.	Hindu . .	Mahim Bazar . . .	1st Debtor clerk in the Western India Mill Co., Ltd., and the 2nd Debtor lately Proof Reader in the *Advocate of India* and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
83—1915	Lindsay Emmanuel Monsurate .	Eurasian . .	Imperial Mansions, Byculla.	Telegraphist in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
84—1915	Kesow Sawa Sangadia . .	Hindu . .	Koombharwada 2nd Lane .	Lately dealer in bricks, and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
85—1915	Jamalkhan Gulabkhan Pathan .	Mahomedan .	Chinch Pokly . . .	Tinman in the David Sassoon Mills . .	2nd	,, .	,,	2nd	,, .	,,
86—1915	Damodar Vishram Gavatra .	Hindu . .	Hindu Lodge, Princess Street	Late accountant, Ewart, Ryrie and Company and now unemployed.	1st	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
86—1915	Rustomji Shapurji Fitter . .	Parsi . .	Lower Parel . . .	Engine driver in the B., B. & C. I. Railway	3rd	,, .	,,	3rd	,, .	,,
87—1915	Ramchandra Dawlata Pedamkar.	Hindu . .	Ditto . . .	Painter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
88—1915	Abdula Abdul Rahiman Momin .	Mahomedan .	1st Kamatipura Lane .	Jobber in the Bombay United Mills . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,

90—1915	Taheralli Abdulalli Dawoodi and Kalimmudin Abdulalli Dawoodi.	„	Parsi Gali	Lately petty dealers in cutlery, etc., in partnership under the name and firm of Kalimuddin Abdulalli and now unemployed.	„	„	„	4th	„	„
93—1915	Gulam Husien Tajbhoy Dawoodi.	„	No. 57, Doctor Street	Lately carrying on business as boots and shoes merchant in partnership with Hakimji Tajbhai under the name and firm of Tajbhai Hakimji and Sons and also traded in old iron under the names and firms of Tajbhai Hakimji and Sons and G. Hakimji & Co., in partnership with the said Hakimji Tajbhoy and under the name and firm of Tajbhai Hakimji and Sons in partnership with the said Hakimji Tajbhai and Ismailji Nurbhai and now salesman in the employ of Abdulabhai Ibrahimji.	4th	„	„	„	„	„
91—1915	Esoo Ramji Chikney	Hindu	Jacob Circle	Jobber in the Hindustan Mills	„	„	„	„	„	„
92—1915	Kisson Gooraji Bhowad	„	„	Fitter in the employ of Garlick & Co.	„	„	„	„	„	„
94—1915	Donald James Barnes	Anglo-Indian	Dadar	Guard in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Co.	„	„	„	„	„	„
95—1915	Dewsee Harka Sutar	Hindu	Kumbharwada 4th Lane near Gol Pitha.	Carpenter	„	„	„	„	„	„
96—1915	Gangaram Dewji Surti	„	Lower Parel	Fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company	5th	„	„	5th	„	„
97—1915	Nama Sumbhoo Kamlay	„	Elphinstone Road	Rivetter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	„	„	„	„	„	„
98—1915	Dwarkanath Keroba Rane	„	1st Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar	Coppersmith	„	„	„	„	„	„
99—1915	Edwin Joseph DeSouza	Portuguese	Dhobi Talao	Lately stationery supplier and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
100—1915	Denins McMarn Murray	European	Rafiza Manzil, Wodehouse Road.	Travelling Inspector in the Burma Oil Company, Ltd.	6th	„	„	6th	„	„

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued*.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
101—1915	Hemraj Malsey Sha . .	Hindu . .	Dadar	Formerly carrying on business as grain merchant in partnership with Madan Kaya under the name and firm of Hemraj Malsey and Company and now unemployed.	6th	February .	1915	6th	February .	1915
102—1915	Pirosha Manekji Markar . .	Parsi . .	Grant Road, Balaram Street	Clerk in the employ of J. F. Karaka & Co. .	8th	„ .	„	8th	„ .	„
103—1915	Meherally Jusraj Khoja .	Mahomedan	Durga Mulla . . .	Brocade Peddlar	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
104—1915	Cowasji Easerwanji Anklesaria	Parsi . .	68, Bazar Gate Street .	Temporary clerk in the employ of the German Line Steamers.	9th	„ .	„	9th	„ .	„
105—1915	Vella Sharvan Sha . . .	Hindu . .	Jacob Circle . .	Lately dealer in grain in partnership with Raoji Wanver Sha and Vela Cora in the name of Vela Sharvan, latterly dealer in grain in his own name and now servant in the employ of Meghji Ghella & Co.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
106—1915	Rahimbhai Karim Haji Severdhanwala.	Mahomedan .	Doongri	Lately carrying on business as aerated water manufacturer in partnership with Goolamali Fazal Dandawala and Rustomji Palonji Mowdiwala in the name of Royal Aerated Water Factory and now unemployed.	10th	„ .	„	10th	„ .	„
107—1915	Frank Kelly . . .	European .	Goa Street, Frere Road	Washing chargeman in the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
108—1915	Oomer Bakridin Shaik . .	Mahomedan .	Kamatipura . . .	Jobbr in Hindustan Mills . . .	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„

109—1915	Kisan *alias* Crustna Babaji Khopade and Soloobai, widow of Babaji Waghooji Khopade.	Hindu	Matharpakadi, Ambe wadi	Dealers in vegetables	„	„	„	„	„	„
110—1915	Raghunath Laxumon Satelkar	„	Arthur Road, Tardeo	Painter	„	„	„	„	„	„
111—1915	Latifkhan Esufkhan and Dawoodkhan Esufkhan.	Mahomedan	Tank Bunder	Lately doing business in partnership as dealers in firewood in the name of Dawoodkhan Esufkhan and now boat repairers.	11th	„	„	11th	„	„
112—1915	Maurice Christopher Gill	Angl-Indian	No. 50, Goa Street, Fort	Government Telegraphist	„	„	„	„	„	„
113—1915	Balkrishna Dhakji Pathare	Hindu	Delisle Road	Lately fitter in the Century Mill and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
114—1915	Tribhowan Dayal Sha	„	Barbhai Molla	Carrying on business in partnership with Mohanlal Govindram and Shamaldas Govindram under the name, style and firm of Mangaldas Tribhowandas as Yarn and Copper merchants and in his own account as Loan Broker.	„	„	„	„	„	„
115—1915	Manuel (*alias* Emanuel) Marion De Souza.	East Indian	No. 8, Clare Road	Driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway.	„	„	„	13th	„	„
116—1915	Rustom Jamshed Irani	Parsi	No. 15, Vanka Molla	Servant in the employ of Motibai Ardesir	13th	„	„	„	„	„
117—1915	Abdul Gafoor Dost Mahomed Shaik.	Mahomedan	No. 4, Falkland Road, 9th Lane.	Lately Jobber in the Bombay United Mills and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
118—1915	Virchand Krishna Sha	Hindu	Frere Road	Lately doing business as shroff in partnership with Sardarmal Narsing in the name Virchand Krishna and now unemployed.	13th	February	1915	13th	February	1915
119—1915	Esmail Shabudin Sarang *alias* Patankar.	Mahomedan	Victoria Road, Byculla, No. 14.	Engine Driver in the Bombay Port Trust	„	„	„	„	„	„
120—1915	Pandurang Jagonnath Mulay and Keroba Jagonnath Mulay.	Hindu	Mahim Bazar Road	1st Debtor clerk in the employ of Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, High Court, and the 2nd Debtor clerk in the employ of Messrs. Dastur & Co., Solicitors, High Court.	15th	„	„	15th	„	„

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*concluded*.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petition.			Date of the Ajudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
121—1915	Perosha Adarji *alias* Edalji Motwala.	Parsi . .	Arab Lane, corner of Grant Road.	Lately manufacturer of aerated waters now unemployed.	15th	February .	1915	15th	February .	1915
122—1915	Kalinji Shamji Sha . . .	Hindu . .	Chinch Bunder . .	Carrying on business in Bombay and Bhopal under his own name as cotton and seeds merchant.	"	" .	"	"	" .	"

Orders in the matters of the above-named Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of February 1915.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, ACCOUNTS SECTION, 1st (PESHAWAR) DIVISION.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, 1st (Peshawar) Division, on the 31st December 1914, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of investment.								
		3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1879.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	Total.
	On which interest is drawn.									
1	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 1st (Peshawar) Division, Peshawar .	...	...	11,300	...	...	2,100	...		13,400
	Total Rs. .	...	...	11,300	...	...	2,100	...	...	13,400
									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Safe Custody.									
1	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 1st (Peshawar) Division, Peshawar .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,390 5 10	17,390 5 10
	Total Rs. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,390 5 10	17,390 5 10

K. H. JACKSON, Major,
Controller of Military Accounts, 1st (Peshawar) Division.

PESHAWAR :
11th February 1915.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1915.

No. 484-*Ap.*—Khan Sahib B. B. Gariba, Postmaster, Ahmedabad, pay Rs.400-500, is granted furlough for six months with effect from the 16th January 1915 in combination with privilege leave for three months already notified.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on combined leave or until further orders :—

Mr. H. J. W. High, 1st Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs.300-400, to act as Postmaster, Ahmedabad, from the 19th January 1915.

Mr. G. E. W. Quinn, 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs.300-400, to act as 1st Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, on his own pay from the 24th January 1915.

Mr. C. Malone, 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs.200-300, to act as 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, from the 24th January 1915.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1915.

No. 513-*A.p.*—Babu Nani Gopal Banerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 16th February 1915 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Ravati Raman Shome, Inspector of Post Offices, Dacca Sub-Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Nani Gopal Banerji, or until further orders.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1915.

No. 520 *Ap.*—The following officiating appointments are made with effect from the 10th February 1915 and until further orders *vice* Mr. C. G. D'Santos, Deputy Postmaster, Madras, on combined leave for six months from the 1st December 1914 :—

Mr. M. R. Mahima Das, 1st Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs.300-400, to act as Deputy Postmaster, Madras, on his own pay ;

Rao Sahib C. Cundaswamy Mudaliar, 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs.200-300, to act as 1st Assistant Postmaster, Madras.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
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Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10*a.* or 10*d* (2*a.*)

Report on the Land Revenue Administrations of the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1912-13. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*)

North-West Frontier Province Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1913. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-9 or 2*s.* 1*d.* (2*a.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 or 1*s.* 11*d.* (4*a.*)

Electrical Undertakings in India. Corrected up to 1913. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3*s.* (3*a.*)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Part I (Indian and Statutory Civil Services, Provincial Civil, Executive and Judicial Branches and Subordinate Civil Services). Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1-6 or 2*s.* (6*a.*)

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Part II (Medical Police, Educational, Public Works and Miscellaneous Departments). Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy, with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos 9-11 at Rs 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VII, No. 11, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-11, and Extra No. The Bhasga Language Vol. X, Nos. 1-4, at Rs. 2 per number.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 75, Part 3. At Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 9. Father A. Monserrati's Mongolicæ Legationis Commentarius by Rev. H. Hosten, S.J. Rs. 4.

Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 1. Sanskrit-Tibetan English Vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti by Alexander Cosmo de Koros, edited by E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., and Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., Part I. Rs. 5.

Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 1. Srid-pa-ho: a Tibeto-Chinese Chart of Divination by Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.

Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.

Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.

Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.

Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.

Maasir-i-Rahimi. Fasc 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.

Bisvahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As 10.

Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.

Kiranavali. Fasc. 3, by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.

Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.

Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.

Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.

Smriti Prokas. Fasc 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.

Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.

Tabakat-I-Akbari (English). Rs. 3.

Do. (Text). Rs. 2-8.

Sivaparinaya. Fasc. I. As. 10.

Catasahasrika Prajnaparamita, Part II. Fasc. II As. 10.

Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 14. As. 10.

Akbarnama (English) Vol. III. Fasc. 5. Re. 1-4.
Nyayabindu of Dharmakirti. Fasc. 2. Re. 1.
Masiru-Lrumara. Fasc. 3-4. (English). Rs. 2-8.
Maitra or Maitrayaniya Upanishad. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Visvahitam. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Kavindravacana Samuccaya. Rs. 3-8.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 2. As. 10.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, June 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1 and annas 8

Monthly Weather Review, August 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

III. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Port Blair from September 1894 to August 1904.

IV. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Dhubri from November 1889 to May 1896.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XIX. By W. A. Harwood with an introduction by G. T. Walker. (Illustrated by 27 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker. C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

ESTATE MRS. E. ANDERSON, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Elizabeth Anderson, widow, who died on 10th June 1914 at 29, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 26th March next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

Calcutta, 12th February 1915.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT DELHI.

In the matter of Liquidation of the Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Creditors of the Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills Co., Ltd., are required to send in their claims with full particulars of their debts and all the documents and vouchers in support thereof to H. Jhaveri & Pandya, Official Liquidators of the said Company, at its Registered Office at Mori Gate, on or before the 20th February 1915 between the hours 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. personally or through their authorised agent or attorney and to appear before the Additional District Judge at Delhi on the 26th February 1915 between the Court hours personally or through their authorised agent or attorney or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved and admitted.

By Order of the Additional District Judge, Delhi,

H. JHAVERI & PANDYA,

Official Liquidators.

DELHI;
21st December 1914.

ESTATE J. W. SMYTH, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late John Watt Smyth of the Indian Civil Service who died at Duneira Larne, County Antrim, on 7th May 1914, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 19th March next to the said Messsrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

Calcutta, 5th February 1915.

J. E. VALLANCE.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1914 TO THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF

Wholesale prices of

Port or province.	Market.	Rate per	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port	Karachi* (white)	Maund of 82⅔ lbs.	3 15 2	3 15 3	4 2 3	4 8 9	4 7 9
	Bombay* (Delhi No. 1).	,,	4 1 9	4 2 1	...	4 2 1	4 2 1
	Calcutta* (Club No. 2).	,,	4 5 10	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 8 3
Punjab	Lahore	,,	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 11 6
	Ferozepur	,,	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 10 3	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Amritsar	,,	3 3 3	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6
	Rawal pindi	,,	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 7 6	3 9 6	3 11 3
Delhi	Delhi	,,	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0
United Provinces.	Benares	,,	4 2 10	4 3 10	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5
	Cawnpore	,,	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
	Meerut	,,	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 5 0
	Agra	,,	4 1 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	...	4 5 2
	Lucknow	,,	4 1 9	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	,,	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 11
	Jubbulpore	,,	4 5 1	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 7 1
	Raipur	,,	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5
	Akola	,,	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 5 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	,,	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6
Baluchistan	Quetta	,,	3 15 5	3 14 0	3 12 6	3 13 9	4 0 0
Bombay	Poona	,,	5 4 1	...	5 1 11	5 1 11	...
	Ahmednagar	,,	5 2 9	...	5 2 9	5 2 9	4 13 3
	Ahmedabad	,,	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0
	Dharwar	,,	4 8 4	4 7 5	4 7 5	4 4 8	4 8 4
Bihar & Orissa.	Patna	,,	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Bhagalpur	,,	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	4 3 0
	Muzaffarpur	,,	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Cuttack	,,	4 5 8	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3
Bengal	Dacca	,,	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Rangpur	,,	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	,,	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
	Mandalay	,,	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 2 7	4 13 7	4 14 9
	(Median Average)	,,	4 2 10	4 3 10	4 5 2	4 5 0	4 5 1
	Index Numbers	,,	100	101	103	103	103

NOTE.—(1) These statistics are compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale price in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(2) * The prices of Karachi (white) on 4th and 11th February were R5-10-4 and R6-2-4 respectively.
,, ,, ,, Bombay (Delhi No. 1) on 5th and 11th February were R5-4-6 and R5-5-9 respectively.
,, ,, ,, Calcutta (Club No. 2) on 4th, 11th and 18th February were R6-2-0, R6-10-0 and R6-6-0 respectively.

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Wheat in India.

15th October 1914.	31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 7 3	4 12 3	5 3 9	5 0 3	5 2 3	5 8 10	5 5 4	5 5 10
4 1 11	4 3 6	4 9 5	4 8 0	4 10 7	5 1 6	5 3 5	5 0 5
4 14 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 9 6	5 6 6	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 14 0
3 12 9	4 3 3	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 2 6
3 14 0	4 3 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 2 6
3 12 0	3 14 6	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 9 0	4 14 0
3 10 6	3 12 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 15 0
4 5 0	4 11 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 8 0
4 5 5	4 7 6	4 9 10	4 12 2	5 1 5	5 1 7	5 4 4	5 6 1
4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 12 0
4 5 0	4 9 0	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	5 14 9
4 9 1	4 13 6	5 5 6	5 11 5	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 11 5
4 7 1	4 9 2	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 11 5	5 8 3
4 1 11	4 8 1	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	5 8 5	5 11 0
4 9 1	4 9 1	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 8 4	5 14 10
3 14 5	4 1 7	4 8 0	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	5 8 0	6 9 7
5 5 7	5 5 7	5 2 0	5 5 7	4 15 2	5 13 7	7 8 10	7 8 10
3 11 6	3 11 6	3 15 7	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 6 2
4 1 0	4 1 0	4 5 6	4 8 1	4 1 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 10 5
...	...	...	5 14 10	...	5 11 7	...	6 5 3
4 12 7	4 12 4	...	...	...	6 14 4	...	6 1 7
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	6 0 0	6 8 0
4 12 4	4 12 4	4 10 3	4 2 3	4 11 2	4 1 5	...	4 14 6
3 14 0	3 14 0	4 6 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0
4 3 0	4 8 0	4 11 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 11 0	6 6 0
4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 5 0	5 11 6	6 2 6
5 1 4	5 1 4	5 4 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	...	...
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
4 14 9	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 9 0	5 13 1
4 7 1	4 12 4	4 13 6	5 0 3	5 0 9	5 4 0	5 8 3	5 11 2
106	114	116	120	121	126	132	130

CALCUTTA;
The 18th February 1915.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

U A

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

February 15.

2026. S. D. Garbis. *Improvements in means for locking and sealing treasure and other boxes.*

2027. G. B. Bakle. *The improvement of marathi, hindee and gujarathi types in the printing presses.*

2028. A. C. Sen. *Chapped barley.*

February 16.

2029. C. Bell. *Improved automatic sprinkler.*

February 18.

2030. H. E. H. Pratt. *An improved scale or balance.*

February 19.

2031. A. Thompson. *Punkah controller.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed Form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1485. H. K. Harris. *Improvements in advertising devices and the like.*

1529. Rughnath Rai & Co. *Improved itinerant dispensary panniers.*

1682. T. W. B. Smith. *Improvements in the sole attaching of rubber soles to tennis boots or shoes.*

1884. E. F. McCool. *Improvements in grinding mills.*

2002. S. A. Bhisey. *Improvements in type casting machines.*

2003. A. M. Bell. *Improvements in automatic vacuum brakes.*

2004. E. G. Reed & A. & R. Tod Ld. *An improved milling stone.*

2005. C. W. Parsons. *Pouch or carrier for a ball token or the like.*

2008. J. Wallace. *Improvements in camp stools.*

2009. K. C. Cox. *Improvements in submarine telegraphy.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1707. T. A. M. Brownlie. *Improvements in or relating to tube wells.*

1845. J. Willison. *Improvements in automatic car couplers.*

1846. J. Willison. *Improvements in automatic car couplers.*

1945. C. L. Grugeon and (Mrs.) M. E. Grugeon. *Improvements in or relating to frames for pictures, photographs and the like.*

1949. G. L. Danforth. *Improvements in regenerators.*

1950. D. C. Barooah. *Improvements in concrete well rings and the like.*

1953. G. B. Bowles. *Improvements in or relating to brake mechanism suitable for railway vehicles.*

1954. California Macvan Co. *Improvements in thickeners.*

1959. Lucas's Law Pressure Oil Cracking Process, Ld. *Improvements in treating oils.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed Form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1746. Abdul Karim.
1874. Kummer.
1901. Degenhardt.
1904. Thomas Transmission, Ld.
1905. Irwin.
1908. Booty.
1909. McWilliams.
1910. Brewer.
1911. Embrey.

PATENTS SEALED.

1287. DeHymel, Shiner, Rives and Matlock.
1689. Stuart American Products Co.
1690. Stuart American Products Co.
1710. Hahl.
1803. Green.
1806. McClintock.
1807. McClintock.
1820. Prasad.
1879. Lucas.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

364 of 1901. Gresham. (To 27 May 1916.)
34 of 1903. Revel. (To 10 March 1916.)
394 of 1904. Gresham & ors (To 19 May 1916.)
395 of 1904. Gresham & ors. (To 19 May 1916.)
346 of 1906. Lock. (To 10 April 1916.)
347 of 1906. Young & ors. (To 19 February 1916.)
429 of 1906. Linotype and Machinery Ld. (To 10 April 1916.)
356 of 1907. Dutton. (To 18 February 1916.)
568 of 1907. Gresham. (To 24 June 1916.)
599 of 1907. Pintsch's Patent Lighting Co. (To 24 February 1916.)
294 of 1908. Saxby & Farmer (India) Ld. (To 26 February 1916.)
34 of 1909. Siemens Bros & Co. (To 26 February 1916.)
258 of 1909. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 11 March 1916.)
360 of 1909. Rawling & anr. (To 18 March 1916.)
437 of 1909. Gresham & anr. (To 19 March 1916.)
512 of 1909. Wakefield. (To 22 March 1916.)
514 of 1909. Teal. (To 28 April 1916.)
537 of 1909. Metcalfe & ors. (To 24 May 1916.)
57 of 1910. Gresham. (To 30 August 1916.)
208 of 1910. Newton. (To 7 February 1916.)
354 of 1910. Abbott. (To 13 March 1916.)
359 of 1910. Hamill. (To 7 February 1916.)
466 of 1910. Wakefield. (To 4 April 1916.)
508 of 1910. Amesbury. (To 22 March 1916.)
517 of 1910. High. (To 1 February 1916.)
586 of 1910. English. (To 17 May 1916.)
656 of 1910. Drage. (To 6 March 1916.)
21 of 1911. Farnham. (To 17 February 1916.)
120 of 1911. Preston. (To 22 August 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1909.

190, (Angus). 194, (Freymuth). 203, (Freymuth). 459, (Muirhead). 624, (Rotary Ring Spinning Co.).

1910.

177, (Roberts and Gibson). 197, (Sinclair). 205, (Caldwell, Pfleumer, and Pfleumatic Syndicate Ld.). 206, (Caldwell, Pfleumer, Pfleumatic Syndicate Ld.). 209, (Wheless). 352, (Rice Gas Engine Co). 454, (Hall). 497, (Wood).

1911.

429, (Fateh Mohammed Deura & Co.)

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

February 15th to 20th, 1915.

Class 13. Nos. 2672 to 2693. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England February 11.

Class 15. Nos. 2694 to 2700. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 11.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas

per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.	DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.	HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.	JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
BOMBAY	Record Office.	KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.	LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.	LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.	MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.	"	College of Engineering.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.	NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.	POONA	College of Engineering.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.	RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary Government of Burma
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.	ROORKEE	Thomason College.
		SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	*a.*
(*a*) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	.	0	10
(*b*) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(*c*) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	.	0	2
(*d*) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	.	0	1
Annual Subscription with postage	.	3	0
(*e*) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(*f*) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1909, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(*g*) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(*h*) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(*i*) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

" Specimens of Persian Manuscripts " for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R3	a copy.
(2)	"	" 1903-04	"	" 3	
(3)	"	" 1904-05	"	" 3	
(4)	"	" 1908-09	"	" 3	
(5)	"	" 1909-10	"	" 3-8	
(6)	"	" 1910-11	"	" 3-8	
(7)	"	" 1912-13	"	" 2-8	
(8)	"	" 1913-14	"	" 2-8	"

N. B.— Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

" Diwan-i-Sarkhush " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

" Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

" Qaani " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

" Diwan-i-Andalib " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the " Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

" Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

" Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

" Raghuvansam "—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

" Akhlaq-i-Jalali " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Dalilluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Rains . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, c Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1.	M. J. Kishori Lal	R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2.	M. Sham Lal Bhargava	Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1.	M. Abdul Alim	Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2.	M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan	Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3.	M. S. M. Shahabuddin	Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1.	M. Farzand Ali Khan	C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1.	M. Ahmed Bux	Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2.	M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi)	Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1.	M. S. Karim Bakhsh	Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi	Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1.	M. Faqir Ulla	St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Abdul Karim	Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5.	M. Safdar Khan	Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1.	M. Sher Mahomed	C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	M. Ghulam Rasul	Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	R 13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	R 12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	R 5 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

For any quantity	R 4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below :—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd February 1915.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Calcutta	1,65,93,855	21,82,58,715	23,48,52,570	12,44,68,700	24,36,015	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946 (a)	4,00,00,000 (b)	34,34,04,661	(a) Nominal value—R10,30,81,600
Cawnpore	...	2,75,47,600	2,75,47,600	3,15,69,415	61,81,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,77,50,967	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571
Lahore	...	3,68,97,775	3,68,97,775	2,00,15,062	1,27,13,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,27,28,650	
Bombay	1,02,11,620	13,37,10,910	14,39,22,530	2,96,77,933	5,12,14,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,14,92,673	
Karachi	...	2,10,26,670	2,10,26,670	43,63,523	30,41,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,04,743	
Madras	1,56,30,875	6,91,69,895	8,48,00,770	4,53,69,055	20,98,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,74,57,730	
Rangoon	...	5,38,35,780	5,38,35,780	4,84,90,086	37,15,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,22,05,301	
	4,24,42,350	56,04,47,345	60,28,89,695	30,39,53,774	8,19,91,005	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,24,44,725	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			9,69,970	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									5,25,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			60,19,19,725								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		60,19,19,725	

£50,000 (₹7,50,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd February 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd February 1915 to 7,10 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for December 1914 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.			Receipts in December 1914.	Receipts from 1st April 1914 to 31st December 1914.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	22,48,000	22,48,000	1,23,764	...	12,68,205	12,68,205
II.—Opium	...	50,000	50,000	3,850	...	31,161	31,161
IV.—Stamps	...	7,25,000	7,25,000	44,916	...	4,23,587	4,23,587
V.—Excise	...	3,50,000	3,50,000	29,327	...	2,70,827	2,70,827
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	3,000	3,000	768	...	3,655	3,655
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	6,000	1,47,000	1,53,000	17,586	1,343	1,22,116	1,23,459
IX.—Forest	...	2,48,000	2,48,000	5,701	...	1,55,241	1,55,241
X.—Registration	...	44,000	44,000	3,162	...	30,239	30,239
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	27,000	...	27,000	1,510	18,163	...	18,163
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	8,119	...	1,04,408	1,04,408
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	37,000	37,000	4,398	...	26,296	26,296
XVII.—Police	...	30,000	30,000	4,424	...	25,785	25,785
XIX.—Education	...	21,000	21,000	1,608	...	18,888	18,888
XX.—Medical	...	...	...	1,205	...	2,343	2,343
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	7,000	7,000	83	...	410	410
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	18,000	18,000	1,107	...	15,551	15,551
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	20,000	20,000	3,568	...	18,116	18,116
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,32,000	1,32,000	19,031	...	88,717	88,717
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	4,25,000	4,25,000	8,50,000	15,613	2,49,739	2,49,738	4,99,477
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,42,000	1,42,000	14,440	...	1,06,811	1,06,811
Total Revenue and Receipts	4,58,000	47,97,000	52,55,000	3,04,270	2,69,245	29,62,094	32,31,339
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	62,08,613	...	...	5,44,60,078
Total	...	...	...	65,12,883	...	...	5,76,91,417
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	19,91,468(*b*)	...	...	19,36,530(*a*)
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	85,04,351	...	...	5,96,27,947

(*a*) On 1st April 1914. (*b*) On 1st December 1914.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore;
The 19th February 1915.

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ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for December 1914 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

Expenditure	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.			Disbursement in December 1914.	Disbursement from 1st April 1914 to 31st December 1914.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	9,000	10,000	19,000	1,907	5,599	5,600	11,199
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	7,862	8,804	8,804	17,608
3.—Land Revenue	3,98,000	2,80,000	6,78,000	42,842	2,67,521	1,97,582	4,65,103
6.—Stamps	13,000	13,000	26,000	2,223	6,288	6,289	12,577
7.—Excise	12,000	12,000	24,000	954	4,576	4,577	9,153
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	64	280	279	559
11.—Forest	61,000	62,000	1,23,000	9,498	30,849	30,848	61,697
12.—Registration	6,000	6,000	12,000	840	4,316	4,316	8,632
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,32,000	1,06,000	3,38,000	27,874	1,65,811	67,700	2,33,511
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,30,000	2,07,000	6,37,000	55,589	3,09,372	1,56,696	4,66,068
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,03,000	1,04,000	2,07,000	13,215	77,346	77,347	1,54,693
20.—Police	9,07,000	9,06,000	18,13,000	1,45,060	6,51,168	6,51,169	13,02,337
22.—Education	2,26,000	2,26,000	4,52,000	19,009	1,92,069	1,92,069	3,84,138
23.—Ecclesiastical	45,000	...	45,000	3,909	30,592	...	30,592
24.—Medical	1,34,000	1,17,000	2,51,000	3,590	71,520	58,811	1,30,331
25.—Political	17,13,000	15,53,000	32,66,000	2,86,660	11,69,631	10,73,272	22,42,903
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	65,000	66,000	1,31,000	4,496	27,883	27,882	55,765
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	62,000	...	62,000	11,132	48,642	...	48,642
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	89,000	90,000	1,79,000	18,121	63,368	63,369	1,26,737
30.—Stationery and Printing	58,000	58,000	1,16,000	8,824	34,440	34,439	68,879
32.—Miscellaneous	23,000	22,000	45,000	7,666	19,471	19,471	38,942
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	7,89,000	2,55,000	10,44,000	24,364	1,06,678	1,06,678	2,13,356
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	31,000	32,000	63,000	9,663	8,788	8,789	17,577
45.—Civil Works	17,15,000	17,08,000	34,23,000	6,34,158	8,84,067	8,84,066	17,68,133
Total Expenditure	71,31,000	58,42,000	1,29,73,000	13,38,723	41,89,079	36,80,053	78,69,132
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	52,61,207	...	...	4,98,54,394
Total	...	...	...	65,99,930	...	...	5,77,23,526
Balance on 31st December 1914	...	...	...	19,04,421	...	...	19,04,421
GRAND TOTAL	...	..	...	85,04,351	...	...	5,96,27,947

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore;
The 19th February 1915.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND FEBRUARY 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	..	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	..	...	..	...	1	...		1	...	11	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, MAJOR, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 25th February 1915.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd February 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 97,56,288 7 4			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,28,67,755 8 2	2,26,24,043	15	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	19,29,27,166	5	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	10,17,558	11	1
Sundries	13,79,830	8	5
RUPEES	25,79,48,599	8	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				5,13,50,575	0	0
Other authorised Investments				1,01,35,130	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				3,73,20,616	6	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				4,48,37,329	13	0
Bills discounted and purchased				2,38,23,177	13	1
Balances with other Banks				18,09,745	2	0
Bullion				.....		
Dead Stock				27,15,640	2	2
Stamps				15,280	9	6
Sundries				5,14,486	5	8
	Rs.	A.	P.	17,25,21,981	8	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	5,41,57,216	4	4	8,54,26,618	4	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	3,12,69,402	0	7			
RUPEES				25,79,48,599	8	3

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,21,090 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 7,59,150 0 0

Rs. 10,80,240 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 25th February 1915.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 39·19

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAID P. O., MANBHUM.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

NOTICE.

An examination for first and second class Coal Mine Managers' certificates of competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbaid, on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1915.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have had at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates.

Applications and fees will be received up to the 1st March 1915, after which date no application will be considered.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1915.

It is ordered that Rule 22 of Chapter I of "The Rules of the High Court, 1914," be repealed, and that the following Rules be passed in substitution therefor with effect from the 1st March 1915:—

22. No attorney shall be entitled to take more than one clerk for service under these rules at one and the same time.

22A. No attorney shall be entitled to take any clerk for service under these rules until he shall have been himself in practice as an attorney on his own account and not merely as an assistant to any other attorney or firm of attorneys, for at least seven years.

22B. The High Court may, in any particular case, relax the provisions of the last mentioned rule 22A to such extent as it may think fit.

LAWRENCE JENKINS.
JOHN G WOODROFFE.
ASHUTOSH MOOKERJEE.
H. HOLMWOOD.
C. W. CHITTY.
E. E. FLETCHER.
S. SHARFUDDIN.
DIGAMBAR CHATTERJEE.
N. R. CHATTERJEE.
W. TEUNON.
T. W. RICHARDSON.
A. CHAUDHURI.
H. R. H. COXE.
SYED HASSAN IMAM.
C. P. BEACHCROFT.
E. P. CHAPMAN.
B. K. MULLICK.
W. E. GREAVES.
H. WALMSLEY.

The 25th February 1915.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, appointed Babu Hem Chunder Mitter, Vakil, Branch Clerk, Appellate Side, to Act as Private Secretary to the Chief Justice, and Head Clerk, Decree Department, Original Side, *vice* Mr. T. J. Waite for three months with effect from the 1st of March 1915 during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. H. Joyce.

By order,
J. H. HECHLE.
Registrar.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 19th February 1915.

No. 1159-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 13th February 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	85	88	173	56	45	101	...	...	...	57	1	33	1	9	1	13	10	23	39·1	22·8
	Notified Area.	3,673	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	13·9	27·8
	Total	...	85	89	174	57	46	103	...	...	..	58	1	34	1	9	1	13	10	23	...	...

No. 1161-*Home*.—The following returns of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the month of January 1915, are published for information :—

Births registered during the month of January 1915.

Names of Towns of the District.	Christians.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Other Classes.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Delhi City . . .	5	1	6	166	183	349	183	202	385	17	17	34	371	403	774
Notified Area . .	1	2	3	1	7	8	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	12	14
TOTAL OF TOWNS	6	3	9	167	190	357	183	203	386	17	1	36	373	415	788
RURAL CIRCLES.															
Alipur . . .	1	1	2	75	65	140	14	7	21	...	...	.	90	73	163
Nangloi . . .	..	..	...	48	50	98	2	1	3	...	...	...	50	51	101
Najafgarh . . .	...	...	...	64	66	130	15	8	23	...	...	...	79	74	153
Subzimundi . . .	...	...	...	5	2	7	2	3	5	...	...	...	7	5	12
Paharganj . . .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli . . .	...	1	1	51	35	86	20	14	34	...	...	..	71	50	121
Raisina . . .	...	..	...	11	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	21
TOTAL OF RURAL CIRCLES	1	2	3	254	228	482	53	33	86	...	...	..	308	263	571
TOTAL OF TOWNS	6	3	9	167	190	357	183	203	386	17	19	36	373	415	788
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT	7	5	12	421	418	839	236	236	472	17	19	36	681	678	1,359

C. Statement showing deaths registered according to classes and from different causes in the Towns of the Delhi Province during the month of January 1915.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7						8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17			18		19		20	
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	CLASSES.				CAUSES OF DEATH.																																	
						SMALL-POX.														INJURIES.																			
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Cholera.		Under one year.		1—10.		10 and over 10.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory.		Suicide.		Wounding.		Accident.		Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.		All other causes.		Total deaths from all causes.			Measles and chicken-pox.		Snake-bite.		Hydrophobia.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TOWNS.																																					
Delhi City	5	222	257	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	146	116	10	6	119	83	...	1	...	...	4	...	..	...	29	26	309	232	541	2	3	...	...	...	...
Notified Area	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	5	223	260	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	147	120	10	6	119	83	.	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	29	26	310	236	546	2	3	...	...	...	...
RURAL CIRCLES.																																					
Alipur	...	9	67	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	1	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	53	23	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nangloi	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	20	...	...	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	33	28	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Najafgarh	...	9	75	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	28	29	1	...	10	16	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	87	47	84	...	1	...	...	...	...
Subzimundi	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	...	8	56	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	27	13	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	39	25	64	1	...	...	...	...	...
Raisina	...	...	13	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles	...	30	278	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	113	87	1	1	53	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	175	133	308	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	5	223	260	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	147	120	10	6	119	83	...	1	...	..	4	...	...	...	29	26	310	236	546	2	3	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns and Rural Circles	5	253	538	58	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	260	207	11	7	172	123	...	1	...	...	4	..	...	...	36	30	485	369	854	3	4	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES	854				...		3						1		467		18		295		1		...		4		...		66		854		854	7		...		...	

Deaths registered according to Age during the month of January 1915.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	16	17	18
	Ages of Death.																													
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	Under one year.		1—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—30		30—40		40—50		50—60		60 & upwards.		Total of all ages.		Total of all ages, including born dead.		Born dead.		Classes of born dead.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.
Towns.																														
Delhi City	87	65	17	22	7	7	5	4	5	9	32	33	31	20	34	31	38	4	57	34	309	232	325	244	16	12	...	14	14	...
Notified Area	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	87	65	17	23	7	7	5	4	5	9	32	33	32	20	34	32	38	5	57	35	310	236	326	248	16	12	...	14	14	...
Rural Circles.																														
Alipur	17	7	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	4	2	...	9	4	6	2	9	3	53	28	56	28	3	...	...	1	2	...
Nangloi	14	11	4	1	4	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	3	3	3	5	1	4	33	28	35	29	2	1	...	...	3	...
Najafgarh	9	16	4	1	2	2	...	1	...	3	4	2	3	2	1	2	3	6	11	9	37	47	37	49	...	1	...	...	1	...
Subzimandi	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	9	9	8	...	4	3	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	1	5	2	3	1	6	6	39	25	39	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raisina	2	1	...	...		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	2	...	...	1	...	3	2	8	5	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles	51	46	19	7	11	9	2	3	3	3	13	7	10	7	18	12	17	15	31	24	175	133	180	135	5	2	...	1	6	...
Total of Towns	87	65	17	23	7	7	5	4	5	9	32	32	32	20	34	32	38	5	57	35	310	236	326	248	16	12	...	14	14	...
Total of Towns and Rural Circles	138	111	36	30	18	16	7	7	8	12	45	39	42	27	52	44	55	20	88	59	485	369	506	383	21	14	...	15	20	...
Total of both Sexes	249		66		34		14		20		84		69		96		75		147		854		889		35		35			

No. 1163-C. & I.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 15th February 1915.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice, unhusked		Ghi	44 0 0
„ husked	6 6 0	Flour (Wheat)	6 12 0
Wheat, white	6 2 0	Tobacco leaf	9 0 0
Barley	3 11 0	Turmeric	8 0 0
Oats		Salt, Sambhar	1 12 0
Jowar	3 11 0	Hides (Cow)	45 0 0
Bajra, white	3 14 0	Bran	3 2 0
Maize	3 13 0	Grass (dry)	1 2 3
Gram	4 5 0	Straw (Bhusa)	1 9 0
Arhar Dál	6 0 0	Bengal coal	0 10 0
Linseed	6 8 0	Jowar stalks	0 13 0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	5 4 0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria Brand).	2 3 0
Poppyseed	...	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150 0 0
Til (Jinjili seed), white	6 0 0	Sheep, per score	80 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4 10 0	Cotton seed	2 2 0
Cotton (cleaned)	11 8 0	Bejhar	3 12 0

Detail Prices Current of Food-grain, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 15th February 1915.

Items.	Amount per Rupee.	Items.	Amount per Rupee.
	Srs. Chs.		Srs. Chs.
Wheat, white	6 4	Maize	10 0
Barley	10 8	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	6 0
Rice — Best sort	3 4	Firewood	70 0
Rice — Common sort	6 0	Bengal coal	53 0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)	10 8	Salt Sambhar — Wholesale	23 0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	10 0	Salt Sambhar — Retail	22 0
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	Not procurable.	Gur	8 0
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	Not procurable.	Cotton (unginned)	7 12
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	9 0	Bejhar	10 0

Delhi, the 20th February 1915.

No. 1192-C. & I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*a*) of Section 17 of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prohibit the import of ganja into the Delhi Province.

The 23rd February 1915.

No. 1254-*Education*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confirm Notification No. 9134, dated 23rd December 1914, which declared the undermentioned monuments to be protected monuments within the meaning of the Act.

Monuments.	Locality.
Enclosed Moghal garden with enclosure walls, gates and tank and inscribed well.	Arakpur Bagh Mochi.

By order,
G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 15th February 1915.

No. 411.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to extend the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914), to the British Baluchistan.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
1st Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp, the 19th February 1915.

No. 2242-*C*.—96.—Mr. S. S. Waterfield is appointed with effect from the forenoon of the 27th January 1915 to be Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, *vice* Captain F. L. Taylor, I.A.

By order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, *Major*,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp, the 18th February 1915.

No. 2211-*C*.—240-*III*.—The following promotions are ordered in the Mewar Bhil Corps with effect from the 5th January 1915.—

Jamadar Bhana to be Subedar *vice* Subedar Dowla invalided from 4th January 1915.
Jamadar Aliyar Khan to be Subedar *vice* Subedar Nimba invalided from 4th January 1915.
Havildar No. 1027 Bhima to be Jamadar *vice* Jamadar Bhana promoted to Subedar.
Havildar No. 514 Lalia to be Jamadar *vice* Jamadar Aliyar Khan promoted to Subedar.

By order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

LOWER GANGES BRIDGE.

NOTIFICATION.

Paksey, Bengal, the 17th February 1915.

No. 1.—Mr. L. O. McCurrich, Assistant Engineer, passed the professional Examination prescribed in paragraphs 639 to 641 of State Railway Construction Code held on the 17th February 1915.

R. R. GALES,
Engineer-in-Chief, Lower Ganges Bridge.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd February 1915.

No. 928-*S*.—Dr. N. A. F. Moos, D.Sc., Director, Bombay and Alibag Observatories, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 31st January 1915.

No. 929-*S*.—Mr. Mukandrai Virshunker Unaker, First Assistant, Bombay and Alibag Observatories, is appointed to act as Director, Bombay and Alibag Observatories during the absence on leave of Dr. Moos or until further orders.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 22nd February 1915.

No. 1.—Messrs. J. S. Mohony and G. J. King, Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendents passed the Lower Stander Examination in Hindustani on 4th January 1915.

H. B. HOLMES,
Offg. Agent, O. and R. Railway.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 22nd February 1915.

No. 3.—Messrs. H. W. Huggins and H. H. Saunders, Assistant Locomotive Superintendents in Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 5th January 1915.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N.-W. Railway.

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 24th February 1915.

Mr. M. S. Ramaswami, M. A., Assistant, Botanical Survey of India, was granted leave on medical certificate for three months, in continuation of three month's privilege leave granted to him with effect from the 31st October 1914.

From the same date Mr. P. M. Debhurman, B. Sc., at present probationer in the Botanical Survey Department was appointed to continue to discharge Mr. Ramaswami's duties in addition to his own.

A. T. GAGE, MAJOR, I. M. S.,
Director, Botanical Survey of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1915.

No. 741.—In supersession of the Superintendent, Northern Circle's Notification No. 1, dated the 14th January 1915, Mr. W. J. B. Miller, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with leave on medical certificate for 3 months under Articles 240, 233 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 21st January 1915.

S. G. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 24th February 1915.

No. 2.—Mr. M. C. Petters, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 17th February 1915, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

W. J. BYTHELL, Colonel, R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 16th February 1915.

No. 23.—Mr. M. Mahadeva Mudaliar, B.A., Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for one month under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 12th March 1915 or a subsequent date that his services can be spared.

T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, Colonel, R. E.,
Superintendent, Southern Circle.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 22 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 10th February 1915.

In the matter of Daw Pu, Ma The and Ma E May, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Ally Mohamed Essa Bhoy of Rangoon, a creditor of Daw Pu, Ma The and Ma E May all carrying on business in co-partnership as merchants at stalls Nos. 164 and 165, Kemmendine, Sooratee Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 28th day of January 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Daw Pu, Ma The and Ma E May was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 8th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 24 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 8th February 1915.

In the matter of Ali Main, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ali Main, clerk, residing at No. 84, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 5th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ali Main.

CASE No. 25 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 8th February 1915.

In the matter of Chin Ali Kyain, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Chin Ali Kyain, clerk, son of Chin Ali Wong, No. 82, Eden Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Chin Ali Kyain.

CASE No. 26 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 9th February 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Karim Hajee Rehamatulla Bechia, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Karim Hajee Rehamatulla Bechia, trader, residing at No. 49, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Karim Hajee Rehamatulla Bechia.

CASE No. 27 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 10th February 1915.

In the matter of Saw Bee Cheong, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Saw Bee Cheong of No. 227, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Saw Bee Cheong.

CASE No. 28 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 11th February 1915.

In the matter of C. M. Arokia Dass, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. M. Arokia Dass, clerk, of No. 27, Upper Phayre Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said C. M. Arokia Dass.

CASE No. 29 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 12th February 1915.

In the matter of Madras Kumarasawmy Nithi, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Madras Kumarasawmy Nithi of No. 3, Commissioner Road, Rangoon, on the 11th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Madras Kumarasawmy Nithi.

CASE No. 57 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 5th February 1915.

In the matter of Kolandavalan Chetty, Perianen Chetty and Koomarappa Chetty, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Karuppen Chetty, attorney of Chidambaram Chetty, a creditor of Kolandavalan Chetty, Perianen Chetty, and Koomarappa Chetty, carrying on business as money lenders in partnership at No. 11, Mogul Street, Rangoon, under the name and style of K. L. K. M., on the 9th day of April 1914, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Kolandavalan Chetty, Perianen Chetty and Koomarappa Chetty was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 2nd day of February 1915.

CASE No. 159 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th February 1915.

In the matter of Mohamed Bhaimeya Bharucha, trader, of No. 26, Mogul Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mohamed Bhaimeya Bharucha, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 8th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 163 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 10th February 1915.

In the matter of Ismail Saleh Kotewal, son of Saleh Kotewal, No. 36, 28th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ismail Saleh Kotewal, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 10th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 30 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 9th February 1915.

In the matter of Nungambakum Paramasiva Moodeliar, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Nungambakum Paramasiva Moodeliar, clerk, of Government Telegraph Office, Rangoon, residing in Thingangyum, on the 12th day of February 1915 an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Nungambakum.

CASE No. 31 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1915.

In the matter of Syed Ismail Ariff, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Syed Ismail Ariff, trader, of No. 14 A, Cross Road, Kandaw Glay, Rangoon, on the 12th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Syed Ismail Ariff.

CASE No. 32 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1915.

In the matter of Mohideen Syed Mahomed Kaka, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mohideen Syed Mahomed Kaka, Refreshment Seller, of No. 136, Monkey Point Road Rangoon, on the 12th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mohideen Syed Mahomed Kaka.

CASE No. 33 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1915.

In the matter of S. S. Sayed Mahomed Moideen, Wana Mahomed Moideen and Salma Mahomed Moideen, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Mamoon Brothers of Rangoon, creditors of S. S. Sayed Mahomed Moideen, Wana Mahomed Moideen and Salma Mohamed Moideen, carrying on business under the firm and style of S. S. Mahomed and Co., at Nos. 239, 255 and 256, Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 12th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant, to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909. against the said S. S. Sayed Mahomed Moideen, Wana Mohamed Moideen and Salma Mohamed Moideen was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 15th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 34 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th day of February 1915.

In the matter of Abdool Latiff Hajee Kareem and Ismail, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Abdul Kareem Tayab of Rangoon, a creditor of Abdool Latiff Hajee Kareem and Ismail, carrying on business under the name and style of Abdool Latiff Hajee Kareem & Co., at No. 206-7-C., Sooratee Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 12th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Abdool Latiff Hajee Kareem and Ismail was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 16th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 35 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1915.

In the matter of Kuppuram, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kuppuram, Clerk, residing at No. 49, 125th Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Kuppuram.

CASE No. 36 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1915.

In the matter of Chintapalli Latchana, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Chintapalli Latchana, a cooly maistry, residing at Kamakasit, Rangoon, on the 15th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Chintapalli Latchana.

CASE No. 37 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1915.

In the matter of Subaya Rowloo, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Subaya Rowloo, cooly maistry, residing at No. 38, 3rd Street, Rangoon, on the 15th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Subaya Rowloo.

CASE No. 38 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th February 1915.

In the matter of Mah Yin, Piece-goods dealer at Stall No. 494C, Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by the firm of S. Oppenheimer & Co., Ltd., Rangoon, creditors of Mah Yin, Piece-goods dealer at Stall No. 494C, Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 16th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Mah Yin was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 16th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 39 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th February 1915.

In the matter of C. V. Thanigajalam, son of N. C. Vardarajooloo, residing at No. 82, Shan Village, Kemmendine, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. V. Thanigajalam, son of N. C. Vardarajooloo, residing at No. 82, Shan Village, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 17th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said C. V. Thanigajalam.

CASE No. 156 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba E, Clerk, residing in Yegyaw Quarter, Pazundaung, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Ba E an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 16th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 165 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 19th February 1915.

In the matter of Robert Myles, of No. 16, 43rd Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Robert Myles an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 15th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 169 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1915.

In the matter of Maung Hla Maung, No. 41, Oliphant Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Hla Maung an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 15th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 175 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1915.

In the matter of Jana Varanah, of No. 35, 41st Street Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Jana Varanah an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 17th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 188 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 18th February 1915.

In the matter of Moona Musaffer, son of Mohidee Ebrahim, of Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Moona Musaffer an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 18th day of February 1915.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

No. 4 OF 1915.

Dated the 11th February 1915.

Section 27. Notice to Creditors of the date of consideration of a composition or scheme of arrangement.

In the matter of Insolvency of (1) Jugal Kishore, (2) Chandoo Lal, sons of Hazari Mal (3) Niranjan Lal, (4) Pursotum Das, sons of Ram Saran Das, Vaish Agarwal of Delhi, Debtors, Insolvents.

To

The Creditors.

Take notice that the Court has fixed 25th day of February 1915 for the consideration of a composition (or scheme of arrangement) submitted by the above-named debtors. No

creditor who has not proved his debt before the aforesaid date will be permitted to vote on the consideration of the above matter. If you desire to be represented at the abovementioned hearing you should be present in person or by duly instructed pleader with your proofs.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 77 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 20th February 1915.

In the matter of Chuba, son of Balwa, Guddi of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated the 17th November 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 77 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 20th February 1915.

In the matter of Chuba, son of Balwa, Guddi of Delhi.

Whereas Chuba was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 20th February 1915, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 82 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 19th February 1915.

In the matter of Sheo Karun, son of Ram Jiwan, caste Brahman, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 18th November 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 82 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 19th February 1915.

In the matter of Sheo Karun, son of Ram Jiwan, caste Brahman, of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Sheo Karun was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 19th February 1915, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. OF 1915.

Mohamed Baxsh, son of Gulab, Blacksmith of Ajmer . . . . Insolvent

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P
1. Jagannath, Ajmer	70	0	0
2. Ibrahim of Beawar	120	0	0
3. Nundlal of Ajmer	32	0	0
4. Mohamed Baxsh, Ajmer	14	0	0
5. Alah Baxsh, Ajmer	32	0	0
6. Soalal, Ajmer	50	0	0
7. Rajmal, Ajmer	100	0	0
8. Khawaju Lal, Ajmer	15	0	0
9. Gulab Chand, Ajmer	50	0	0
10. B. Sohanlal, Ajmer	500	0	0
11. B. Ram Bilas, Ajmer	135	0	0
12. Bodu Ram, Ajmer	100	0	0
13. Chunnilal, Ajmer	100	0	0
14. Shamshuddin, Ajmer	50	0	0
15. Chouth Mal of Ajmer	25	0	0
16. Ram Chander, Ajmer	60	0	0
17. Sohanlal, Ajmer	150	0	0
18. Bhairon, Ajmer	250	0	0
19. Must., Saljoo, Ajmer	50	0	0
20. Kalian Mal, Ajmer	100	0	0
21. B. Banarsidass, Ajmer	60	0	0
22. Ram Chander, Ajmer	27	0	0
23. Rikhab Dass, Ajmer	300	0	0
24. Mohanlal Nathulal, Ajmer	116	0	0
25. Nathu Lal, Ajmer	20	0	0
26. Sheo Charan, Ajmer	10	0	0

Whereas the applicant Mohamed Baxsh has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard by this Court at 10 A.M. on the 24th March 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 9th day of February 1915.

No. 11 OF 1915.

Mr. C. W. Middleton . . Insolvent

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Chiranjilal	250	0	0
2. Kishna Mali	150	0	0
3. R. B. Lala Mulchand	140	0	0
4. Messrs. Abdulla & Sons	18	0	0
5. L. Baij Nath	34	0	0
6. Ram Chander	29	0	0
7. Harilal Suechand	15	0	0
8. Mr. Cooli	10	0	0
9.	18	0	0

Whereas the applicant Mr. C. W. Middleton has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 10 A.M. on the 1st

April 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 19th day of February 1915

No. 58 OF 1914.

Mr. E. B. Trovers . . . . . Insolvent, Applicant,

against

1. Ram Chander, Ajmer.
2. Motilal, Ajmer.
3. Ram Dayal, Ajmer.
4. Motilal, Ajmer.
5. Radha Kishen, Ajmer.
6. Bansilal, Ajmer.
7. Rajab Ali, Ajmer.

Whereas the applicant Mr. E. B. Trovers has submitted a Scheme of Composition under section 27 of Act III of 1907, the creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent on the 10th March 1915 at 11-30 A.M.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 22nd day of January 1915.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 407 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 22nd February 1915.

Re Alimahomed Sheriff, Khoja of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Parel, a dealer in toys and fancy goods: an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 7th day of July 1914 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

Dated this 17th day of February 1915.

No. 684 of 1914.

The 20th February 1915.

Re Bomanji Dinshaw Bottlewala, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Chowpati (Master Mansion), lately a Share Broker and now unemployed: an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 6th day of November 1914 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 61 OF 1915.

The 19th February 1915.

Re Edward David Murray, residing at No. 4, Robinson Street, in the town of Calcutta, a General Broker. *Ex parte* the debtor. Debtor in person.

On the 17th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 63 OF 1915.

Dated the 23rd February 1915.

Re Ghutsiram Mungh Chand being a firm carrying on business as merchants at No. 4, Narain Prosad Babu's Lane in the town of Calcutta.

Ex parte Messrs. Bilasray Mungh Chand, the creditors. Creditors Attorney, N. C. Bose, Esq.

On the 17th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed firm as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 64 OF 1915.

Dated the 22nd February 1915.

Re Gharsiram Mongol Chand a firm lately carrying on business at No. 4, Narain Prosad Babu's Lane, Calcutta.

Ex parte the creditors. Messrs. Munsookrai Punna Lal, adjudicating creditor's Attorney, Baboo Charu Chandra Bosu.

On the 17th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed firm as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 64 OF 1915.

Dated the 23rd February 1915.

Re Buktaurmull lately residing at No. 4, Narain Prosad Babu's Lane in the town of Calcutta and Punna Lal residing at Pudruna at Sahibgunj both lately carrying on business at No. 4, Narain Prosad Babu's Lane aforesaid and also at Pudruna at Sahibgunj aforesaid in piece goods under the name, style and firm of Gharsiram Mongal Chand.

Ex parte Messers. Munsookrai Panna Lal the creditors. Creditors Attorney C. C. Bose.

On the 17th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed firm Gharsiram Mongal Chand as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 66 OF 1915.

Dated the 25th February 1915.

Re Sitaram Ningania lately residing and carrying on business at No. 131, Cotton Street in the town of Calcutta, in gunnies in copartnership with Mul Chand under the name style and firm of Sitaram Mulchand and also with Luchminarain under the name, style and firm of Sitaram Luchminarain at the aforesaid place at present residing at Ningania in the District of Rohtak in the Punjab and without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor. Sailendro Mohon Dutt. Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 19th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Sitaram Ningania as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 67 OF 1915.

Dated the 19th February 1915.

Re Martin Cleary, residing at No. 159, Baitokhanna Road, in the Town of Calcutta a telegraphist in the Government Telegraph Office, Calcutta, aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. Debitor in person.

On the 19th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the above named person as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Final B. L. Examination held in January, 1915.

FIRST DIVISION.

	Karkun, Annadacharan	University Law College.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Mukhopadhyay, Nareschandra	University Law College.
2	Maitra, Surendranath	Ditto.
3	Chakrabarti, Narendranath	Ripon Law College.
4	Bandyopadhyay, Sambunath	University Law College.
5	Ghosh, Indrachandra	Ditto.
6	Datta, Golakbihari	Ditto.
	Mitra, Tarapada	Ditto.
8	Basu, Bijaykumar	Ditto.
	Ghoshal, Sirsirkumar	Ditto.
	Nag, Charuchandra	Ditto.
11	Sen, Satischandra	Ripon Law College.
12	Niyogi, Upendrakumar	University Law College.
13	Chanda, Hemendranath	Ditto.
	Raychaudhuri, Satindranath	Ripon Law College.
15	De, Narayanchandra	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Girijamohan	University Law College.
17	Ghosh, Abaninath	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	Ditto.
19	Ray, Anilbaran	Ditto.
20	„ Bankimchandra	Ditto.
21	Mohammed Kader Baksh	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kalipada	Ditto.
	Saha, Kalikumar	Dacca Law College.
24	Chattopadhyay, Praphullacharan	University Law College.
25	Mitra, Sureschandra	Ditto.
26	Guha, Pramathanath	Ditto.
27	Jadunandan Sahaya	Patna Law College.
28	Chaudhuri, Asokchandra	University Law College.
	Ghosh, Probodhchandra	Ditto.
30	Ambica Prasad	Ditto.
31	Jalgovind Persad Sinha	Ditto.
32	Bandyopadhyay, Sasankasekhar	Ditto.
	Das, Kumudbandhu	Ditto.
	Mitra, Tarakeswarnath	Ditto.
35	Datta, Girindrabihari	Ditto.
	Sarma, Chandranath	Ditto.
37	Chakrabarti, Ramanuj	Ditto.
	Dasgupta, Sukhendrabhushan	Non-Collegiate Student.
	De, Nanilal	Ripon Law College.
	Deb, Sasibhushan	University Law College.
	Ghosh, Rameschandra	Ditto.
	Mitra, Nareschandra	Ditto.
	Ray, Binodbihari	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Brajendrasaran	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Jitendranath	Ditto.
	„ Saurendubhushan	Ditto.

P. BRÜHL,

Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 25th February, 1915.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Intermediate B. L. Examination held in January, 1915.

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

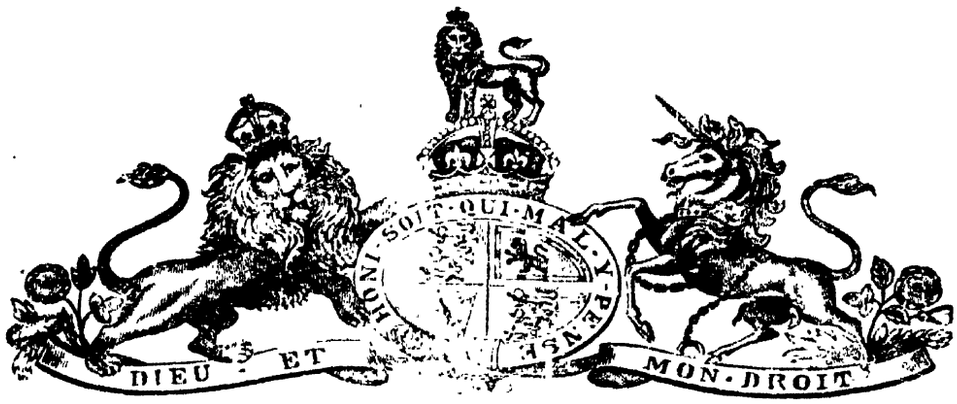
1	Ray, Pratulchandra	University Law College.
2	Sen, Jitendraprasad	Ditto.
3	Muhammad Ibrahim	Ditto.
4	Mitra, Anilchandra	Ditto.
	Sheik Mansoor	Ditto.
6	Ghosh, Dhirendranath	Dacca Law College.
7	Basu, Kanakchandra	University Law College.
8	Chattopadhyay, Rupamay	Ditto.
9	Abdul Wadud	Patna Law College.
10	Sen, Pundarikaksha	University Law College.
11	Talukdar, Pareschandra	Dacca Law College.
12	Haldar, Pramathanath	University Law College.
13	Chaudhuri, Rajendrakumar	Ditto.
	Dasgupta, Anilkumar	Ditto.
15	Sen, Umeschandra	Ditto.
16	Saha, Sasimohan	Ditto.
17	Bagchi, Dhirendranath	Ditto.
18	Palit, Binayendranath	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In Alphabetical order.)

	Abdul Alim	Patna Law College.
	Abdul Hamid	University Law College.
	Ajodhya Prasad, I	Patna Law College.
	Alamiyan Choudhury	University Law College.
	Amiruddin Ahmed	Ditto.
	Anwarul Quadir	Ripon Law College.
	Bagchi, Bibhutibhushan	University Law College.
	,, Kiritibhushan	Ditto.
	,, Sudhindranarayan	Ditto.
10	Baldeva Sahay	Patna Law College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Jagadananda	University Law College.
	,, Sibadas	Ditto.
	Barman, Surendranath	Ditto.
	Basu, Akshaykrishna	Ditto.
	,, Amulyaratan	Ditto.
	,, Birajmohan	Ditto.
	,, Debendranath	Ditto.
	,, Gopendranath	Ditto.
	,, Kesabchandra	Ditto.
20	,, Lokananda	Ditto.
	,, Manindrakumar	Ditto.
	,, Rabindrakumar	Ditto.
	Bezbaruya, Debendranath	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Batuknath	Ditto.
	,, Haridas	Ditto.
	,, Harisatya	Ditto.
	,, Jnanendranarayan	Ditto.
	,, Nagendranath	Ditto.
	Bhaumik, Biswabijay	Ditto.
30	Biswas, Aswinikumar	Ditto.
	,, Jyotishchandra	Ditto.
	Brajanandan Prasad	Patna Law College.
	Chakrabarti, Bidhubhushan	Dacca Law College.
	,, Birajmohan	University Law College.
	,, Dhirendrachandra	Ditto.
	,, Kunjabihari	Ditto.

Registered No. C-696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 9. } **CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915.**

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIVE HALF MONTHS FROM THE SECOND HALF OF AUGUST 1914 TO THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1914 OF :

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM
ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* OR *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gur*)
SALT
TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERC

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER

Districts	RICE UNHUSKED — Fortnight ending 31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		RI — Fortnig 31st August		15th September	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Burma*—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	40	40
Tavoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·67	25·91	26·67	25·91
Moulmein and Amherst	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41·03	40	40	40
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon					..	..	..	..	..	..	33·86	37·43	32	38·55
Maubin					..	..	..	..	..	..	36·36	38·55	37·87	38·55
Bassein					..	..	..	..	..	..	36·99	38·55	36·99	39·75
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38·79	38·79	38·79	38·79
Toungoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32·99	38·32	32·99	38·32
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32·99	36·99	30·19	36·99
Pakôkku	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42·95	40	35·75	40
Arakan—														
Akyab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam*—														
Surma—														
Sylhet (Balaganj)	30	30	30	27·5	30	35	30	30	30	27·5	45	50	45	52·5
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	33·75	31·25	33·75	31·87	33·75	31·87	33·75	33·75	33·75	31·25	50	55	52·5	52·5
Gauhati	27·5	24·37	27·5	24·37	29·37	26·25	25	25	25	25	50	50	45·75	46·25
Bengal*—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	..	25	..	25	..	25	..	25	..	25	50	45	50	45
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	57·5 to 60	52·5	62·5 to 66·25
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62·5	62·5	62·5	62·5
Western—														
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48·75	55	..	55
Midnapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47·5	50	..	50
Northern—														
Pabna	35	33·12	33·75	33·12	33·12	33·75	33·75	35	33·75	35	56·25	56·25	55	56·25
Rangpur	30	30	30	30	30	30	32·5	30	30	30	66·25	65	65	65
Bihar and Orissa*—														
Bihár, north—														
Bhágalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56·87	55·62	56·87	52·5
Muzaffarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66·56	66·56	66·56	66·56
Bihár, south—														
Patna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47·5	45	45	50
Orissa—														
Cuttack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41·98	45·62	44·79	45·62
United Provinces*—														
(a) AGRA—														
Eastern—														
Benares	29·32	26·25	29·32	26·25	28·23	25·31	28·23	25·31	28·23	25·31	57·24	55·1	57·24	55·10
Central—														
Cawnpore	31·25	25	25	25	26·25	33·12	26·25	26·25	22·81	26·87	50	55	50	52·5
Jhánsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57·19	53·44	57·19	53·44
Western—														
Meerut	..	..	..	..	26·56	28·59	25	30·78	25	30·78	57·19	57·84	..	55·16
Agra	61·51	56·31	61·51	58·32	57·13	57·24	55·16	57·13	55·16	57·13	63·95	57·24	63·96	57·24
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	33·12	30	33·12	30	33·12	30·94	24·37	33·75	24·37	33·75	..	80	..	80
(b) OUDH—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	..	..	..	..	25	..	25	27·6	25	..	47·19	44·43	47·19	43·23
Northern—														
Fyzabad	34·69	25	33·75	25	31·87	26·72	29·37	28·75	28·75	28·75	55·16	48·75	55·16	48·75

* The figures under "Rice husked" represent the prices of common rice

INDIA

D INDUSTRY

CES

OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914. (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

KED						WHEAT										
NG						FORTNIGHT ENDING										DISTRICTS
h September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
14	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
																Burma*—
·57	40	36·57	40	35·56	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Tenasserim*— Mergui
·67	25·91	26·67	25·91	25·3	25 91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tavoy
	35·75	30·19	35 75	30·19	35·75	55·65	55 65	55 65	55·65	55·65	55·65	55·65	55·65	55·65	55·65	Moulmein and Amherst
·04	37·87	34·22	38·55	35·96	37·87	47 06	18 18	17 06	49·23	45 71	49·61	45·71	50·79	48·12	51·61	*Pegu (deltaic)* .. Rangoon
·87	41·29	34·04	41·29	38·1	38·55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maubin
·99	39·75	39·75	39·99	39·75	36·99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bassein
·79	38·79	38·79	38·79	38·79	38·79	76·19	76·19	76 19	76·19	76·19	76·19	76·19	76·19	76·19	76·19	*Pegu (inland)* – Henzada
·99	38·32	31·37	38·32	31·37	38·32	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tounguoo
·19	35·75	31·53	35·75	31·53	35·75	51·61	41 83	48·45	40	40·23	41·83	40·23	45·07	51·61	48·48	*Upper Burma*— Mandalay
·75	40	35·75	40	35·75	40	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	Pakôkku
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Arakan*— Akyab
																Assam*—
0	55	47·5	52·5	55	46·25	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Surma*— Sylhet (Balaganj)
2·5	58·75	52·5	55	50	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Brahmaputra*— Goálpára
0	50·62	48·75	51·25	48·75	53·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gauhati
																Bengal*—
2·5	45	53·75	43·75	50	43·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Eastern*— Chittagong
55	53·75 to 62·5	55	57·5 to 62·5	56 25	57·5 to 65	..	47·5		47·5	..	48·75	50	46·25	50	46·25	Dacca
32·5	61·25	62·5	61·25	59·37	62·5	43·75	45	46·25	45	43·75	45	46·25	45	51·25	45	*Deltaic*— Calcutta
..	55	..	46·87 to 50	45	42·5 to 47·5	..	..	..		..		..	..	..	..	*Western*— Burdwan
47·5	50	46·25	50	..	57·5	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	Midnapur
55	56·25	52·5	56·25	52·5	57·5	37·5	40	37·5	40	37·5	40	37·5	37·5	37·5	37·5	*Northern*— Pabna
65	72·5	65	72·5	..	75	50	45	50	45	50	45	50	45	50	45	Rangpur
																Bihar and Orissa*—
56·87	55	52·5	50	52·5	53 12	45	35·31	41 87	40	41·87	42·5	41·87	45	..	45	*Bihár, north*— Bhagalpur
66·56	66·56	66·56	66·56	66·56	57·19	40	38·12	40	..	41·87	36·25	44·37	36·25	44·37	40	Muzaffarpur
43·75	41·25	43·75	41 25	46·25	41·25	38·12	33·75	40	29·84	40	28·12	38·75	28·12	38·75	33·12	*Bihár, south* .. Patna
44·79	44·79	44·79	44·79	45·36	44·79	47·03	40·78	47 03	40 78	47·03	38·07	..	38·07	..	38·07	*Orissa*— Cuttack
																United Provinces*—
																(a) AGRA—
55·16	55·1	57·24	55·10	57·24	55·10	42·13	35·31	42·13	34·37	42·13	37·03	43·38	37·97	44·69	37·97	*Eastern*— Benares
47·5	52·5	47·5	50	47·5	50	42·5	35	45	35	45	41·25	47·5	40	47·5	40	*Central*— Cawnpore
57·19	54·37	55·16	54·53	55·16	54·37	43·49	32·03	46·41	32·5	47·03	34·69	48·12	36·87	47·66	36·56	Jhánsi
59·22	59·22	57·19	59·22	56·56	61·56	40	32·03	42·19	33·28	43·12	34·84	43·12	35·62	45·62	38·12	*Western*— Meerut
52·97	50·22	52·97	59·22	..	59·22	43·23	36·35	45·68	36·35	43·23	43·28	45·68	40	48·44	39·01	Agra
	80	42·5	80	42·5	95	40	31·25	40·94	32·5	..	38·75	43·12	40	41·25	42 5	*Submontane west*— Shahjahánpur
																(b) OUDH—
47·03	44·23	44·43	47·03	44·43	47·03	43·28	34·79	44·43	34·79	44·43	39·06	44·43	39·06	45·73	4	*Southern*— Lucknow
55·16	49·37	55·16	51·25	55·16	51·25	42·03	33·75	42·03	33·75	42·03	35	42·03	35·62	41·41	35 62	*Northern*— Fyzabad

* The figures under "Rice husked" represent the prices of common rice

WHOLES

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEM

Districts	RICE, UNHUSKED													
	Fortnight ending										Fortn			
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th Septer	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	26·67	26·67	26·67	26·67	26·67	26·67	26 67	26·67	26·67	26·67	..	..	..	
Punjab*—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	..	..	..	..	24·37	..	27·5	26·72	26·87	26·72	53·28	53·28	50	5
Central—														
Lahore	34·84	32·5	34·84	25·62	34·84	25	26 72	25 62	26·72	25·62	53·28	53·28	53·28	4
South-eastern—														
Delhi	40	33·12	40	33·12	40	33·12	31·87	35	31·87	35	66·25	60·87	64 37	6
Submontane—														
Amritsar	29·06	32·03	28·75	28 75	27·5	27·5	28 75	26·72	27 5	28 75	57·19	55	56·09	5
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	.	.	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	56·25	56·25	56·25	5
Western—														
Lyallpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52·5	52·5	60	
Multan	28·12	27·5	28·12	2[illegible]·12	26·25	28·28	26·56		26 87	25·62	47·5	46·25	47·5	4
N.-W. Frontier Province*—														
Peshawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	55·62	59·70	55·62	5
Dera Ismail Khan	..	..	.	..	..	.		.	..	.	..	..	..	
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56·46	52·97	55·62	5
Shikarpur	..	29·87	25·62	26·25	..	..	25·62	25·62	25·62	..	.	64 37	.	6
Quetta	..	.	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	.	..		..	
Bombay*—														
Deccan and Karnátak—														
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	
Sholapur	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	59 94	..	
Poona	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	..	55 77	64·06	..	
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	61 51	..	
Dhulia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gujarat—														
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ahmedabad	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	56·25	60	
Central Provinces*—														
Western—														
Nagpur	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	42·12	42 25	46·12	
Central—														
Jubbulpore	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47·06	42·12	47·06	
Eastern—														
Raipur	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	38	45	
Berar*—														
Akola	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	49·25	45·25	49·25	
Amraoti	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	47·12	44·75	47·12	
Madras*—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Central—														
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cuddapah	33	38·5	33	39·7	33·8	39·7	33·8	39·7	35·7	39·7	..	..	..	
Karnul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
East Coast, Central—														
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
East Coast, south—														
Madras	32·7	34·5	32·7	34·5	33·4	34·5	33·4	34·5	33 4	34·5	58	56·3	..	
Tanjore	35·2	35·2	35·2	35·2	35·2	35·2	33·3	35·2	33·3	35·2	..	60·8	..	
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Southern—														
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mysore—														
Mysore	27	26	27	26·5	41·67	26·5	26·5	26·5	27	26·5	64	66	64	
Bangalore	36	32	36	32	36	32	36	32	36	32	72	70	72	

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of common rice.

PRICES

15th OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continue* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

HUSKED.						WHEAT.										
ENDING						FORTNIGHT ENDING										DISTRICTS
30th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October.		
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
																Rajputana—
..	..	..	..	..	..	47 5	38 41	48 75	39·11	48·75	39·11	53·44	43·12	53·44	43·12	*Eastern*— Ajmer
																Punjab *—
50	53·28	55	53·28	50	53·28	36·41	32·03	38 75	30·78	38·75	30·78	38·75	32·03	41·87	32·03	*Southern*— Ferozpur
53·28	50	53·28	48·75	51·56	48·75	38·12	33 28	40	33·28	37·19	35·62	37·07	35	42·03	35	*Central*— Lahore
64·37	66·87	64 37	66 87	64·37	66·87	40	36 25	43 12	36·25	43·12	37·5	43·12	37·5	46·87	37·5	*South-eastern*— Delhi
53·28	53·28	51·56	51·56	51·56	51·56	34·06	30 62	37 19	30	37 19	31·25	37·5	30	39·06	30·62	*Submontane*— Amritsar
50·25	50·25	50 25	50·25	50·25	50 25	34·61	35 62	35 94	35	37·03	34·69	36·56	35	37·5	34·37	*Northern*— Rawalpindi
60	52·5	60	52·5	60	52·5	36·87	31 25	38 75	30	38·75	31 25	38·75	30	41·25	30	*Western*— Lyallpur
46·25	46·72	46·25	45·62	46·25	42 5	35 31	32 5	39 06	33·75	39·06	32 5	38·12	32·19	41·25	31·72	Multan
																N.-W. Frontier Province—
55 62	62·76	55·62	50·79	55 62	50·79	34 06	36 82	37 19	36·82	37·19	36·15	37·19	36·15	37·19	35·52	Peshawar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	34 9	38·65	36 56	..	..	35·57	35·62	..	36·87	35·94	Dera Ismail Khan
																Sind and Baluchistan—
53 12	52·81	52·5	4 12	48 23	4 95	40	36 09	4 62	35	45	37·5	42·5	40·62	44·37	37·5	Karachi
.	65·94	60·62	64 53	.7·5	65 16	40·31	34 37	46 37	34 06	41·09	33·75	40 62	34 53	42·5	32 5	Shikarpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	36·87 to 38·75	38 75 to 41 25	37 66 to 39 56	38 12 to 40·62	39·06 to 40·94	37 5 to 40	39 37 to 41·87	37·5 to 40	39·37 to 41·87	37·5 to 40	Quetta
																Bombay *—
..	..	..	..	..	..		40 52	42 02	30·53	45·21	39·53	47 71	40·52	47·71	39·53	*Deccan and Karnatak*— Dharwar
47·76	53·33	48·38	..	48·38	..	41·77	44·63	42 76	49·38	50 05	45 38	54·79	45·83	..	47·09	Sholapur
60·05	62·76	60·73	..	..	63·38	51 2	48 02	5· 2	46·67	..	81	..	45·68	..	..	Poona
..	..	..	54·01	..	..	51·72	38·49	5· 72	41·51	48·28	43·12	47·86	42·55	47·71	41·09	*Khandesh and N. Deccan*— Ahmednagar
..	59·95	..	..	..	..	46 46	39·69	..	37·45	46·88	..	44·9	34·69	46·82	..	Dhulia.
..	..	..	..	..	..		39 63	..	39·63	..	39·63	..	39·63	..	4·36	*Gujarat*— Surat
60	56·25	60	57·5	60	57·5	47·5	38 75	48 75	38·75	50	38·75	50	40	50	40	Ahmedabad
																Central Provinces *
46·12	42·25	46 12	42·25	42 31	42·25	40·69	33 37	41 19	33·37	41·19	35·25	41 19	37·25	45·06	37·25	*Western*— Nagpur
47·06	44·5	47·06	42 12	47·06	42·12	43 25	32	43·25	32	44·44	34·75	45·69	36·37	45·69	38·12	*Central*. Jubbulpore
45	39	45	42	44	44 5	39	33	39	33	39	34·5	39	36	41	36	*Eastern*— Raipur
																Berar *—
51	45·25	51	49·25	51	49·25	47·5	38	47·5	38	53·5	38	53·5	41·5	53 5	41·5	Akola
47·12	44·75	..	44·75	44·75	44·75	46·44	35 75	46 44	35·75	46·44	35·75	47·56	35·75	47·56	35·75	Amraoti
																Madras *—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*South, central*— Coimbatore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Salem
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Central*— Bellary
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuddapah
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karnal
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	*East Coast, cent.* Nellore
..	56·3	..	58	58	54·7	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*East coast, south*— Madras
..	66·8	..	66·8	..	66·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tanjore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Southern*— Madura
																Mysore—
66	66	..	66	66	66	57	60	58	60	58	60	62	60	60	60	Mysore
72	70	64	70	64	70	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	Bangalore

*The figures under "Rice husked" represent the prices of common rice

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER,

Districts	FLOUR (WHEAT)									
	Fortnight ending									
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Burma—										
Tenasserim—										
Mergui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tavoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulmein and Amherst	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu (deltaic)—										
Rangoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maubin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu (inland)—										
Henzada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toungoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Burma—										
Mandalay		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakôkku		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Arakan—										
Akyab		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam—										
Surma—										
Sylhet (Balaganj)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmaputra—										
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gauhati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal—										
Eastern—										
Chittagong	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deltaic—										
Calcutta	..				..	..	..	..	..	..
Western—										
Burdwan	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	
Midnapur		..		..	..	..	..	..		..
Northern—										
Pabna		..		..	..		..	..	..	..
Rangpur	..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..
Bihar and Orissa—										
Bihár, north—										
Bhágalpur	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarpur	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihár, south—										
Patna	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa—										
Cuttack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Provinces—										
(*a*) AGRA—										
Eastern—										
Benares	45·83	30·32	45·83	30·32	45·83	42·81	46·72	42·81	48·97	42·81
Central—										
Cawnpore	51·87	40	52·5	40	52·5	50	55	50	45 to 56·25	50
Jhánsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western—										
Meerut	44·37	35·78	48·44	37·34	50	39·06	50	40	51·56	42·03
Agra	50	43·23	53·7	42·03	52·86	46·41	52·71	47·4	53·75	67·4
Submontane, west—										
Shahjahánpur	45·62	35·62	46·72	35·62	48·75	40	48·12	46·25	48·12	47·5
(*b*) OUDH—										
Southern—										
Lucknow	50	42·08	51·56	42·08	51·56	45·78	51·56	47·03	52·5	47·03
Northern—										
Fyzabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ICES

OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BARLEY

FORTNIGHT ENDING										DISTRICTS
31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mergui
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tavoy
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rangoon
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maubin
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Henzada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..				Mandalay
..	..	..	..	..	..					Pakôkku
										Arakan—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..				Akyab
										Assam—
										Surma—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sylhet (Balaganj)
										Brahmaputra—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Goálpára
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chittagong
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dacca
										Deltaic—
..	32·5	..	32·5	..	32·5	..	30·5		32·5	Calcutta
										Western—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	Burdwan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	Midnapur
										Northern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	Pabna
..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	Rangpur
										Bihar and Orissa—
28·12	26·25	28·12	31·87	28·12	30	28·12	25	30	28·75	*Bihár, north—* Bhágalpur
28·59	26·56	27·5	26·56	27·5	26·56	26·56	26·56	26·56	26·56	Muzaffarpur
28·75	20·62	2· 25	20	28·75	18·75	30	18·75	27·5	18·75	*Bihár, south—* Patna
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Orissa—* Cuttack
										United Provinces—
										(*a*) AGRA—
33·8	24·53	33·8	23·7	33·8	24·53	33·8	25·31	33·8	25·31	*Eastern—* Benares
										Central—
32·5	26·25	32·5	25	33·12	33·12	33·12	30	..	30	Cawnpore
34·84	22·81	85·31	24·06	35·16	26·72	37·34	30·94	36·72	31·25	Jhánsi
30·16	24·22	30·78	23·44	31 41	27·5	31·41	27·97	34·84	28·59	*Western—* Meerut
33·33	25	37·19	26·67	33·33	35·52	29·43	34·06	34·01	33·33	Agra
28·75	22·5	29·37	21·25	30	26·56	30	28·75	..	32·5	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
										(*b*) OUDH—
30·73	26	30·73	24·22	30·73	25·78	30·73	30	..	31·98	*Southern—* Lucknow
..	23·75	31·87	23·75	31·87	25·78	31·87	26·72	..	26·72	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER

Districts	FLOUR (WHEAT)									
	Fortnight ending									
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
...pputana—										
Eastern—										
Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...jab—										
Southern—										
Ferozpur	40	36·25	41·25	36·25	43·12	36·25	44·37	36·25	46·87	36·25
Central—										
Lahore	42·09	40	44·37	40	42·03	39·06	44·53	40	47·03	40
South-eastern—										
Delhi	43·75	42·29	46·87	41·87	46·87	41·87	46·87	41·87	50	41·87
Submontane—										
Amritsar	39·09	34·09	39·09	33·91	39·06	33·91	40	35·28	41·09	33·28
Northern—										
Rawalpindi	37·81	40	40	40	40·94	38·75	40	38·75	40·62	38·12
Western—										
Lyallpur	40	35	44·37	33·75	43·12	35	43·12	33·75	45·62	33·75
Multan	39·06	36·56	42·5	38·12	42·5	36·25	42·5	35·62	45	35·62
...W. Frontier Province—										
Peshawar	38·33	40·99	40·99	40·99	40·99	40·99	40·99	40·99	4 0·99	40·99
Dera Ismail Khan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...d and Baluchistan—										
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quetta	62·5	62·5	62·5	62·5	63·75	62·5	65	62·5	65	62·5
...mbay—										
Deccan and Karnátak—										
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—										
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhulia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujarat—										
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ntral Provinces—										
Western—										
Nagpur	53·51	44·5	57·12	44·5	57·12	44·5	57·12	44·5	61·5	44·5
Central—										
Jubbulpore	53·37	42·12	53·37	42·12	53·37	42·12	53·37	47	5 ·37	47·12
Eastern—										
Raipur	45		45	43	45	45	46	47	51	47
...rar—										
Akola	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..
Amraoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...dras—										
South, central—										
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central—										
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kernul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, central—										
Nellore	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, south—										
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern—										
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ysore—										
Mysore	51·98	51·98	51·98	51·98	51·98	51·98	51·98	51·98	1·2·5	51·98
Bangalore	67·76	67·76	67·76	67·76	67·76	67·76	67·76	67·76	67·76	67·76

CES

31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BARLEY										DISTRICTS
FORTNIGHT ENDING										
31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
										—
										Eastern
										Ajmer
33·75	29·63	35·31	30·62	33·12	30·78	35·57	34·79	35·57	34·01	
										Punjab—
										Southern—
										Ferozpur
27·5	23·59	27·5	23·59	26·87	25	27 5	25·78	27·5	25·78	*Central—*
										Lahore
26·25	24·37	26·25	25	26·25	24·37	26·25	23·44	26·25	23·44	*South-eastern—*
										Delhi
30·62	25·62	31·87	25·62	31·87	28·75	31·25	29·37	35	32·03	*Submontane —*
										Amritsar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Northern.—*
										Rawalpindi
24·37	23·75	24·37	23·12	24·37	22·5	24·37	24·37	24·37	25·62	*Western.—*
										Lyallpur
25	23·75	26·25	23·75	25·62	23·75	25·62	22·5	25·62	22·5	Multan
27·5	..	30	..	27·5	..	28·75	24·06	29·37	23·44	
										N.-W. Frontier Province—
21·98	23·59	23·12	23·59	21·56	23 59	21·56	25·1	21·2	25·62	Peshawar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dera Ismail Khan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
..	..	..	..	29·53	..	..	31·25	..	..	Karachi
31·25	26·87	31 87	29·19	31·87	29·19	29·06	26·41	29·37	26·09	Shikarpur
31·25	30	31·25	29·37	31·41	28·91	31·87	30	31·87	30	Quetta
										Bombay—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Deccan and Karnatak—*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dharwar
..	..	40·88	..	..	..	40·68	..	..	..	Sholapur
										Poona
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan-*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmednagar
										Dhulia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Gujarat—*
35	27·5	37·5	27·5	37·5	27·5	33·75	27·5	33·75	27·5	Surat
										Ahmedabad
										Central Provinces—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Western—*
										Nagpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Central —*
										Jubbulpore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Eastern—*
										Raipur
										Berar—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Akola
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Amraoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Coimbatore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Salem
										Central—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bellary
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuddapah
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nellore
										East Coast, south-
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madura
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tanjore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madura
										Mysore—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mysore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bangalore

WHOLESAL

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER

Districts	JAWAR										BAJR			
	Fortnight ending										Fortnight			
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tavoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulmein and Amherst	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maubin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toungoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	20·06	22·38	20·06	22·38	20·06	22·38	20·06	22·38	20·71	22·38	..	..	..	..
Pakôkku	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·38	..	..	..	..
Arakan—														
Akyab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam—														
Surma—														
Sylhet (Balaganj)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gauhati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	..	35	..	35	..	35	..	35	..	35	..	..	..	..
Western—														
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern—														
Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhágalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar, south—														
Patna	30	23·12	28·75	23·44	28·75	24·37	23·12	24·37	23·75	24·37	..	..	..	..
Orissa—														
Cuttack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Provinces—														
(a) AGRA—														
Eastern—														
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central—														
Cawnpore	..	22·5	..	22·5	..	30	..	26·25	..	28·12	..	25	..	25
Jhánsi	35·94	23·59	35·16	24·22	30·47	27·19	24·37	30·78	30·16	31·25	..	..	..	..
Western—														
Meerut	..	..	..	23·44	..	..	..	26·59	..	30·78	..	..	..	..
Agra	36·35	25·78	36·07	25·78	36·07	32·66	29·53	31·96	28·49	31·96	40	26·25	44·43	27·5
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) OUDH—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	28·69	..	..	..	..
Northern—														
Fyzabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

...OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

	RAGI															
	FORTNIGHT ENDING															
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October							
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913						

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER,

Districts	JAWAR										BAJRA			
	Fortnight ending										Fortnight			
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	37·5	29·63	35	29·63	35·16	28·59	30·78	31·98	30·78	31·98	43·91	31·98	42·97	31·98
Punjab —														
Southern—														
Ferospur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central—														
Lahore	26·56	25·94	27·5	25·62	27·5	27·5	27·5	25	27·5	25	33·28	30·78	33·28	30·78
South-eastern—														
Delhi	38·12	25	35	20	35	25	31·25	26·56	31·87	26·56	38·12	25·62	38·12	25·62
Submontane—														
Amritsar	..	..	..	..	..	22·19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	22·19	23·75	22·19	17·5	22·19	18·75	24·37	18·75	24·37	18·75	29·06	31·87	31·87	25·62
Western—														
Lyallpur	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multan	22·19	..	22·19	20	20	..	20	18·75	20	..	30	..	30	..
N.-W. Frontier Province —														
Peshawar	19·22	20·52	19·22	19·22	18·07	19·22	18·07	19·22	18·07	19·22	35·16	33·18	34·22	33·18
Dera Ismael Khan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·62	..	..	30	..	29·37
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	31·35	29·37	33·75	29·37	28·12	..	27 5	26·87	25	29·37	40	31·25	41·87	27·81
Shikarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	35·62	30	33·75	..	..	27·5	..	..
Quetta	30·47	28·75	30	28·75	30	28·91	29·69	29·37	27·34	28·75	..	..	..	..
Bombay —														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	..	28·59	26·77	32·24	26·35	28·59	22·08	26·98	25·1	29·84	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	27·66	25·99	25·78	28·07	26·87	29·53	22·81	28·07	22·81	32·24	..	..	28·59	28·65
Poona	..	..	30·88	..	31·56	..	..	37·13	28·8	..	36·09	36·82	36·09	36·82
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmednagar	27·86	35·31	24·22	36·51	21·77	35·16	20·88	33·33	19·37	30·31	30·78	30·78	29·63	34·32
Dhulia	..	31·67	33·33	..	..	29·01	..	..	28·38	..	..	..	..	34·32
Gujarat—														
Surat	..	32·45	..	34·58	..	32·45	37·5	32·45	36·18	32·45	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	37·5	30	38·75	30	33·75	30	30	30	30	30	45	33·12	43·75	33·75
Central Provinces —														
Western—														
Nagpur	34·75	30·37	35·81	30·37	35·81	30·37	35·81	30·37	32·62	30·37	..	..	..	..
Central—														
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern—														
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berar —														
Akola	30	29	26	29	26	29	22·75	26	22·75	26	..	..	..	..
Amraoti	..	28·75	32·5	28·75	..	26·25	28·44	26·25	27·5	26·25	..	..	..	..
Madras —														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	32·2	32·9	37·1	32·9	34	32·9	34	32·9	34	32·9	46·3	36·5	36·5	36·5
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central—														
Bellary	29·9	30	29·9	30	29·9	30	27·8	30	27·8	30	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	22·8	..	34·9	..	34·9	..	34·9	29·2	34·9	35·6	..	..	..
Karnul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast central—														
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, south—														
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern—														
Madura	35·2	39·1	35·2	39·1	..	39·1	33·2	39·1	33·2	39·1	37·9	46·2	37·9	46·2
Mysore—														
Mysore	33	28	33	26	33	26	33	26	33	26	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	48	..	48	..	48	39	45	39	48	39	..	..	..	..

RICES

5th OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA						RAGI										
NDING						FORTNIGHT ENDING										DISTRICTS
30th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
																Rajputana—
																Eastern—
42·97	31·98	31·98	31·98	31·98	31·98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ajmer
																Punjab —
																Southern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ferozpur
																Central—
33·28	30·78	33·28	30·78	33·28	28·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lahore
																South-eastern—
38·12	30	33·75	31·87	31·87	33·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Delhi
																Submontane—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Amritsar
																Northern—
30	27·81	29·69	27·81	30	27·81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rawalpindi
																Western—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lyallpur
32·5	26·87	34·37	26·56	35	22·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Multan
																N.-W. Frontier Province—
34·22	31·51	34·22	30·78	34·22	30·78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Peshawar
39·37	26·67	37·5	26·67	33·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dera Ismael Khan
																Sind and Baluchistan—
40	28·44	40	28·44	35	27·81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karachi
..	23·75	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shikarpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Quetta
																Bombay —
																Deccan and Karnatak—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dharwar
..	30·62	25·73	..	..	31·09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sholapur
35·42	38·18	35·42	38·91	35·05	38·18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Poona
																Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
29·63	34·32	24·22	33·33	24·48	31·35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmednagar—
31·51	28·44	31·51	..	30·99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dhulia
																Gujarat—
..	..	..	37·5	..	38·18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Surat
42·5	35	37·5	37·5	37·5	37·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmedabad
																Central Provinces —
																Western—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nagpur
																Central—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jubbulpore
																Eastern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Raipur
																Berar —
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Akola
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Amraoti
																Madras —
																South, central—
31·7	36·5	34·1	36·5	39·1	36·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Coimbatore
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	32·2	29·3	32·2	..	32·2	..	32·2	..	32·2	Salem
																Central—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bellary
..	..	..	..	..	40·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuddapah
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karnul
																East Coast, central—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29·1	..	29·8	..	29·8	27·7	29·1	27·7	29·8	Nellore
																East Coast, south—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras
..	..	..	..	..	..	28·2	32·4	28·2	31	28·2	32·4	..	32·4	..	32·4	Tanjore
																Trichinopoly
37·9	46·2	35·8	46·2	35·8	46·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Southern—* Madura
																Mysore—
..	..	..	..	..	..	33	26	..	26	..	26	..	26	33	30	Mysore
..	..	..	..	..	..	39	28	34	32	34	30	34	28	33	28	Bangalore

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER

Districts	MAIZE									
	Fortnight ending									
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
a —										
...serim—										
Targui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tavoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulmein and Amherst	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...s (*deltaic*)—										
Rangoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thaubin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...s (*inland*)—										
Henzada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyoungoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...per Burma—										
Mandalay	18·71	17·11	18·71	17·11	18·71	17·11	18·71	17·11	18·71	17·11
Pakôkku	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...han—										
Akyab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...—										
...rma—										
Sylhet (Balaganj)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...hmaputra—										
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gauhati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...al—										
...stern—										
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...tral—										
Calcutta	..	35	..	35	..	35	43·75	35	40	35
...stern—										
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...rthern—										
Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...r and Orissa—										
...ar, north—										
Bhágalpur	31·25	28·75	30	28·12	30	28·12	27·5	27·5	30	28·75
Muzaffarpur	31·87	30·78	31·87	30·78	31·87	28·59	28·59	28·59	27·5	30·78
...ar, south—										
Patna	30·62	26·25	30	23·44	30	24·37	26·25	24·37	25·62	24·37
...ssa—										
Cuttack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ed Provinces—										
AGRA—										
...stern—										
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	23·7	30·57	23·7	28·23	23·7
...ntral—										
Cawnpore	..	22·5	..	20	25	32·5	26·72	27·5	26·87	28·75
Jhánsi	..	..	..	..	27·5	..	30·16	..	29·06	29·22
...stern—										
Meerut	..	..	31·41	24·22	28·59	28·59	24·69	29·69	26·25	30·78
Agra	31·35	25	33·33	28·65	32·5	33·33	25	32·66	25·78	31·98
...hmondens, west—										
Shahjahanpur	..	..	25	..	..	..	24·06	..	..	..
OUDH—										
...uthern—										
Lucknow	..	..	30·73	..	25	20	25	26·67	25	26·67
...rthern—										
Fyzabad	..	..	..	..	30·78	22·5	30	28·75	30	24·37

PRICES

5th OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

GRAM

FORTNIGHT ENDING										DISTRICTS
31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
										Mergui
										Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
61·54	61·54	61·54	61·54	61·54	61·54	61·54	61·54	61·54	61·54	
50	40·76	50	40·76	50	40·76	50	40·76	50	40·76	
										Pegu (deltaic) –
										Rangoon
45·71	34·97	45·07	36·16	43·24	36·16	43·24	36·57	45·07	37·21	Maubin
48·48	51·61	69·56	51·61	69·56	51·61	72·73	51·61	69·56	45·07	Bassein
48·48	42·11	48·48	46·38	48·48	46·38	48·48	46·38	48·48	46·38	
										Pegu (inland)—
39·02	39·02	39·02	39·02	39·02	39·02	39·02	39·02	36·78	39·02	Henzada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
40·76	36·16	35·96	34·41	35·96	34·41	35·96	34·41	37·43	34·41	Mandalay
..	25	..	25	..	25	..	25	..	25	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
57·14	44·44	57·14	44·44	72·73	44·44	66·67	44·44	66·67	44·44	Akyab
										Assam—
										Surma—
										Sylhet (Balaganj)
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
										Brahmaputra—
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Goálpára
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chittagong
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dacca
										Deltaic—
	35	42·5	35	42·5	35	45	35	46·25	35	Calcutta
										Western—
	30 to 31·25	..	30 to 32·5	..	32·5	51·25	30 to 37·5	..	31·25 to 37·5	Burdwan
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Midnapur
										Northern—
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pabna
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rangpur
										Bihar and Orissa—
										Bihar, north—
	28·59	39·37	31·25	39·37	31·25	41·87	30	41·87	29·06	Bhágalpur
	28·59	40	30·78	41·87	30·78	44·37	30·78	44·37	30·78	Muzaffarpur
										Bihar, south—
	24·37	36·25	25	38·75	24·37	38·75	24·37	38·75	22·5	Patna
										Orissa—
	35·94	38·07	35·94	38·07	38·07	38·07	38·07	38·07	38·07	Cuttak
										United Provinces—
										(*a*) AGRA—
										Eastern—
	26·87	42·34	26·87	42·34	27·5	42·34	28·96	42·34	28·96	Benares
										Central—
	26·25	40	26·25	40	33·75	40·62	32·5	40	32·5	Cawnpore
	24·06	43·28	24·69	42·34	28·12	43·28	33·33	43·75	32·97	Jhánsi
										Western—
	25	37·19	25·78	38·12	29·53	35·62	30·78	37·19	30·16	Meerut
	24·22	40·99	26·67	40	34·06	40	33·33	42·08	32·66	Agra
										Submontane, west—
	26·25	40	26·25	..	35	40	36·25	..	36·25	Shahjahanpur
										(*b*) OUDH—
										Southern—
	25·47	42·08	25	42·08	28·59	42·08	30·78	41·04	33·33	Lucknow
										Northern—
	25	42·08	25	44·37	28·12	44·37	30·78	44·37	30·78	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER,

DISTRICTS	MAIZE									
	FORTNIGHT ENDING									
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
— — er	38·12	29·27	36·25	29·27	36·25	28·59	31·98	30·78	31·98	30·78
— pur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— ore	40	25	40	25·62	40	25·62	40	25·62	33·28	25·62
astern— al	31·25	21·25	35	21·25	30·62	30	27·5	30	26·72	30
ntanos— dtear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— walpindi	..	28·75	..	25	..	25·62	29·06	27·19	30	27·19
— llpur tan	25 35	.. 27·5	.. 33·12	.. 27·5	.. 30·94	.. ..	.. 31·87	20 ..	.. 30·78	20 25
ontier Province —										
áwar a Ismael Khan	33·18 ..	30·78 ..	33·18 ..	30·78 ..	33·18 ..	32·29 ..	29·22 ..	29·22 ..	26·77 ..	29·22 ..
Baluchistan—										
áchi arpur tta	.. .. 40·62	.. .. 32·5	 40	.. .. 32·5	.. .. 41·25	.. .. 32·5	 40	.. .. 32·5	.. .. 32·5	.. .. 31·87
— *and Karnatak*— rwar lapur na	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
desh and N.-E. Deccan— nednagar lia	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
— at medabad	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
rovinces —										
— pur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— bulpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— pur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
da maoti	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
— *central*— mbatore m	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
— ary dapah nul	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
oast, central— lore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ast, south— ras lore himopoly	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
— ura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ore ghlore	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

15th OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER, 1914—*continued.*

GRAM

FORTNIGHT ENDING.										DISTRICTS
31st August.		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
										Rajputana—
37·5	28·59	40	28·59	40	30·78	43·12	36·35	43·12	34·79	*Eastern—* Ajmer
										Punjab —
35·62	24·22	37·19	22·81	37·5	23·59	37·5	25	37·5	25	*Southern—* Ferozepur
33·91	25·62	37·19	25	35·62	27·5	35·62	26·87	34·84	27·5	*Central—* Lahore
36·87	25·62	36·25	25·62	37·5	29·37	35	29·37	38·12	31·25	*South-eastern—* Delhi
34·37	26·25	36·25	25·47	36·25	28·12	36·25	27·19	36·72	27·5	*Submontane—* Amritsar—
31·87	26·87	33·12	25·62	33·12	25·62	33·28	26·87	33·75	27·19	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
33·12 31·87	25 26·87	34·37 33·75	24·69 26·87	34·37 33·75	26·25 27·81	34·37 33·75	25·94 28·12	34·69 34·69	25·94 29·81	*Western—* Lyallpur Multan
										N.-W. Frontier Province —
30·05 28·75	26·41 26·67	33·7 30·94	26·41 26·87	33·18 ..	26·09 26·93	33·18 28·75	26·77 26·67	33·18 29·37	27·4 25·52	Peshawar Dera Ismail Khan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
.. .. ..	30·31 30·31 ..	.. .. ..	30 30·31 ..	.. 37·5 ..	34·69 31·87 ..	.. 36·87 ..	34·06 31·87 ..	.. .. ..	32·5 32·5 ..	Karachi Shikarpur Quetta
										Bombay —
.. 40·99 45·36	.. .. 31·61	.. 48·7 46·46	.. .. 31·61	.. .. 51·04	.. .. 32·29	.. .. 49·63	.. 33·38 36·41	.. .. 49·63	.. .. 36·41	*Deccan and Karnatak—* Dharwar Sholapur Poona
45·62 ..	31·25 32·4	46·82 ..	31·25 30·68	46·82 45·73	31·25 30·1	.. 48·59	25·42 34·74	48·07 ..	33·65 ..	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmednagar Dhulia
.. ..	.. 30	.. 41·25	.. 30	.. 43·75	.. 30	.. 42·5	.. 32·5	.. 41·25	.. 32·5	*Gujarat—* Surat Ahmedabad
										Central Provinces —
43·12	29·5	42·12	29·5	42·12	29·5	42·12	31·62	50·62	30·62	*Western—* Nagpur
40	24·25	43·25	24·25	44·44	26·62	43·25	29·62	42·12	28·62	*Central—* Jubbulpore
36	28	36	28	36	29	36	33	48	36	*Eastern—* Raipur
										Berar —
40 41·87	32 26·25	45 41·87	32 26·25	48 ..	32 26·25	48·25 48·75	34 26·25	46·75 51·25	34 28·75	Akola Amraoti
										Madras —
55·8 ..	51·6 ..	55·8 ..	49·4 ..	55·8 ..	49·4 ..	55·8 ..	49·4 ..	55·8 ..	49·4 ..	*South, central—* Coimbatore Salem
46·2	36·9	46·2	36·9	46·2	36·9	46·2	36·9	46·2	36·9	*Central—* Bellary Cuddapah Karnool
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
44·6	34	44·6	37·1	50·4	37·1	50·4	37·1	50·4	39·7	*East Coast, south—* Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Southern—* Madura
										Mysore—
48 48	28 32	46 48	28 32	46 46	28 34	28 48	28 34	41 46	28 32	Mysore Bangalore

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER

DISTRICTS	ARHAR DAL										OATS.			
	FORTNIGHT ENDING										FORTNIGHT			
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
[illegible]—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tavoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulmein and Amherst	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	..	..	..	..
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	59·26	45·71	64	45·71	64	45·71	64	48·12	64	50·39	64	43·84	60·95	..
Manbin	54·7	51·61	69·56	51·61	69·56	51·61	69·56	51·61	69·56	51·61	..	..	..	..
Bassein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	55·17	55·17	55·17	55·17	55·17	55·17	55·17	55·17	55·17	55·17	..	..	..	..
Toungoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	6[illegible]·92	51·61	68·82	51·61	68·82	51·61	68·82	54·7	68·82	54·7	65·98	51·2	65·98	51·2
Pakôkku	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arakan—														
Akyab	72·73	57·14	72·73	57·14	88·88	57·14	80	57·14	80	57·14	..	..	..	..
[illegible]—														
Surma—														
Sylhet (Balaganj)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahamaputra—														
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53·75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gauhati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]ngal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	70	52·5	70	52·5	70	52·5	70	52·5	70	52·5	..	..	..	..
Dacca	62·5	51·25 to 52·5	62·5	52·5	62·5	52·5	63·75	52·5	65	52·5	..	..	..	..
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	53·75	47·5	53·75	47·5	53·75	47·5	53·75	47·5	58·75	47·5	40	35	40	35
Western—														
Burdwan	65	..	[illegible]	45	..	45	57·5	47·5	61·25	48·12	..	..	..	..
Midnapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern—														
Pabna	65	52·5	67·5	[illegible]·75	50	52·5	67·5	53·12	65·62	50	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	62·5	45	62·5	45	62·5	45	62·5	45	62·5	45	..	..	..	..
[illegible]har and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhágalpur	56·87	43·12	56·87	45	56·87	45	63·75	45	60	45	31·87	31·25	40	31·87
Muzaffarpur	57·19	40	57·19	44·37	57·19	44·37	57·19	44·37	57·19	44·37	30	28·59	33·28	28·59
Bihar, south—														
Patna	50	33·12	50	33·28	50	32·5	43·75	32·5	48·75	30	..	25	..	25
Orissa—														
Cuttack	60·83	50·78	60·83	50·78	60·83	50·78	57·6	50·78	57·6	50·78	47·03	33·85	470·3	35·94
[illegible]nited Provinces—														
(1) AGRA—														
Eastern—														
Benares	52·4	40·73	54·17	40·73	54·17	43·12	54·17	43·12	54·17	43·12	..	..	..	..
Central—														
Cawnpore	51·25	40	50	40	50	42·5	53·44	40 to 45	55	45	41·25	37·5	42·5	37·5
Jhánsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western—														
Meerut	57·19	33·28	57·19	34·84	57·19	36·25	57·19	36·25	57·19	40	..	36·25	..	40
Agra	..	36·35	..	36·35	..	43·28	..	42·03	51·56	42·03	50	42·03	57·13	40
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	53·28	40	53·28	40	53·28	40	53·75	50	53·75	46·25	..	..	..	..
(2) OUDH—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern—														
Fyzabad	57·19	[illegible] ..	57·03	..	75·03	..	56·87	..	56·25	..	..	..	..	..

PRICES

5th OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figure state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

OATS						COTTON SEED										DISTRICTS
ENDING						FORTNIGHT ENDING.										
30th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
																Burma—
																Tenasserim—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mergui
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tavoy
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Moulmein and Amherst
																Pegu (deltaic)—
60·95	52·03	60·95	52·03	60·95	54·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rangoon
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maubin
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bassein
																Pegu (inland)—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Henzada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Toungoo
																Upper Burma—
65·98	59·81	65·98	57·66	65·98	57·66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mandalay
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pakokku
																Arakan—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Akyab
																Assam—
																Surma—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sylhet (Balaganj)
																Brahmaputra—
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Goalpara
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gauhati
																Bengal—
																Eastern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chittagong
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dacca
																Deltaic—
40	35	40	35	40	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Calcutta
																Western—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Burdwan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Midnapur
																Northern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pabna
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rangpur
																Bihar and Orissa—
																Bihar, north—
40	32·5	39·37	40	39·37	37·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bhāgalpur
36·25	30·78	36·25	30·78	33·12	36·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Muzaffarpur
																Bihar, south—
..	25	33·12	25	32·5	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Patna
																Orissa—
47·03	35·94	47·03	35·94	47·03	35·94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuttack
																United Provinces—
																(a) AGRA—
																Eastern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	27·6	..	27·6	..	27·6	..	..	..	..	..	Benares
																Central—
42·5	37·5	42·5	37·5	40	50	25	25	24·37	25	25	25	24·37	22·5	25	22·5	Cawnpore
..	..	..	..	..	..	29·69	..	26·56	26·67	26·67	28·59	25·31	..	25	28·75	Jhānsi
																Western—
..	50	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meerut
57·13	50	36·25	50	36·37	50	23·49	25	25·78	25	25·36	25·78	25·36	25·78	24·58	25·78	Agra
																Submontane, west—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·5	19·06	23·12	Shahjahānpur
																(b) OUDH—
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Southern—* Lucknow
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER,

Districts	ARHAR DAL										OATS			
	Fortnight ending										Fortnight			
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Ajmer—														
Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61·56	..	61·56	30·78
Delhi —														
Northern—														
Ferozepur	61·56	40	60	40	60	40	60	40	60	44·37	..	..	..	..
Central—														
Lahore	59·22	41·25	59·22	48·44	59·22	50	59·22	50	59·22	50	40	28·75	46·87	30·78
South-eastern—														
Delhi	55	35	55	35	55	37·5	55	37·5	55	37·5	..	..	..	..
Submontane—														
Amritsar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western—														
Lyallpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.-W. Frontier Province —														
Peshawar	58·75	33·18	58·75	33·18	58·75	33·18	58·75	33·18	58·75	35·16	..	..	..	..
Dera Ismael Khan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51·25	..	..	..	
Shikarpur	66·25	44·37	..	45	..	45	68·75	..	67·5	49·06	..	..	..	
Quetta	70 to 85	57·5	70 to 85	57·5	72·5 to 85	57·5	75 to 85	58·12	75 to 85	56·37 to 61·87	56·87	49·37	56·87	51·25
Bombay —														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	57·97	48·49	56·25	48·49	59·79	48·49	..	..	49·79	71·35	55·83	..	..	..
Poona	65·94	..	71·09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42·86	..	..	..	..
Dhulia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujarat—														
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	55	47·5	56·25	47·5	56·25	47·5	56·25	48·75	55	48·75	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces —														
Western—														
Nagpur	52·06	49	52·06	49	52	44·87	52·44	49	52	49	..	..	..	..
Central—														
Jubbulpore	51·62	44·5	51·62	44·5	51·62	44·5	53·37	44·5	51·62	44·5	44·44	35	44·44	35
Eastern—														
Raipur	45	48	45	45	45	50	45	50	48	50	..	..	..	..
Berar —														
Akola	54	44	56·25	44	56·25	44	55·5	46	50	46	..	..	..	..
Amraoti	48·75	41·5	48·75	41·5	48·75	41·5	48·75	41·5	48·75	41·5	..	..	..	..
Madras—														
South, Central—														
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	49·8	34·9	51·1	34·9	51·1	34·9	51·1	34·9	51·1	34·9	..	..	..	..
Central—														
Bellary	39·4	35·3	44·1	35·3	44	35·3	44·1	35·3	44·1	35·3	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47·7	..	..	..	..	..
Karnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, Central—														
Nellore	47·8	37·6	47·8	35·7	47·8	35·7	47·7	35·7	..	35·7	..	..	..	..
East Coast, south—														
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58·4	49·8	58·4	51·5
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58·4	53·1	58·4	53·1
Southern—														
Madura	36·5	34	36·5	34	36·5	34	36·5	34	36·5	34	..	..	..	..
Mysore—														
Mysore	70	60	72	60	72	60	60	60	60	60	69·59	68·59	69·59	68·51
Bangalore	66	64	66	64	66	64	66	64	66	64	..	..	..	..

[illegible] AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

OATS						COTTON SEED										DISTRICTS
FORTNIGHT ENDING																
th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
																Rajputana—
1·56	30·78	61·56	61·61	61·56	61·61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Eastern—* Ajmer
																Punjab —
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	32·03	32·03	33·28	32·5	33·28	32·5	30·78	33·75	30·78	*Southern—* Ferozepur
3·87	35	46·87	38·75	47·03	40	28·59	30·78	28·59	30·78	28·59	30·78	28·59	27·03	28·59	27·03	*Central—* Lahore
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25·94	25·62	25·94	25	27·5	25·78	25	27·5	25	*South-eastern—* Delhi
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	31·87	32·5	30	32·5	28·12	32·5	26·25	32·5	26·25	*Submontane—* Amritsar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	28·75	..	27·5	..	25	..	25	*Western—* Lyallpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	29·37	29·69	29·37	..	29·37	28·75	..	25·47	..	25	Multan
																N.-W. Frontier Province—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Peshawar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dera Ismael Khan
																Sind and Baluchistan—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·09	31·41	..	31·56	25·16	31·56	24·37	..	Karachi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27·5	26·25	30·31	26·25	32·5	..	31·87	23·75	..	Shikarpur
6·87	52·5	56·87	56·25	56·87	56·87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Quetta
																Bombay—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Deccan and Karnatak—*
..	..	..	..	..	..	20·16	..	18·33	..	17·5	..	..	..	..	..	Dharwar—Sholapur
..	..	..	..	..	..	24·11	..	23·49	..	..	..	22·81	..	21·04	..	Poona
..	..	..	..	..	..	21·67	..	21·67	..	21·67	..	20·83	..	20·83	..	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmednagar
..	..	..	..	..	..	19·58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dhulia
..	..	..	..	..	..	22·34	..	20·89	..	20·16	..	20·16	..	19·48	23·8	*Gujarat—* Surat
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	Ahmedabad
																Central Provinces—
..	..	..	..	..	..	26·25	22·5	25	22·5	25·25	22·5	25	22·5	23·75	22·5	*Western—* Nagpur
44 44	36·37	44·44	36·37	44·44	40·5	26·69	26·62	26·69	26·62	26·69	26·62	26·69	26·62	25	25	*Central—* Jubbulpore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Eastern—* Raipur
																Berar—
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	22	17·75	22	20·5	22	·9	20	20·75	20	Akola
..	..	..	..	..	..	19·25	20·62	16·37	20·62	17·12	20·62	21	18·62	21	18·62	Amraoti
																Madras—
..	..	..	..	..	..	38·5	35·2	38·5	33·6	38·5	36·8	38·5	38·5	38·5	38·5	*South, Central—* Coimbatore | Salem
..	..	..	..	..	..	23·9	23·1	23·9	23·1	23·9	21·1	23·9	23·1	23·9	23·1	*Central—* Bellary
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuddapah
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karnool
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*East Coast, Central—* Nellore
58·4	51·5	..	48·1	..	51·5	57·7	32·4	57·7	32·4	57·7	32·4	57·7	32·4	57·7	32·4	*East Coast, south—* Madras
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tanjore
58·4	53·1	58·4	53·1	58·4	53·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Southern—* Madura
58·59	58·59	58·59	58·59	40	58·59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**Mysore—** Mysore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bangalore

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER

Districts	LINSEED.									
	Fortnight Ending									
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Burma—										
Tenasserim—										
Mergui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tavoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulmein and Amherst	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu (deltaic)—										
Rangoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maubin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu (inland)—										
Henzada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toungoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Burma—										
Mandalay	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakokku	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..
Arakan—										
Akyab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam—										
Surma—										
Sylhet (Balaganj)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Brahmaputra—										
Goalpara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gauhati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal—										
Eastern—										
Chittagong	..	65		65	..	65	..	65	..	65
Dacca	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deltaic—										
Calcutta	53·75	52·5	52·5	52·5	50	52·5	50	52·5	50	52·5
Western—										
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapur	52·5	51·25	52·5	51·25	52·5	51·25	52·5	51·25	52·5	50
Northern—										
Pabna	40	47·5	40	47·5	40	47·5	35	47·5	40	47·5
Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar and Orissa—										
Bihar, north—										
Bhagalpur	50	55	52·5	63·75	52·5	55	50	50	50	50
Muzaffarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar, south—										
Patna	50	60	..	56·87	..	54·37	45	54·37	46·25	60
Orissa—										
Cuttack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Provinces—										
(a) AGRA—										
Eastern—										
Benares	55·16	56·41	55·16	56·41	55·16	56·41	55·16	56·41	55·16	56·41
Central—										
Cawnpore	48·75	57·5	48·75	52·5	47·5	52·5	42·19	52·5	44·37	52·5
Jhansi	..	53·75	..	48·12	..	..	..	..	40	..
Western—										
Meerut	..	55·16	..	55·16	..	57·34	..	57·81	..	60
Agra	61·51	55·16	61·51	57·24	57·13	57·24	7·13	55·16	57·13	55·16
Submontane, west—										
Shahjahanpur	50	50	50	50	50	50	41·25	53·12	41·25	50
(b) OUDH— ..										
Southern—										
Lucknow	50	50	50	47·03	50	50	50	50	47·03	50
Northern—										
Fyzabad	50	50	48·75	50	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds.)

MUSTARD AND RAPESEED										
FORTNIGHT ENDING										
31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		DISTRICTS
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mergui
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tavoy
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rangoon
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maubin
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Henzada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mandalay
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Akyab
										Assam—
										Surma—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sylhet (Balagan])
										Brahmaputra—
57·5	55	57·5	55	55	57·5	57·5	53·75	57·5	57·5	Gohápára
59·37	53·57	58·12	52·5	59·37	57·5	58·12	60	59·37	60	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	Chittagong
60	70	60	80	60	80	..	80	75	80	Dacca
										Deltaic—
70	63·75	70	63·75	67·5	62·5	67·5	65	72·5	65	Calcutta
										Western—
65	55 to 62·5	70	57·5 to 65	65 to 70	57·5 to 65	60 to 70	57·5 to 65	55 to 70	52·5 to 67·5	Burdwan
72·5 to 78·75	67·5 to 73·75	72·5 to 78·75	67·5 to 73·75	70 to 80	67·5 to 73·75	75 to 80	67·5 to 73·75	75 to 78·75	67·5 to 73·75	Midnapur
										Northern—
65	62·5	70	63·12	70	62·5	70	63·12	68·12	62·5	Pabna
63·75	60	63·75	60	63·75	60	63·75	60	63·75	60	Rangpur
										Bihar and Orissa—
										Bihar, north—
52·5 to 60	46·25 to 56·87	52·5 to 60	46·25 to 56·25	52·5 to 60	46·25 to 56·87	52·5 to 60	53·75 to 57·5	52·5 to 60	50 to 57·5	Bhágalpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Muzaffárpur
										Bihar, south—
65	57·5	62·5	53·12	65	53·75	67·5	53·75	60	60	Patna
										Orissa—
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	Cuttack
										United Provinces—
										(*a*) AGRA—
										Eastern—
55·16	53·02	55·16	53·02	55·16	53·02	55·16	53·02	55·16	53·02	Benares
										Central—
56·25	60	56·25	60	57·5	60	55	52·5	60·88	55	Cawnpore
..	55·62	..	55·16	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jhánsi
										Western—
66·56	53·28	66·56	..	66·56	55·16	63·01	..	61·56	57·03	Meerut
66·67	57·24	69·53	57·24	63·96	59·22	63·96	57·24	63·96	57·13	Agra
										Submontane, west—
61·56	56·87	61·56	56·87	61·56	57·34	61·25	57·5	61·25	57·5	Shahjahanpur
										(*b*) OUDH
										Southern—
69·53	61·51	69·53	61·51	69·53	61·51	69·53	61·51	66·67	63·91	Lucknow
										Northern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER

Districts	LINSEED									
	FORTNIGHT ENDING									
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Ajmer—										
Western—										
Ajmer	94·06	94·06	94·06	94·06	94·06	94·06	94·06	94·06	94·06	94·06
Punjab—										
Southern—										
Ferozepur	66·72	66·72	66·72	66·72	66·72	66·72	66·72	66·72	66·72	80
Central—										
Lahore	57·19	56·87	57·19	56·87	57·19	60	57·19	57·5	57·19	57·5
North-eastern—										
Delhi	60	90	60	90	60	90	60	90	65	90
Submontane—										
Amritsar	..	50	..	47·5	..	52·5	..	50	..	50
Northern—										
Rawalpindi	44·37	..	44·37	..	44·37	..	42·5	..	42·5	..
Western—										
Lyallpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-West Frontier Province —										
Peshawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dera Ismael Khan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind Baluchistan—										
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quetta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay—										
Deccan and Karnatak—										
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	51·72	..	41·72	50·62	..	48·91	31·98	47·39	..	46·87
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—										
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhulia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujarat—										
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces—										
Eastern—										
Nagpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53·75	..
Central—										
Jubbulpore	47·06	53·37	44·44	51·87	38·06	50	38·06	50	38·06	50
Western—										
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berar—										
Akola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	58
Amraoti	70·75	61·5	..	61·5	..	61·5	..	60	53·75	60
Madras—										
South, Central—										
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central—										
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, Central—										
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Coast, south—										
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern—										
Madura	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore—										
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

MUSTARD AND RAPESEED										
FORTNIGHT ENDING										
31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		DISTRICTS
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
										Rajputana—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Eastern—* Ajmer
										Punjab—
64·06	..	65	..	65	..	67·5	..	67·5	100	*Southern—* Ferozpur
61·41	56·87	61·56	61·25	61·56	61·25	61·56	61·25	61·56	61·25	*Central—* Lahore
62·5	55	60	55	60	60	60	60	60	60	*South-eastern—* Delhi
72·5	60	70	62·5	70	63·12	72·5	62·5	75	60	*Submontane—* Amritsar
46·87	..	50	..	48·44	..	48·44	..	46·87	..	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
59·37	..	58·75	..	..	..	60	..	61·25	..	*Western—* Lyallpur
64·06	62·81	63·75	62·5	..	62·19	..	60	..	61·87	Multan
										N.-W. Frontier Province—
47·5	..	47·5	..	44·69	..	54·69	..	52·45	..	Peshawar
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	Dera Ismael Khan
										Sind and Baluchistan —
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karachi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shikarpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Quetta
										Bombay —
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Deccan and Karnatak—* Dharwar
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sholapur
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Poona
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmednagar
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dhulia
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Gujarat—* Surat
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmedabad
										Central Provinces—
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Western—* Nagpur
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Central—* Jubbulpore
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Eastern—* Raipur
										Berar—
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Akola
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Amraoti
										Madras—
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*South, Central—* Coimbatore
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Salem
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Central—* Bellary
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuddapah
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karnul
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*East Coast, Central—* Nellore
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*East Coast, south—* Madras
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tanjore
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Southern—* Madura
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**Mysore—** Mysore

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER,

Districts	SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI)										GHI			
	Fortnight ending										Fortnight			
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	581·82	640	581·82	581·82
Tavoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	581·82	581·82	581·82	581·82
Moulmein and Amherst	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	457·14	457·14	457·14	457·14
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	581·82	533·33	581·82	533·33
Maubin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	581·82	581·82	492·31	581·82
Bassein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	581·82	492·31	581·82	492·31
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	538·53	533·33	533·33	533·33
Toungoo	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	640	533·33	640	533·33
Pakôkku	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	640	711·11	640	711·11
Arakan—														
Akyab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	581·82	533·33	581·82	533·33
Assam—														
Surma—														
Sylhet (Balagan))	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530	580	530	590
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460	500	450	510
Gauhati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	575	535	500	550
Bengal —														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	550	550	550
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	600	500	600
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	70	67·5	70	67·5	67·5	67·5	67·5	66·25	70	66·25	465	540	450	540
Western—														
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	520	440	525
Midnapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500 to 520	550 to 600	490 to 500	550 to 600
Northern														
Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530	550	500	550
Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650	540	650	560
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihár, north—														
Bhágalpur	78·75	80	78·75	90	78·75	80	80	80	80	80	520	530	520	522·5
Muzaffarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	426·25	533·12	426·25	533·12
Bihár, south—														
Patna	65	63·75	65	65·62	60	60·25	60	66·25	60	66·25	390	480	360	480
Orissa—														
Cuttack	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	609·37	609·37	609·37	609·37
United Provinces—														
(a) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	69·84	66·67	69·84	66·67	69·84	66·67	69·84	66·67	69·84	66·67	488·91	533·33	488·91	510·26
Central—														
Cawnpore	72·5	..	67·5	..	65	80	53·44	80 and 90	57·5	80 and 90	377·5	490	377·5	482·5
Jhánsi	..	62·19	..	64·03	..	69·53	..	71·25	55·16	77·97	375	473·75	365·94	473·91
Western—														
Meerut	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	80	..	89·37	400	492·5	376·56	532·28
Agra	84·17	94·11	84·17	94·11	76·15	100	76·15	94·11	76·15	94·11	365·16	492·29	336·77	492·26
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	66·56	62·5	66·56	62·5	50	62·5	50	80	50	80	400	490	360	490
(b) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	455	500	430	..
Northern—														
Fyzabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	455	525	455	525

ICES

OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

GHI						SUGAR, RAW (GUR)										Districts
ING						Fortnight ending										
th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
																Burma—
1·82	581·82	581·82	581·82	581·82	581·82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Tenasserim—* Mergui
1·82	581·82	581·82	581·82	492·31	581·82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tavoy
7·14	457·14	457·14	457·14	457·14	457·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Moulmein and Amherst
3·33	581·82	533·33	581·82	533·33	581·82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Pegu (deltaic)—* Rangoon
2·31	581·82	493·31	581·82	492·31	581·82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maubin
1·82	492·31	581·82	640	581·82	640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bassein
3·33	533·33	533·33	533·33	533·33	533·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Pegu (inland)—* Henzada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Toungoo
0	533·33	640	533·33	640	533·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Upper Burma—* Mandalay
0	711·11	640	711·11	640	711·11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pakôkku
..	533·33	581·82	533·33	581·82	533·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Arakan—* Akyab
																Assam—
30	[illegible]	525	570	570	580	67·5	60	70	57·5	67·5	62·5	65	62·5	75	65	*Surma—* Sylhet (Balagani)
30	500	465	500	450	540	60	62·5	60	65	65	70	65	65	65	70	*Brahmaputra—* Goálpára
50	540	435	540	525	540	62·5	75	70	70	65	72·5	65	85	50	80	Gauhati
																Bengal—
50	550	550	550	550	550	65	60	70	60	70	60	70	70	75	70	*Eastern—* Chittagong
00	600	500	600	500	600	95	82·5	95	82·5	95	82·5	92·5	82·5	90	82·5	Dacca
30	530	430	540	430	540	60	55	60	55	60	55	60	55	82·5	55	*Deltaic—* Calcutta
00	525	360 to 380	520	360 to 380	510	60 to 65	60 to 65	60 to 65	62 to 65	60 to 80	60 to 65	50 to 52·5	60 to 65	55 to 57·5	60 to 65	*Western—* Burdwan
480 to 480	550 to 600	450 to 500	550 to 600	460	550 to 600	82·5 to 83·75	65	82·5	65	82·5	65	82·5	65	82·5	75	Midnapur
500	555	500	555	500	555	60	47·5	60	47·5	53·12	47·5	50	47·5	67·5	56·25	*Northern—* Pabna
350	560	650	560	650	560	75	80	75	80	75	82·5	75	82·5	75	82·5	Rangpur
																Bihar and Orissa—
520	525	400	540	400	540	50	47·5	50	57·5	50	57·5	50	50	50	50	*Bihár, north—* Bhágalpur
426·25	533·12	426·25	533·12	426·25	492·5	40	44·37	40	50	40	50	44·37	50	44·37	50	Muzaffarpur
360	480	350	480	350	490	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	50	45	*Bihár, south—* Patna
609·37	609·37	609·37	609·37	609·37	609·37	60·94	53·75	60·94	60·88	60·94	60·88	68·07	60·88	68·07	60·88	*Orissa—* Cuttack
																United Provinces—
442·34	510·26	442·34	510·26	442·34	510·26	55	44·13	55·16	45·83	55·16	47·34	55·16	47·34	55·16	47·34	(*a*) AGRA— *Eastern—* Benares
377·5	510	390	510	410	510	50	35	50	35	51·25	40	51·25	40	50	42·5	*Central—* Cawnpore
365·94	592·19	356·25	474·06	336·87	441·25	60	50	57·19	47·5	57·19	50	50·94	80	50·94	..	Jhánsi
370·56	556·87	376·56	556·87	376·56	533·28	..	40	..	40	..	40	47·03	61·56	55·16	55·16	*Western—* Meerut
355·52	492·29	355·52	492·29	336·82	492·29	63·96	57·13	72·71	57·13	63·96	57·13	63·96	57·13	61·51	57·13	Agra
360	490	350	490	350	485	57·5	50	66·25	50	66·25	65	65	70	65	70	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
																(*b*) OUDH—
425	485	420	482·5	410	485	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Southern—* Lucknow
455	525	410	510	400	510	43·75	30·62	43·75	30·62	43·75	33·12	41·25	36·25	41·25	40	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER,

Districts	SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI)										GHI			
	Fortnight ending										Fortnight			
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Punjab—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	88·75	114·37	88·75	88·91	88·75	88·91	88·75	84·06	88·75	84·06	400	450	400	490
Punjab—														
Northern—														
Ferozpur	66·72	80	..	80	66·72	80	66·72	80	70	80	450	581·87	440	581·87
Central—														
Lahore	84·22	80	84·22	80	84·22	80	84·06	80	84·22	80	457·19	556·25	457·19	556·25
South-eastern—														
Delhi	82·5	82·5	85	82·5	85	95	85	95	65	95	455	550	435	550
Submontane—														
Amritsar	85	85	80	82·5	80	85	80	81·25	80	80	440	520	440	525
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	426·25	530	426·25	530
Western—														
Lyallpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	422·5	512·5	435	512·5
Multan	85	77·5	85	..	85	..	85	..	75	..	420	550	430	525
N.W. Frontier Province—														
Pesháwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	457·13	492·29	441·35	492·29
Dera Ismael Khan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karáchi	..	..	..	87·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	530	440	525
Shikárpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	560	419·37	565
Quetta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	430 to 485	560 to 600	430 to 485	545 to 595
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	467·19	..	483·85	..
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	466·72	543·85	456·15	554·37
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	525
Dhulia	..	..	..	101·93	62·5	..	62·71	97·29	67·6	..	402·5	..	..	..
Gujarat—														
Surat	..	89·37	..	..	72·81	..	64·84	..	..	..	410·83	605·42	..	..
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380	580	400	540
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72·94	..	500	600	500	600
Central—														
Jubbulpore	66·69	76·25	64	80	64	76·25	42·12	72·75	44·44	72·75	400	490	380	500
Eastern—														
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	500	410	490
Berar—														
Akola	80·25	..	..	..	..	..	64·25	76	65·5	76	533·25	630	457	630
Amráoti	90·87	83·37	..	83·37	..	83·37	83·31	75	72	75·75	400	500	400	500
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	98·3	80·8	98·3	80·8	98·3	80·8	98·3	80·8	98·3	80·8	579·3	548·9	579·3	548·9
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	548·1	445·2	548·1	445·2
Central—														
Bellary	..	66·2	..	66·2	..	66·2	..	66·62	..	66·2	539·3	634·9	539·3	730·2
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460·5	526·3	460·5	592·1
Karnul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420·8	533·3	420·8	566·6
East Coast, south—														
Madras	74·1	79·1	74·1	79·1	74·1	79·1	74·1	79·1	74·1	79·1	559·6	526·6	559·6	526·6
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	533·3	533·3	600
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	608·2	608·2	608·2	608·2
Southern—														
Madura	92·8	87	92·8	87	92·8	87	91·5	87	91·5	87	675·7	675·7	675·7	675·7
Mysore—														
Mysore	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	607·13	600	607·13	600
Bangalore	76	88	76	88	76	84	76	84	76	84	685·66	737·13	685·66	788·54

[illegible]

th OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

HI | SUGAR RAW (GUR)

ENDING						FORTNIGHT ENDING										DISTRICTS
30th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
																Rajputana—
500	492·34	400	492·34	400	492·34	58·23	53·33	58·12	54·69	58·23	50	58·23	50	58·23	50	*Eastern*— Ajmer
																Punjab—
530	533·28	425	533·28	400	475	50	53·28	50	53·28	50	53·28	50	53·28	50	53·28	*Northern*— Ferozpur
457·19	256·25	457·19	556·25	457·19	556·25	51·56	48·12	51·56	48·12	51·56	48·12	51·56	48·12	51·56	48·12	*Central*— Lahore
425	580	425	580	425	500	47·5	40	47·5	40	47·5	40	47·5	40	47·5	40	*South-eastern*— Delhi
440	532·5	430	530	420	530	53·28	44·37	53·28	44·37	53·28	34·37	53·28	44·37	53·28	44·37	*Submontane*— Amritsar
426·25	530	400	530	425	530	43·75	38·75	51·25	40	50	40	50	40	45·62	40	*Northern*— Rawalpindi
430	515	420	500	405	505	42·5	40·62	46·25	41·25	43·75	40	43·12	40	43·12	40	*Western*— Lyallpur
415	530	400	582·5	400	525·	48·12	..	50	43·44	50	44·06	50	..	50	..	Multan
																N.-W. Frontier Province—
419·69	474·06	419·69	474·06	419·69	457·13	53·33	51·2	68·07	49·22	68·07	49·22	70·31	49·22	70·31	49·22	Peshawar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dera Ismael Khan
																Sind and Baluchistan—
415	520	385	..	377·5	452·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karáchi
403·12	..	391·87	..	375	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shikárpur
415	530	410	537·5	420	540											
to	to	to	to	to	to	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Quetta
485	580	485	580	495	580											
																Bombay—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Deccan and Karnatak*—
..	..	483·33	..	483·33	..	77·34	75	75·26	75	75·26	75	75·26	81·51	73·18	71·09	Dharwar
450	547·34	463·18	554·37	410·57	529·84	75·42	77·19	68·44	76·3	71·51	75	71·93	75·42	70·16	71·93	Sholapur
470·16																Poona
																Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
..	529·17	400	625	..	504·17	73·33	63·33	75	64·17	75	60·83	76·67	64·17	75	66·67	Ahmednagar
..	..	..	..	..	..	76·67	..	..	..	..	..	73·33	..	..	..	Dhulia
																Gujarat—
..	540·52	..	518·91	..	497·29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Surat
390	470	360	500	340	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmedabad
																Central Provinces—
466·62	600	466·69	600	466·69	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Western*— Nagpur
360	490	350	490	340	490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Central*— Jubbulpore
410	490	410	480	350	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Eastern*— Raipur
																Berar—
419	630	390·5	6·5	390	635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Akola
400	500	320	480	320	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Amráoti
																Madras—
579·3	548·9	579·3	548·9	503	548·9	70·4	56	60·8	49·6	60·8	49·6	60·8	49·6	60·8	51·2	*South central*— Coimbatore
548·1	445·2	548·1	445·2	513·7	445·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Salem
539·3	730·2	539·3	634·9	571·5	571·5	71·3	47·7	79·4	47·7	79·4	47·7	79·4	47·7	79·4	47·7	*Central*— Bellary
460·5	592·1	460·5	592·1	460·5	592·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuddapah
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karnul
400	566·6	400	383·3	383·3	566·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*East Coast, central*— Nellore
559·6	559·6	559·6	587·7	559·6	592·5	62	46·1	57·7	49	57·7	49	57·7	49	62	49	*East Coast, south*— Madras
533·3	600	533·3	600	533·3	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tanjore
608·2	608·2	608·2	608·2	608·2	675·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly
675·7	675·7	675·7	675·7	677·5	675·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Southern*— Madura
																Mysore—
607·13	685·68	700	685·68	720	685·68	111·41	68·54	111·41	68·54	111·41	68·54	68·54	68·54	37·5	68·54	Mysore
685·68	754·27	685·68	754·27	651·41	685·68	68·54	51·41	68·54	51·41	68·54	51·41	68·54	51·41	68·54	51·41	Bangalore

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER E

DISTRICTS	SALT									
	FORTNIGHT ENDING									
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
——										
———										
———	18·08	17·16	18·08	17·16	18·08	17·16	18·08	17·16	18·29	17·16
———	25·7	20·51	25·7	20·51	25·7	20·51	25·7	20·51	25·7	20·51
———	16·89	16·89	16·89	16·89	16·89	16·89	16·89	16·89	16·89	15·76
———										
———	18·82	18·29	19·45	18·29	19·63	18·29	19·63	18·29	19·63	18·29
———	21·77	22·86	20·58	22·86	22·86	22·86	22·86	22·86	22·86	28·44
———	22·86	22·86	22·86	22·86	28·57	22·86	28·57	22·86	28·57	22·86
———										
———	25·81	22·86	25·81	22·86	25·81	22·86	25·81	22·86	25·81	22·86
———	24·81	24·81	24·81	24·81	24·81	24·81	24·81	24·81	24·81	24·81
———										
———	25·2	22·61	25·2	22·61	25·2	22·61	25·2	22·61	25·2	22·61
———	26·67	22·54	26·67	22·54	30·47	22·54	30·47	22·54	30·47	22·54
———										
———	29·63	29·63	29·63	29·63	29·63	29·63	29·63	29·63	29·63	29·63
——										
———										
———	20	18·75	21·87	18·12	21·25	20	21·25	18·44	21·25	20
———										
———	22·5	20·62	21·87	20·62	21·87	20·62	21·25	20	25	20
———	30	25	27·5	25	27·5	27·5	26·25	27·5	27·5	27·5
——										
———										
———	20	16·25	20	16·25	18·75	16·25	20	16·25	18·75	17·5
———	22·5	22·5	22·5	22·5	22·5	22·5	22·5	22·5	22·5	22·5
———										
———	22·5	16·87	20·62	16·87	20·62	16·87	20·62	16·87	20·62	16·87
———										
———	..	19·37	..	18·75	21·25	18·75	20·62	18·75	19·37	18·75
———	21·25	..	..	20	..	20	20	20	19·37	20
———										
———	20	21·25	19·37	21·25	20	21·25	20	21·25	20	21·25
———	30	22·5	..	22·5	30	22·5	30	22·5	30	22·5
——— and Orissa—										
———										
———	..	19·69	21·87	21·56	21·87	19·69	21·25	19·53	22·5	19·69
———	22·19	20·94	22·19	20·94	22·19	20·94	22·19	20·94	20·94	20·94
———										
———	..	20	22·5	20	22·5	20	22·5	20	21·87	20
———										
———	20	17·5	20	17·5	20	17·5	20	17·5	20	16·25
——— Provinces—										
———										
———										
———	25·31	23·7	24·06	23·7	25·31	24·53	25·31	24·53	..	24·53
———										
———	17·5	17·5	17·5	17·5	17·5	17·5	17·5	16·87	17·5	17·5
———	20	19·69	21·72	20	21·72	20	20·47	..	20·47	19·69
———										
———	17·34	17·34	17·34	17·34	17·34	17·66	17·34	17·34	17·34	17·03
———	12·66	17·76	17·03	17·76	17·76	17·76	17·76	17·76	17·34	17·76
———										
———	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
———										
———										
———	20·94	20	20·94	20	20·94	20	20·94	20	20·94	20·94
———										
———	20·78	20·62	20·78	20·62	20·78	20·62	20·78	20·62	20·78	20·62

PRICES

15th OCTOBER, 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* **(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)**

TOBACCO LEAF										DISTRICTS
FORTNIGHT ENDING										
31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mergui
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tavoy
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rangoon
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maubin
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Henzada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mandalay
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Akyab
										Assam—
										Surma—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sylhet (Balaganj)
										Brahmaputra—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Goálpára
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chittagong
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dacca
55	63·75	58	63·75	55	63·75	55	63·75	45	63·75	*Deltaic—* Calcutta
										Western—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Burdwan
130 to 145	120 to 130	130 to 145	120 to 130	130 to 145	120 to 130	130 to 145	120 to 130	130 to 145	120 to 130	Midnapur
										Northern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pabna
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rangpur
										Bihar and Orissa—
										Bihár, north—
100	100	80	122·5	80	..	80	125	80	120	Bhágalpur
266·56	266·56	266·56	266·56	266·56	266·56	266·56	266·56	266·56	266·56	Muzaffarpur
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	*Bihár, south—* Patna
92·34	92·34	92·34	92·34	92·34	92·34	92·34	92·34	92·34	92·34	*Orissa—* Cuttack
										United Provinces—
										(*a*) AGRA—
										Eastern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Benares
185	140	135	140	135	140	135	130	135	130	*Central—*
114·84	..	114·84	..	160	..	160	..	160	110	Cawnpore
										Jhánsi
										Western—
110	110	110	110	110	105	110	105	110	105	Meerut
										Agra
150	180	150	180	150	180	150	220	150	180	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
										(*b*) OUDH—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Southern—* Lucknow
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER,

Districts	SALT									
	Fortnight ending									
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
——										
——										
er	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
—										
rn—										
apur	18·12	16·72	18·12	16·72	17·5	16·72	18·12	16·72	16·87	16·72
l—										
ore	15·16	14·84	15·16	14·84	15·16	14·84	15·16	14·84	15·16	14·84
astern—										
hi	17·5	17·5	17·5	17·5	16·87	17·5	17·5	17·5	17·5	17·5
ane—										
ritsar	14·37	14·37	14·37	14·37	14·37	14·37	14·37	14·37	14·37	14·37
rn—										
walpindi	13·75	13·75	13·75	13·75	13·75	13·75	13·75	13·75	13·75	13·75
rn—										
alipur	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
ltan	16·87	15·62	16·87	15·62	16 ·87	15·62	16·87	15·47	16·72	15·78
Frontier Province—										
hawar	15·1	15·1	15·1	15·1	15·1	15·1	15·1	15·1	15·1	15·1
ra Ismael Khan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ed Baluchistan—										
rachi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ikarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
etta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
y—										
m and Karnatak—										
arwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
olapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
desh and N.-E. Deccan—										
hmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
nlia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ral—										
rat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
hmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
l Provinces—										
tern—										
agpur	22·5	23·37	22·5	23·37	22·5	23·37	22·5	23·37	25	23·37
ral—										
bbulpore	22·19	22·25	22·19	22·87	22·19	22·25	25	22·25	22·19	22·25
tern—										
aipur	21	20	..	20	..	20	..	20	26·25	20
—										
kola	21	19	21	19	21	19	22·25	19	22·25	19
mrkoti	20	20	20	20	20	20	19	20	19	20
—										
h, central—										
imbatore	..	22·4	..	22·4	..	22·4	..	22·5	23·5	22·4
lem	..	..	..	..	11·7	..	11·7	..	11·7	..
ral—										
llary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
rnul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
t Coast, central—										
llore	..	15·7	..	15·7	..	15·7	..	15·7	..	15·7
t Coast, south—										
dras	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8
njore	13·1	13·1	13·1	13·1	13·1	13·1	13·1	13·1	13·1	13·1
Trichinopoly	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6	17·6
uthern—										
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
re—										
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[redacted] AND SEED, OCTOBER 1914—*continued.* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

TOBACCO LEAF										
FORTNIGHT ENDING										
31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		DISTRICTS
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
										Rajputana—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Eastern—* Ajmer
										Punjab—
88·91	80	88·91	80	88·91	80	80	80	88·91	80	*Northern—* Ferozepur
148·56	75	160	75	160	75	160	75	160	75	*Central—* Lahore
77·5	70	80	70	80	70	80	70	93·75	70	*South-eastern—* Delhi
..	..	..	..	..	.		55	..		*Submontane—* Amritsar
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	*Western—* Lyallpur
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	Multan
										N.-W. Frontier Province—
127·97	127·97	116·35	127·97	116·35	127 97	116·35	116 35	116·35	116·35	Peshawar
..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	Dera Ismael Khan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
57·5	43·75	..	43·44	65	44·37	..	43·75	65	47·5	Karachi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shikarpur
										Quetta
										Bombay—
..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	*Deccan and Karnatak—* Dharwar
228·07	245·62	166·67 210·52	252·66	224·58	252 66	221·04	133 59 263·18	228 07	263·18	Sholapur
										Poona
..	..	..	..	..	.		..		..	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmednagar
..	..	..	..	..	.		..		..	Dhulia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Gujarat—* Surat
..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	Ahmedabad
										Central Provinces—
100	83·37	100	83·37	100	83·37	100	83 37	100	83·37	*Western—* Nagpur
94·12	123·12	88 87	123 12	88·87	123 12	88 87	114·25	88 87	114·25	*Central—* Jubbulpore
180	160	180	170	180	170	180	170	160	160	*Eastern—* Raipur
										Berar—
114 25	114	114·25	114	114 25	114	114·25	114·25	114 25	119	Akola
133·31	124·5	133·31	124 5	124 44	124 5	124 44	124·5	124·44	124·5	Amraoti
										Madras—
168·4	188·4	188·4	182·1	162 7	182·1	162·7	182·1	162 7	188·4	*South, central—* Coimbatore
										Salem.
..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	*Central—* Bellary
154·2	150	154·2	150	154 2	150	154·2	..	154·2	150	Cuddapah
										Karnul
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
148·2	122·4	156·3	131·7	139 9	131·7	131·7	131·7	172·8	131·7	*East Coast, south—* Madras
123·4	122·4	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4	Tanjore
										Trichinopoly
141·1	106·8	141·1	106·8	141·1	106·8	141·1	106·8	141·1	106·8	*Southern—* Madura
										Mysore—
200* 240*	205·68* 240*	200* 240*	205·68* 240*	200* 240*	205·68* 240*	205·68* 240*	205·68* 240*	240* 240*	205·68* 240*	Mysore
										Bangalore

* Including cotton duty amounting to Rs. 10½ per 10 maunds.

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER,

Districts	TURMERIC										GRASS			
	Fortnight ending										Fortnight			
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tavoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulmein and Amherst	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manbin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu (inland)—														
Henrada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toungoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakôkku	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arakan—														
Akyab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam—														
Surma—														
Sylhet (Balaganj)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gauhati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17·5	20	17·5	20
Western—														
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern—														
Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhágalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar, south—														
Patna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa—														
Cuttack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	5
United Provinces—														
(*a*) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central—														
Cawnpore	72·5	90	72·5	90 to 97·5	72·5	90 to 97·5	65	90 to 97·5	65	90	..	..	..	..
Jhánsi	89·06	..	83·75	..	88·75	..	88·75	..	87·5	133·33	3·33	6·67	3·33	5·68
Western—														
Meerut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agra	95	125	95	125	95	125	95	125	95	125	6·67	..	5	7·97
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	80 to 90	80 to 90	90	80 to 90	90	80 to 90	90	65 to 85	80	70 to 100	..	6·67	..	..
(*b*) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	2·5	2·5	3·12	2·5
Northern—														
Fyzabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRICES

OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

GRASS						STRAW										Districts
ING						FORTNIGHT ENDING										
th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
																Burma—
																Tenasserim—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mergui
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tavoy
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Moulmein and Amherst
																Pegu (deltaic)—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rangoon
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maubin
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bassein
																Pegu (inland)—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..		..	Hensada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	Toungoo
																Upper Burma—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	Mandalay
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pakôkku
																Arakan—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Akyab
																Assam—
																Surma—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sylhet (Balagan)
																Brahmaputra—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Goálpára
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gauhati
																Bengal—
																Eastern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chittagong
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dacca
17·5	22·5	17·5	22·5	17·5	22·5	12·5	15	12·5	15	12·5	15	12·5	15	12·5	15	*Deltaic—* Calcutta
																Western—
..	..	..	..	..	..	6·25	10	6·87	10	7·5	10	7·5	10	..	10	Burdwan
..	..	..	..	..	..	7·5	6·25	7·5	6·25	7·5	5·62	6·25	5·62	5	5·62	Midnapur
																Northern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pabna
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rangpur
																Bihar and Orissa—
																Bihar, north—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bhágalpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Muzaffarpur
																Bihar, south—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Patna
5	5	5	5	5	5	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62	*Orissa—* Cuttack
																United Provinces—
																(a) AGRA—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Eastern—* Benares
																Central—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cawnpore.
6·67	..	6·67	10	8·75	4·53	..	..	..	..	3·33	..	3·38	..	4·06	..	Jhansi
																Western—
5	11·41	5	11·41	5	11·41	12·5	6·67	12·5	6·67	12·5	7·97	12·5	8·91	12·5	10	Meerut
																Agra
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
																(b) OUDH—
3·13	3·13	3·75	3·75	3·75	3·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Southern—* Lucknow
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER,

Districts	TURMERIC										GRASS			
	Fortnight ending										Fortnight			
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
...mar—														
...ya— ...mer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·91	12·20	11·25	13·28
...ar— ...rozepur	62·5	114·22	62·5	114·22	62·5	114·22	66·72	114·22	70	114·22	..	..	..	..
...al— ...hore	88·91	110	88·91	110	88·91	100	88·91	114·37	88·91	114·37	..	..	..	..
...-eastern— ...lhi	85	100	80	100	70	100	80	100	70	100	11·41	11·41	11·41	11·41
...mdaspur— ...ritsar	60	70	62·5	70	65	70	60	70	60	70	..	..	..	..
...ar— ...walpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ya— ...yallpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	10	10
...ultan	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frontier Province—														
...sháwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ra Ismael Khan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...d Baluchistan—														
...arachi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ikarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...uetta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...y—														
...an and Karnátak—														
...harwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...olapur	..	..	45·83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...oona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64·9	..	..	..	..
...ndesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
...hmednagar	..	..	..	83·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...hulia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...rat—														
...urat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...hmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...l Provinces—														
...ya— ...agpur	..	120	..	120	..	120	..	120	80	120	..	..	..	..
...ral— ...bbulpore	76·19	106·62	76·19	106·62	72·75	106·62	66·62	106·62	66·69	100	..	..	..	..
...ar— ...lpur	..	82	..	82	..	82	..	82	..	80	..	..	..	..
...														
...kola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ravati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...s—														
...s, central—														
...oimbatore	57·6	64·1	51·2	64·1	54·4	60	54·4	64·1	51·2	57·7	..	..	..	..
...alem	37·8	85·7	35·9	85·7	35·9	85·7	34·2	85·7	34·2	85·7	..	..	..	..
...ral—														
...llary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ddapah	41·1	41·2	..	49·5	..	49·5	..	49·5	36·2	49·5	..	..	..	..
...rnul	65·8	62·7	65·8	65·8	65·8	65·8	65·8	65·8	65·8	65·8	..	..	..	..
...s Coast, Central—														
...ellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...s Coast, south—														
...adras	49	47·8	49	47·8	49	47·8	49	47·8	49	45·8	..	..	..	..
...anjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ddukopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ern—														
...dura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...														
...ore	77·13	120	77·13	120	77·13	120	90	120	80	120	5·16	3·65	5·16	3·65
...galore	137·13	154·27	137·13	154·27	137·13	154·27	137·13	154·27	137·13	154·27	5·8	5·33	5·8	5·33

30th OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

GRASS						STRAW										DISTRICTS
ENDING						FORTNIGHT ENDING										
30th September		15th October		31st October		31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
																Rajputana—
11·25	13·28	11·41	14·53	13·33	14·53	..	6·15	..	6·77	..	6·77	7·29	9·37	7·29	9·37	*Eastern—* Ajmer
																Punjab—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Southern—* Ferozpur
..	11·25	..	13·28	..	13·28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Central—* Lahore
11·41	11·41	11·41	11·41	11·41	11·41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*South-eastern—* Delhi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Submontane—* Amritsar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
10	10	10	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Western—* Lyallpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Multan
																N.-W. Frontier Province—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Peshawar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dera Ismael Khan
																Sind and Baluchistan—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karachi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shikarpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Quetta
																Bombay—
																Deccan and Karnatak—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dharwar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sholapur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Poona
																Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmednagar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dhulia
																Gujarat—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Surat
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmedabad
																Central Provinces—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Western—* Nagpur
..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Central—* Jubbulpore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Eastern—* Raipur
																Berar—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Akola
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Amraoti
																Madras—
..	..	..	..	..	..	7·8	7·8	7·8	7·8	7·8	7·8	7·8	7·8	7·8	7·8	*South, central—* Coimbatore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Salem
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Central—* Bellary
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuddapah
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karnul
..	..	..	..	..	..	5·8	3·6	5·8	3·6	5·8	3·6	5·8	3·6	5·8	3·6	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*East coast, south—* Madras
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tanjore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	*Southern—* Madura
																Mysore—
5·16 8·8	3·65 5·88	4·37 8·8	3·65 5·88	3·75 8·8	3·65 5·88	4·43 8·8	3·65 5·88	5·16 8·8	3·65 5·88	5·16 8·8	3·65 5·88	4·37 8·8	3·65 5·88	4·37 8·8	3·65 5·88	Mysore Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER,

Districts	JAWAR STALKS.									
	Fortnight ending									
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
— :acrim— rgui voy oulmein and Amherst	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
(*deltaic*)— ngoon ubin ssein	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
(*inland*)— nsada ungoo	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
er Burma— andalay akôkku	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
ssa— yab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— na— ylhet (Balaganj)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
maputra— ólpára auhati	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
— *tern*— ittagong acca	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
sidency— alcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
tern— urdwan idinapur	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
thern— abna angpur	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
and Orissa— *ar, north*— hágalpur uzaffarpur	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
ar, south— atna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
sa— uttack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
d Provinces— *GRA*— *stern*— enares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ntral— awnpore hánsi	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	24·37 ..	.. 10	24·37 ..	.. ..
stern— eerut gra	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Rohilkhand, total— hahjahánpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UDH— *thern*— ucknow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
thern— yzabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BHUSA (WHITE)										DISTRICTS
FORTNIGHT ENDING										
31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
										Mergui
										Tavoy
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Moulmein and Amherst
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
										Pegu (deltaic)—
										Rangoon
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maubin
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bassein
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
										Pegu (inland)—
										Henzada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Toungoo
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
										Upper Burma—
										Mandalay
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pakôkku
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
										Arakan—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Akyab—
										Assam—
										Surma—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sylhet (Balaganj)
										Brahmaputra—
										Goálpára.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gauhati.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
										Chittagong
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dacca
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
										Deltaic—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Calcutta
										Western—
										Burdwan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Midnapur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
										Northern—
										Pabna
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rangpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
										Bihar and Orissa—
										Bihar, north—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bhágalpur
6·56	5	6·56	5	6·56	6·56	10	6·56	10	6·56	Muzaffarpur
										Bihar, south—
10	..	11·25	..	11·25	.	10	..	8·75	7·5	Patna
										Orissa—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuttack
										United Provinces—
										(*a*) AGRA—
										Eastern—
	7·97	..	7·97	..	7·97	..	..	..	..	Benares
										Central—
	10	13·33	10	11·41	11·25	13·12	16·25	10	16·25	Cawnpore
	..	..	..	..	6·67	..	..	..	..	Jhánsi
										Western—
13·28	7·97	13·28	10	13·28	10	13·28	10	13·28	10	Meerut
10	8·8	10	9·43	13·33	13·33	13·33	13·38	13·33	13·33	Agra
										Submontane, west—
13·75	10	13·75	10	13·75	10	13·75	10	13·75	10	Shahjahánpur
										(*b*) OUDH—
										Southern—
15·99	6·25	15·99	6·25	15·99	6·25	15·99	7·5	13·33	10	Lucknow
										Northern—
12·5	6·09	12·5	6·09	12·5	6·09	12·5	6·25	12·5	6·25	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER,

DISTRICTS	JAWAR STALKS									
	FORTNIGHT ENDING									
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
...ana—										
...stern—										
Ajmer	..	7·66	..	8·91	..	12·34	..	12·34	..	12·34
...ab—										
...uthern—										
Ferozepur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ntral—										
Lahore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...uth-eastern—										
Delhi	30·62	11·41	35	11·41	30·62	11·41	30·62	11·41	11·41	11·41
...thmontane—										
Amritsar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...orthern—										
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	18·75	..	18·75	..	..
...estern—										
Lyallpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...7. Frontier Province—										
Peshawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dera Ismael Khan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...and Baluchistan—										
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quetta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...bay—										
...ecean and Karnatak—										
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...handesh and N.-E. Deccan—										
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhulia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...jarat—										
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ral Provinces—										
...estern—										
Nagpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...entral—										
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...astern—										
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...—										
Akola										
Amraoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ras—										
...outh, central—										
Coimbatore	8·1	3·2	8·1	3·2	8·1	3·2	8·1	3·2	8·1	3·2
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...entral—										
Bellary	12·4	6·8	12·4	6·8	12·4	6·8	12·4	6·8	12·4	6·8
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ast Coast, central—										
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ast Coast, south—										
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...outhern—										
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ore—										
Mysore	5·16	4·74	6·2	4·43	6·2	4·43	4·69	4·43	3·75	4·43
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

...th OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BHUSA (WHITE)										
FORTNIGHT ENDING										DISTRICTS
31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
										Rajputana—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Eastern* Ajmer
										Punjab—
7·97	7·34	7·97	6·72	7·97	6·72	7·97	7·97	8·91	7·97	*Southern—* Ferozepur
10	10	10	9·37	10	10	10	9·37	10	9·37	*Central—* Lahore
17·5	10	17·5	10	15·62	10	15·62	10	15·62	11·41	*South-eastern—* Delhi
8·75	6·87	8·75	7·19	8·91	7·19	8·91	7·5	8·91	7·81	*Submontane—* Amritsar
6·56	10	7·97	10	7·97	10	7·97	12·5	10	15	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
6·25	6·87	6·25	6·72	6·25	6·25	6·25	5·62	6·25	5·62	*Western—* Lyallpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Multan
										N.-W. Frontier Province—
5·16	6·35	5·16	6·35	5·16	6·35	5·16	6·35	5·16	6·35	Peshawar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dera Ismael Khan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5·62	4·37	6·25	4·37	5·62	5	5·62	5·62	5·62	5	Karachi
5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62	Shikarpur
										Quetta
										Bombay—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Deccan and Karnatak—* Dharwar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sholapur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Poona
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmednagar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dhulia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Gujarat—* Surat
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmedabad
										Central Provinces—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Western—* Nagpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Central—* Jubbulpore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Eastern—* Raipur
										Berar—
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	Akola
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Amraoti
										Madras—
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*South, central—* Coimbatore
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Salem
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Central—* Bellary
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuddapah
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karnool
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*East Coast, south—* Madras
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tanjore
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Southern—* Madura
										Mysore—
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mysore
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bangalore

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER,

DISTRICTS	BRAN									
	FORTNIGHT ENDING									
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
— *...ern—* ...rgui	22·86	22·86	22·86	14·19	22·86	14·19	22·86	14·19	22·86	14·19
...voy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ulmein and Amherst	11·9	11·9	11·9	11·9	11·9	11·9	11·9	11·9	11·9	11·9
) (*delta*)— ...ngoon	43·24	28·83	42·38	..	39·02	32·99	39·02	32·99	39·02	32·99
...ubin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...aseln	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·43	..	11·43
s (*inland*)— ...ensada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ungoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...er Burma— ...andalay	28·83	28·83	28·83	28·83	28·83	28·83	28·83	28·83	28·83	28·83
...akôkku	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...hon— ...kyab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
) — ...m—										
...ylhet (Balaganj)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...hmaputra—										
...oálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...auhati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...l — *...tern—*										
...hittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...acca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ain—										
...alcutta	27·5	21·25	23·75	21·25	23·75	22·5	23·75	22·5	28·12	22·5
...tern—										
...Burdwan	21·25	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	20·62	22·5
...Midnapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...rthern—										
...Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...r and Orissa —										
...hár, north—										
...Bhâga'pur	20	..	20	21·56	20	21·56	21·25	21·56	23·75	21·25	21·25
...Muzaffarpur	25	15·94	25	15·94	25	15·94	25	15·94	25	15·94
...hár, south—										
...Patna	22·5	18·12	22·5	18·12	22·5	19·37	20	18·12	20	17·5
...rissa—										
...Cuttack	7·5	6·25	7·5	6·25	7·5	9·37	7·5	9·37	7·5	7·5
...ed Provinces. —										
AGRA—										
...astern—										
...Benares	..	23·54	..	25	..	23·7	27·6	23·7	27·6	23·7
...entral—										
...Cawnpore	23·12	20	21·25	20	22·5	20	24·06	22·5	22·5	21·25
...Jhánsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	29·22	..	29·06	..
...Western—										
...Meerut	25	21·09	25	21·09	25	21·09	25	21·56	25	22·19
...Agra	33·33	24·22	32·66	24·22	31·35	25·78	27·55	25·78	28·54	25·78
...Submontane West—										
...Shahjahánpur	30	30·62	31·25	30·62	31·25	30·62	31·25	33·75	31·25	33·75
) OUDH—										
...Southern—										
...Lucknow	26·25	22·5	26·25	22·5	26·25	25	26·25	23·75	26·25	23·75
...Northern—										
...Fyzabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRICES

5th OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

SHEEP PER SCORE

FORTNIGHT ENDING										DISTRICTS
31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
										Burma —
										Tenasserim—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mergui
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tavoy
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rangoon
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maubin
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Henzada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mandalay
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pakokku
										Arakan—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Akyab
										Assam —
										Surma—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sylhet (Balaganj)
										Brahmaputra—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Goálpára
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gauhati
										Bengal —
										Eastern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chittagong
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dacca
										Deltaic—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Calcutta
										Western—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Burdwan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Midnapur
										Northern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pabna
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rangpur
										Bihar and Orissa —
										Bihár, north—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bhágalpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Muzaffarpur
										Bihar, south—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Patna
										Orissa—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuttack
										United Provinces —
										(*a*) AGRA—
										Eastern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Benares
60 to 70	60 to 70	60 to 70	60 to 70	60 to 70	50 to 70	60 to 70	50 to 70	60 to 70	60 to 70	*Central—* Cawnpore
										Western—
..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	55	..	Jhánsi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meerut
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Agra
60 to 65	60 to 65	60 to 65	60 to 65	60 to 65	60 to 65	60 to 65	60 to 65	60 to 65	60 to 65	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
										(*b*) OUDH—
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	..	30	40	*Southern—* Lucknow
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER,

Districts	BRAN									
	Fortnight Ending									
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
[illegible]—										
Eastern—										
Ajmer	34·79	30·78	34·79	57·19	34·79	57·19	34·79	30·78	34·79	30·78
[illegible]jab—										
Southern—										
Ferozpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32·03	13·75
Central—										
Lahore	29·53	25·62	29·58	25·62	30·78	25·62	30·78	25·62	30·78	25·62
South-eastern—										
Delhi	25	18·75	25	18·75	25	18·75	28·12	20	28·12	20
Submontane—										
Amritsar	22·81	19·37	23·44	20	23·44	20·47	23·59	20	25	20
Northern—										
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western—										
Lyallpur	26·87	22·5	28·75	22·5	28·75	22·5	28·75	22·5	28·75	22·5
Multan	..	22·5	..	..	28·12	20·31	26·56	20	27·5	..
[illegible]-W. Frontier Province—										
Peshawar	16·41	17·55	17·34	16·61	17·34	16·61	17·06	17·55	17·06	17·55
Dera Ismael Khan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]d and Baluchistan—										
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpur	22·5	19·37	25·62	..	..	..	21·87	..	17·81	..
Quetta	27·03	23·75	27·5	23·75	28·44	22·5	28·75	21·87	28·75	21·25
[illegible]mbay—										
Deccan and Karnatak—										
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	31·41	..	35·73	..	40	..	..	..	38·59	..
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—										
Ahmednagar	37·13	28·59	34·27	28·59	46·2	28·59	46·2	30	42·86	30
Dhulia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujrat—										
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	25	22·5	25	22·5	25	22·5	25	22·5	25	22·5
[illegible]ntral Provinces—										
Western—										
Nagpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central—										
Jubbulpore	28·56	25	28·56	25	28·56	26·62	28·56	26·62	30·75	26·62
Eastern—										
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]ar—										
Akola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amraoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]dras—										
South Central—										
Coimbatore	90·4*	90·5*	90·4*	90·4*	90·4*	90·4*	90·4*	90·4*	90·4*	90·4*
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central—										
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, Central—										
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, south—										
Madras	32·4	27·7	32·4	26·9	32·4	26·9	31·7	27·1	29·4	26·4
Tanjore	12·7	13·5	12·7	14·3	12·7	14·3	12·7	13·5	12·7	13·5
Trichinopoly	35·3	35·3	35·3	35·3	35·3	35·3	35·3	35·3	35·3	35·3
Southern—										
Madura	20·4	20·4	20·4	20·4	20·4	20·4	20·4	20·4	20·4	20·4
[illegible]re—										
Mysore	36·72	36·72	36·72	36·72	36·72	36·72	..	36·72	..	36·72
Bangalore	33·3	33·3	33·3	33·3	33·3	33·3	33·3	33·3	33·3	33·3

PRICES

30th SEPTEMBER, 15th OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

SHEEP, PER SCORE										
FORTNIGHT ENDING										
31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		DISTRICTS
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
110	..	110	110	110	110	..	110	..	110	Ajmer
										Punjab—
										Southern—
250	90	250	90	250	90	250	90	250	90	Ferozepur—
										Central
140	150	140	150	140	150	140	150	140	150	Lahore
										South-eastern—
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	Delhi
										Submontane—
120	100	120	100	120	100	120	100	120	100	Amritsar
										Northern—
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	Rawalpindi
										Western—
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	80	100	Lyallpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Multan
										N.-W. Frontier Province—
60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 100	Peshawar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dera Ismael Khan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karachi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shikarpur
100 to 200	100 to 200	100 to 200	100 to 200	100 to 200	100 to 200	100 to 200	100 to 200	100 to 200	100 to 200	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan and Karnatak—
90	85	87·5	87·5	70	90	70	70	75	75	Dharwar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sholapur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Poona
										Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmednagar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Surat
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmedabad
										Central Provinces—
..	53	..	50	..	50	..	50	50	50	*Western—* Nagpur
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	*Central—* Jubbulpore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Eastern—* Raipur
										Berar—
94	92	90	92	94	92	94	92	94	92	Akola
80	60	80	60	80	60	70	60	70	60	Amrhoti
										Madras—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*South, Central—*
80†	80†	80†	80†	80†	80†	80†	80†	80†	80†	Coimbatore
										Salem
100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	*Central—*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bellary
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuddapah
										Karnool
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*East Coast, Central—* Nellore
135	123·76	142·5	123·76	195	123·76	195	123·76	195	135	*East Coast, South—* Madras
190	135	170	135	170	135	170	135	170	135	Tanjore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Southern—* Madura
										Mysore—
80	80	80	80	80	80	50 to 100	80	50 to 100	80	Mysore
160	60	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	Bangalore

† Khasm or grain

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER,

Districts	PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR									
	Fortnight ending									
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Burma —										
Tenasserim—										
Mergui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tavoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulmein and Amherst	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu (deltaic)—										
Rangoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maubin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu (inland)—										
Hensada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toungoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Burma—										
Mandalay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakôkku	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arakan—										
Akyab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam —										
Surma—										
Sylhet (Balaganj)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmaputra—										
Goâlpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gauhati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal —										
Eastern—										
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deltaic—										
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western—										
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern—										
Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar and Orissa —										
Bihár, north—										
Bhágalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihár, south—										
Patna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa—										
Cuttack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Provinces —										
(a) AGRA—										
Eastern—										
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central—										
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western—										
Meerut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agra	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Submontane, West—										
Shahjahánpur	60 to 80	60 to 80	60 to 80	60 to 80	60 to 80	60 to 80	60 to 80	60 to 80	60 to 80	60 to 80
(b) OUDH—										
Southern—										
Lucknow	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
Northern—										
Fyzabad	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

PRICES

15th OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN										DISTRICTS
FORTNIGHT ENDING										
31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
										Burma —
										Tenasserim—
3	3·12	2·5	2·5	2·5	3·25	2·5	3·25	2·5	4·5	Mergui
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Tavoy
2·25	2	2·25	2	2·25	2	2·25	2	2·25	2	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
1·87	1·81	1·87	1·81	1·87	1·81	1·87	1·81	1·87	1·81	Rangoon
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maubin
1·94	1·87	1·94	1·87	1·94	1·87	1·94	1·87	1·94	1·87	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Henzada
2·06	2	2·06	2	2·06	2	2·06	2	2·06	2	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mandalay
2·06	2	2·06	2	2·06	2	2·06	2	2·06	2	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
2·37	2·25	2·37	2·25	2·44	2·25	2·44	2·25	2·44	2·25	Akyab
										Assam —
										Surma—
1·97	1·95	1·97	1·87	1·95	1·94	2·12	1·94	2·08	1·95	Sylhet (Balaganj)
										Brahmaputra—
2·69	2·62	2·69	2 ·62	2·69	2·69	2·69	2·62	2·69	2·62	Goálpára
2·06	2·03	2·03	2·06	2·03	2 03	2·03	2·06	2	2·06	Gauhati
										Bengal —
										Eastern—
1·84	1·81	1·84	1·81	1·84	1·8	1·84	1·81	1·84	1·81	Chittagong
2·28	2·22	2·28	2·25	2·28	2·25	2·28	2·25	2·28	2·25	Dacca
										Deltaic—
2·17	2·02	2·17	2·02	2·16	2·02	2·16	2·02	2·19	2·02	Calcutta
										Western—
2·3	2 25	2·3	1·94	1·95	1·94	2·3	2·27	2·3	2·27	Burdwan
2·19	2·12	2·19	2·12	2·19	2·12	2·16	2·14	2·19	2·14	Midnapur
										Northern—
2·22	2·12	2·19	2·12	2·19	2·12	2·19	2·12	2·22	2·12	Pabna
2·44	2·44	..	2·37	2·5	2·37	2·47	2·37	2·47	2·37	Rangpur
										Bihar and Orissa —
										Bihár, north—
1·98	1·97	1·97	1·97	1·97	1·95	1·97	1·97	1·98	1·97	Bhagalpur
2·5	2·03	2·05	2·03	2·05	2 03	2·05	2·03	2·05	2 03	Muzaffarpur
										Bihár, south—
1·87	1·87	1·87	2	1·87	1·87	2	1·87	2	1·87	Patna
										Orissa—
2·19	2·06	2·19	2·06	2·19	2·19	2·22	2·19	2·22	2·19	Cuttack
										United Provinces —
										(*a*) AGRA—
										Eastern—
2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75	Benares
										Central—
2·41	2·37	2·41	2·37	2·41	2·37	2·41	2·37	2·41	2·37	Cawnpore
1	2·19	2·2	2·19	2·2	2·19	2·22	..	2·2	2·2	Jhánsi
										Western—
2	..	2·69	..	2	..	2·69	..	2	..	Meerut
2·56	2·5	2·5	2·53	2·5	2·56	2·62	2·56	2·62	2·56	Agra
										Submontane, west—
2·53	2·5	2·53	2·5	2·53	2·5	2·53	2·5	2·53	2·5	Shanjahánpur
										(*b*) OUDH—
2·5	2·41	2·47	2·44	2·47	2·47	2·47	2·44	2·5	2·47	*Southern—* Lucknow
2·37	2·27	2·37	2·37	2·37	2·37	2·37	2·37	2·37	2·37	*Northern—* Fyzabad

RETAIL.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER,

Districts	PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR									
	Fortnight Ending									
	31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Rajputana—										
Eastern—										
Ajmer	80	80 to 90	80	85	80	85	80	85	80	85
Punjab—										
Southern—										
Ferozpur	175	150	175	150	175	150	175	150	175	150
Central—										
Lahore	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
South-eastern—										
Delhi	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Submontane—										
Amritsar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	130
Northern—										
Rawalpindi	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Western—										
Lyallpur	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.-W. Frontier Province—										
Peshawar	60 to 200	60 to 200	60 to 200	60 to 200	60 to 200	60 to 200	60 to 200	60 to 200	60 to 200	60 to 200
Dera Ismael Khan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind and Baluchistan—										
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quetta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay—										
Deccan and Karnatak—										
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—										
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhulia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujrat—										
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces—										
Western—										
Nagpur	90	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100
Central—										
Jubbulpore	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Eastern—										
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berar—										
Akola	54	53	54	53	54	53	54	53	54	53
Amraoti	100	80	100	80	100	80	75	80	75	80
Madras—										
South, Central—										
Coimbatore	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central—										
Bellary	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, Central—										
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, South—										
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern—										
Madura	60	40	60	40	60	40	60	40	60	40
Mysore—										
Mysore	100	100	100	100	100	100	50 to 100	100	50 to 100	100
Bangalore	120 to 150	120 to 150	120 to 150	120 to 150	120 to 150	120 to 150	120 to 150	120 to 150	120 to 150	120 to 150

NOTE.—(i) These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District officers to Local Governments, Administrations, etc. Wholesale price
(ii) Statistics for the fortnights from the first half of November to the second half of December 1914 have been published in the Gazette of India of the 19th

SEPTEMBER, 15th OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*concluded* (The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN										
FORTNIGHT ENDING										DISTRICTS
31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		
1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
										Rajputa
										Eastern—
2·5	2·31	2·5	2·91	2·5	2·91	2·5	2·31	2·5	2·31	Ajmer
										Punjab—
										Southern—
2·56	2·5	2·59	2·5	2·59	2·5	2·59	2·5	2·59	2·5	Ferozpur
										Central—
3	2·56	2·75	2·58	2·75	2·58	2 75	2·58	2·75	2·58	Lahore
										South-eastern—
2·19	2·17	2·19	2·17	2·53	2·17	2·19	2·17	2·19	2·17	Delhi
										Submontane—
2·84	2·66	2·84	2·16	2·84	2·66	2·76	2·65	2·76	2·69	Amritsar
										Northern—
2·37	2·31	2·37	2·37	2·37	2·37	2·37	2·37	2·44	2·[illegible]	Rawalpindi
										Western—
2·87	2·62	2·87	2·62	2·87	2·62	2·87	2·69	2·87	2·69	Lyallpur
2·69	2·64	2·69	2·64	2·67	2·62	2·69	2·64	2·67	2·64	Multan
										N.-W. Frontier Province—
2·92	2·8	2 92	2·8	2·92	2·8	2·92	2·8	2·92	2·79	Peshawar
2·98	2·94	3	3·06	3	3·06	3	3	3	3	Dera Ismael Khan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
2·22	2·16	...	2·16	2·22	2·16	2·22	2·16	2·22	2·15	Karachi
2·51	2·47	2·51	2·47	2·51	2·45	2·51	2·45	2·51	2·47	Shikarpur
2·5	2·39	2·5	2·39	2·5	2·39	2·5	2·44	2·5	2·44	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan and Karnatak—
2·47	2·41	...	2·41	2·47	2·41	2·5	2·41	2·5	2·34	Dharwar
2·39	2·08	2·39	2·37	2·08	2·37	2 08	2·08	2·08	2·37	Sholapur
2·36	2·34	2·37	2·34	2·36	2·34	2·37	2·34	2·36	2·34	Poona
										Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—
2·06	2·06	2·06	2·06	2 06	2·06	2 06	2·06	2·06	2·06	Ahmednagar
2·47	2·44	2·47	2·36	2·45	2·36	2·5	2·41	..	2·36	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
2·62	2·37	2·62	...	2·62	2·5	...	...	...	2·5	Surat
2·62	2·37	2·69	2·37	2·62	2·37	2·62	2·5	2·62	2·5	Ahmedabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
1·87	1·87	1·87	1·87	1·87	1·87	1·87	1·[illegible]	1·87	1·87	Nagpur
										Central—
1·81	1·87	1·81	1·87	1·87	1·87	1·87	1·87	1·87	1·87	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
2·25	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·25	Raipur
										Berar—
2·12	2	2·25	2	2·25	2	2·25	2	2·25	2	Akola
2·19	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·19	2·25	2·19	2·25	Amraoti
										Madras—
										South, Central—
2·62	2·44	2·62	2·44	2·62	2·44	2·53	2·24	2·53	2·04	Coimbatore
2·22	2·22	2·22	2·22	2·22	2·22	2·22	2·22	2·22	2·22	Salem
										Central
2·38	2·25	2·38	2·25	2·38	2·25	2·38	2·25	2·76	2·38	Bellary
2·06	2·25	2·76	2·25	2·76	2·25	2·76	2·31	2·76	2·31	Cuddapah
2·68	2·68	2·68	2·68	2·76	2·62	2·76	2·68	2·76	2·68	Karnul
										East Coast, Central—
1·66	1·78	1·8	1·78	1·8	1·78	1·8	1·78	1·8	1·78	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
1·79	1·79	1·79	1·79	1·79	1·79	1·79	1·79	1·79	1·79	Madras
2·33	2·06	2·13	2·06	2·13	2·06	2·13	2·06	2·06	2·06	Tanjore
2·46	2·44	2·43	2·44	2·43	2·44	2·42	2·44	2·45	2·43	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
2	2	2	2	2·13	2	2·05	2	2·06	2	Madura
										Mysore—
2·87	2·62	2·81	2·62	2·81	2·62	2·62	2·62	2·81	2·62	Mysore
2·5	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·5	Bangalore

The whole sale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head quarters) in each Province on or near the last day of every fortnight. ember 1914, 9th and 23rd January and 6th February 1915, respectively.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 15th AUGUST, 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER

Districts	WHEAT						BARLEY.					
	Fortnight ending						Fortnight ending					
	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
—ma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tavoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangoon	7 12	7 12	7 12	8 0	8 0	7 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maubin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Henzada	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prome	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toungoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thayetmyo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 4	7 9	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhamo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakôkku	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meiktila	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyaukpyu	5 0	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akyab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
—am—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cachar	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gáro Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	13 0	12 8	11 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nágá Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lushai Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	8 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	9 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darrang	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	..	5 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibságar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
—gal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Backergani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maimensingh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0
Bihar—												
Khulna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24-Parganas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Howrah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta	8 14	8 14	8 3	8 4	8 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
Hooghly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nadia (Krishnagar)	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 4	9 6	9 6	..	12 5	12 5	12 5	..	12 5
Jessore	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Faridpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ICES

th OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914 [The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

RICE												
BEST SORT						COMMON						DISTRICTS
FORTNIGHT ENDING						FORTNIGHT ENDING						
15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
..	..	..	..	..	..	8 12	8 12	8 12	9 5	9 5	10 0	Mergui
9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	12 9	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 6	Tavoy
8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	10 7	10 7	9 2	9 2	9 5	9 5	12 2	12 2	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
9 1	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 0	10 12	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	Pegu
9 11	9 11	10 7	10 6	10 6	9 12	9 15	9 15	11 3	10 12	10 12	10 3	Rangoon
8 9	8 9	9 2	9 1	9 1	9 1	10 6	10 6	10 7	10 7	11 3	10 6	Maubin
9 11	9 11	9 11	9 11	8 9	8 9	10 6	10 6	10 6	11 10	9 11	9 11	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	Tharawadi
8 1	8 1	8 1	8 1	8 1	8 1	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Henzada
9 6	9 11	10 8	11 10	10 8	9 6	11 11	10 11	12 1	12 1	12 1	11 11	Prome
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	9 12	9 12	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	11 11	11 11	Toungoo
8 4	8 4	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 14	9 14	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
8 13	8 13	10 1	10 1	9 11	9 11	11 10	11 10	12 11	12 11	12 2	12 2	Mandalay
8 5	8 5	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	9 11	9 11	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	Bhamo
8 5	8 5	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Pakôkku
9 1	9 11	9 2	9 1	9 1	9 1	11 10	11 10	12 11	12 11	12 11	12 11	Meiktilla
												Arakan—
8 1	8 1	8 1	10 10	10 10	10 10	9 5	9 5	9 5	12 12	12 12	12 12	Sandoway
7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	Kyaukpyu
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
6 8	6 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	8 12	7 8	7 8	7 0	Sylhet
6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 8	6 12	6 8	6 12	6 12	Khâsi and Jâintia Hills
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	6 13	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Gâro Hills
15 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	Manipur
9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	..	..	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Nâgâ Hills
4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
4 0	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	Goâlpâra
5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 14	5 12	7 14	7 14	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 14	Kâmrûp (Gauhati)
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Darrang
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Nowgong
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	Sibsâgar
4 0	4 4	4 8	4 9	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lakhmipur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	Chittagong
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 12	6 12	6 10	6 8	6 8	6 8	Noakhali
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0	6 12	7 8	7 14	6 0	6 8	Backergan]
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	Maimensingh
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 13	7 2	7 7	7 6	7 4	7 6	Tippera
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 8	6 8	6 12	6 8	6 12	6 12	Dacca
												Deltaic—
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Khulna
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 12	7 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	7 8	24-Parganas
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 9	7 4	7 4	Howrah
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	Calcutta
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 4	6 8	6 12	7 0	7 12	7 8	Hooghly
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 8	8 0	8 3	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nadia (Krishnagar)
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	Jessore
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	7 4	Faridpur

RETAIL

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER, 15th OCTOBER

DISTRICTS	WHEAT						BARLEY					
	FORTNIGHT ENDING						FORTNIGHT ENDING					
	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
...gal—continued.												
...astern—												
Bankura	8 4	8 0	8 12	9 0	8 6	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birbhum	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	10 0	9 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	12 8
...orthern—												
Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Maida	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	16 0
Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur	9 4	9 0	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	..	7 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ills—												
Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
...ar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalpur	9 6	8 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	13 14	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 4
Darbhanga	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 14	9 13	9 14	14 4	14 1	15 5	15 5	15 [illegible]	13 2
Muzaffarpur	9 9	9 12	9 12	9 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8
Saran	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 10 0	9 8 to 9 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	13 0
Champaran	9 8	10 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	9 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 0
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	12 0	12 0
Monghyr	9 8	9 7	8 15	9 8	9 0	8 15	13 0	12 14	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 13
Gaya	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0
Patna	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0
Shahabad	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 4	9 8	9 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0
...ta Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manbhum	9 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	8 0
Ranchi	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0
Palamau	10 2	9 13	9 11	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	11 13	11 4	10 2	10 2
Hazaribagh	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	..
...issa—												
Puri	7 14	7 14	8 3	7 14	7 3	7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 14	7 14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balasore	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sambalpur	9 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ed Provinces—												
AGRA—												
...astern—												
Mirzapur	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0
Benares	8 15	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 13	8 8	10 13½	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6
Ghazipur	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	8 3	8 8	11 11	11 11	11 6	11 6	11 1	11 11
Jaunpur	8 13	8 15	9 0	8 14	8 13	8 8	11 9	11 3	12 5	12 5	11 9	10 0
Allahabad	8 10	8 9	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	11 10	11 9	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
...entral—												
Banda	9 4	9 4	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 0
Fatehpur	8 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0	7 12	10 0	10 4	10 8	10 12	9 0	8 8
Hamirpur	7 12	7 12	7 10	8 0	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	7 4	8 0
Jalaun	8 8	8 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 8	..
Cawnpore	9 4	9 1	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12
Jhansi	9 0	8 15	8 8	8 4	8 2	8 2	11 4	11 4	11 1	11 2	10 7	10 14
Etawah	9 7	8 14	7 12	8 5	7 12	8 8	9 12	11 10	11 10	10 14	11 4	9 4
Farrukhabad	8 6	8 8½	7 14	7 14	7 8½	7 15	12 2	12 7	11 13	11 13	10 8	10 14
Mainpuri	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	9 4	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 0
...estern—												
Meerut	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 0	8 12	8 8	13 0	13 0	12 12	12 8	12 8	11 4
Agra	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	11 0	11 12	10 8	11 8	12 0	11 8
Muttra	9 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	9 0	8 8	12 4	12 4	10 12	10 12	11 12	11 12
Aligarh	10 4	9 4	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 0	10 12	11 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	9 6	9 8	9 4	8 12	8 9	8 2	11 12	11 12	11 4	11 4	11 4	10 8
...himontane, east—												
Ballia	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 7	9 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	13 0	11 11	11 11
Azamgarh	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	13 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	12 0
Gorakhpur	9 14	9 7	9 14	9 0	8 13	9 0	14 13	13 15	12 9	13 2	13 2	13 2
Basti	10 6	10 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0

D 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* [The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

RICE												
BEST SORT						COMMON						DISTRICTS
Fortnight ending						Fortnight ending						
15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	
												Bengal—*continued*.
												Western—
..	..	..	..	..	..	8 8	8 8	8 12	9 0	8 4	8 0	Bankura
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 8		8 8	8 8	8 12	8 12	Burdwan
..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Birbhum
..	..	..	..	..	..	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	Midnapur
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 12	8 0	8 10	9 0	9 9	8 8	Murshidabad
												Northern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 8	6 10	6 12	..	7 0	7 0	Pabna
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 9	6 9	6 12	6 12	7 2	7 2	Rajshahi
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Maida
..	..	..	..	..	..	5 4	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	Bogra
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 8	6 0	6 4	6 6	6 12	6 12	Jalpaiguri
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 10	7 3	7 13	7 13	7 13	8 6	Dinajpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	5 12	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 12	Rangpur
												Hills—
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 14	6 14	7 5	7 12	6 8	7 8	Purnea
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 14	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	Bhagalpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	Darbhanga
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	Muzaffarpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Sáran
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 12	7 0	7 8	7 12	7 8	7 8	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Santhal Parganas
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	6 12	7 [illegible]	7 4	7 0	8 4	Monghyr
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	8 0	8 0	Gaya
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 12	8 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	8 8	Patna
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	7 12	..	.	..	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	[illegible]	8 8	8 8	Singbhum
..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mánbhum
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 6	8 0	7 0	..	..	Ránchi
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 9	7 9	7 11	7 14	7 14	7 5	Palámau
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 8	7 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 14	8 8	8 0	9 3	9 3	9 3	Puri
..	..	..	..	..	..	9 7	9 7	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	Cuttack
..	..	..	..	..	..	9 4	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Balasore
..	..	..	..	..	..	9 8	9 8	9 9	9 12	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(*a*) AGRA—
5 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	5 8	6 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	*Eastern*—
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 4	Mirzapur
4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	4 13	7 6	7 6	7 9	7 9	7 5	7 5	Benares
3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	7 1	6 7	6 7	6 7	8 7	7 13	Ghazipur
4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	Jaunpur
												Allahabad
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*Central*—
3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Bánda
5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	Fatehpur
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Hamirpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jalaun
4 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	7 0	7 0	Cawnpore
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jhansi
3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	4 2	7 8	7 14	7 14	7 11	7 11	8 1	Etawah
4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	4 8	4 8	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 8	8 0	8 0	Farrukhabad
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Mainpuri
												Etah
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	7 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 8	7 0	*Western*—
5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 12	8 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	7 0	7 0	Meerut
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	Agra
3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 6	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Muttra
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	Aligarh
												Bulandshahr
5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	7 2	7 2	7 7	8 7	8 7	7 13	*Submontane*,
5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ballia
6 2	5 13	5 13	6 11	5 13	5 13	7 10	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	Azamgarh
4 12	4 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	9 0	8 8	Gorakhpur
												Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 15th AUGUST, 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER,

DISTRICTS	WHEAT						BARLEY					
	FORTNIGHT ENDING						FORTNIGHT ENDING					
	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
Provinces—*continued.*												
AGRA—*continued*												
...continued, east—												
Shahjahánpur	9 14	9 14	9 10	9 6	9 4	9 8	13 14	13 14	13 10	13 4	13 0	11 8
Budaun	9 11	9 10	9 4	9 5	9 4	9 2	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 8	10 12	10 6
Pilibit	10 0	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 2	13 4	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 4
Bareli	9 14	9 14	9 8	9 2	8 14	8 12	14 2	13 12	13 2	13 2	13 4	13 0
Moradabad	9 14	10 2	9 6	9 4	8 12	8 12	12 4	12 4	12 4	11 2	11 2	10 4
Bijnor	10 0	9 10	9 10	9 14	9 [illegible]	8 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	12 0	11 4	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	10 12	10 7	9 14	9 14	9 9	9 5	14 5	14 5	13 12	13 12	12 14	12 2
Saháranpur	10 10	10 10	9 9	9 9	9 9	8 8	14 14	14 14	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12
Dehra-Dun	9 8	9 8	9 6	9 8	9 0	8 9	12 14	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0
...—												
Naini Tal	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0
Almora	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 8	9 4	9 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0
Garhwál	9 5	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
...DH—												
...thern—												
Partábgarh	9 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	11 8
Sultanpur	9 12	9 8	9 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 12	12 0	11 8	11 4	12 0	11 8
Rae-Bareli	8 14	8 14	8 6	8 10	8 8	8 12	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Unao	8 10	8 10	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 2	11 6	11 4	11 2	11 2	11 2	9 8
Lucknow	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
Hardoi	9 12	9 12	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 4	11 0	10 0
...thern—												
Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 8	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
Barabanki	9 13	9 10	9 8	9 7	9 12	9 13	13 0	12 14	12 5	11 12	11 13	12 0
Gonda	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 2	10 0	9 8	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12	11 8	11 0
Bahraich	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 0	9 8	9 8	14 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 0
Sitapur	9 12	9 12	9 10	9 12	9 4	9 4	13 3	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	10 8
Kheri	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 8
...jana—												
...stern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	9 3½	9 1	9 2½	9 2½	9 1½	9 4½	15 11½	15 14½	16 1½	16 1½	16 11½	16 11½
Ajmer	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 4	7 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0
Kishangarh	9 0	9 0	7 4	8 0	8 0	7 12	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 0	11 8	11 8
Tonk	6 8	6 0	5 12	6 1	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 4	9 0	8 14	9 0	9 0
Jaipur	8 15	8 8	8 4	8 4	8 6	7 14	11 12	10 7	11 7	11 7	12 0	11 8
Karauli	8 7	8 7	8 9½	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 5	10 10	10 5	13 12	14 6	13 12
Dholpur	9 6	9 8	8 11	8 10	8 12	8 12	11 8	11 8	10 10½	10 6	10 8	10 12
Bharatpur	9 0	9 0	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 12	10 14	10 12	10 12	11 0	11 0
Alwar	9 9	9 6½	8 9½	8 13½	8 13½	8 8½	12 2½	11 13	11 2	11 8	11 12½	11 15½
Nasirabad	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
...Western—												
Bikaner	9 4	9 0	8 12	9 0	8 4	7 12	13 0	11 8	12 0	12 8	13 0	12 0
Jaisalmer	8 13	7 11	7 7	7 11	7 11	7 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jodhpur	8 2 to 9 4	8 0 to 9 4	6 13 to 8 9	7 8 to 8 10	7 12 to 8 8	7 12 to 8 8	11 2	11 2	11 10	12 6	12 12	12 14
...ntral India—												
Indore	9 1	9 4	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 4	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Nimach	9 8	9 4	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gwalior	8 12	7 12	7 12	8 12	8 12	8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
...jab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12
Ferozpur	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 4
Central—												
Lahore	10 12	10 4	9 12	10 4	10 0	9 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Gujranwala	12 2	12 10	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 2	16 0	16 4	15 8	15 12	15 12	16 8
Gujrat	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 12	16 0
Jhelum	12 8	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 4	10 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0

[illegible]

OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* [The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

RICE

Best sort						Common						Districts
Fortnight ending						Fortnight ending.						
15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(a) AGRA—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	6 0	7 0	8 4	8 8	9 4	9 4	Shahjahánpur
2 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 6	7 12	7 8	9 4	9 10	Budaun
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	6 4	6 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	Pilibit
3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	6 9	6 14	6 14	6 14	8 8	[illegible]12	Bareli
3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	6 2	6 6	7 12	7 4	7 12	7 12	Moradabad
3 2	3 2	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	7 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 4	Bijnor
3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	6 5	6 10	7 2	7 2	8 4	8 4	Muzaffarnagar
5 12	6 1	6 10	7 2	7 11	7 11	6 6	6 6	6 14	6 14	8 4	8 4	Saháranpur
3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 8	7 0	7 0	7 4	7 12	8 0	8 0	Dehra-Dun.
2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	3 0	3 0							
												Hills—
2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Naini Tal
3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	5 4	6 0	6 4	6 0	6 12	7 12	Almora
3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Garhwál
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	Partábgarh
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 0	Sultanpur
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 4	8 2	8 10	9 8	9 8	Rae Bareli
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Unao
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	7 4	Lucknow
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hardoi
												Northern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Fyzabad
4 8	4 8	4 8	4 11	4 8	4 8	7 15	7 14	7 13	8 8	9 0	9 1	Barabanki
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 4	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 8	Gonda
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	7 6	7 8	8 0	8 0	Bahraich
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Sitapur
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
5 11½	5 12½	5 13½	5 13½	5 15	5 15	6 6	6 8	6 9½	6 9½	6 10½	6 10½	Mewar (Udaipur)
5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	Ajmer
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	2 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	3 0	Kishangarh
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Tonk
5 0	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 0	5 0	5 12	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 12	5 12	Jaipur
5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	6 14	7 8	6 14	6 14	7 8	7 8	Karauli
4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Dholpur
4 5	4 5	4 5	4 6	4 6	4 0	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 13	4 13	4 4	Bharatpur
5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	12 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	Alwar
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Nasirabad
												Western—
	5 0	4 8	4 11	4 8	4 8	6 8	7 0	6 8	6 5	6 8	6 8	Bikaner
	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 11	6 1	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	Jaisalmer
	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	Jodhpur
												Central India—
7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8	8 0	8 0	Indore
6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Nimach
4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hissar
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 8	Ferozpur
												Central—
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 8	Lahore
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	Gujranwala
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Gujrat
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	Jhelum

RETAIL

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER, 15th OCTOBER AND

DISTRICTS	WHEAT						BARLEY					
	FORTNIGHT ENDING						FORTNIGHT ENDING					
	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
Punjab—continued												
South-eastern												
Gurgáon	9 12	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12
Delhi	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	12 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0
Rohtak	10 4	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	10 4	10 4	10 4	9 4	9 2	8 8	14 4	14 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	11 0
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 4	12 4
Ludhiána	10 12	10 8	10 0	9 12	9 8	9 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 4	12 0
Jullundur	12 0	11 8	10 4	10 8	10 8	9 8	15 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	13 0
Hoshiárpur	11 0	10 12	10 8	10 12	10 12	9 12	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0
Gurdáspur	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	14 0
Amritsar	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8
Siálkot	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 12	10 4	10 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	14 0
Hills—												
Simla	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 12	12 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 8
Kángra	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	11 8	17 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	11 12	11 4	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 0	16 0
Attock	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	12 6	11 12	10 4	10 11	11 4	10 0	17 0	16 0	13 8	15 0	15 4	15 0
Jhang	11 12	11 0	10 8	10 4	10 12	9 8	15 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	15 8	15 12
Lyallpur	11 8	10 12	9 8	10 4	10 4	9 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 12	15 0	15 0
Multan	12 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	14 0	14 0	12 12	14 0	13 8	13 0
Montgomery	11 8	11 2	9 8	9 14	9 14	9 12	14 0	13 8	13 0	13 8	14 0	13 0
Muzaffargarh	11 12	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 4	11 4	11 0	10 12	10 8	9 12	14 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 0	14 0
N. W. F. Province—												
Hazára	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 10	16 0	16 10	15 12	16 0	16 14	16 14
Peshawar	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Kohát	11 1	10 15	10 9	10 7	10 14	11 3	16 12	16 12	16 8	15 13	15 3	14 10
Bannu	13 2	12 8	11 6	11 11	12 3	12 3	19 6	17 10	16 9	16 9	17 8	17 8
Dera Ismail Khan	11 4	11 4	10 8	10 6	11 0	9 6	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 4	14 2	14 2
Tochi	13 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	20 0
Kurram	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0
Malakand	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0
Wano	9 3	9 7	9 3	9 0	8 15	8 14	10 5	10 5	10 3	9 14	10 3	10 1
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	8 0	7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Párkar (Mirpur Khas)	9 4	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur	11 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quetta	10 1¼ to 10 9¼	10 5 to 10 13	10 1 to 10 10	9 12 to 10 8¼	9 8 to 10 2	9 8 to 10 9	12 1	12 1	12 1	12 0	11 14	11 14
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 5	6 5	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	5 6	6 1	6 1	5 12	6 1	6 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alibág	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	6 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	5 14	5 14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thanna	8 7	7 15	7 8	7 8	8 3	7 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 2	8 2	8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 14	8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satara	7 1	6 11	6 11	6 6	6 6	6 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	8 3	8 3	8 3	7 12	6 13	6 13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur	8 14	8 7	8 3	8 7	8 7	8 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	6 13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	8 2	7 6	7 8	8 1	8 2	8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nasik	8 14	8 14	9 9	9 9	8 14	8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhulia	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalgaon	8 9	7 13	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broach	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baroda	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godhra	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diza	9 2	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajputana—												
Rajkot	9 4	9 2	8 2	9 0	9 0	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	9 2	9 2	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	9 14	9 11	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Betul	9 6	9 1	9 1	8 12	8 12	8 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chhindwara	9 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	8 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpur	8 15	9 9	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wardha	8 12	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCTOBER 1914—*continued* [The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

RICE													
Best sort						Common						Districts
Fortnight ending						Fortnight ending						
15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	
												Punjab—continued
												South-eastern—
						5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Gurgaon
						5 14	5 14	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Delhi
.. 0	3 .. 0	3 .. 0	3 .. 0	3 .. 0	3 .. 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Rohtak
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6 8	7 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	Karnál
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..							*Submontane—*
						7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 8	8 0	Ambala
						6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Ludhiana
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Jullundur
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Hoshiarpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	Gurdaspur
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 8	6 12	7 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	Amritsar
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	Sialkot
..	..	..	..	..	..							*Hills—*
						6 4	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 0	6 8	Simla
						7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Kangra
..	..	..	..	..	..							*Northern—*
..	..	..	..	..	..							Rawalpindi
						7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Attock
						6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
..	..	..	..	..	..							*Western—*
..	..	..	..	..	..							Shahpur
						6 8	6 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	7 4	Jhang
						7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lyallpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	Multan
..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Montgomery
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 8	7 0	7 0	Muzaffargarh
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Dera Ghazi Khan
..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
..	..	..	..	..	..							**N.-W. F. Province—**
												Hazara
						6 4	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	Peshawar
3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	Kohat
5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 7	8 7	Bannu
3 15	3 15	4 13	4 13	4 4	4 4	7 8	7 13	7 13	7 8	7 13	7 13	Dera Ismail Khan
4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 4	5 2	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Tochi
3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Kurram
..	..	..	..	..	..							Malakand
.. ..	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Wano
6 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	6 8	
4 0	3 4	3 5	3 4	3 4	3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3 4												**Sind and Baluchistan—**
												Karachi
	5 0	6 8	5 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	Hyderabad
5 0	5 8	5 8	5 4	6 0	5 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 8	6 8	Thar and Parkar (Mirpur Khas)
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shikarpur
5 8												Upper Sind Frontier
	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	
5 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	Quetta
5 0												
	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	
3 0												**Bombay—**
												Konkan
	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 12	5 8	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	Karwar
6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 11	7 11	7 11	8 2	7 11	7 11	Ratnagiri
7 0	6 5	6 5	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 2	8 2	8 2	Alibag
6 5	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 2	6 13	7 2	Bombay
5 2	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 14	7 6	8 7	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 14	8 5	Thanna
6 12												
												Deccan and Karnatak—
	6 6	6 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14	7 5	7 5	7 5	Dharwar
6 6	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 1	8 1	7 8	7 8	7 8	Belgaum
7 0	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 7	6 7	7 8	Satara
5 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	Sholapur
7 8	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bijapur
6 1	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	6 15	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	Poona
5 2												
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	Ahmednagar
6 4	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	Nasik
5 15	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	Dhulia
6 0	5 14	5 14	5 13	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 12	6 7	6 8	Jalgaon
6 0												
												Gujarat —
	5 1	5 1	5 5	5 5	5 5	6 15	6 15	6 15	7 3	7 6	7 6	Surat
5 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Broach
7 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kaira
4 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	Baroda
6 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	Ahmedabad
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	Godhra
5 0	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	Disa
4 12												
												Kathiawar—
	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 8	4 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Rajkot
4 8												
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 14	Nimar
4 6	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 0	Hoshangabad
..	5 7	5 7	5 7	6 13	6 13	6 15	6 15	6 15	6 15	7 11	8 5	Betul
5 7	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	Chhindwara
	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 7	9 2	Nagpur
	4 7	5 2	5 1	4 7	5 1	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 11	7 11	7 11	Wardha

RETAI

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 15th AUGUST, 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER

DISTRICTS	WHEAT						BARLEY					
	FORTNIGHT ENDING						FORTNIGHT ENDING					
	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
Central Provinces—contd.												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 2	8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saugor	9 0	8 12	8 4	8 8	8 12	8 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Damoh	8 15	8 12	8 12	8 5	8 12	8 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpore	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandla	9 4	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seoni	10 0	9 15	9 14	9 14	9 10	9 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bálághát	8 3	8 3	8 9	8 9	6 8	6 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhandára	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 9	8 9	8 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chánda	8 0	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	9 14	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drug	10 9	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berar—												
Buldána	8 10	8 0	7 2	7 0	8 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	8 6	8 2	8 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amráoti	8 1	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	5 14	5 14	6 1	5 14	5 14	5 14	10 11	10 0	9 5	9 10	10 7	10 5
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South, central—												
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central—												
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, south—												
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 12
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
Aden	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	..	..	..	..	..	..

TOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* [The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

BEST SORT — FORTNIGHT ENDING					COMMON — FORTNIGHT ENDING						DISTRICTS
31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	
											Central Provinces—*contd.*
											Central—
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 6	Narsinghpur
5 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 8	7 0	Saugor
..	..	..	7 2	7 10	8 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	8 10	Damoh
..	..	..	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jubbulpore
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Mandla
6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	Seoni
5 11	5 11	5 13	6 10	6 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 2	8 3	Bálághát
4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	7 8	8 3	8 2	8 8	8 5	8 4	Bhandára
5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9	7 11	7 11	7 15	7 15	7 11	7 11	Chánda
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 11	7 11	7 11			
											Eastern—
									9 14	9 14	Bilaspur
8 0	8 0	8 8	8 9	8 8	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 14	8 8	9 0	Raipur
6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 3	8 12	Drug
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	9 0			
											Berar—
									6 12	6 12	Buldána
4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 1	6 1	Akola
4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	7 2	7 2	7 2	6 1	8 2	8 6	Amráoti
5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	7 1	7 1	Yeotmal
4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	7 1	7 1	7 1	7 1			
											Hyderabad—
3 9	4 0	4 1	4 1	4 1	7 2	7 0	7 13	7 11	7 5	8 2	Secunderabad
											Madras—
											Malabar Coast—
					7 5	7 5	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 2	Malabar
..	..	..	..	..	8 1	8 1	8 1	8 1	8 1	8 1	S. Canara
											South, central—
					6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	Coimbatore
..	..	..	..	..	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	Nilgiris
..	..	..	..	..	5 6	5 6	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12	Salem
											Central—
					7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bellary
..	..	..	..	..	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	Anantapur
..	..	..	..	..	7 8	7 8	7 11	7 11	8 4	8 4	Cuddapah
..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 7	7 7	8 4	8 4	8 4	Karnul
..	..	..	..	..							
											East Coast, north—
					6 10	6 10	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 2	Ganjam
..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Vizagapatam
..	..	..	..	..	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	Godavari
											East Coast, central—
					9 1	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 4	9 6	Kistna
..	..	..	..	..	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	Guntur
..	..	..	..	..	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 5	10 7	10 7	Nellore
											East Coast, south—
					6 9	6 9	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 13	Madras
..	..	..	..	..	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	Chingleput
..	..	..	..	..	6 10	6 10	7 13	7 7	7 7	7 0	N. Arcot
..	..	..	..	..	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	S. Arcot
..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 13	Tanjore
..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 0	Trichinopoly
											Southern—
					7 5	7 7	7 7	8 4	8 6	8 11	Tinnevelly
..	..	..	..	..	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	7 11	Madura
											Mysore—
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Mysore
4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 0	Bangalore
											Coorg—
6 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 4	7 8	8 4	8 4	8 8	9 0	9 0	Coorg
5 1	4 10	4 10	4 8	4 5	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 1	5 1	Aden

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 15th AUGUST, 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER

Districts	JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)						BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)					
	Fortnight ending						Fortnight ending					
	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tavoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulmein and Amherst	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maubin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Henzada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prome	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toungoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thayetmyo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	17 14	17 14	17 14	17 14	17 14	17 14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhamo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakokku	17 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meiktila	17 14	14 14	17 14	17 14	17 14	17 14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arakan—												
Sandoway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyaukpyu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akyab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gáro Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nága Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lushai Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kámrúp (Ganhati)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darrang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibságar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Backerganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maimensingh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deltaic—												
Khulna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24-Parganas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Howrah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooghly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nadia (Krishnagar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRICES

16th OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* [The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MÁRUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)						KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)						Districts
Fortnight ending						Fortnight ending						
15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mergui
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tavoy
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pegu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rangoon
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maubin
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tharawadi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Henzada
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Prome
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Toungoo
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mandalay
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bhamo
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pakôkku
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Meiktila
												Arakan—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sandoway
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kyaukpyu
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sylhet
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Khási and Jáintia Hills
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gáro Hills
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manipur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nágá Hills
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Goálpára
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Darrang
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nowgong
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sibságar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chittagong
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Noakhali
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Backerganj
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maimensingh
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tippera
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dacca
												Deltaic—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Khulna
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24-Parganas
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Howrah
..	..	..	..	..	..	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Calcutta
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hooghly
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nadia (Krishnagar)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jessore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Faridpur

RETAIL

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER, 15th OCTOBER

Districts	JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)						BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)					
	Fortnight ending						Fortnight ending					
	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
...al—continued												
...ern—												
Bankura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birbhum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...thern—												
Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 0	..
Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ills—												
Darjeeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...r and Orissa—												
...har, north—												
Purnea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darbhanga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Champaran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...har, south—												
Santhal Parganas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monghyr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gaya	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patna	13 0	12 12	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manbhum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ranchi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palamau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hazaribagh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...issa—												
Puri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balasore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sambalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ed Provinces—												
AGRA—												
...stern—												
Mirzapur	..	..	9 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	..	8 8	8 8	..	..	11 0
Benares	..	..	..	..	9 15	9 15	9 2	9 2	..	..	..	..
Ghazipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaunpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 8
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ntral—												
Banda	11 8	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	11 0
Fatehpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 8	15 0
Hamirpur	8 8	8 8	10 4	9 4	8 12	..	8 8	7 12	8 4	8 12	9 8	14 8
Jalaun	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	18 0	11 0	..	..	..	14 0	15 0
Cawnpore	10 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	..	..	11 0	13 0
Jhansi	10 13	10 14	11 2	12 14	11 6	13 0	..	..	..	..	11 7	12 0
Etawah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 4	11 12	13 8
Farrukhabad	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 11	10 13	11 1½	..	..	..	..	13 12	13 15
Mainpuri	10 8	10 4	10 4	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	16 0
Etah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 8	15 0	15 0
...stern—												
Meerut	8 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 0
Agra	11 0	10 12	10 4	10 0	13 0	16 8	10 0	9 12	8 12	14 0	14 0	14 4
Mathura	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0
Aligarh	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	14 0
Bulandshahr	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0
...mentions, cont—												
Ballia	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 6	10 6	10 6	..	..	..
Azamgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghazipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D 31st OCTOBER, 1914—*continued* [The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)						KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)						DISTRICTS
FORTNIGHT ENDING						FORTNIGHT ENDING						
15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	
												Bengal—*continued*.
												Western—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bankura
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Burdwan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Birbhum
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Midnapur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Murshidabad
												Northern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pabna
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rajshahi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malda
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bogra
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jalpaiguri
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dinajpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rangpur
												Hills—
9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Purnea
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bhágalpur
12 0	15 5	15 5	15 5	15 5	15 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Darbhanga
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Muzaffarpur
..	..	13 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sáran
..	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	15 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Santhal Parganas
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Monghyr
..	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	Gaya
..	..	12 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	Patna
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Singbhum
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mánbhum
16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ránchi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Palámau
13 0	13 0 to 16 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	14 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Puri
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuttack
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Balasore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(*a*) AGRA—
												Eastern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	9 8	..	..	9 0	8 8	8 8	Mirzapur
..	..	..	..	..	..	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	11 6	12 7	Benares
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ghazipur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jaunpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Allahabad
												Central—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bánda
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0	..	..	Fatehpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 0	13 0	14 0	..	Hamirpur
8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Jalaun
..	..	..	..	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	Cawnpore
6 9	6 7	6 9	..	..	7 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jhansi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Etáwah
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Farrukhabad
..	..	..	12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mainpuri
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Etah
												Western—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 8	8 0	..	..	..	Meerut
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Agra
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Muttra
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Aligarh
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ballia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Azamgarh
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gorakhpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 15th AUGUST, 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER

Districts	JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)						BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)					
	Fortnight ending						Fortnight ending					
	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
United Provinces—*continued*												
AGRA—*continued*												
Rohilkhand west—												
Shahjahánpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 0
Budaun	10 4	10 7	10 8	10 8	12 0	14 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	13 8
Pilibit	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bareli	12 4	12 4	12 12	12 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 8	15 8
Moradabad	9 6	11 4	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	9 14	11 4	12 12	12 4	12 4	14 12
Bijnor	..	..	..	..	14 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 8
Muzaffarnagar	9 14	11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 6
Sahâranpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dehra-Dun	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 0	8 0	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garhwál	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sultanpur	8 8	..	..	..	..	15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae-Bareli	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0
Unao	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 0
Lucknow	..	..	..	..	..	15 8	11 0	..	..	..	..	16 0
Hardoi	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	14 0
Northern—												
Fyzabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barabanki	9 4	9 5	9 12	10 10	10 3	12 3	8 10	8 13	8 13	9 12	9 8	11 12
Gonda	7 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	..	..	..	..	14 0	14 0
Bahraich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sitapur	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	16 0
Kheri	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 8
BIHAR—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	17 13	18 1	17 15½	17 15½	18 4	18 6½	10 11	9 1	10 4	10 4	10 ½	10 6½
Ajmer	10 4	10 4	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	8 12	8 12	9 2	9 2	12 0	12 0
Kishangarh	10 8	11 0	13 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 8	12 4	11 8	12 0	11 8
Touk	8 0	8 0	13 8	9 0	9 8	9 8	..	..	11 0	9 0	10 0	9 8
Jaipur	10 8	9 14	10 2	11 3	11 0	11 8	9 15	9 14	9 14	10 6	12 0	12 0
Karauli	10 0	10 0	..	..	..	..	8 7	8 7	9 1	13 12	14 6	15 0
Dholpur	10 4	10 8	10 1½	10 0	10 0	12 4½	8 12	8 12	9 ½	13 3	15 10½	16 11½
Bharatpur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	9 4	9 4	9 4	10 10	13 10	14 6
Alwar	9 8	9 8	9 8	5 0 to 5 8	12 0	13 9	15 0	10 0	10 ½	11 4½	12 11½	13 8½
Nasirabad	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	11 0
Western—												
Bikaner	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 14	9 0	10 0
Jaisalmer	9 5	8 13	8 4	8 12	9 14	11 0	8 13	7 11	7 11	7 15	8 18	9 5
Jodhpur	9 12 to 10 6	11 12	10 8	10 0	10 0	12 3	9 4 to 9 12	9 10 to 10 6	9 12 to 11 0	9 12 to 10 14	10 10 to 12 0	10 4 to 12 0
CENTRAL INDIA—												
Indore	14 0	14 8	13 8	15 0	14 0	18 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
Mimach	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gwalior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 12	9 12	10 8	12 8	12 12
Ferozpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central—												
Lahore	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Gujranwala	11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujrat	10 0	11 0	12 0	..	..	12 0	.. 0	12 0	12 0	..	..	12 0
Multan	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 8

OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* [The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)						KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)						DISTRICTS
FORTNIGHT ENDING						FORTNIGHT ENDING						
15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) AGRA—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
								13 4	15 0	14 0		Shahjahánpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0	7 0	17 0	17 8	17 4	16 15	Budaun
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	Pilibit
..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	Bareli
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 2	7 2	12 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	Moradabad
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bijnor
..	..	..	..	22 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Muzaffarnagar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Saháranpur
10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Naini Tal
10 8	10 8	11 4	12 8	13 0	13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Almora
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Garhwál
												(*b*) OUDH—
												Southern—
		11 0	12 0	12 0	..	..	..	8 0	9 0	9 0	..	Partábgarh
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sultanpur
..	19 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	6 0	9 0	6 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Rae-Bareli
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 0	..	..	Unao
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 8	16 0	16 0	..	Lucknow
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 8	18 8	18 8	Hardoi
												Northern—
						6 4	6 4	7 10	11 0	12 8	12 8	Fyzabad
13 0	12 5	14 5	15 8	15 5	15 5	9 0	10 5	10 10	13 8	13 3	13 10	Barabanki
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Gonda
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bahraich
..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	Sitapur
..	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	..	..	..	..	..	10 0	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
						9 10	9 6½	10 4	9 14½	10 6½	11 0	Mewar (Udaipur)
..	..	..	..	..	..	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	Ajmer
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kishangarh
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tonk
..	..	..	..	12 9	..	7 4	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 4	7 0	Jaipur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 4	15 0	15 0	Karauli
..	..	..	..	..	..	8 12	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 8	10 12	Dholpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bharatpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	9 8	9 8	9 8	4 12	9 8	9 8	Alwar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nasirabad
												Western—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bikaner
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jaisalmer
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jodhpur
												Central India—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Indore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nimach
..	..	..	..	..	..	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hissar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ferozpur
												Central—
..	..	..	..	..	..	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	Lahore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gurjanwala
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gujrat
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jhelam

RETAIL

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER, 15th OCTOBER AND

Districts	JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)						BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)					
	Fortnight ending						Fortnight ending					
	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
Punjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	8 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	11 4	11 4
Delhi	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	12 0
Rohtak	12 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0
Karnál	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Submontane—												
Ambala	6 0	6 0	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 12
Ludhiána	10 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 0
Jullundur	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Hoshiárpur	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8
Gurdáspur	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amritsar	12 8	13 8	13 8	14 0	14 8	14 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0
Siálkot	12 0	12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills—												
Simla	9 8	9 8	..	8 12	10 10	9 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	7 8
Kángra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	18 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	16 0	16 0	13 8	13 4	12 4	13 0	13 4	12 12
Attock	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12
Western—												
Sháhpur	11 0	11 8	..	..	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 8	..	..	13 0	12 0
Jhang	11 0	13 0	14 8	13 0	13 12	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0
Lyallpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multan	17 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	11 12	11 4	11 0
Montgomery	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	..	8 0	11 8	11 0
Muzaffargarh	..	..	..	..	12 0	12 0	..	..	..	..	11 8	11 0
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	12 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 12	13 8
N. W. F. Province—												
Hazára	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0	..	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Pesháwar	19 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Kohat	12 12	15 5	15 5	15 5	15 5	15 5	12 12	12 12	12 2	12 12	14 0	14 0
Bannu	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	11 4	10 10	11 4	14 1	14 6	14 1
Dera Ismail Khan	12 8	12 8	16 4	15 0	16 5	15 5	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 8
Tochi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malakand	..	..	..	..	11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wano	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	10 0	10 0
Hyderabad	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	12 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	11 8
Thar and Parkar (Mirpur Khas)	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	11 8
Shikarpur	11 0	10 8	..	..	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	14 0	13 ..	12 0	13 0	14 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	14 0
Quetta	12 11	12 3	12 5	12 5	12 7	13 6	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 7
Bay—												
Deccan—												
Karwar	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12
Ratnagiri	8 3	..	..	..	..	..	9 4	9 4	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15
Alibag	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5
Bombay	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3	8 15	8 15	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
Thanna	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13	10 12	11 10	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 8	9 8
Kanara and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 11	11 2	11 2	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1
Belgaum	12 7	12 7	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	12 7	11 15	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6
Satara	11 5	10 4	10 4	10 9	11 5	11 5	11 6	10 5	10 5	10 0	10 11	10 11
Sholapur	13 15	13 15	14 6	14 6	15 5	16 3	11 6	12 4	13 2	13 2	14 14	15 12
Bijapur	12 4	12 11	13 13	14 12	14 12	14 14	12 3	..	..	..	..	15 10
Poona	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	13 1	13 1	9 10	9 10	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	12 6	13 12	15 2	16 8	16 8	17 3	11 14	11 14	12 10	12 10	14 0	14 0
Nasik	11 6	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	..	10 4	11 11	10 15	10 15	10 15	11 11
Dhulia	12 10	13 8	11 13	12 10	12 10	13 8	11 2	12 15	11 2	12 0	12 0	12 0
Nalgaon	12 5	12 12	13 4	14 9	15 3	15 1	11 0	11 14	12 7	12 3	12 0	12 10
Gujarat—												
Surat	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 3	10 3	10 3	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 13	9 4	9 4
Broach	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
Kaira	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Baroda	9 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0
Ahmedabad	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0
Godhra	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0
Panch Mahals	8 10	8 10	8 14	9 10	..	..	10 4	10 0	10 4	11 12	11 8	10 12
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	12 0	12 0	11 4	12 0	12 8	12 8	9 0	9 2	8 3	9 0	9 8	11 4
Central Provinces—												
Nerbudda—												
Damoh	12 6	12 6	12 6 6	12 6	16 8	14 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	9 13	11 6	11 6 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Betul	12 5	11 2	..	..	11 2	12 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chhindwara	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpur	11 8	10 15	10 6	10 6	10 6	11 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wardha	11 1	12 0	12 0	12 11	12 11	13 1	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRICES

st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* [The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)						KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)						Districts
Fortnight ending						Fortnight ending						
15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gurgáon
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Delhi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rohtak
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karnál
												Submontane—
11 12	11 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ambala
..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ludhiána
..	..	..	..	..	..	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 8	Jullundur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hoshiárpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gurdáspur
..	..	..	..	..	..	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	Amritsar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Siálkot
												Hills—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Simla
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kángra
												Northern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Ráwalpindi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attock
												Western—
18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Sháhpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jhang
..	..	..	..	..	..	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Lyallpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Multan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Montgomery
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Muzaffargarh
												Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
..	.		..	..	..							
..	.		..	..	..	15 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Hazára
..	.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 0	15 0	Peshawar
..	.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kohát
..	.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bannu
..	.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dera Ismail Khan
..	.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tochi
..	.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kurram
..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malakand
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karáchi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hyderabad
..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Thar and Párkar [Mirpur Khas]
												Shikarpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Upper Sind Frontier
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Quetta
												Bombay—
12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Konkan*—
10 0	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karwar
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	..	..	Ratnagiri
8 7	8 7	8 7	8 2	8 2	8 2	.	..	..	..	..	..	Alibág
10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	.	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay
												Thanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
15 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dharwar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Belgaum
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Satara
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sholapur
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bijapur
	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
9	14 9	14 9	14 9	14 9	14 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmednagar
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Násik
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dhulia
												Jalgaon
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Gujarat*—
0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Surat
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Broach
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kaira
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Baroda
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmedabad
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Godhra
												Diisa
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Kathiawar*—
												Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Western*—
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nimar
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hoshangabad
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Betul
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chhindwara
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nagpur
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wardha

RETAIL

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 15th AUGUST, 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER,

Districts	JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)						BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)					
	Fortnight ending						Fortnight ending					
	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
I Provinces—*continued*												
ral—												
Narsinghpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sagor	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Damoh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	..	12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seoni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balaghát	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhandára	11 14	12 7	13 11	13 11	13 11	13 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chánda	12 1	12 1	13 4	13 4	13 4	15 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
tern—												
Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
r—												
Buldána	14 5	15 0	15 0	15 0	19 6	18 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	12 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amraoti	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
erabad—												
Secunderabad	10 15	11 15	12 4	12 8	11 13	12 11	10 11	11 6	12 3	11 10	12 2	11 13
ras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
outh, central—												
Coimbatore	10 10	11 0	10 10	11 0	11 0	11 12	..	8 4	10 15	12 5	11 10	10 4
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 12	11 12	12 3	8 9	8 9	8 9	9 4	9 4	9 4
Central—												
Bellary	12 4	12 4	12 [illegible]	12 4	13 4	13 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	13 8	13 8	14 1	14 0	14 0	14 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	14 2	12 15	13 8	13 6	12 15	13 9	11 15	11 3	11 15	14 0	14 8	14 14
Karnul	13 12	14 8	14 8	14 11	14 15	16 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 0	13 0	14 14	15 13	15 13	14 11
Godavari	15 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	13 2	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 10	14 2	14 2	12 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Nellore	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Coast, south—												
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 4	9 9	8 4	8 4	13 11	12 5
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	10 15	11 10
Trichinopoly	11 9	12 3	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	9 9	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 10	11 10
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	14 0	14 11	15 11	14 15	14 6	14 8	11 7	11 8	11 10	11 10	11 2	11 15
Madura	11 12	11 0	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 12	10 4	10 4	10 6	9 15	9 15	10 10
ysore—												
Mysore	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
rg—												
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	9 5	9 5	9 8	9 5	9 7	9 12	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 6	8 15

ICES

OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* [The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)				KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setariaitalica*)						DISTRICTS
FORTNIGHT ENDING				FORTNIGHT ENDING						
15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Narsinghpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Saugor
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Damoh
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jubbulpore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mandla
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Seoni
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bálághát
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bhandára
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chánda
												Eastern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Biláspur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Raipur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Drug
												Berar—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Buldána
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Akola
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Amráoti
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
14 0	13 11	13 11	14 0	13 12	14 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
..			..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	Malabar
..			..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	S. Canara
												South, central—
11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 13	..	..	.		..	..	Coimbatore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.		..	..	Nilgiris
11 13	11 12	11 13	12 9	12 5	11 8	..	..	.		..	..	Salem
												Central—
10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	..	..	.		..	..	Bellary
13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	..	..	.		..	..	Anantapur
14 13	15 2	15 3	15 2	15 3	15 6	..	..	.		..	..	Cuddapah
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.		..	..	Karnul
												East coast, north—
14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	..	.	..	..	..	..	Ganjam
15 8	15 8	15 2	15 10	15 10	15 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vizagapatam
15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	..	..	..	..	.	..	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
14 7	13 12	13 12	13 12	14 0	14 11	..	.	..	..	..	..	Kistna
10 13	10 13	10 13	11 0	11 13	11 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guntur
14 6	14 5	14 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	..	.	..	..	..	..	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
11 13	11 13	11 13	12 0	11 13	11 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras
10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 10	.	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput
11 13	11 13	11 13	12 5	12 5	12 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	N. Arcot
11 13	10 6	10 6	10 6	13 5	13 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	S. Arcot
12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tanjore
13 5	14 1	13 11	14 1	14 13	14 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
12 6	14 7	14 7	14 10	14 10	14 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tinnevelli
12 11	12 11	12 11	12 11	12 11	12 11	..	..	..	..	..	.	Madura
												Mysore—
12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mysore
10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bangalore
												Coorg—
14 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Coorg
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**Aden**

RETAIL

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER, 15th OCTOBER,

Districts	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*CICER ARIETINUM*)						MAIZE (*ZEA MAYS*)					
	Fortnight ending						Fortnight ending					
	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
— *...eerim*—												
...gui	6 .. 6	6 .. 6	6 .. 6	6 .. 6	6 .. 6	6 .. 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
...voy	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ulmein and Amherst												
...(deltaic)—												
...gu	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ngoon	8 0	8 0	7 11	8 0	8 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ubin	7 12	7 12	5 10	5 10	5 0	5 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ssein	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...(inland)—												
...rawadi	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
...zada	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...me	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	7 14	7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ngoo	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
...yetmyo	8 4	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
...Burma—												
...dalay	9 8	9 8	10 11	10 11	10 11	9 13	19 12	19 12	19 12	19 12	19 12	19 12
...mo	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
...ôkku	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
...rtila	11 10	11 2	12 5	12 5	11 10	11 10	21 6	23 6	22 4	22 4	32 1	32 1
— ...												
...loway	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ukpyu	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ab	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 0	5 8	5 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
— ...												
...et	7 4	7 4	6 8	6 4	6 8	6 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ar	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...sts—												
...l and Jáintia Hills	6 6	6 6	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	8 6	8 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 6
...Hills	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
...pur	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	24 0
... Hills	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ai Hills	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
...putra—												
...para	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...rdp (Gauhati)	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ang	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...gong	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
...gar	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
...impur	7 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
— ...												
...agong	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...kali	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...rganj	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...manigh	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ra	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
— ...												
...a	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...rganas	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ah	8 14	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ita	9 12	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 6	7 14	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	8 7	8 14
...ly	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
... (Krishnagar)	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
...e	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCTOBER 1914—*continued* [The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

ARHAR DAL										SALT										DISTRICTS
FORTNIGHT ENDING										FORTNIGHT ENDING										
31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October		15th August		31st August		15th September		30th September		15th October		31st October	
Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	
																						Burma—
																						Tenasserim—
..		..		..		..		..		14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	Mergui
..		..		..		..		..		14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	Tavoy
9		7	9	7	9	7	9	7	9	18	14	18	14	18	14	18	14	18	14	18	14	Moulmein and Amherst
																						Pegu (deltaic)—
5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	18	9	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Pegu
6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	Rangoon
6	14	6	14	5	10	5	10	5	10	14	0	14	0	14	0	12	7	12	7	12	7	Maubin
..		..		..		..		..		14	0	14	0	14	0	11	3	11	3	11	3	Bassein
																						Pegu (inland)—
10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	Tharawadi
7	2	7	2	7	2	7	2	7	2	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	Henzada
6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	Prome
..		..		..		..		..		14	3	14	3	14	3	14	3	14	3	14	3	Toungoo
5	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	5	12	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Thayetmyo
																						Upper Burma—
5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	Mandalay
5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	3	11	3	11	6	Bhamo
..		..		..		..		..		14	0	14	0	14	0	11	3	11	3	11	3	Pakókku
11	5	12	7	12	7	12	7	12	7	9	5	11	3	11	3	11	3	11	7	12	7	Meiktila
																						Arakan—
4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	6	12	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	Sandoway
5	0	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	5	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	8	8	Kyaukpyu
4	8	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	Akyab
																						Assam—
																						Surma—
6	8	6	8	6	8	6	0	6	0	15	0	15	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Sylhet
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	13	6	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Cachar
																						Hill tracts—
5	0	5	0	5	5	5	2	5	5	10	10	10	10	11	0	11	8	11	8	11	6	Khási and Jáintia Hills
4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	10	0	10	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	Gáro Hills
4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	Manipur
4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	11	0	11	0	10	8	10	8	11	0	11	0	Nága Hills
4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Lushai Hills
																						Brahmaputra—
6	0	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	4	6	8	13	0	14	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Goálpara
6	4	6	4	6	8	6	4	6	4	6	4	12	8	12	8	12	8	13	0	12	8	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
6	0	6	0	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	16	0	13	4	13	4	13	4	13	4	Darrang
5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	Nowgong
6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	Sibsagar
5	8	5	8	5	8	5	12	5	8	6	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	12	0	14	0	14	0	Lakhimpur
																						Bengal—
																						Eastern
	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	8	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Chittagong
..		..		..		..		..		16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Noakhali
5	0	6	4	6	4	6	0	6	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Backerganj
5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	11	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Maimensingh
..		..		..		..		..		16	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	17	12	17	12	Tippera
5	4	5	4	5	4	5	8	5	8	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Dacca
																						Deltaic—
	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	..		13	0	13	0	Khulna
	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	0	6	0	16	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	24-Parganas
	7	1	7	0	7	0	7	1	7	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	Howrah
	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	6	12	16	0	16	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	17	10	Calcutta
	6	4	6	12	6	8	6	0	6	4	13	4	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	8	Hooghly
	6	2	6	2	6	11	6	2	6	2	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Nadia (Krishnagar)
	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Jessore
	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	12	0	15	0	12	0	15	0	14	0	14	0	Faridpur

RETAIL

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 15th AUGUST, 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER

DISTRICTS	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer Arietinum*)						MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)					
	FORTNIGHT ENDING						FORTNIGHT ENDING					
	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
—*continued*												
...ra—												
...nkura	8 12	8 12	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...rdwan	9 8	8 12	8 8	8 8	7 9	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...bhum	9 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...dinapur	8 14	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 8	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...rshidabad	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 4	9 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
...bar—												
...bna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...jahahi	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 6	9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
...dia	11 0	10 8	10 ..	10 0	10 0	10 0	..	..	..	..	14 0	15 0
...gra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...paiguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ajpur	9 4	9 0	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
...ngpur	7 12	7 12	..	7 8	7 8	7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
—												
...jeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
...ad Orissa—												
..., *north*—												
...rnea	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 9	10 9	11 8	13 9	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
...agalpur	10 10	10 12	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	11 5	12 8	13 0	13 0	14 ..	13 4
...bhanga	9 13	9 13	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	12 0	12 0	13 2	13 2	13 ..	13 2
...affarpur	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 0	8 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 ..	14 0
...an	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 8 to 10 0	12 0	11 12	12 8	14 0	14 ..	13 12
...mparan	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	10 4	11 8	11 12	14 0	14 0
..., *south*—												
...thal Parganas	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	..	..	..	13 ..	12 0	12 8
...aghyr	10 0	9 14	9 2	9 8	9 4	9 0	10 6	10 4	11 0	12 ..	12 4	12 15
...ya	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	9 4	12 0	14 13	14 13	14 ..	13 0	13 0
...na	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 8	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0
...habad	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpur—												
...gbhum	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...bbhum	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	..	11 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	14 0
...chi	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	17 0	12 0
...amau	10 2	9 9	10 2	10 2	10 2	9 13	..	11 13	15	13 8	13 8	..
...aribagh	8 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 12	9 0	10 4	11 0	..	14 8	11 8	11 8
—												
...i	9 13	9 13	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 13	..	..	..	..	..	..
...tack	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
...sore	8 0 and 10 8	8 0 and 11 0	7 8 and 11 0	7 4 and 10 0	7 0 and 10 0	7 2 and 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
...balpur	9 4	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 0 to 9 0	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
...rovinces—												
...A—												
...ra—												
...sapur	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	..	..	..	10 8	10 8	11 8
...ares	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	..	..	..	..	12 7	13 9
...sipur	9 15	9 15	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	..	..	..	..	15 11	15 11
...npur	9 6	9 3	9 6	8 8	8 7	8 5	..	..	..	12 9	13 5	14 5
...habad	8 14	8 12	8 8	8 9	8 4	8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
...i—												
...ida	9 12	9 8	9 4	8 12	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	13 0	14 0	11 8
...ahpur	8 12	9 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	8 0	..	..	10 8	..	12 8	12 0
...mirpur	8 7	8 7	8 6	8 8	7 4	7 4	..	9 8	10 4	10 12	11 0	..
...aun	9 4	9 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	..
...rnpore	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	9 12	11 8	11 8	16 0	15 8	14 12	12 0
...nsi	9 8	9 4	9 0	9 3	9 0	8 14	11 2	10 11	10 10	14 4	13 0	13 6
...wah	9 8	9 8	9 7	9 7	9 4	8 8	..	..	11 0	11 8	11 12	14 12
...rukhabad	9 3	9 3	8 13	8 13	8 9	8 14	11 7	12 7	11 2½	13 12½	15 12	15 14
...npuri	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	14 0	13 8	14 0
...h	9 8	9 8	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 0	..	12 0	11 8	15 0	16 0	16 0
...ra—												
...rat	10 12	10 12	10 8	10 4	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	16 0	15 0
...a	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 12	9 12	9 .0	12 0	13 0	11 12	12 0	15 0	16 0
...ira	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	10 4	10 0	..	..	..	..	15 0	15 0
...arh	10 4	10 0	9 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 4	15 0
...andabahr	9 10	9 2	10 2	9 12	9 8	9 12	9 8	9 8	10 8	11 8	13 8	13 8
...ulane, east—												
...ia	9 12	9 12	9 12	8 7	9 2	9 2	11 11	11 11	12 5	13 10	14 5	13 0
...ugarh	9 6	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	..	..	..	13 0	13 0	13 8
...akhpur	10 1	10 5	9 14	9 7	9 0	9 7	..	..	13 15	13 2	13 11	13 2
...ti	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0

OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* [The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee

ARHAR DAL						SALT						DISTRICTS
FORTNIGHT ENDING						FORTNIGHT ENDING						
15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
6 12	6 12	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	Bankura
6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 12	6 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 12	20 0	Burdwan
5 8	5 8	6 0	5 4	5 4	5 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Birbhum
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	16 0	..	20 0	19 8	19 8	20 0	Midnapur
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Murshidabad
												Northern—
4 14	5 0	5 8	5 0	5 12	5 12	15 0	20 0	18 0	16 14	16 0	16 0	Pabna
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 8	15 0	15 0	13 8	18 8	Rajshahi
6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	Malda
6 12	6 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	17 3	17 1	17 1	17 1	17 1	Bogra
6 8	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 8	6 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	Jalpaiguri
6 10	6 10	6 10	6 14	6 10	6 10	13 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Dinajpur
6 4	6 4	..	6 4	6 4	6 4	13 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Rangpur
												Hills—
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	Purnea
6 14	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 8	16 4	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	Bhagalpur
6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	Darbhanga
7 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 8	18 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	18 0	Muzaffarpur
7 8	6 8	7 8 to 8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	Saran
7 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 12	16 0	17 0	Champaran
												Bihar, south—
7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 4	6 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Santhal Parganas
7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 1	19 15	19 15	19 15	16 13	16 13	18 14	Monghyr
6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	18 0	18 0	Gaya
7 12	7 12	7 12	7 8	8 0	8 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	Patna
6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 0	18 0	19 0	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	Singbhum
7 0	8 8	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Manbhum
4 4 to 6 0	4 4 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	6 8	6 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	Ranchi
7 14	7 14	8 7	7 14	7 14	7 14	16 14	16 14	16 5	16 14	15 3	18 9	Palamau
6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	Hazaribagh
												Orissa—
6 3	5 14	5 9	5 11	5 9	5 14	10 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	Puri
6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 15	6 15	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	Cuttack
5 12	5 12	5 12	5 6	6 8	5 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	Balasore
6 8 to 7 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	6 12	6 12	14 4	14 4	14 14	15 0	15 0	15 0	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(*a*) AGRA—
												Eastern—
5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Mirzapur
6 12	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	15 12	15 12	15 12	15 12	15 12	15 12	Benares
8 1	8 1	8 1	7 6	7 6	7 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 2	17 2	Ghazipur
6 7	6 9	7 1	7 1	6 14	6 14	17 7	17 7	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Jaunpur
6 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	Allahabad
												Central—
7 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 8	18 0	Banda
7 0	9 4	7 4	6 12	6 12	6 12	19 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	Fatehpur
7 0	7 0	6 12	6 12	6 4	6 4	17 4	17 4	17 4	17 4	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jalaun
7 8	7 12	7 12	7 4	7 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	Cawnpore
6 4	6 2	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	19 8	19 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	Jhansi
9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	Etawah
6 14	6 14	6 14	7 3½	7 3	7 8	20 5	21 0	21 0	20 5	20 5	21 5	Farrukhabad
7 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Mainpuri
6 12	6 12	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Etah
												Western—
6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	22 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 12	Meerut
6 12	6 12	6 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	22 8	Agra
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	22 0	22 0	21 12	21 12	21 12	21 12	Muttra
6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	Aligarh
6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
7 13	7 13	8 2	8 2	7 13	7 13	15 10	15 10	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	Ballia
7 8	7 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Azamgarh
8 0	7 10	7 10	7 8	7 10	7 8	17 6	17 6	17 8	17 8	16 0	17 8	Gorakhpur
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	Basti

RETAIL

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 15th AUGUST, 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER

Districts	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*) — Fortnight ending						MAIZE (*Zea Mays*) — Fortnight ending					
	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahānpur	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	..	..	16 0	14 8	16 0	18 0
Budaun	10 2	10 2	9 14	10 0	10 0	10 2	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	16 8
Pilibit	10 0	9 14	10 0	8 12	9 0	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bareli	10 3	10 10	10 3	10 2	10 5	10 3	..	..	16 8	16 0	17 8	17 13
Moradabad	10 10	10 6	9 12	9 2	9 12	10 2	12 2	12 4	13 12	15 4	..	16 12
Bijnor	9 14	10 2	9 14	9 14	9 12	9 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarnagar	10 3	10 3	9 1	9 6	9 6	9 5	..	..	..	..	14 4	14 12
Sahāranpur	10 14	10 14	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dehra-Dun	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	9 4	9 4	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 8	16 0	16 0
Hills—												
Naini Tal	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Almora	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garhwāl	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partābgarh	9 8	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sultanpur	10 8	9 8	9 4	9 0	9 0	9 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rae-Bareli	8 14	9 4	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	..	..	..	..	11	8 0
Unao	9 2	9 2	9 2	8 6	8 4	8 12	..	..	..	16 8	16 0	14 0
Lucknow	9 8	9 8	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 8	..	..	12 12	16 0	16 0	16 0
Hardoi	10 0	10 0	9 12	8 0	8 0	8 8	..	..	..	18 0	16 12	16 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 6	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12	8 12	..	..	..	12 8	13 0	13 0
Barabanki	9 10	9 12	9 0	8 12	8 11	9 1	11 0	13 12	13 1	13 1	13 13	14 2
Gonda	10 4	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 4	11 2	11 2	12 0	15 0	16 8	16 0
Bahraich	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 4	11 4	12 0	15 4	18 0	17 8
Sitapur	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0
Kheri	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 4	9 4	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	17 0
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 1½	11 9	11	10 10	10 6½	10 6½	18 13½	21 7½	20 14	20 8	22 0	20 12½
Ajmer	10 4	10 4	9 12	9 12	9 4	9 4	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0
Kishangarh	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	10 8	11 0	13 4	11 0	11 8	11 8
Tonk	..	7 8	..	7 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	..	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 8
Jaipur	8 8 to 9 11	8 4 to 9 10	9 14 to 10 6	9 1 to 9 6	9 11 to 10 3	9 11 to 10 3	11 12	10 3	10 11	12 4	12 9	12 9
Karauli	8 12	9 1	9 1	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	11 14	14 6	15 10
Dholpur	9 14	9 12	9 0	9 9	9 9	9 9½	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bharatpur	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	12 13	14 10	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
Alwar	11 4½	10 11	10 11	10 10½	10 11	10 9½	12 2	12 2	10 13½	5 14½	12 0	13 10
Nasirabad	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western—												
Bikaner	10 8	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaisalmer	7 11	8 0	7 12	7 11	8 4	7 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jodhpur	9 14 to 10 4	10 11	10 0	10 8	10 1	10 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central India—												
Indore	10 0	9 8	9 4	8 12	10 8	9 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	20 0
Nimach	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	9 4	9 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gwalior	9 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 4	9 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ferospur	11 4	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central—												
Lahore	11 8	11 12	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 4	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 0
Gujranwala	12 8	12 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 0	..	..	..	14 4	13 4
Gujrat	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	..	..	13 0
Jhelam	13 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0

PRICES

16th OCTOBER AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* [The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

ARHAR DAL — Fortnight ending 15th August	ARHAR DAL — 31st August	ARHAR DAL — 15th September	ARHAR DAL — 30th September	ARHAR DAL — 15th October	ARHAR DAL — 31st October	SALT — 15th August	SALT — 31st August	SALT — 15th September	SALT — 30th September	SALT — 15th October	SALT — 31st October	Districts
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) AGRA—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
7 4	7 4	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Shahjahânpur
6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 6	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Budaun
7 14	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Pilibit
7 2	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 8	7 10	20 8	17 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	Bareli
6 12	7 4	7 4	7 4	6 12	6 4	20 12	20 12	20 12	20 12	20 12	20 12	Moradabad
6 4	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 4	5 10	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	Bijnor
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	20 6	20 6	20 14	20 10	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	Sahâranpur
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Naini Tal
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 4	11 8	11 12	12 0	12 0	11 8	Almora
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Garhwâl
												(*b*) OUDH—
												Southern—
6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Partâbgarh
7 8	7 0	7 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	Sultanpur
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Rae-Bareli
6 14	6 14	7 4	7 4	7 4	6 12	18 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	Unao
7 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	7 12	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	Lucknow
7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Hardoi
												Northern—
6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	Fyzabad
6 0	6 9	6 5	6 1	6 8	7 2½	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 5	19 4	19 4	Barabanki
7 2	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Gonda
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	7 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Bahraich
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Sitapur
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
6 6½	6 8	6 3½	6 3½	..	6 5	17 11	17 11½	17 15½	17 15½	18 4	18 5½	Mewar (Udaipur)
9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	Ajmer
..	..	..	..	..	..	25 0	24 8	22 0	25 0	25 0	24 8	Kishangarh
..	..	..	..	..	..	17 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Tonk
12 0	11 11	11 1	7 15	12 0	12 0	23 13	24 2	24 6	24 6	24 0	24 0	Jaipur
..	..	6 4	6 4	..	..	19 6	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Karauli
6 12	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 8	6 4	20 12	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	Dholpur
6 4	6 4	6 4	6 0	5 12	5 12	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	Bharatpur
13 2	13 2	11 11½	11 8	11 8	11 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 ?	25 2	Alwar
6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	Nasirabad
												Western—
6 0	5 8	6 0	5 4	6 0	5 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	Bikaner
..	..	..	..	..	..	22 0 to 24 0	22 0 to 24 0	22 0 to 24 0	22 0 to 24 0	22 0 to 24 0	22 0 to 24 0	Jaisalmer
6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	Jodhpur
												Central India—
7 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Indore
6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	Nimach
7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
..	..	..	..	..	..	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	Hissar
..	..	..	6 0	6 4	6 4	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	Ferozpur
												Central—
6 8	6 8	6 6	6 8	6 8	6 8	27 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	Lahore
..	..	..	..	..	..	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	Gujranwala
..	..	..	..	..	..	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	Gujrat
..	..	..	..	..	..	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	Jhelam

RETAIL

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 15th AUGUST, 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER

Districts	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)						MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)					
	Fortnight ending						Fortnight ending					
	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
Punjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 8
Delhi	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	12 8	14 0	14 8
Rohtak	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnál	10 11	10 4	10 12	10 8	10 4	10 2	..	..	..	..	13 0	13 0
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 12	10 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	15 0	15 0
Ludhiána	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 8	13 8	15 0
Jullundur	12 0	11 4	10 8	10 12	10 12	10 12	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiárpur	11 12	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 12
Gurdáspur	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0
Amritsar	11 8	11 6	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	11 8	11 8	..	..	13 8	13 0
Siálkot	11 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	..	..	..	..	..	12 0
Hills—												
Simla	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	10 12	10 12	11 8
Kángra	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	..	..	..	..	..
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	12 8	12 4	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 8	..	..	..	..	13 8	12 12
Attock	13 4	13 4	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Western—												
Shahpur	13 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	13 8	13 0	..	..	14 0	16 0
Jhang	12 14	12 2	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 8	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	14 8
Lyallpur	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	15 0	15 0	..	..	..	..
Multan	12 8	12 4	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 8	12 8	12 0	12 8
Montgomery	11 6	10 14	10 6	10 6	10 10	10 10	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0
Muzaffargarh	12 8	11 12	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Dera Ghazi Khan	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 12	11 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	10 12	10 12	10 9	10 9	11 9	10 11	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 12	12 12	12 8
Peshawar	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 12	14 0
Kohát	12 14	12 1	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	12 12	12 2	12 6
Bannu	14 6	13 5	13 2	13 2	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 2	10 15	13 2	15 0	16 9
Dera Ismael Khan	14 1	13 2	12 13	12 13	13 12	13 2	7 8	7 8	..	..	..	..
Tochi	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12	14 0
Kurram	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0
Malakand	11 7	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	..	14 0
Wano	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	9 8	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikárpur	11 12	11 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	10 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quetta	9 15½	9 6½ to 9 11	9 0 to 9 4	9 0 to 9 7	9 0 to 9 7	9 2 to 9 7	9 6½	9 4½	9 7	9 2½	9 8	11 7
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 1	8 1	7 2	6 10	7 2	7 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alibág	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 2	8 2	8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thanna	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 3	8 14	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deccan and Karnátik—												
Dharwar	7 10	7 10	7 10	6 10	6 3	6 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satara	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 2	7 2	7 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	9 5	8 0	7 2	7 2	7 9	7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur	8 10	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 2	8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	8 4	8 4	8 4	7 10	7 10	7 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Násik	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	8 11	8 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhulia	9 7	9 7	8 9	8 9	8 2	7 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalgaon	9 12	9 8	9 10	9 3	8 12	8 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 14	8 11	8 11	9 0	9 0	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broach	8 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baroda	9 0	8 10	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godhra	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dísa	9 12	9 6	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 4	8 4	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Wardha	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	8 4	9 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	11 3	10 11	10 11	9 9	9 9	9 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Betul	10 8	10 2	9 14	9 3	9 8	9 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chhindwara	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpur	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	7 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wardha	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 8	7 14	..	..	..	..	..	..

14th OCTOBER AND 21st OCTOBER 1914—*continued* [The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

ARHAR DAL						SALT						DISTRICTS
FORTNIGHT ENDING						FORTNIGHT ENDING						
15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Gurgáon
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	Delhi
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Rohtak
6 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	Karnál
												Submontane—
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	Ambala
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	25 0	25 0	24 8	24 8	24 8	24 8	Ludhiána
..	..	..	..	..	..	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	Jullundur
6 4	6 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	Hoshiárpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	Gurdáspur
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	Amritsar
..	..	..	..	..	..	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	Siálkot
												Hills—
5 4	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Simla
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	Kángra
												Northern—
7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	Ráwalpindi
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	Attock
												Western—
5 0	5 0	5 8	5 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	Sháhpur
..	..	12 14	..	..	..	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	Jhang
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	..	..	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	Lyallpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	Multan
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	Montgomery
..	..	..	..	..	..	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	Muzaffargarh
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
..	..	..	..	..	..	20 10	20 10	20 10	20 10	20 10	21 8	Hazára
7 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	Pesháwar
..	..	..	..	..	..	28 1	28 1	26 13	26 13	26 13	26 13	Kohát
..	..	..	..	..	..	31 4	31 4	30 10	29 6	29 6	25 15	Bannu
..	..	..	..	..	..	27 0	27 0	27 0	26 8	26 8	26 8	Dera Ismael Khan
..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Tochi
..	..	..	..	..	..	17 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Kurram
..	..	..	..	..	..	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 15	18 15	19 4	Malakand
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wana
												Sind and Baluchistan—
6 0	5 5	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 12	30 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	Karáchi
..	..	..	..	..	..	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	Hyderabad
..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0	20 0	20 0	20	20 0	20 0	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	5 4	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	Shikárpur
5 12	5 8	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Upper Sind Frontier
4 6 to 5 6	4 8 to 5 8	4 8 to 5 8	4 8 to 5 4	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
6 3	5 11	5 11	5 11	6 3	5 11	16 14	16 14	15 0	15 0	16 14	16 14	Karwar
6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	17 8	17 8	17 8	..	15 0	20 0	Ratnagiri
7 3	7 3	7 3	6 5	6 5	6 5	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	20 13	Alibág
6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 6	6 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 14	18 14	Bombay
6 15	6 15	6 15	6 15	6 8	6 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	22 4	22 4	Thanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	4 14	..	17 7	17 7	17 7	17 7	17 7	Dharwar
6 4	6 4	6 4	5 13	5 13	5 5	20 1	20 1	20 1	18 11	18 11	19 8	Belgaum
7 2	7 2	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	Satara
6 7	6 7	6 7	6 7	6 1	5 3	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Sholapur
6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	Bijapur
5 14	5 14	5 1	5 5	5 10	5 10	20 3	20 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	19 2	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	16 2	16 2	16 2	16 2	18 12	18 12	Ahmednagar
8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	Násik
6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	16 4	16 4	17 11	17 11	17 11	17 11	Dhulia
6 3	6 7	6 7	6 7	6 7	6 8	18 3	18 3	18 3	18 3	18 3	18 3	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	26 13	26 13	26 13	26 13	26 13	26 13	Surat
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	Broach
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	Kaira
6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 12	6 12	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	Baroda
6 8	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
7 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	Godhra
7 4	7 4	7 4	6 12	6 12	6 12	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	Disa
												Kathiawar—
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	Rajkot
												Central Provinces —
												Western—
6 6	6 8	6 6	6 8	6 6	6 6	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	14 0	15 12	Nimar
6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Hoshangabad
6 10	6 10	6 11	6 10	6 11	6 10	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Betul
6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Chhindwara
7 6	7 0	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	Nagpur
8 5	6 5	8 5	6 15	9 1	8 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Wardha

RETAIL

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHTS ENDING THE 31st AUGUST, 15th SEPTEMBER, 30th SEPTEMBER, 15th OCTOBER

DISTRICTS	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)						MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)					
	FORTNIGHT ENDING						FORTNIGHT ENDING					
	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
ral Provinces—*continued*												
ntral—												
Narsinghpur	10 2	10 2	9 14	9 14	9 14	10 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saugor	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 4	9 4	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Damoh	10 0	9 10	9 10	9 4	9 13	10 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpore	9 12	9 12	9 0	8 12	9 0	9 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandla	9 8	8 12	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seoni	9 10	8 9	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bálághát	8 12	8 12	9 6	9 6	8 2	8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhandára	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chánda	8 3	8 3	8 3	8 3	7 11	7 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
astern—												
Bilá·pur	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	7 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drug	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
)—												
Buldana	8 15	8 15	8 2	8 2	6 6	6 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	9 6	9 6	8 5	7 4	7 4	7 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amráoti	9 0	9 1	9 8	9 8	8 0	7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
)erabad—												
Secunderabad	8 3	7 11	7 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
ras—												
alabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
S. Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
uth, central—												
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
ntral—												
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Karnul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
st Coast, north—												
Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godávari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
st Coast, central—												
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
st Coast, south—												
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
uthern—												
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
re—												
Mysore	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
)—												
Coorg	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
—	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 7	7 7	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE :—I. These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments, Administrations, etc. Retail prices are the

II. Statistics for the fortnights from the first half of November to the second half of December 1914 have been published in the *Gazette of India* of the

utta, 18th February 1915.

PRICES

AND 31st OCTOBER 1914—*concluded.* [The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

ARHAR DAL — Fortnight Ending						SALT — Fortnight Ending						Districts
15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	15th August	31st August	15th September	30th September	15th October	31st October	
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	**Central Provinces**—*continued*
												Central—
7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	Narsinghpur
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 12	Saugor
5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Damoh
7 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	17 0	Jubbulpore
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Mandla
7 2	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 2	16 0	14 3	11 11	12 13	12 13	14 4	Seoni
6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 15	14 15	14 15	13 13	13 13	13 13	Bálághát
6 6	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	14 11	13 11	13 11	13 11	13 11	13 11	Bhandára
7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	14 6	14 6	18 0	18 0	14 10	14 10	Chánda
												Eastern—
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	Bilaspur
8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 12	Raipur
8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 8	Drug
												Berar—
6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Buldana
7 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Akola
7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	16 11	16 10	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	Amráoti
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 3	16 0	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
10 1	9 6	9 5	9 4	9 9	10 6	14 0	13 11	13 15	13 11	13 6	13 13	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
			..	..	..	19 6	19 8	19 10	19 13	14 5	12 14	Malabar
			..	..	..	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 11	20 4	S. Canara
												South, central—
			..	..	..	18 6	16 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	14 3	Coimbatore
			..	..	..	12 13	12 13	12 13	14 6	14 6	12 0	Nilgiris
			..	..	..	16 6	16 6	16 8	16 6	16 6	16 8	Salem
												Central—
			..	..	..	16 9	16 9	16 9	16 9	16 9	16 9	Bellary
			..	..	..	19 15	19 15	19 15	19 15	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
			..	..	..	21 6	21 6	21 6	21 6	21 6	21 6	Cuddapah
			..	..	..	17 7	18 12	17 10	17 15	17 7	14 8	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
			..	..	..	14 6	15 3	14 6	14 6	14 2	13 8	Ganjam
..	..	..	..	..	..	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Visagapatam
..	..	..	..	..	..	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
			..	..	..	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	Kistna
..	..	..	..	..	..	24 14	24 14	24 14	24 14	24 14	24 14	Guntur
..	..	..	..	..	..	28 13	28 13	28 13	28 13	28 13	28 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
			..	..	..	27 13	27 9	27 9	27 8	28 0	27 10	Madras
..	..	..	..	..	..	25 6	25 0	25 3	25 6	25 3	27 3	Chingleput
..	..	..	..	..	..	21 10	21 10	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 11	N. Arcot
..	..	..	..	..	..	24 0	24 0	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	S. Arcot
..	..	..	..	..	..	24 5	27 4	24 11	24 11	24 14	24 5	Tanjore
..	..	..	..	..	..	22 1	22 1	22 1	22 1	22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
			..	..	..	26 0	25 1	25 4	28 7	29 13	23 4	Tinnevelly
..	..	..	..	..	..	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
5 8	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	Mysore
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Bangalore
												Coorg—
5 8	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 8	5 8	14 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	Coorg
7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	**Aden**

retail prices prevailing in the District Headquarters on the last day of every fortnight ;
19th December 1914, 9th and 23rd January and 6th February, 1915, respectively.

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Director of Statistic

C. E. LOW,
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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN DECEMBER 1914.

The object of the tables below is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and the Madras ports during the month of December 1914, and for the nine months April to December 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1913. The statistics include foreign seaborne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and riverborne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN DECEMBER 1913 AND 1914.

It will be seen from table I, that the imports by rail, river and sea in December 1914, as against the corresponding month of 1913 show (in round numbers) a fall of :—

66 per cent in linseed.
(97,000 cwts. as against 289,000 cwts. last year).

66 per cent in raw cotton.
(723,000 cwts. as against 2,104,000 cwts. last year).

36 per cent in rape and mustard seed.
(139,000 cwts. as against 215,000 cwts. last year).

19 per cent in rice.
(1,447,000 cwts. as against 1,779,000 cwts. last year).

7 per cent in jute.
(2,475,000 cwts. as against 2,676,000 cwts. last year).

The imports of tea by rail, river and sea into Calcutta show an increase of 22 per cent (252,000 cwts. as against 207,000 cwts. last year) due mainly to larger receipts from Assam and Bengal. The increase of 11 per cent (638,000 cwts. as against 577,000 cwts. last year) in the imports into the ports of [illegible]m and pulse, is owing to larger exports from Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces to Calcutta. The imports of wheat show an increase of 9 per cent (949,000 cwts. as against 869,000 cwts. last year) due to larger exports from the United Provinces to Calcutta, and larger exports from the Punjab to Karachi and Bombay (port). Table X shows the *exports* out of India of wheat month by month during the last three years.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN DECEMBER 1914 AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

As compared with November 1914, the imports in December into the ports referred to above show (in round numbers) an increase of :—

138 per cent in raw cotton.
(723,000 cwts. as against 304,000 cwts. previous month).

24 per cent in jute.
(2,475,000 cwts. as against 1,997,000 cwts. previous month).

and a decrease of—

38 per cent in wheat.
(949,000 cwts. as against 1,540,000 cwts. previous month).

34 per cent in linseed.
(97,000 cwts. as against 149,000 cwts. previous month).

32 per cent in tea.
(252,000 cwts. as against 369,000 cwts. previous month).

20 per cent in gram and pulse.
(638,000 cwts. as against 797,000 cwts. previous month).

15 per cent in rice.
(1,447,000 cwts. as against 1,710,000 cwts. previous month).

14 per cent in rape and mustard seed.
(139,000 cwts. as against 162,000 cwts. previous month).

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN NINE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 1913 AND 1914.

Table I shows increases in the nine monthly total figures of two articles only, namely, tea (18·7 per cent) and rice (7·6 per cent).

The decreases, over the nine months April to December 1914, in the imports were 40 per cent in jute, 35 per cent in linseed, 34 per cent in wheat, 32 per cent in rape and mustard seed, 28 per cent in gram and pulse and 21 per cent in raw cotton.

Exports of jute to Calcutta from Assam fell off by 3 lakhs of cwts. from Bengal by 61 lakhs and from Bihar and Orissa by 5 lakhs. The United Provinces exported to ports 8 lakhs of cwts., Rajputana and Central India 13 lakhs cwts., and the Central Provinces and Berar 8 lakhs cwts. less of linseed. The despatches of wheat from the United Provinces fell off by 51 lakhs of cwts., from the Rajputana and Central India by 24 lakhs and from the Central Provinces and Berar by 30 lakhs. The exports of rape and mustard seed from the United Provinces showed a decrease of 11 lakhs cwts., those of gram and pulse from the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces and Berar of 15 lakhs, 3 lakhs, and 4 lakhs cwts. respectively. The United Provinces despatched 8 lakhs, the Punjab 5 lakhs, the Bombay Presidency 2 lakhs, and the Central Provinces and Berar 5 lakhs, of cwts. less of cotton, raw than in the corresponding period of last year.

The Statistics for December as also for the nine months ending 31st December 1914, are summarised below :—

TABLE I.

(1) Articles.	(2) Imports, December 1914	(3) Imports, April to December 1914	(4) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in December 1914 as compared with December 1913	(5) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in nine months April to December 1914 as compared with nine months, April to December 1913
	cwts	cwts	Per cent	Per cent
Cotton, raw	723,221	7,253,996	—65·6	—21·4
Wheat	948,779	19,525,139	+ 9·2	—33·6
Rice (including paddy) . .	1,446,630	18,644,820	—18·7	+ 7·6
Gram and Pulse . . .	637,902	5,396,844	+ 10·6	—28
Linseed	97,359	5,093,814	—66·3	—35·2
Rape and Mustard seed . .	138,671	2,347,836	—35·6	—32·3
Jute	2,474,771	10,601,799	— 7·5	—40·1
Tea	252,143	2,007,340	+22	+18·7

TABLE II.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in December										
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—										
Assam	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	...
Bengal	2,348	711	...	4	...	...	...	...	2,348	715
Bihar and Orissa	79	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	45
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	40,343	65,219	250,105	170,027	10,509	..	...	...	300,957	235,246
Punjab	260	1,032	72,305	20,492	308,592	21,724	...	...	381,157	43,248
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	69,808	55,032	...	...	69,808	55,032
Raj. and C. India	...	...	111,179	20,370	...	...	406	...	111,585	20,370
Bombay	...	...	366,996	69,957	...	...	2,704	2,202	369,700	72,159
Central Provinces and Berar	115,087	4,133	442,768	238,353	...	...	...	...	557,855	242,486
Nizam's Territory	...	...	138,559	8,541	...	...	4,974	...	143,533	8,541
Madras	...	..	...	735	...	...	21,675	6,786	21,675	7,521
Mysore	...	...	738	...	...	...	2,970	...	3,708	...
TOTAL	158,276	71,140	1,382,650	528,479	388,909	76,756	32,729	8,988	1,962,564	685,363
By Sea—										
Bengal	66	231	322	...	...	...	...	...	388	231
Bihar and Orissa	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	..
Bombay	430	375	507	179	187	238	8,206	1,244	9,324	2,036
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	35,624	8,716	...	...	...	...	35,624	8,716
Madras	1,454	7,876	1,524	10,741	...	...	22	2	3,000	18,619
Burma	12,228	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	12,228	2
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	79,922	2,229	...	...	...	...	79,922	2,229
Foreign countries	1	3	762	6,022	...	...	22	...	785	6,025
TOTAL	14,192	8,487	118,661	27,887	187	238	8,244	1,246	141,284	37,858
TOTAL IMPORTS	172,468	79,627	1,501,311	556,366	389,096	76,994	40,973	10,234	2,103,848	723,221
Imports from April to end of December										
By Rail and River—										
Assam	9,115	6,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,115	6,365
Bengal	89,231	72,424	...	8	...	...	...	...	89,231	72,432
Bihar and Orissa	10,696	9,454	...	1	...	...	...	...	10,696	9,455
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	158,229	120,345	1,049,770	297,686	23,482	2,872	...	...	1,231,481	420,403
Punjab	7,590	2,200	189,795	38,392	666,155	314,143	..	...	863,540	354,735
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	256,942	268,008	...	...	258,942	268,008
Raj. and C. India	1,861	1,824	405,706	396,140	...	14,184	406	1	407,973	412,149
Bombay	1,456	1,465	2,034,185	1,864,986	...	...	16,049	14,380	2,051,690	1,880,831
Cent. Provs. and Berar	229,165	106,124	1,339,764	949,041	...	...	...	...	1,568,929	1,055,165
Nizam's Territory	697	1,643	335,132	354,836	..	...	39,276	16,362	375,105	372,841
Madras	607	2,490	34,653	98,758	...	...	904,878	804,404	940,138	905,652
Mysore	...	...	1,692	11,879	...	...	17,581	2,621	19,373	14,500
TOTAL	508,647	324,334	5,390,697	4,011,727	946,579	596,707	978,190	837,768	7,824,113	5,772,536
By Sea—										
Bengal	21,009	24,368	5,534	225	...	...	179	...	26,722	24,593
Bihar and Orissa	78	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	44
Bombay	22,814	8,016	3,953	11,888	573	17,405	40,687	22,851	68,027	60,160
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1,803	...	110,084	71,392	...	...	...	...	111,887	71,392
Madras	25,372	42,629	96,883	107,488	...	...	25	2	122,280	150,119
Burma	52,322	33,751	11,478	1,655	...	...	14	422	63,809	35,828
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	963,690	1,057,096	67	...	...	3	963,757	1,057,099
Foreign countries	5	643	47,472	80,234	...	...	2,195	1,848	49,672	82,225
TOTAL	122,903	109,451	1,239,089	1,329,978	640	17,405	43,100	24,626	1,405,732	1,481,460
TOTAL IMPORTS	631,550	433,785	6,629,786	5,341,705	947,219	616,112	1,021,290	862,394	9,229,845	7,253,996

N.B.—Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras French Ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, and Badagara

TABLE III.—Wheat

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in December							
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	129	2,843	...	...	...	...	129	2,843
Bihar and Orissa	6,134	39,165	...	...	...	...	6,134	39,165
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	35,298	94,039	...	2,969	154	3,666	35,452	100,674
Punjab	98,248	24,138	8,788	74,874	300,436	478,139	407,472	577,151
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	95,778	51,120	95,778	51,120
Raj. and C. India	1,425	922	91,614	78,376	...	...	93,039	79,298
Bombay	...	...	3,112	22,318	...	...	3,112	22,318
Cent. Provs. and Berar	120,019	29,999	29,814	25,236	...	...	149,833	55,235
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	617	...	...	...	617
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	261,253	191,106	133,328	204,390	396,368	532,925	790,949	928,421
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...
Bombay	...	...	1,375	6	...	...	1,375	6
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	65,502	...	852	17,116	...	...	66,354	17,116
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	10,350	729	...	...	10,350	729
Foreign countries	...	...	...	357	...	2,150	...	2,507
Total	65,537		12,577	18,208	...	2,150	78,114	20,359
Total Imports	326,790	191,106	145,905	222,598	396,368	535,075	869,063	948,779
	Imports from April to end of December							
and River—								
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34,776	43,875	3	...	...	...	34,779	43,875
Bihar and Orissa	182,063	535,936	...	...	...	...	182,063	535,936
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,946,955	1,052,431	426,410	95,487	3,103,483	205,191	6,476,848	1,353,109
Punjab	387,476	656,650	62,050	679,666	14,555,715	13,820,713	15,005,241	15,157,029
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	681	...	...	...	733,460	824,898	734,141	824,898
Raj. and C. India	105,311	4,463	2,651,379	406,728	10,012	331	2,766,702	411,522
Bombay	216	1	244,541	115,356	...	...	244,757	115,357
Cent. Provs. and Berar	928,867	241,365	2,504,586	166,684	1,548	..	3,435,001	408,249
Nizam's Territory	...	...	229	1,882	...	...	229	1,882
Madras	...	2,280	...	...	...	...	...	2,280
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,586,345	2,537,001	5,889,198	1,466,003	18,404,218	14,851,133	28,879,761	18,854,137
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	112	...	...	...	112	...
Bihar and Orissa	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...
Bombay	...	104	5,924	985	348	135	6,172	1,224
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	77,502	...	46,874	483,029	...	9	124,376	483,038
Madras	...	...	781	12	...	...	781	12
Burma	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	69
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	359,940	177,907	20,443	3,724	380,383	181,631
Foreign countries	...	79	180	3,469	11	2,160	141	5,708
Total	77,587	252	413,761	664,702	20,702	6,048	512,000	671,002
Total Imports	4,663,932	2,537,253	6,302,959	2,130,705	18,424,920	14,857,181	29,391,761	19,525,139

TABLE IV.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		Karachi		Madras ports		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
Imports in December								
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	21	430	...	...	...	...	21	430
Bengal	472,068	374,543	...	656	4,196	704	476,264	375,903
Bihar and Orissa	71,162	57,294	...	...	15,950	4,056	87,112	61,350
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	240	114	...	...	...	...	240	114
Punjab	133	186	20,512	4,985	...	...	20,645	5,171
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	179,314	208,784	...	...	179,314	208,784
Raj. and C. India	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1	23	96	23	97
Central Provinces and Berar	5,602	13,200	...	...	...	...	5,602	13,200
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	158	342	158	342
Madras	886	2,229	...	...	370,654	296,118	371,540	298,347
Mysore	...	...	...	...	198	1,626	198	1,626
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	550,112	447,996	199,826	214,426	391,179	302,942	1,141,117	965,364
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	16,499	987	16,499	987
Bihar and Orissa	1,507	6,038	...	...	...	...	1,507	6,038
Bombay	15	94	325	518	29,493	51,840	29,833	52,452
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	...	3,649	4,359	21,781	5 026	25,430	9,385
Madras	...	...	...	...	18,429	9,798	18,429	9,798
Burma	344.493	331,500	...	...	199,989	65,831	544,482	397,331
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	523	...	523	...
Foreign countries	54	5,134	7	...	1,119	161	1,180	5,295
Total	346,069	342,766	3,981	4,877	287,833	133,643	637,883	481,266
Total Imports	896,181	790,762	203,807	219,283	679,012	436,585	1,779,000	1,446,630
Imports from April to end of December								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	4,799	963	...	...	...	...	4,799	963
Bengal	4,019,490	3,193,058	...	952	46,814	9,107	4,066,304	3,203,117
Bihar and Orissa	786,312	467,796	...	...	126,491	11,162	912,803	478,958
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	6,872	1,148	384	85	...	...	7,256	1,233
Punjab	2,127	2,656	125,972	29,321	3	6	128,102	31,983
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1	5	1,192,184	875,771	...	...	1,192,185	875,776
Raj. and C. India	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bombay	1	2	...	3	194	1,004	195	1,009
Cent. Provs. and Berar	68,394	50,026	...	...	8,513	40	76,907	50,066
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	2,532	1,962	2,532	1,962
Madras	17,885	17,277	...	...	2,982,199	3,649,746	3,000,084	3,667,023
Mysore	...	...	...	...	1,781	2,371	1,781	2,371
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	...
Total	4,905,881	3,732,934	1,318,540	906,132	3,168,632	3,675,398	9,393,053	8,314,464
By Sea—								
Bengal	1,568	520	215	23	214,840	117,210	216,623	117,752
Bihar and Orissa	111,752	46,940	...	...	8,792	...	120,544	46,940
Bombay	15	144	3,139	5,799	93,699	115,414	96,853	121,357
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	31,973	12,899	248,926	178,761	280,899	191,660
Madras	18,039	922	3	...	72,217	43,870	90,259	44,792
Burma	4,152,081	6,488,785	458	...	2,970,732	3,268,028	7,123,271	9,706,813
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,794	...	1,238	18	3,032	18
Foreign countries	5,379	94,509	172	4	2,342	6,511	7,893	101,024
Total	4,288,834	6,581,820	37,754	18,724	3,612,786	3,729,812	7,939,374	10,330,356
Total Imports	9,194,715	10,314,754	1,356,294	924,856	6,781,418	7,405,210	17,332,427	18,644,820

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice

TABLE V.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in December							
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	87,133	59,802	...	...	...	...	87,133	59,802
Bihar and Orissa	95,698	135,549	...	...	...	...	95,698	135,549
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	45,516	99,104	3,186	4,000	1,292	2,710	49,994	105,814
Punjab	5,416	46,573	64,400	25 183	58,580	55,603	128,396	127,359
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	17	109	...	...	6,644	9,564	6,661	9,673
Raj. and C. India	6	4,200	5,997	28,353	827	2,879	6,830	30,432
Bombay	...	503	77,995	77,947	217	...	78,212	78,450
Cent. Provs. and Berar	35,034	30,627	47,619	17,842	...	...	82,653	48,469
Nizam's Territory	...	230	35	8,554	...	...	35	8,784
Madras	11,602	2,062	1		...	...	11,603	2,062
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	280,422	378,759	199,233	156,879	67,560	70,756	547,215	606,394
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	3	...	...		3
Bihar and Orissa	...	646	...	...	...	...	...	646
Bombay	...	...	411	519	406	901	817	1,420
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	170	904	32	614	202	1,518
Madras	17,487	...	..	...	...	...	17,487	...
Burma	2,135	209	1,189	...	...	...	3,324	209
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	5,455	14,156	212	3,594	5,667	17,750
Foreign countries	880	28	869	9,777	440	127	2,189	9,932
Total	20,502	883	8,094	25,359	1,090	5,266	29,686	31,508
Total Imports	300,924	379,642	207,327	182,238	68,650	76,022	576,901	637,902
	Imports from April to end of December							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	231	390	...	...	...	...	231	390
Bengal	981,442	774,243	...	5,085	...	...	981,442	779,328
Bihar and Orissa	1,001,636	1,086,044	..	2,819	..	...	1,001,636	1,088,863
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,745,454	548,150	277,205	22,988	49,605	17,515	2,072,264	588,653
Punjab	15,500	158,645	341,351	478,047	1,223,634	674,119	1,580,485	1,310,811
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	54	122	...	..	122,471	91,909	122,525	92,031
Raj. and C. India	16,995	6,589	191,885	112,022	46,713	8,332	255,593	126,943
Bombay	6,060	5,885	373,786	492,363	217	18	380,063	498,261
Cent. Provs. and Berar	310,513	208,629	614,580	336,739	...	...	925,092	545,368
Nizam's Territory	554	13,307	1,393	26,951	...	...	1,947	40,258
Madras	48,681	56,152	314	294	...	...	48,995	56,446
Mysore	328	...	267	15	...	...	595	15
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,127,447	3,858,165	1,800,781	1,477,323	1,442,640	791,888	7,370,868	6,127,376
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	3	3	...	463	3	466
Bihar and Orissa	...	5,756	...	...	...	...	...	5,756
Bombay	2	2	8,924	9,852	6,093	20,771	15,019	30,625
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	9,896	40,227	272	1,568	10,168	41,795
Madras	43,679	9,412	40	32	...	16	43,719	9,460
Burma	11,197	29,670	5,247	37,740	....	...	16,444	67,410
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	20,348	25,188	395	8,792	20,743	28,975
Foreign countries	6,276	7,649	6,941	76,479	2,128	853	15,345	84,981
Total	61,154	52,489	51,399	189,516	8,888	27,463	121,441	269,468
Total Imports	4,188,601	2,910,654	1,852,180	1,666,839	1,451,528	819,351	7,492,309	5,396,844

TABLE VI.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in December					
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	101	...	...	...	101	...
Bengal	14,410	5,138	...	...	14,410	5,138
Bihar and Orissa	100,637	46,866	...	...	100,637	46,866
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	45,482	23,628	9,359	4,923	54,841	28,551
Punjab	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	..	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	1,050	...	22,744	1,977	23,794	1,977
Bombay	...	...	11,635	2,577	11,635	2,577
Cent. Provs. and Berar	5,871	...	43,310	3,729	49,181	3,729
Nizam's Territory	...	...	27,527	5,114	27,527	5,114
Madras	...	...	117	...	117	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	167,551	75,632	114,692	18,320	282,243	93,952
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...		...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	16	...	16	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	181	...	181	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	5,474	329	5,474	329
Foreign countries	...	1,049	980	2,029	980	3,078
TOTAL	..	1,049	6,651	2,358	6,651	3,407
TOTAL IMPORTS	167,551	76,681	121,343	20,678	288,894	97,359
	Imports from April to end of December					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	3,098	21,420	...	...	3,098	21,420
Bengal	493,797	297,577	..	...	493,797	297,577
Bihar and Orissa	1,835,547	2,401,501	338	548	1,835,885	2,402,049
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,247,237	982,455	744,137	178,166	1,991,374	1,160,621
Punjab	325	..	450	86	775	86
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	280	...	280	...
Raj. and C. India	108,490	..	1,503,727	308,929	1,612,217	308,929
Bombay	...	...	107,999	84,175	107,999	84,175
Cent. Provs. and Berar	141,075	28,449	928,928	290,423	1,070,003	318,872
Nizam's Territory	...	...	621,541	380,037	621,541	380,037
Madras	...	1	8,423	3,470	8,423	3,471
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,829,569	3,731,403	3,915,823	1,245,284	7,745,392	4,977,237
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	659	404	...	...	659	404
Bombay	...	...	88	...	88	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,134	4,009	1,134	4,009
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	108,363	74,569	108,363	74,569
Foreign countries	36	1,089	10,528	36,506	10,564	37,595
TOTAL	695	1,493	120,113	115,084	120,808	116,577
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,830,264	3,732,896	4,035,936	1,360,918	7,866,200	5,093,814

TABLE VII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
	Imports in December					
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	4,385	...	...	...	4,385	...
Bengal	3,394	93	...	...	3,394	93
Bihar and Orissa	98,389	7,437	33	...	98,422	7,437
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	80,557	50,671	7,428	533	87,985	51,204
Punjab	1,924	24,266	...	2,563	1,924	26,829
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	4,869	...	...	...	4,869
Raj. and C. India	9,247	17,742	990	1,806	10,237	19,548
Bombay	...	17,925	2,856	1,623	2,856	19,548
Cent. Provs. and Berar	246	3,862	25	3,698	271	7,560
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	292	...	292
Madras	3,891	...	...	...	3,891	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	202,033	126,865	11,332	10,515	213,365	137,380
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	40	...	...	...	40
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	993	1,231	993	1,231
Madras	1,100	...	...	...	1,100	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1	20	1	20
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,100	40	994	1,251	2,094	1,291
Total Imports	203,133	126,905	12,326	11,766	215,459	138,671
	Imports from April to end of December					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	101,011	262,504	...	...	101,011	262,504
Bengal	32,691	21,387	...	...	32,691	21,387
Bihar and Orissa	600,405	421,680	55	...	600,460	421,680
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,778,092	980,098	405,680	110,866	2,183,772	1,090,964
Punjab	24,903	32,103	5,927	4,545	30,830	36,648
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	11,744	99	...	99	11,744
Raj. and C. India	123,009	66,318	146,257	31,467	269,266	97,785
Bombay	8	71,513	198,521	236,916	198,529	308,429
Cent. Provs. and Berar	5,861	14,503	26,226	14,335	32,087	28,838
Nizam's Territory	...	...	370	2,938	370	2,938
Madras	7,733	22,449	...	...	7,733	22,449
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,673,713	1,904,299	783,135	401,067	3,456,848	2,305,366
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1,930	9	...	9	1,930
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	2,255	8,970	30,445	8,970	32,700
Madras	1,100	1,996	...	...	1,100	1,996
Burma	1,291	22	...	...	1,291	22
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	2,143	1,806	2,143	1,806
Foreign countries	2	24	34	4,002	36	4,026
Total	2,393	6,217	11,156	36,253	13,549	42,470
Total Imports	2,676,106	1,910,516	794,291	437,320	3,470,397	2,347,836

TABLE VIII.—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1913	1914
	Imports in December	
	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—		
Assam	164,027	88,684
Bengal	2,249,939	2,285,760
Bihar and Orissa	230,979	124,047
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	7	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	2,644,952	2,448,491
By Sea—		
Bengal	540	...
Bihar and Orissa	30,220	26,280
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	30,760	26,280
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,675,712	2,474,771
	Imports from April to end of December	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	643,607	352,295
Bengal	15,805,867	9,724,547
Bihar and Orissa	1,133,669	558,477
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	7	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	17,583,150	10,635,319
By Sea—		
Bengal	18,660	...
Bihar and Orissa	86,220	66,460
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	180	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	8,760	20
TOTAL	113,880	66,480
TOTAL IMPORTS	17,697,030	10,701,799

TABLE IX.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1913	1914
	Imports in December	
	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—		
Assam	145,382	178,405
Bengal	56,846	72,265
Bihar and Orissa	132	175
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,277	564
Punjab	4	91
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	1
Bombay	1	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	3	1
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	1
Mysore	...	...
Kashmir	...	...
TOTAL	204,645	251,503
By Sea—		
Bengal	1,831	515
Bihar and Orissa	...	2
Bombay	...	..
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	9	...
Madras	92	97
Burma	...	19
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	19	7
TOTAL	1,951	640
TOTAL IMPORTS	206,596	252,143
	Imports from April to end of December	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	1,033,564	1,302,350
Bengal	633,342	692,622
Bihar and Orissa	2,445	2,411
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	7,068	5,599
Punjab	531	945
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	44	...
Raj. and C. India	2	4
Bombay	4	10
Cent. Provs. and Berar	12	10
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	5
Mysore	2	1
Kashmir	...	1
TOTAL	1,682,914	2,003,958
By Sea—		
Bengal	8,032	2,674
Bihar and Orissa	...	2
Bombay	1	44
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	15	77
Madras	344	147
Burma	80	314
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	387	124
TOTAL	8,809	3,382
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,691,723	2,007,340

Table X.

The following statement shows the exports of wheat from British India by sea to foreign countries during each month of the three official years 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14. The figures are in thousands of cwts. :—

	1911-12 000's of cwts.	1912-13 000's of cwts.	1913-14 000's of cwts.	1914-15 000's of cwts.
April .	1,359	1,378	546	181
May .	2,714	2,140	3,327	490
June .	3,791	4,870	5,207	3,381
July .	5,324	6,559	6,369	3,389
August .	2,503	3,064	2,694	850
September	1,315	4,630	2,695	1,123
October .	1,314	2,969	1,054	1,765
November	1,182	2,286	934	1,100
December	1,946	1,592	434	740
January .	2,037	1,983	414	501
February	1,503	1,030	194	..
March .	1,935	702	175	..
TOTAL	27,223	33,203	24,043	...

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Production (in thousands in cwts.)	201,230	198,490	197,060	168,540

N.B.—In this statement the figures of production for one year have been placed below those of exports of the next year for the reason that the production of one year is usually exported in the next year.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
Calcutta, February 25, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of January, 1915, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1916:—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of January, 1915.		Imported since 1st October, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	35	9 12	35	9 12
" " and soft, refined in China . .	6,483	14 8	18,074	14 12
" " " " from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above.	270,938	14 4	1,760,766	13 4
" " " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch Standard.	150,578	12 8	1,091,392	11 8
" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under.	4,000	7 8	39,495	8 8
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	81,987	15 0	167,136	13 4

A. H. LEY,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA:
The 23rd February 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS. INDIA

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING JANUARY 1915.

The trade returns of British India for January 1915, as compared with those of the preceding month, show a decrease in total exports, imports and re-exports. The total exports amounted to ₹11,28 lakhs, the imports to ₹10,06 lakhs, and the re-exports to ₹18 lakhs. As against the preceding month, the decrease was ₹1,53 lakhs in exports, ₹14 lakhs in imports and ₹15 lakhs in re-exports.

The variations in January 1915 and 1914 as compared with the preceding month are as follows :—

Imports	December 1913 ₹(lakhs)	January 1914 ₹(lakhs)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) ₹(lakhs)	December 1914 ₹ (lakhs)	January 1915 ₹(lakhs)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) ₹(lakhs)
1. Food, drink and tobacco . .	2,27	2,76	+49	2.20	1.65	—55
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	80	1,03	+23	71	96	+25
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . .	11,18	13,97	+2,79	7,20	7,27	+7
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified .	18	28	+10	9	18	+9
Total .	14,43	18,04	+3,61	10.20	10.06	—14
Exports						
1. Food, drink and tobacco . .	3,51	3,30	—21	3.81	3.17	—64
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	10,54	14,19	+3,65	4,44	4,57	+13
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . .	4,64	4,28	—36	4,45	3,43	—1,02
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified .	19	20	+1	11	11	
Total .	18,88	21,97	+3,09	12.81	11.28	—1.53

Compared with the trade of the corresponding month of 1914 there is a decrease in imports in January 1915 of ₹7,98 lakhs and in exports of ₹10,69 lakhs.

There were decreases in imports of Food, drink and tobacco of ₹1,11 lakhs, of which sugar 16 D. S. and above accounted for ₹94 lakhs and salt

₹10 lakhs. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured declined by ₹6,71 lakhs, due to restricted imports of hardware (₹22 lakhs), machinery (₹39 lakhs), iron and steel (₹1,11 lakhs), copper (₹28 lakhs), railway plant (₹44 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (₹2,40 lakhs), silk manufactures (₹18 lakhs), and manufactured wool (₹12 lakhs).

In exports of Food, drink and tobacco increases are noticeable in wheat (₹14 lakhs) and tea (₹7 lakhs), set off by decreases under rice (₹28 lakhs). Raw materials declined by ₹9,63 lakhs, of which hides and skins, raw, showed a decrease of ₹67 lakhs, seeds of ₹2,16 lakhs, raw cotton of ₹3,42 lakhs, raw jute of ₹3,02 lakhs and raw wool and lac of ₹9 lakhs each. Of Manufactured articles cotton goods are responsible for a decrease of ₹39 lakhs and jute goods of ₹46 lakhs.

The summary of the results for January and for the ten months ended January is as follows:—

January 1915.

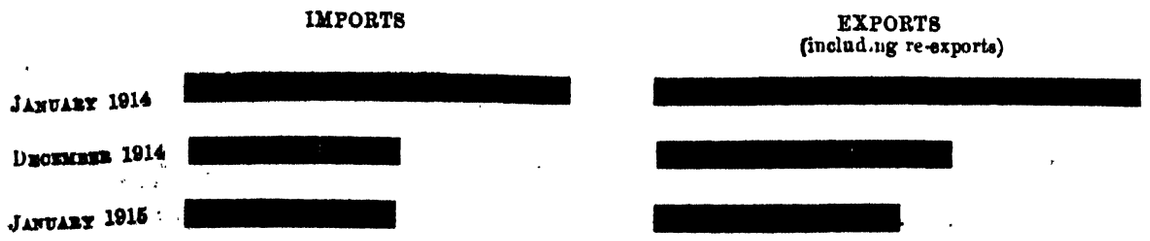
	January 1915	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with January 1914	
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Per cent
MERCHANDISE—			
Imports	10,06	—7,98	
Exports	11,28	—10,69	—49
Re-exports	18	—25	—59
Total	21,52	-18,92	—47
TREASURE—			
Imports	1,42	—95	—40
Exports	6	—28	—82
Total	1,46	—1,23	—45

Ten months ended January 1915.

	Ten months ended January 1915	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1913-14	
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Per cent
MERCHANDISE—			
Imports	1,19,65	—34,67	—22·5
Exports	1,48,93	—47,49	—24·2
Re-exports	3,44	—31	—8·3
Total	2,72,02	—82,47	—23·3
TREASURE—			
Imports	18,22	—10,49	—37
Exports	2,99	—3,39	—53
Total	21,21	—13,88	—40

It will be seen that for the ten months ended January 1915 as regards merchandise imports show a fall of ₹34,67 lakhs or 22·5 per cent, exports ₹47,49 lakhs or 24·2 per cent, re-exports ₹31 lakhs or 8·3 per cent, total merchandise ₹82,47 lakhs or 23·3 per cent as against the ten months ended January 1914.

The following diagrams illustrate the relative magnitude of the import and export trade in merchandise for January 1915 and 1914 and December 1914:—



Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of January, 1914, the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

Increases

		Rs. (thousands)
Class I	Dates	3,44
	Spices—cloves	2,72
Class II	Coal	1,65
	Precious stones and pearls, unset	3,85
Class III	Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof	1,77
	Matches	5,07
	Soap	1,11
Class IV	Horses	7,41

Decreases

		Rs. (thousands)
Class I	Ale, beer, and porter	4,06
	Spirit	3,66
	Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	93,93
	Salt	10,02
Class II	Kerosene oil	3,69
	Silk, raw	3,19
Class III	Motor cars and motor cycles	11,54
	Hardware	21,53
	Aniline dyes	6,47
	Glass and glassware	10,08
	Machinery—Primemovers other than Electrical	7,32
	Textile	16,20
	Bars and channel (Steel)	20,96
	Beams, pillars, etc., (Iron and Steel)	9,39
	Sheets and plates („ „)	50,84
	Copper, wrought	27,08
	Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	24,52
	Railway materials for construction	20,86
	Cotton yarn	15,32
	„ grey piece-goods	86,78
	„ white „	60,80
	„ coloured „	92,45
	„ hosiery	6,41
	Haberdashery and millinery	9,64
	Silk piece-goods	13,39
	Wool „	7,14

Under Exports the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

Increases

		Rs. (thousands)
Class I	Barley	69
	Pulse	2,43
	Wheat	13,93
	Tea, black	6,71
	Fish	78
Class II	Coconut oil	6,74
	Rubber, raw	7,32
Class III	Saltpetre	66
	Coir goods	2,46
	Indigo	30,69
	Hides, tanned, etc.	2,01
Class IV	Bran and pollards	55

Decreases.

		Rs. (thousands)
Class I	Rice	27,66
	Ghi	1,20
	Pepper	1,21
Class II	Hides, raw	53,58
	Skins, raw	13,55
	Lac	8,76
	Manures	6,83
	Manganese ore	3,88
	Seeds—Castor	10,40
	Cotton	22,65
	Groundnuts	68,74
	Linseed	15,05
	Rape	33,27
	Sesamum	55,51
Class II	Cotton, raw	3,42,33
	Hemp, raw	6,76
	Jute, raw	3,01,58
	Silk, raw	1,47
	Wool, raw	9,32
Class III	Opium	14,01
	Myrobalans	1,65
	Skins, tanned, etc.	8,16
	Cotton, twist and yarn	34,98
	„ piecegoods	4,55
	Jute, gunnybags	9,04
	„ gunnycloth	35,48
	Wool, carpets and rugs	1,14
	Oilcakes	3,36
	Paraffin wax	1,04
Class IV	Animals, living	3,58

In the following table are shown the quantities and values of the principal articles of imports during last month, as compared with the figures for January 1914 :—

Principal Articles		Quantities		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in January 1915 as compared with January 1914	
		1914	1915	1914	1915	Quantity	Value
				Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)		Rs. (thousands)
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes)	—	—	—	13,34	4,62	—	—8,72
Carriages and carts (including Cycles and Motor Cars)	—	—	—	25,12	11,26	—	—13,86
Coal	tons	32,406	40,843	6,43	8,08	+ 8,437	+1,65
Chemicals	—	—	—	9,46	9,28	—	—18
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	12,12	9,71	—	—2,41
Dyes, aniline and alizarine	lbs	1,307,359	135,217	9,29	1,07	—1,172,142	—8,22
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	12,36	21,87	—	+9,51
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	16,26	6,18	—	—10,08
Hardware	—	—	—	37,53	16,00	—	—21,53
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	—	—	—	17,96	8,84	—	—9,12
Liquors	gals.	772,371	413,170	24,47	13,24	—359,201	—11,23
Machinery and millwork, including belting for machinery	—	—	—	84,41	45,05	—	—39,36
Metals, Iron and Steel	tons	117,307	36,802	1,78,55	67,99	—80,505	—1,10,56
„ Copper	cwt	66,914	16,145	37,47	9,02	—50,769	—28,45
Oils—mineral	gals.	13,553,328	11,914,826	54,65	49,58	—1,638,502	—5,07
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	—	13,77	9,44	—	—4,33
Provisions and Oilman's stores	—	—	—	26,50	18,93	—	—7,57
Railway plant and rolling stock	—	—	—	1,07,28	63,67	—	—43,61
Spices	lbs	16,102,024	12,973,637	16,96	18,33	—3,128,387	+1,37
Stationery	—	—	—	6,41	3,79	—	—2,62
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	cwt	1,896,609	511,364	1,64,19	70,26	—1,385,245	—93,93
Textiles—							
Cotton, raw	cwt	1,931	246	97	2	—1,685	—95
„ twist and yarn	lbs	3,422,920	2,125,818	33,44	18,12	—1,297,102	—15,32
„ grey piece-goods	yards	142,417,448	99,723,560	2,40,12	1,53,33	—49,693,888	—86,79
„ white „	„	78,301,833	43,642,053	1,42,07	81,36	—34,659,780	—60,81
„ coloured „	„	75,801,656	32,325,879	1,64,11	71,66	—43,475,777	—92,45
„ other sorts of manufactures	—	—	—	29,93	12,30	—	—17,63
Silk, raw	lbs	279,388	232,897	14,04	10,85	—46,491	—3,19
„ manufactures	—	—	—	33,70	16,09	—	—17,61
Woollen manufactures	—	—	—	19,28	7,53	—	—11,75

The table below shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of exports of Indian merchandise during January 1915, comparison being made with January 1914 :—

Principal Articles	Quantities		Value		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in January 1915, as compared with January 1914	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	Quantity	Value
			Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)		Rs. (thousands)
Coal . . . . . tons	82,430	73,673	7,36	6,45	—8,757	—91
Coffee . . . . . cwt	20,844	22,616	12,09	12,62	+1,772	+53
Dyes, indigo . . . . ,,	1,523	5,460	3,27	34,16	+3,937	+30,89
Grain, pulse, and flour—						
Rice in the husk . . ,,	42,138	58,421	1,54	1,93	+16,283	+39
Rice not in the husk . . ,,	1,903,311	1,471,931	1,21,51	93,46	—431,380	—28,05
Wheat . . . . . ,,	413,717	500,601	22,82	36,76	+86,884	+13,94
Wheatflour . . . . ,,	117,585	93,913	9,71	8,80	—23,672	—91
Barley . . . . . ,,	61,756	64,031	2,94	3,63	+2,275	+69
Jawar and bajra . . ,,	171,525	50,385	8,81	2,39	—121,140	—6,42
Pulse . . . . . ,,	151,445	144,748	7,31	9,74	—6,697	+2,43
Other sorts . . . . ,,	27,553	21,842	1,19	1,22	—5,711	+3
Hides and skins, raw . ,,	154,959	75,512	1,11,71	44,30	—79,447	—67,41
,, ,, tanned or dressed ,, . . . ,,	27,604	22,624	39,37	33,21	—4,980	—6,16
Lac . . . . . ,,	32,590	26,737	19,30	10,54	—5,853	—8,76
Manures . . . . tons	14,043	4,762	10,50	3,67	—9,281	—6,83
Manganese ore . . . ,,	50,900	26,950	8,43	4,55	—23,950	—3,88
Oil-cakes . . . cwt	332,368	225,763	13,14	9,17	—106,605	—3,97
Opium . . . . . ,,	1,360	1,334	28,20	14,19	—26	—14,01
Seeds . . . . . ,,	3,286,356	722,577	2,74,07	55,42	—2,563,779	—2,15,65
Tea . . . . . lbs	21,745,610	23,234,084	1,13,84	1,20,78	+1,488,474	+6,94
Textiles—						
Cotton, raw . . . cwt	1,281,660	609,521	4,73,78	1,31,45	—672,139	—3,42,33
,, twist and yarn . lbs	16,423,930	11,138,099	83,28	48,35	—5,285,831	—34,93
,, piece-goods yards	7,372,335	4,594,462	18,38	13,83	—2,777,873	—4,55
Jute, raw . . . tons	102,120	61,523	4,25,20	1,23,62	—40,597	—3,01,58
,, gunny bags . no.	22,400,052	26,191,531	81,99	72,95	+3,791,479	—9,04
,, gunny cloth . yards	75,994,450	72,219,450	1,15,77	80,29	—3,775,000	—35,48
Wool, raw . . . lbs	5,268,947	3,502,162	38,62	19,40	—1,761,785	—9,22
Wood, teak . . cubic tons	3,456	2,045	5,09	4,26	—1,411	—8[illegible]

The total imports and exports including re-exports of private merchandise of the several maritime provinces during the month of January of the years 1914 and 1915 are stated below :—

	Imports		Exports, including re-exports	
	January 1914	January 1915	January 1914	January 1915
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Bengal	6,99	4,55	9,66	5,18
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	8	1
Bombay	6,38	3,37	7,06	2,66
Sind	1,61	67	2,00	79
Madras	1,44	77	2,71	3,07
Burma	1,62	70	94	75
Total	18,04	10,06	22,40	11,46

Under Imports, Bengal showed a decline of 35 per cent, Bombay 47 per cent, Sind 58 per cent, Madras 46 per cent, and Burma 57 per cent. Under Exports, Bombay showed the heaviest decline of 62 per cent, Sind about 60 per cent, Bengal 46 per cent, Madras 24 per cent, and Burma 20 per cent.

The course of the export trade of the chief ports in each week of the last three months is shown below (in lakhs of rupees) :—

		Calcutta*	Bombay‡	Karachi	Madras	Rangoon	Chittagong	Total
November	Week ending 7th	1,30	46	15	...	17	35	2,43
	„ 14th	1,08	70	33	2	19	49	2,81
	„ 21st	1,48	38	21	40	18	...	2,65
	„ 28th	2,60	51	18	1	24	31	3,85
	Total	6,46	2,05	87	43	78	1,15	11,74
December	Week ending 5th	1,25	55	40	28	19	...	2,62
	„ 12th	1,19	64	39	6	16	...	2,44
	„ 19th	1,60	1,10	8	9	19	22	3,28
	„ 26th	84	80	10	9	24	...	2,07
	Total	4,88	3,09	97	47	78	22	10,41
January	Week ending 2nd	1,38	61	30	8	8	5	2,50
	„ 9th	1,42	80	15	26	9	...	2,72
	„ 16th	1,45	68	18	12	12	18	2,73
	„ 23rd	1,62	80	5	6	27	5	2,85
	„ 30th	1,58	96	32	2	19	1	3,08
	Total	7,45	3,85	1,00	54	75	29	13,88

In the last week of the month of January the trade was more brisk than in other weeks (R3,08 lakhs). There has been a steady increase in total exports week after week since the last week of December. During the months of war Calcutta has done more export business than all the other chief ports put together.

The accounts of the trade of British India with each of the principal countries have been made up for the quarter ending December 1914, and the total trade with the Allies and some of the neutral countries is noted below, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913 :—

	Imports			Exports		
	1913 Rs. (lakhs)	1914 Rs. (lakhs)	+ or — Rs. (lakhs)	1913 Rs. (lakhs)	1914 Rs. (lakhs)	+ or — Rs. (lakhs)
Russia	1	1	...	1,02	21	—81
Belgium	1,07	6	—1,01	2,10	4	—2,06
France	71	32	—39	4,14	79	—3,35
Sweden	12	9	—3	10	4	—6
Norway	5	6	+1	1	...	—1
Holland	42	34	—8	51	4	—47
Italy	68	32	—36	2,04	1,18	—86
United States	99	1,09	+10	644	4,68	—1,76

* Value of principal articles of Indian merchandise
‡ Represent the value of the articles as entered for shipment and do not take into account short shipments

India's Balance of Trade during January 1915 as compared with January 1914 is shown in the following table :—

	January 1914	January 1915
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Exports of Merchandise,† including Re-exports .	22,40	11,46
Imports „ †	18,04	10,06
Excess of Exports over Imports	4,36	1,40
Net Imports of Gold †.	1,35	29
„ „ „ Silver †	68	1,08
Net imports of Treasure	2,03	1,37
Council bills paid in India	6,76(*a*)	25
Sterling bills on London sold in India .		34
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports) . .	12 (*b*)	
Interest on enfaced Rupee paper . .	1	

The declared values per unit of certain selected articles imported and exported during January 1914 and 1915 are noted below :—

	January				January	
	1914	1915		1914	1915	
Imports.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	*Exports*—contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Coal . . . . ton	19 13 4	19 12 6	Indigo . . . cwt	215 0 1	625 11 1	
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above cwt	8 10 6	13 11 10	Rice not in the husk . „	6 6 2	6 5 7	
Cotton, twist and yarn lb	0 15 8	0 13 8	Wheat . . . . „	5 8 3	7 5 6	
„ grey piece-goods yard	0 2 7	0 2 6	Manganese ore . . ton	16 9 1	16 14 4	
„ white „ „	0 2 11	0 3 0	Tea . . . . lb	0 8 4	0 8 4	
„ coloured „ „	0 3 6	0 3 7	Cotton, raw . . . cwt.	36 15 5	21 9 1	
Exports.			Jute, raw . . . bale	74 5 7	35 14 1	
Coal . . . . ton	8 4 11	8 12 0	„ gunny bags . . no.	0 5 10	0 4 6	
Coffee . . . . cwt	58 0 0	55 13 0	„ gunny cloth . yard	0 2 5	0 1 9	

Under Imports, the declared value of sugar 16 D. S. and above showed a marked increase; under Exports indigo and wheat showed increases of 191 and 34 per cent respectively, but coffee fell by 4 per cent, cotton, raw, by 41 per cent, and jute, raw, by 52 per cent. These comparisons are with the corresponding period last year.

† Exclusive of Government transactions
(*a*) Rs. 5,03,38,000 paid through treasuries and Rs. 1,72,50,000 paid through the Gold Standard Reserve
(*b*) Rs. 3,38,100 representing the amount of paper enfaced to London and Rs. 15,58,500 of that retransferred from London

The following table shows the gross Indian sea customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected on principal and other articles in January 1915, as compared with December 1914 and January 1914:—

	January 1914	December 1914	January 1915	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in January 1915 as compared with December 1914	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in January 1915 as compared with January 1914
	Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)
Special duties—					
Liquors	13,89	9,96	10,30	+34	−3,59
Petroleum	8,45	7,15	10,87	+3,72	+2,42
Silver, bullion and coin	7,73	15,25	15,39	+14	+7,66
Tobacco	2,69	2,07	2,98	+91	+29
General duti					
Sugar	8,90	4,94	2,48	−2,46	−6,42
Cotton goods	19,32	10,49	10,46	−3	−8,86
Metals excluding silver, but including hardware, etc.	7,31	2,62	2,70	+8	−4,61
Other articles	20,56	13,40	13,73	+33	−6,83
Total import duty	88,85	65,88	68,91	+3,03	−19,94
Export duty on rice	5,95	4,43	4,88	+45	−1,07

The customs duty figures are an index to the volume of the import trade only, as under exports rice alone is subject to duty. In the ten months, April to January, the import duties declined from R7,77 lakhs in 1913-14 to R6,81 lakhs in 1914-15, and the export duty on rice from R81 lakhs to R59 lakhs. The total customs revenue, excluding salt but including excise duty on cotton goods and land customs, is R7,88 lakhs as against R9,09 lakhs for the corresponding period last year.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India, during January 1915, as compared with December 1914 and January 1914:—

Entered with cargoes.

	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
January 1915	183	365,947	60	5,198	243	371,145
December 1914	159	313,790	92	7,724	251	321,514
January 1914	231	614,196	71	5,371	302	619,567
Cleared with cargoes.						
January 1915	214	448,660	120	10,471	334	459,131
December 1914	196	399,731	131	11,800	327	411,531
January 1914	237	652,836	143	13,082	380	665,918

In the month of January there were 243 arrivals * and 334 sailings† from India. For the last three months there were 777 arrivals and 971 sailings, as against 881 arrivals and 980 sailings in the corresponding period of the last year.

* The details were as follows:—Bengal 25, Bombay 67, Sind 26, Madras 108, Burma 17

† The details were as follows:—Bengal 51, Bombay 42, Sind 50, Madras 159, Burma 32

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Department of Statistics, India,
Calcutta, February 19, 1915

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND-HALF OF JULY 1914 TO THE SECOND-HALF OF JANUARY 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF

Wholesale prices of

Port or province.	Market.	Rate per	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port	Karachi* (white)	Maund of 82⅔ lbs.	3 15 2	3 15 3	4 2 3	4 8 9	4 7 9
	Bombay* (Delhi No. 1).	,,	4 1 9	4 2 1	...	4 2 1	4 2 1
	Calcutta* (Club No. 2).	,,	4 5 10	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 8 3
Punjab	Lahore	,,	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 11 6
	Ferozepur	,,	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 10 3	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Lyallpur	,,	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Amritsar	,,	3 3 3	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6
	Multan	,,	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 6	3 14 6	3 14 6
	Rawalpindi	,,	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 7 6	3 9 6	3 11 3
	Ambala	,,	3 10 3	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	3 14 6
Delhi	Delhi	,,	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0
United Provinces.	Benares	,,	4 2 10	4 3 10	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5
	Aligarh	,,	4 0 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 3	4 6 0
	Cawnpore	,,	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
	Meerut	,,	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 5 0
	Shajahanpur	,,	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 3
	Agra	,,	4 1 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	..	4 5 2
	Fyzabad	,,	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3
	Lucknow	,,	4 1 9	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	,,	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 11
	Jubbulpore	,,	4 5 1	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 7 1
	Raipur	,,	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5
	Akola	,,	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 5 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	,,	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6
Baluchistan	Quetta	,,	3 15 5	3 14 0	3 12 6	3 13 9	4 0 0
Bombay	Poona	,,	5 4 1	...	5 1 11	5 1 11	...
	Ahmednagar	,,	5 2 9	...	5 2 9	5 2 9	4 13 3
	Ahmedabad	,,	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0
	Dharwar	,,	4 8 4	4 7 5	4 7 5	4 4 8	4 8 4
Bihar & Orissa.	Patna	,,	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Bhagalpur	,,	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	4 3 0
	Muzaffarpur	,,	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Ranchi	,,	4 7 0	4 15 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 14 0
	Cuttack	,,	4 5 8	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3
Bengal	Dacca	,,	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Rangpur	,,	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	,,	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
	Mandalay	,,	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 2 7	4 13 7	4 14 9
	(Median Average)		4 2 3	4 2 6	4 2 3	4 4 0	4 5 0
	Index Numbers		100	100	102	103	104

NOTE.—(1) These statistics are compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(2) * The prices of Karachi (white) on 4th, 11th and 18th February were R5-10-4, R6-2-4 and R6-1-4 per maund respectively.

,, ,, ,, Bombay (Delhi No. 1) on 5th, 11th and 18th February were R5-4-6, R5-5-9 and R5-5-5 respectively.

,, ,, ,, Calcutta (Club No. 2) on 4th, 11th and 18th February were R6-2-0, R6-10-6 and R6-6-0 respectively.

(3) * The price of wheat in Calcutta on the 25th February 1915 was R6-6-0 per maund.

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Wheat in India.

15th October 1914.	31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	Price in each mart (31st January 1915) compared with Delhi price.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4 7 3	4 12 3	5 3 9	5 0 3	5 2 3	5 8 10	5 5 4	5 5 10	98
4 1 11	4 3 6	4 9 5	4 8 0	4 10 7	5 1 6	5 3 5	5 0 5	91
4 14 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 9 6	5 6 6	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 14 0	107
3 12 9	4 3 3	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 2 6	94
3 14 0	4 3 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 2 6	94
3 14 0	4 2 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 6 0	98
3 12 0	3 14 6	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	89
3 13 0	4 2 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 5 6	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	91
3 10 6	3 12 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 15 0	90
3 14 6	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	100
4 5 0	4 11 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	**100**
4 5 5	4 7 6	4 9 10	4 12 2	5 1 5	5 1 7	5 4 4	5 6 1	98
4 13 8	4 13 8	5 5 8	5 5 7	5 4 6	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 3 0	94
4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 3 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 12 0	105
4 5 0	4 9 0	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	5 14 9	108
4 5 0	4 2 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	4 15 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 6 0	98
4 9 1	4 13 6	5 5 6	5 11 5	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 11 5	104
4 3 3	4 2 3	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 8 3	100
4 7 1	4 9 2	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 11 5	5 8 3	100
4 1 11	4 8 1	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	5 8 5	5 11 0	103
4 9 1	4 9 1	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 8 4	5 14 10	108
3 14 5	4 1 7	4 8 0	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	5 8 0	6 9 7	120
5 5 7	5 5 7	5 2 0	5 5 7	4 15 2	5 13 7	7 8 10	7 8 10	137
3 11 6	3 11 6	3 15 7	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 6 2	80
4 1 0	4 1 0	4 5 6	4 8 1	4 1 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 10 5	85
...	...	...	5 14 10	...	5 11 7	...	6 5 3	115
4 12 7	4 12 4	...		..	6 14 4	...	6 1 7	111
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	118
4 12 4	4 12 4	4 10 3	4 2 3	4 11 2	4 1 3	...	4 14 6	89
3 14 0	3 14 0	4 6 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	105
4 3 0	4 8 0	4 11 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 11 0	6 6 0	116
4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 5 0	5 11 6	6 2 6	112
4 13 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	114
5 1 4	5 1 4	5 4 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	101
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	109
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	101
4 14 9	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 9 0	5 13 1	106
4 5 5	4 9 0	4 12 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 9 0	
105	110	115	121	121	125	133	134	

CALCUTTA;
The 25th February 1915.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	Rate per	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.
			sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port	Karachi	Rupee	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0
	Bombay	,,	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8
	Calcutta	,,	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 3	8 4
Punjab	Lahore	,,	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 12	10 4
	Ferozepur	,,	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0
	Amritsar	,,	12 4	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8
	Rawalpindi	,,	12 4	11 12	11 4	11 0	10 12
	Lyallpur	,,	11 4	11 8	10 12	9 8	10 4
	Multan	,,	11 8	12 0	11 4	10 0	10 0
	Ambala	,,	10 12	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0
Delhi	Delhi	,,	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0
United Provinces.	Benares	,,	9 3	8 15	9 1	9 1	9 1
	Cawnpore	,,	9 8	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12
	Meerut	,,	10 12	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 0
	Agra	,,	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0
	Lucknow	,,	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12
	Aligarh	,,	9 4	10 4	9 4	8 12	9 0
	Shahjahanpur	,,	10 0	9 14	9 14	9 10	9 6
	Fyzabad	,,	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	,,	9 9	8 15	9 9	8 15	8 15
	Jubbulpore	,,	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 13
	Raipur	,,	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 6
	Akola	,,	8 6	8 6	8 2	8 6	7 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	,,	11 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0
Baluchistan	Quetta	,,	10 2	10 5½	10 9	10 5½	10 0
Bombay	Poona	,,	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7
	Ahmednagar	,,	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 8	8 1
	Ahmedabad	,,	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12
	Dharwar	,,	9 9	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 2
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	,,	10 8	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 12
	Bhagalpur	,,	9 8	9 6	8 12	9 8	9 8
	Muzaffarpur	,,	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 0
	Ranchi	,,	9 2	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4
	Cuttack	,,	9 3	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Bengal	Dacca	,,	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Murshidabad	,,	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0
	Malda	,,	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8
Burma	Amherst (Maulmein)	,,	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13
	Mandalay	,,	8 14	8 4	7 9	8 0	7 12
	(Median Average)	,,	9 9	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0
	Index Numbers		100	103	103	106	106

NOTE.— These statistics are entirely compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head-quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Wheat in India.

15th October 1914.	31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	Price in each mart (31st January 1915) compared with Delhi price.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	
8 8	8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	100
5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8	127
8 0	7 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 5	...	...	...
10 0	9 4	8 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	93
10 0	9 4	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 2	7 12	90
10 8	10 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 8	8 10	8 2	86
10 12	10 4	9 4	9 4	9 6	9 0	8 14	8 0	87
10 4	9 8	8 4	8 4	9 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	97
10 4	9 8	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	90
10 0	9 12	7 12	7 6	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 6	95
9 0	8 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	100
8 13	8 8	8 6	8 1½	7 9	7 7	7 3	7 1	99
8 4	8 4	7 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 12	104
8 12	8 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	7 12	7 0	6 8	108
8 8	8 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	108
8 12	8 8	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	100
8 12	8 12	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	100
9 4	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 2	7 14	7 0	7 4	97
9 4	9 8	8 12	7 14	7 12	7 12	7 2	7 0	100
8 15	8 4	8 5	8 5	8 3	8 4	7 0	6 6	110
8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	108
10 0	9 8	8 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	117
7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	6 5	5 4	5 6	130
10 0	10 0	9 12	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	8 13	79
9 13	9 13	9 4	8 14	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 10½	81
7 7	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 9	126
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	5 14	5 14	5 14	119
7 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	117
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	86
10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	7 8	7 2	7 0	100
9 8	9 0	8 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 4	112
8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	117
8 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	112
7 14	7 14	7 8	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	97
8 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...
10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...
6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	103
7 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 8	108
8 12	8 8	8 0	7 14	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	
109	112	120	121	123	127	137	137	

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

CALCUTTA;
The 25th February 1915.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF RICE, JAWAR, BAJRA AND MAIZE IN INDIA DURING THE FIRST HALF OF EACH MONTH FROM APRIL 1914 TO JANUARY 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF

Wholesale Prices of

Province.	Market.	Rate per	15th April 1914.	15th May 1914.	15th June 1914.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	Calcutta	B. md. of 82⅔ lbs.	5 14 0	6 0 0	5 12 0
	Burdwan	,,	4 8 0	4 14 0	4 14 0
	Midnapur	,,	4 10 0	4 13 0	4 10 6
	Pabna	,,	5 6 0	5 4 0	5 8 0
	Dacca	,,	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 0 0
	Chittagong	,,	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
	Rangpur	,,	6 0 0	5 14 0	6 2 0
Madras	Madras	,,	5 10 1	5 3 3	5 3 3
	Tanjore	,,	5 10 1	5 10 1	6 4 6
Bombay	Ahmedabad	,,	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
United Provinces	Benares	,,	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 8 3
	Cawnpore	,,	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Agra	,,	5 4 9	6 2 5	6 2 5
	Lucknow	,,	4 13 6	4 13 6	4 11 3
	Fyzabad	,,	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 8 3
	Meerut	,,	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 8 3
	Jhansi	,,	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 14 9
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	,,	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 10 0
	Bhagalpur	,,	5 4 0	4 13 0	5 0 0
	Cuttack	,,	4 7 8	4 7 8	4 9 5
	Muzaffarpur	,,	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6
Punjab	Lahore	,,	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6
Delhi	Delhi	,,	6 11 0	6 11 0	6 11 0
Burma	Rangoon	,,	3 12 3	3 11 11	3 14 1
	Mandalay	,,	3 7 1	3 9 3	3 9 3
	Amherst (Moulmein)	,,	4 1 8	4 1 8	4 1 8
	Pakôkku	,,	4 2 11	4 2 11	4 2 11
	Tavoy	,,	2 9 8	2 9 8	2 9 8
	Toungoo	,,	3 4 10	3 4 10	3 4 10
	Henzada	,,	3 14 1	3 14 1	3 14 1
Assam	Goalpara	,,	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 4 0
	Gauhati	,,	4 8 0	4 13 0	5 4 0
	Balaganj (Sylhet)	,,	4 4 0	4 12 0	4 8 0
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	,,	6 2 5	6 2 5	5 9 0

TATISTICS, INDIA.

ice in India.

15th July 1914.	15th August 1914.	15th September 1914.	15th October 1914.	15th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	15th January 1915.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 12 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	6 4 0
5 2 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
4 10 6	4 13 6	5 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0
5 12 0	5 10 0	5 8 0	4 4 0	5 8 0	5 5 0	5 10 6
6 0 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
6 4 0	6 12 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 4 0
5 8 0	5 12 9	5 12 9	5 12 9	5 10 1	5 10 1	5 8 11
6 10 7	6 10 7	6 10 7	6 1 0	..	5 0 4	4 15 6
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
5 11 7	5 11 7	5 11 7	5 11 7	5 11 7	5 11 7	5 8 3
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 14 0
6 2 5	6 2 5	6 6 4	5 4 9	5 11 5	6 6 4	6 10 8
5 0 0	4 11 3	4 11 6	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 9 2
5 8 3	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
5 5 3	5 11 5	6 0 0	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 11 6
5 11 6	5 11 6	5 11 6	5 8 3	5 [illegible] 0	5 11 6	5 14 0
5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 11 0
5 11 0	5 12 0	5 11 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
4 11 5	4 3 2	4 7 8	4 7 8	4 8 7	4 14 2	4 1 8
6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	6 10 6
5 14 6	5 8 3	5 5 3	5 5 3	5 14 9	5 11 6	5 11 6
6 10 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	6 7 0	6 7 0	6 10 0	6 10 0
3 14 1	3 8 7	3 3 3	3 6 9	3 9 10	3 13 8	3 5 1
3 4 10	3 4 10	3 0 4	3 2 5	3 4 10	3 6 6	3 6 6
4 1 8	4 1 8	4 0 0	3 0 4	3 0 4	3 0 4	3 0 4
4 2 11	4 4 9	3 9 3	3 9 3	3 9 3	3 9 3	3 9 3
2 9 8	2 10 8	2 10 8	2 10 8	2 8 6	2 10 10	2 10 10
3 4 10	3 4 10	3 4 10	3 2 2	3 2 2	3 2 2	3 2 2
3 14 1	3 14 1	3 14 1	3 14 1	3 14 1	3 14 1	3 14 1
5 4 0	5 2 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 12 0	5 0 0
5 0 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 15 0	5 0 0	4 11 0
4 8 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 7 0	4 8 0
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 7 5	6 2 5

CALCUTTA:
The 25th February 1915

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

E

DEPARTMENT OF

Wholesale prices of

Province.	Market	Rate per	15th April 1914.	15th May 1914.	15th June 1914.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	Calcutta	B. Md. of 82⅔ lbs.	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 4 0
Madras	Madura	,,	3 14 7	3 14 7	3 14 7
	Coimbatore	,,	3 6 5	3 9 9	3 12 10
	Bellary	,,	2 15 10	2 15 10	2 15 8
	Cuddapah	,,	3 7 10	3 7 10	3 5 3
Bombay	Dharwar	,,	2 6 2	2 11 1	...
	Sholapur	,,	2 9 7	2 9 0	2 11 1
	Ahmednagar	,,	2 8 9	2 12 7	2 12 7
	Poona	,,	3 5 11	3 5 11	3 4 9
	Dhulia	,,	3 0 4	..	...
	Surat	,,	3 15 5	4 1 9	4 1 9
	Ahmedabad	,,	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0
Sind	Karachi	,,	2 10 6	3 1 0	3 2 0
	Shikarpur	,,	...	...	...
United Provinces.	Benares	,,	...	...	...
	Cawnpore	,,	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 14 0
	Agra	,,	3 8 10	3 8 10	3 12 11
	Meerut	,,	...	...	...
	Shajahanpur	,,	...	...	...
	Lucknow	,,	...	...	...
	Jhansi	,,	3 8 11	3 9 0	3 10 8
	Fyzabad	,,	...	...	..
Bihar	Patna	,,	...	...	...
Punjab	Lahore	,,	3 3 3	3 8 0	3 10 0
	Rawalpindi	,,	2 10 0	3 1 0	3 0 0
	Multan	,,	...	3 4 0	3 0 0
	Ferozepur	,,	...	...	...
Delhi	Delhi	,,	3 8 0	3 13 0	4 0 0
Burma	Mandalay	,,	2 0 1	2 0 1	2 0 1
	Pakokku	,,	2 3 10	2 3 10	2 3 10
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	,,	3 0 9	3 4 2	3 11 1
	Akola	,,	2 10 5	2 10 5	2 10 0
	Amraoti	,,	2 14 0	3 5 0	3 4 0
	Jubbulpore	,,	...	...	...
North West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	,,	2 12 8	2 14 9	2 14 9
	Dera Ismail Khan	,,	2 10 8	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	Ajmer	,,	3 7 0	3 8 11	3 7 8
Baluchistan	Quetta	,,	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 14 0
Mysore	Mysore	,,	2 12 10	3 0 0	3 0 0
	Bangalore	,,	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 10

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Jowar in India.

15th July 1914	15th August 1914.	15th September 1914.	15th October 1914.	15th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	15th January 1915.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	...	...
3 7 6	3 7 6	3 8 4	3 5 2	3 4 4	3 8 4	3 1 0
3 12 10	3 11 4	3 11 4	3 6 5	3 6 5	3 6 5	3 4 8
2 15 10	2 15 10	2 15 10	2 12 6	2 12 6	2 12 6	2 12 6
3 5 3	3 5 3	3 4 6	3 4 6	3 4 6	3 4 6	3 4 6
2 11 5	2 13 11	2 10 10	2 3 4	2 10 6	2 7 5	2 4 1
2 13 2	2 12 5	2 9 3	2 4 6	2 1 10	2 1 10	2 4 6
3 0 6	2 12 7	2 6 9	2 1 5	2 1 0	2 1 3	2 3 10
3 5 11	3 3 8	3 1 5		3 0 3	...	2 11 9
...	...	3 5 4		2 7 6	2 5 6	...
...	4 1 9	...	3 12 0	3 13 1	...	3 5 7
3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
3 1 9	3 1 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...
...	...	...	3 9 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	...
...	...	...	...	3 7 10	2 14 11	3 3 1
4 2 0	...	...	...	2 9 0	2 12 0	3 4 0
3 2 11	3 12 11	3 12 11	2 15 4	2 9 3	2 12 1	3 8 10
...	...	...	...	...	2 15 3	3 13 0
...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 5 3
...	...	...	...	2 12 2	2 12 10	3 5 4
3 15 6	3 9 9	3 8 3	3 7 0	2 11 5	2 6 9	3 0 0
...	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 5 4
3 1 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 5 0	2 12 0	2 13 0	3 4 0
4 6 9	2 11 6	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...
3 2 0	2 3 6	2 3 6	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
3 11 0	2 3 6	2 3 6	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 10 6
..	...	...	...	...	3 5 3	3 15 0
5 8 0	3 13 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 15 0	3 11 0
2 0 1	2 0 1	2 0 1	2 0 1	2 1 2	2 3 10	2 3 10
2 3 10	2 3 10	...	...	...	...	...
3 5 11	3 5 11	3 9 4	3 9 4	3 0 9	3 0 9	3 0 9
2 14 5	3 0 0	2 9 7	2 4 5	2 4 5	2 4 0	2 10 0
3 4 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	2 13 6	2 12 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
...	...		...	3 1 2	2 5 7	3 1 2
3 1 3	1 14 9	1 14 9	1 12 11	1 12 11	1 12 11	1 12 11
3 3 2	...	...	...	...	2 10 8	2 10 0
3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 1 3	2 10 8	3 1 3	3 3 6
2 14 0	2 14 6	3 0 0	2 15 6	2 13 6	3 0 0	2 15 6
3 6 5	3 4 10	3 4 10	3 4 10	3 1 8	2 12 10	2 14 5
4 12 10	4 12 10	4 12 10	4 12 10	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0

CALCUTTA:
The 25th February 1915.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF

Wholesale prices of

Province	Market	Rate per	15th April 1914.	15th May 1914.	15th June 1914.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	Calcutta	B. Md. of 82⅔ lbs.	4 4 0	4 0 0	...
Madras	Coimbatore	,,	3 2 9	3 10 5	3 10 5
	Cuddapah	,,	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0
	Madura	,,	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0
Bombay	Sholapur	,,	...	...	...
	Poona	,,	3 9 9	3 9 9	3 10 11
	Ahmednagar	,,	2 11 9	3 3 1	3 3 1
	Dhulia	,,	3 2 5	3 11 11	...
	Surat	,,	4 2 11	...	...
	Ahmedabad	,,	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
Sind	Karachi	,,	3 8 0	3 13 0	3 14 6
	Shikarpur	,,	...	3 5 0	3 7 0
United Provinces	Benares	,,	...	...	...
	Cawnpore	,,	3 10 0	3 10 0	...
	Agra	,,	3 11 6	3 10 2	4 1 7
	Meerut	,,	...	...	...
	Shahjahanpur	,,	...	...	...
	Lucknow	,,	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	,,	...	...	...
	Jhansi	,,	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	,,	...	...	...
Punjab	Ferozepur	,,	3 4 0	...	...
	Lahore	,,	3 6 6	3 11 6	4 0 0
	Rawalpindi	,,	3 5 0	3 7 0	3 5 0
	Lyallpur	,,	2 12 0	...	...
	Multan	,,	2 14 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
Delhi	Delhi	,,	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
North-West Frontier Province	Peshawar	,,	3 1 3	3 13 4	3 13 4
	Dera Ismael Khan	,,	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	Ajmer	,,	3 13 0	3 14 6	4 1 6

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Bajra in India.

15th July 1914.	15th August 1914.	15th September 1914.	15th October 1914.	15th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	15th January 1915.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 10 5	...	3 10 5	3 6 6	3 14 6	3 2 9	3 2 9
3 9 0	3 9 0	...	2 15 0	2 9 5	2 9 5	2 14 1
4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 7	3 9 4	3 9 4	3 8 1	3 5 7
3 4 3	3 0 9	2 13 9	2 9 2	2 7 0	2 5 0	2 8 8
4 0 5	3 15 4	3 9 9	3 8 8	3 5 4	3 2 0	3 4 3
3 6 8	3 3 1	2 15 5	2 6 9	2 8 1	2 4 6	2 10 10
3 6 1	3 4 3	...	3 2 5	2 12 1	2 13 1	2 14 2
...	...	..	..	4 2 11	..	...
4 8 0	4 10 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	3 13 0	3 14 0
3 13 6	3 14 4	4 3 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	3 8 6
...	...	...	...	...	3 3 6	3 4 0
...	...	..	...	3 3 1	3 3 1	3 7 0
...	...	...	3 8 0	2 11 0	2 14 0	3 4 0
4 1 7	4 4 7	4 7 1	2 10 8	2 13 8	3 1 2	3 12 10
...	...	...	..	3 3 3	3 1 3	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 11 3	3 7 6
...	...	...	...	2 12 1	2 12 10	3 4 2
...	...	..	..	...	3 2 0	3 5 3
...	...	...	3 7 0	2 13 9	2 13 3	3 7 9
...	...	...	...	...	3 13 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0
4 0 0	3 5 6	3 5 3	3 5 3	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 9 0
3 4 0	2 14 6	3 3 0	2 15 6	3 10 0	3 2 0	3 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0
4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 11 0
4 8 0	4 4 0	3 13 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 3 0	4 1 6
3 13 4	3 6 9	3 6 9	3 6 9	3 9 10	3 11 6	3 3 8
...	...	...	3 12 0	...	3 5 3	3 5 0
4 6 0	4 6 3	4 4 9	3 3 2	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 9 9

CALCUTTA:
The 25th February 1915.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF

Wholesale Prices of

Province.	Market	Rate per	15th April 1914	15th May 1914.	15th June 1914.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	Calcutta	B. md. of 82⅔lbs.	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 6 0
United Provinces	Cawnpore	,,	3 2 0	3 4 0	...
	Agra	,,	3 3 2	3 3 2	3 5 1
	Jhansi	,,	3 8 11	3 5 3	3 8 6
	Meerut	,,	2 8 0	...	..
	Benares	,,	...	...	...
	Shajahanpur	,,	...	...	...
	Lucknow	,,	...	...	..
	Fyzabad	,,	...	..	...
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	,,	3 10 0	3 3 0	3 5 0
	Bhagalpur	,,	3 15 0	3 13 0	3 8 0
	Muzaffarpur	,,	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0
Punjab	Ferozepur	,,	2 10 0	...	...
	Lahore	,,	3 1 3	3 3 3	3 10 0
	Amritsar	,,	...	...	...
	Rawalpindi	,,	...	..	...
	Lyallpur	,,	2 9 0	2 6 0	...
	Multan	,,	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0
Delhi	Delhi	,,	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0
Baluchistan	Quetta	,,	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
Burma	Mandalay	,,	1 13 11	1 13 11	1 13 11
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	,,	3 5 1	3 9 10	3 6 9
Ajmer-Merwara	Ajmer	,,	3 5 4	3 4 3	3 5 4

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Maize in India.

15th July 1914.	15th August 1914.	15th September 1914.	15th October 1914.	15th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	15th January 1915.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 12 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 3 0
...	...	...	2 10 9	2 11 0	2 13 0	3 2 0
3 5 4	3 5 4	3 5 4	2 8 0	2 12 1	2 15 4	3 3 4
...	...	...	3 0 3	2 11 0	2 10 0	...
...	3 3 3	3 2 3	2 7 6	3 2 3	2 15 3	3 13 0
...	...	...	3 0 11	2 13 2	2 15 4	..
...	...	2 8 0	2 6 6	2 10 6	2 10 9	3 5 0
...	...	3 1 2	2 8 0	2 9 3	2 9 3	3 1 2
..	...	...	3 0 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 4 3
3 1 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	3 4 0
3 2 0	3 9 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 3 7	3 5 0	3 2 0
3 10 0	3 5 3	3 3 0	2 13 9	3 1 3	3 3 0	3 5 3
...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 5 3	3 10 0
3 10 0	3 12 6	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 3	3 7 6	3 9 0
...	...	..	...	...	3 5 3	...
...	...	...	2 14 6	3 6	2 15 0	2 15 0
...	2 8 0	...	...	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 4 0
3 1 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 10 0
3 1 0	3 1 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	3 3 0	3 1 3	3 8 0
4 4 0	4 0 3	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	3 14 6
1 13 11	1 13 11	1 13 11	1 13 11	1 13 11	1 13 11	1 13 11
3 5 4	3 5 1	3 5 1	2 14 9	3 0 1	3 0 1	2 12 8
3 10 9	3 13 0	3 10 0	3 3 2	3 2 3	3 15 5	3 5 4

CALCUTTA :
The 25th February 1915.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

	Chakrabarti, Nagendranath	University Law College.
	,, Narendranath	Dacca Law College.
	,, Ranajitkumar	University Law College.
40	,, Rohinikanta	Ditto.
	,, Surendranath	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Bhubanmohan	Dacca Law College.
	,, Chandrakumar	University Law College.
	,, Gopalchandra	Ditto.
	,, Haridhan	Ripon Law College.
	,, Narayanchandra	University Law College.
	,, Praphullakumar	Dacca Law College.
	Chaudhuri, Kaminimohan	University Law College.
	,, Mahitosh	Ripon Law College.
50	,, Romeschandra	University Law College.
	,, Upendranarayan	Ditto.
	Das, Golokchandra	Ditto.
	,, Harihar	Ditto.
	,, Hariram	Ditto.
	,, Padmacharan	Ditto.
	,, Prabodhchandra	Dacca Law College.
	Dasgupta, Kshitishchandra	University Law College.
	,, Surendrakumar	Ditto.
	Datta, Harigati	Ditto.
60	,, Jatindranath	Ditto.
	,, Narendranath	Ditto.
	,, Nripendranath	Ditto.
	De, Debendrachandra	Ditto.
	,, Haladhar	Ditto.
	,, Rajendrakumar	Dacca Law College.
	Dhar, Radharanjan	University Law College.
	Fazlur Rahman Khan	Ditto.
	Gadadhar Singh Ray	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Aswinikumar	Ditto.
70	,, Jyotishchandra	Ditto.
	,, Nalinkisor	Ditto.
	,, Nalinibhushan	Ditto.
	,, Narendranath	Ditto.
	,, Satyendramohan	Ditto.
	,, Ranjanlal	Ditto.
	,, Surendranath	Ditto.
	,, Sureschandra	Ditto.
	Gohain, Siddheswar	Ditto.
	Goswami, Saurindramohan	Ditto.
80	Guha, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
	,, Jogeschandra	Dacca Law College.
	,, Satischandra	University Law College.
	Gupta, Dineschandra	Ditto.
	,, Prasantabhushan	Dacca Law College.
	Hafazat Karim	Patna Law College.
	Hajari, Satischandra	Ripon Law College.
	Inderdeo Sahai	Patna Law College.
	Jadunath Sahay	University Law College.
	Jyotishi, Balbhadraprasad	Ditto.
90	Kar, Lalitmohan	Ditto.
	Khandker Abdul Halim	Ditto.
	Koari, Charuchandra	Ditto.
	Krishna Deva Prasad	Patna Law College.
	Kumar Adhikram Majumdar	University Law College.
	Lahiri, Birendranath	Ditto.
	Lala Bijaykumar De	Ditto.
	Leharry, Neates C.	Ditto.
	Mahadeva Prasada	Patna Law College.
	Maiti, Kshirodchandra	University Law College.
100	Majumdar, Amritalal	Ripon Law College.
	,, Ramendramohan	University Law College.
	,, Satischandra, II	Dacca Law College.
	,, Tulsidas	University Law College.
	Makbuller Rahman	Ditto.
	Misra, Parasuram	Ditto.
	Mitra, Bhupendrakumar	Ditto.
	,, Jaminibhushan	Ditto.
	,, Jogananda	Ripon Law College.

	Mitra, Nirmalchandra	University Law College.
110	„ Pareschandra	Ditto.
	„ Rabindrakumar	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	Ditto.
	„ Bijaykrishna	Ripon Law College.
	„ Dhirendranath	University Law College.
	„ Gopalkinkar	Ditto.
	„ Jatindranath	Ripon Law College.
	„ Kartikchandra	University Law College.
	„ Kshetranath	Ripon Law College.
	„ Saurindranath	University Law College.
120	„ Surendralal	Ditto.
	„ Susilchandra	Ditto.
	Nag, Sripatiranjan	Ditto.
	„ Tarunkrishna	Ditto.
	Nahata, Ganeslal	Ditto.
	Nandi, Ranjitkumar	Ditto.
	Niyogi, Charuchandra	Ditto.
	Pal, Debendrachandra	Ditto.
	„ Maheschandra	Ditto.
	„ Surendranath	Ditto.
130	Palit, Satyendranath	Ditto.
	Phukan, Mokshanath	Ditto.
	Radha Prasad	Ditto.
	Ray, Amritalal	Ditto.
	„ Charuchandra	Ditto.
	„ Dineschandra	Ditto.
	„ Dineskumar	Ditto.
	„ Jatindranarayan	Ditto.
	„ Jaygopal	Ditto.
	„ Khagendrabhushan	Ditto.
140	„ Narendranath I	Ditto.
	„ Sudhirchandra	Ditto.
	Raychaudhuri, Karunakanta	Ditto.
	„ Manomohan	Ditto.
	Saha, Haridas	Dacca Law College.
	„ Pranballabh	Ditto.
	„ Rasikchandra	University Law College.
	Sambhu Saran	Patna Law College.
	Sanyal, Basanta K.	University Law College.
	„ Kaliprasad	Ditto.
150	„ Kshitishchandra	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Khagendranath	Ripon Law College.
	„ Sachindrachandra	University Law College.
	Senchaudhuri, Nalinimoh[illegible]	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Narendranath	Dacca Law College.
	„ Saurendubhushan	University Law College.
	Senniyogi, Sureschandra	Ditto.
	Sensinha, Krishnaprakas	Patna Law College.
	Sikdar, Pramathanath	University Law College.
160	Sinha, Anugrahnarayan	Ditto.
	„ Lakshminarayan	Ditto.
	„ Sarojkumar	Ditto.
	„ Satyansukumar	Ditto.
	S. Nadir Ali	Ditto.
	Som, Jogeschandra	Ditto.
	„ Narendranath	Ditto.
	Sukdeonarain Varma	Patna Law College.
	Syed Abul Hassan	Ditto.
169	Thakur, Sarajunath	University Law College.

P. BRÜHL,

Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 25th February, 1915.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1915.

No. 758-T.—Mr. I. M. D'Cruz, Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 2nd class, pay Rs. 250—325, is granted privilege leave for eighty-six days with effect from the 2nd December 1914.

Mr. L. A. Noronha, Telegraph Master, pay Rs. 220—250, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, from the 2nd to the 28th December 1914, *vice* Mr. I. M. D'Cruz on leave.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1915.

No. 801-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 10th February 1915 to 23rd February 1915.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Gudgeri	Bombay Presidency	1st October 1914	Opened.
Jubbulpore Ridge	Central Provinces	10th January 1915	Closed.
Kingri	Baluchistan	25th „ „	„
Kochchikada	Ceylon	19th February „	Opened.
Mutukulatur	Madras Presidency	15th January „	„
Wennappuwa	Ceylon	19th February „	„
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Anawal	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	22nd January 1915	Opened.
Bansda Road	Ditto	22nd „ „	„
Kauri-Alaghat	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway	20th December 1914	„
Unai	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	22nd January 1915	„

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified

"Kalia (Jessore)" instead of "Kalia."

"Khalia (Faridpur)" „ „ "Khalia."

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph office is notified :—

On the Gwalior Light Railway.

"Gola-ka-Mandvi" instead of "Gola-ka-Mandi."

R. MEREDITH,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1915.

No. 532-Ap.—Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 7 days and in continuation thereof extraordinary leave without allowances for 24 days with effect from the 22nd January 1915.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1915.

No. 601-*Ap.*—Mr. T. V. Bapat, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 11th February 1915.

Mr. Mahboobali Niazali Khan, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. T. V. Bapat, or until further orders.

No. 610-*Ap.*—M. Nisar Ahmed Khan, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one day, *viz.*, the 26th January 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1915.

No. 818-*E.-E.*—The following promotions in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. J. F. Coshan . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class officiating.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, permanent.	13th October 1914.
Mr. Mulraj Suda . .	Inspecting Telegraphist.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	7th December 1914.
Mr. C. O. Shortt . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th December 1914 to 17th March 1915.

No. 823-*E.-E.*—Mr. L. D'Cruz, Inspecting Telegraphist, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, with effect from the 18th January 1915 and until further orders.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1915.

No. 963-*E-E.*—The following promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the 15th December 1914 and until further orders :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. A. E. Martin . .	Inspecting Telegraphist.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	15th December 1914.

No. 966-*E-E.*—The following promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. R. C. Williams . .	Inspecting Telegraphist.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	5th January 1915.

No. 990E-E.—The following promotions in the upper subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) are sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. J. J. Harvey . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, officiating.	11th December 1914 to 13th January 1915.
Mr. W. Poole . . .	Ditto	Ditto .	18th December 1914 to 10th January 1915.
Mr. G. C. Bullock . .	Ditto	Ditto .	14th January 1915 to 17th March 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, ACCOUNTS SECTION, 7th (MEERUT) DIVISION.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, 7th (Meerut) Division, on 31st December 1914, on account security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.								
		3½ per cent 1879.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent 1852-53.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1900 01.	3 per cent. 1896 97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
	On which interest is drawn.									
	D. D. O., 7th Division .	...	...	...	17,400	...	4,400	...	...	21,800
	Bank of Upper India Ld	...	78,000	37,500	48,200	...	...	...	...	1,63,700
	Delhi and London Bank Ld.	...	...	5,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	15,000
	Messrs. J. R. Kaboolsing & Sons.	500	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	2,000
	Lala Shyam Lal & Son .	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	1,500	...	...	5,500
	Total .	500	78,000	44,500	65,600	13,500	5,900	...	...	2,08,000
	Safe custody.									
	D. D. O., 7th Division .	...		...	...	...	300	...	35,712 8 0	36,012 8 0
	Total .	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	35,712 8 0	36,012 8 0

Forwarded for check. Errors and omissions should be at once brought to notice.

E. DELABILLIERE, Major,
Controller of Military Accounts, 7th (Meerut) Division.

MEERUT :
February 1915.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

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8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

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Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
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Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Ld. Cambridge.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
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Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

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Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
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Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smritititrtha at As. 10.
Maasir-i-Rahimi. Fasc 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.
Bisvahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As 10.
Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.
Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.
Kiranavali. Fasc. 3, by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.
Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.
Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As 10.
Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.
Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.
Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.
Tabakat-I-Akbari (English). Rs. 3.
Do. (Text). Rs. 2-8.
Sivaparinaya. Fasc. I. As. 10.
Catasahasrika Prajnaparamita, Part II. Fasc. 1. As 10.
Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc 14. As 10.
Akbarnama (English) Vol. III. Fasc. 5. Re. 1-4.
Nyayabindu of Dharmakirti. Fasc. 2. Re. 1.
Masiru-Lrumara. Fasc. 3-4. (English). Rs. 2-8.
Maitra or Maitrayaniya Upanishad. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Visvahitam. Fasc. 1. As 10.
Kavindravacana Samuccaya. Rs. 3-8.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 2. As. 10.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month
Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs 3.
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, June 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1 and annas 8

Monthly Weather Review, August 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

III. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Port Blair from September 1894 to August 1904.

IV. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Dhubri from November 1889 to May 1896.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XIX. By W. A. Harwood with an introduction by G. T. Walker. (Illustrated by 27 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review, September 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1913. (Illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914 (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg. "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV. Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Giumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna) Translated by E. Vredenburg, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Salmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

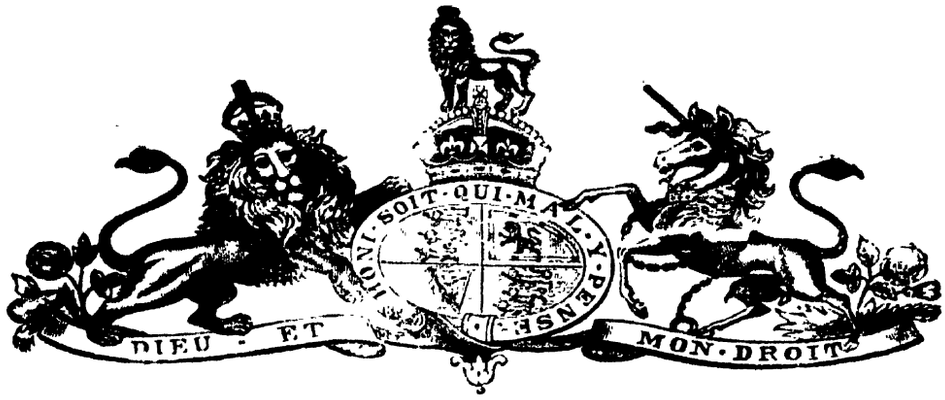
Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

ESTATE MRS. E. ANDERSON, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Elizabeth Anderson, widow, who died on 10th June 1914 at 20, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 26th March next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

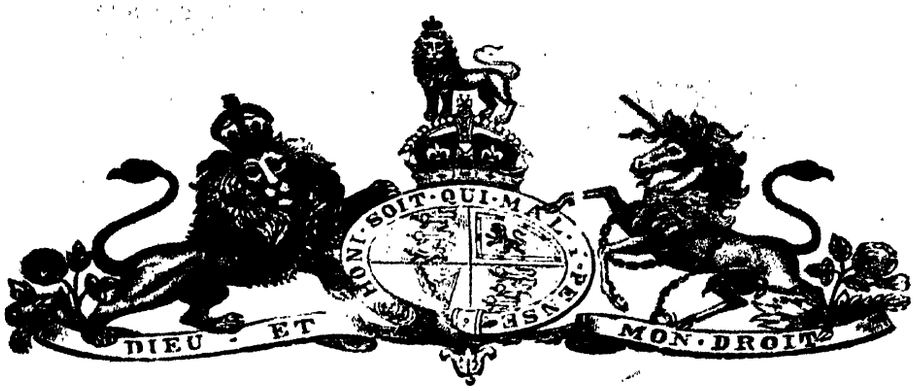
J. E. VALLANCE.

Calcutta, 12th February 1915.

ESTATE J. W. SMYTH, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late John Watt Smyth of the Indian Civil Service who died at Duneira Larne, County Antrim, on 7th May 1914, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 19th March next to the said Messsrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

Calcutta, 5th February 1915. J. E. VALLANCE.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 9.} DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 24th February, 1915.

No. 6.—The services of Mr. H. T. Cullis of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st March, 1915.

The 26th February 1915.

No. 7.—A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor General by reason of the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., an additional member of the said Council who represented the non-official members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, the Governor General is pleased in pursuance of the provisions

of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General to call upon the non-official members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay to elect in accordance with the said Regulations a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 30th day of April 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 26th February 1915.

No. 1085-C.—In that part of the Home Department Notification No. 778-C., dated the 10th December 1914, which relates to the appointment of Mr. R. S. D'Arcy to be Superintendent, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* for the words "sub. *pro tem.*" substitute the words "on probation."

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd February 1915.

No. 984-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Government of India Act, 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., c. 77), and with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following proclamation:—

PROCLAMATION.

The following territory which is now included within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, namely:—

Revenue Estates of—

1. Subehpur.
2. Jagatpur.
3. Baqiabad.
4. Beharipur.
5. Saadatpur Mahal Gujran.
6. Saadatpur Musalmanan.
7. Saadatpur Amad Delhi.
8. Wazirabad.
9. Khajuri Baramad.
10. Khajuri Khas.
11. Garhi Mendu.
12. Timarpur.
13. Chandrawal.
14. Usmanpur.
15. Ghonda patti Gujran Khadar.
16. Ghonda patti Chauhan Khadar.
17. Andhavli.
18. Kaithwara.
19. Silampur Amad Delhi.
20. Ghondli Khadar.
21. Jatwara Khurd.
22. Mubarakpur Reti.
23. Shakarpur Khadar.
24. Nagla Manchi.
25. Shamspur.
26. Gharaunda Nimka Khadar.
27. Nagli Razapur.
28. Chilla Sarauda Khadar.
29. Qarawalnagar *urf* Dharauti Kalan.
30. Jivanpur Johripur.
31. Mustafabad.
32. Mirpur Turk.
33. Ziauddinpur.
34. Khanpur Dhani.
35. Maujpur.
36. Ghonda patti Gujran Bangar.
37. Ghonda patti Chauhan Bangar.
38. Jafrabad.
39. Uldanpur.
40. Babarpur.
41. Siqdarpur.
42. Gokalpur.
43. Sabauli.
44. Mandauli.
45. Taharpur.
46. Jhilmila.
47. Chandavli *urf* Shahdara.
48. Silampur Bangar.
49. Silampur Khadar.
50. Ghondli Bangar.
51. Kakarduman.
52. Khureji Khas.
53. Khureji Baramad.
54. Shakarpur Khas Bangar.
55. Mandavli Fazilpur.
56. Hasanpur Bhuapur.
57. Ghazipur.
58. Khichripur.
59. Gharaunda Nimka Bangar (Patparganj).
60. Shakarpur Baramad.
61. Kotla.
62. Chilla Sarauda Bangar.
63. Dalupura.
64. Kondli.
65. Gharauli.

shall, on and from the first day of April 1915, be taken under the immediate authority and management of the Governor General of India in Council, and be included in the Chief Commissionership of Delhi.

The 23rd February 1915.

No. 1007-C.—Mr. C. F. Napier took his seat as a temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the forenoon of the 11th February 1915.

The 25th February 1915.

No. 1065-C.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force on and with effect from the 1st April 1915.

No. 1066-C.—WHEREAS the Government of India have acceded to a Convention with respect to the international circulation of motor cars concluded at Paris on the eleventh day of October, one thousand nine hundred and nine;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act 1914, VIII of 1914, and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department, noted on the margin, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. no. 789, dated the 12th June 1913.
2. no. 1831 C., dated the 13th March 1914.

PART I.

Preliminary.

1. These rules may be called the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Rules, 1915. Short title.

2. In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context— Definitions.

(*i*) "The Convention" means the Convention with respect to the international circulation of motor cars concluded at Paris on the 11th day of October 1909.

(*ii*) "International Travelling Pass" means an International road-travel certificate issued under article 3 of the Convention.

PART II.

Motor vehicles temporarily leaving British India.

3. For the purposes of the Convention, the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon, and elsewhere the District Magistrate shall be the competent authority, and is hereby empowered to carry out, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of these rules, the following duties, that is to say :— Constitution and duties of the competent authority under the Convention.

(*a*) when the owner of any motor vehicle desires to avail himself of the facilities given by the Convention during travel in any of the Contracting States mentioned in appendix A to the first schedule—to examine the vehicle, and, if satisfied, after such examination :—

(*i*) in the case of a motor car, that the car is suitable, or is of a type which has been declared by the Government of India to be suitable, for use on the highway outside India, and that it fulfils the conditions specified in paragraph 2 of the first schedule, or

(*ii*) in the case of a motor cycle, that the said conditions, as modified by paragraph 5 of that schedule are fulfilled;

to issue a certificate of fitness, in Form A in the second schedule or in a form to the like effect.

(*b*) to examine any person submitting himself for examination, and if, upon examination, he is found to be competent, to issue to him a

driver's certificate of competence in form B in the second schedule, or in a form to the like effect:
Provided that a certificate of competence shall not be granted to any person who is under 18 years of age;

(*c*) subject to the conditions imposed by rule 4, to issue to the owners of motor vehicles, on behalf of the local Government, an International Travelling Pass, in form C in the second schedule over the signature of a Secretary to the local Government, or in a form to the like effect.

s of issue national g Pass.

4. (*1*) The following conditions shall be fulfilled before an International Travelling Pass is issued :—

(*a*) every motor vehicle for which an International Travelling Pass is issued shall be a motor vehicle in respect of which a certificate of fitness shall have been issued in pursuance of rule 3; and

(*b*) particulars as to the driver or drivers of the motor vehicle shall be specified on the International Travelling Pass in the place provided for the purpose, and every such driver shall possess a certificate of competence issued in pursuance of rule 3.

ph to be driver's e.

5. Every driver's certificate of competence shall have the photograph of the holder affixed thereon, with the date on which the photograph was taken; and such photographs must not be more than one year old at the time of issuing the certificate.

te or pass English.

6. Every such certificate or pass shall be in English.

y of certificate

7. Every certificate of fitness or of competence, and every International Travelling Pass issued under the foregoing provisions shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

ate or pass egistered.

8. The issue of every certificate of fitness or of competence, and of every International Travelling Pass shall be entered in a register to be maintained in the office of the Commissioner of Police, or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, in such form as he may consider suitable.

ayable on ate or pass.

9. The issue of a certificate or pass under these rules shall be subject to the condition of the prepayment of the following fees, namely:—

	Rs.
Certificate of fitness of motor-car . . .	5
Driver's certificate of competence . . .	5
International Travelling Pass . . .	5

Provided that in the case of a motor cycle, one-half only of the foregoing fees shall be chargeable.

d pass not red if first is nt.

10. A second International Travelling Pass shall not be necessary for any motor vehicle about to leave British India, if the owner of the vehicle already holds such a pass and the term thereof has not expired:

Provided that, in such a case, the original certificate shall be endorsed or countersigned by the Chief Customs Officer at the port of re-embarkation.

PART III.

Motor cars arriving temporarily in British India.

plication for rsement of pass registration of icle.

11. Any person in charge of a motor vehicle landed at a port in British India, holding in respect of such vehicle an International Travelling Pass may, on production of such pass, apply to the Chief Customs Officer of the port for the endorsement of his pass and for the registration of the motor vehicle covered thereby.

ties of Chief stoms Officer on ipt of applica-

12. On receiving such an application, the Chief Customs Officer shall satisfy himself that the pass was issued by competent authority; that the period of its validity has not expired, and that the vehicle corresponds with the vehicle

described in the pass and has affixed to it the plates required to be carried by article 4 of the Convention, and that the driver or drivers (if any) are the person or persons whose names appear on the pass.

Endorsement and registration of vehicle.

13. If the Chief Customs Officer is satisfied that the requirements of rule 12 have been complied with, he shall endorse on the part of the pass set aside for the purpose the name of the port and shall sign, seal and date the endorsement, and shall enter in a register to be maintained by him the following particulars:—

(*a*) Number.
(*b*) Place of issue of International Travelling Pass.
(*c*) Date of issue of pass.
(*d*) Name of authority or association which issued pass.
(*e*) Full name and home address of owner of car.
(*f*) Description of vehicle (*e.g.*, motor car, motor cycle, etc.).
(*g*) Shape and colour of body of vehicle.
(*h*) Letters and numbers on identification plates.
(*i*) Date of registration.

Copy of entry in register to be sent to local executive authorities.

14. The Chief Customs Officer shall forward without delay a copy of every entry made in his register in accordance with rule 13 in case of motor vehicles landed at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon to the Commissioner of Police, and in the case of motor vehicles landed elsewhere, to the District Magistrate.

Effect of endorsement and registration.

15. The endorsement of an International Travelling Pass and the registration of the motor vehicle covered thereby in accordance with these rules shall, during the validity of such pass, be deemed to be in compliance with the conditions subject to which the motor vehicle may be possessed, used and driven in British India by the persons respectively referred to in such pass.

Application of rules to motor vehicle entering British India by land.

16. In the case of a motor vehicle covered by an International Travelling Pass entering a district of British India by land, the application referred to in rule 11 shall be made to the District Magistrate of that district, and these rules other than rule 14 shall apply as if such District Magistrate were substituted for the Chief Customs Officer.

Production of pass before Chief Customs Officer when motor vehicle leaves for a place outside British India.

17. The owner of a motor vehicle which has been registered in accordance with the foregoing rules shall, on the departure of the motor vehicle from any port in British India for a place outside British India, cause the pass in respect of such vehicle to be produced before the Chief Customs Officer at that port, who shall endorse the name of the port and shall sign, seal and date the endorsement, and enter in a register to be maintained by him the particulars specified in rule 13.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Conditions to be fulfilled by motor cars in order to be allowed to be driven on the highway.

1. Every motor car, in order to be allowed to be driven on the highway outside India, must either—

(*a*) have been recognised as suitable for use on the highway, after an examination before the competent authority, or
(*b*) belong to a type approved by the Government of India.

2. The examination must be directed specially to the following points:—

(1) the machinery must be such as can be trusted to work efficiently, and must be so designed as to prevent, as far as possible, all danger of fire or explosion, as not to frighten by its noise any animals, whether ridden or driven, and as not to give rise to any other

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Number_____

(International Convention of 1909)

BRITISH INDIA.

CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS OF VEHICLE.

This is to certify that the motor vehicle described hereunder has been examined and found to be fit for use on the highway outside British India.

Name of owner of vehicle (in full)_____

Owner's home address_____

Index letter and registered number of vehicle_____

Description of vehicle (*e.g.*, motor car, motor cycle, etc.)

Name of Manfacturer

Type of chassis or engine

Body of car { Shape / Colour / Number of seat

Weight of vehicle unladen _____ (*in kilogrammes*)

(Signature)

Seal.

Date

{ Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. Madras. etc. / or / District Magistrate,_____

FORM B.

Number_____

(International Convention of 1909.)

BRITISH INDIA.

DRIVER'S CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCE.

This is to certify that A. B *_____ of _____ has been examined and found to be competent to drive a motor vehicle.

Seal.

Date_____

(Signature.)

{ Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Madras, etc. / or / District Magistrate,_____

Photograph, and date when taken.

* Insert full name and home address of driver.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*concld.*

FORM C.

Travel by motor vehicle.

(International Convention of 1909).

BRITISH INDIA.

International certificate for temporary foreign travel.

This certificate is valid in all Contracting States* for one year only from the date of issue.

Issue of certificate.

Place_____

Date_____

(Signature.)

Seal.

Secretary to the $\frac{\text{Government}}{\text{Chief Commissioner}}$ of

* These States are as follows :—

Principal countries.

Great Britain.	Monaco.
Germany.	Montenegro.
Austria and Hungary.	The Netherlands.
Belgium.	Portugal.
Bulgaria.	Roumania.
Spain.	Russia.
France.	Servia.
Greece.	Sweden.
Italy.	Switzerland.
Luxemburg.	Denmark.

Colonies and dependencies.

British India.	Northern Nigeria.
Algiers.	Southern Nigeria.
Tunis.	Seychelle Islands.
Barbados.	Sierra Leone.
Gibraltar	Jersey.
Leeward Islands.	Guernsey.
Malta.	

Particulars regarding the vehicle

Owner of vehicle { Surname ____ / Christian name ____ / Address ____

Description of vehicle (car, tricycle, etc.) ____

Name of maker ____

Particulars of model of chassis ____

Serial number of model, or maker's number, of chassis

Motor { Number of cylinders ____ / Horse-power, or bore of cylinders ____

Body { Shape ____ / Colour ____ / Total number of seats ____

Weight of vehicle empty (in kilogrammes) ____

Registration number on identity plates

Particulars regarding the driver or drivers.

Surname ____

Christian name ____

Where born ____

Address ____

Surname ____

Christian name ____

Where born ____

Address ____

PORT BLAIR.

The 22nd February 1915.

No. 988-C.—Consequent on the employment of Mr. H. H. Tayler, 4th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, on military duty, the following substantive *pro tempore* appointments in the Port Blair Commission are notified with effect from the 12th October 1914 :—

Mr. A. L. F. Evans, 5th Assistant Superintendent to be 4th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. C. O.'D. Hervey, 6th Assistant Superintendent to be 5th Assistant Superintendent.

Mirza Aslam Beg, 7th Assistant Superintendent to be 6th Assistant Superintendent.

No. 992-C.—The services of Mirza Aslam Beg, 7th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Provincial Civil Service, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Delhi, the 26th February 1915.

No. 58.—The following amendments are made in the rules for the High Proficiency and Degree of Honour examinations in the Tibetan language, published with the Department of Education Notification no. 203, dated the 20th November 1914 :—

(*i*) In rule VII, text-book no. (1), substitute "Tibetan Grammar by Csoma de Koros—published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal" for "Grammar Situ Sum tag—(published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta)."

(*ii*) In rule VII, text-book no. (2), substitute "Appendix to the Pag-Sam Thi-Shing, Fasciculo III, Chapters LXIV and LXV—(published in the Bibliotheca Indica Series)" for "Pag-Sam Thi-Shing, Chapters LXIV and LXV, Volume II, Fascicules IV and V—(published in the Bibliotheca Indica Series)."

(*iii*) In rule VII, text-book no. (7), for the words "published by the Government of Bengal" in line 3, substitute "published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta."

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th February 1915.

No. 7.—The services of Mr. H. W. Milner, Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th February 1915.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd February 1915.

No. 999-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the following Ordinances, in so far as they may be applicable, to Berar, namely:—

The Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, 1914 (VI of 1914),

The Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VII of 1914),

The Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VIII of 1914), and

The Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914 (IX of 1914).

Provided first that in the Ordinances as so applied, references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and references to British India as including Berar.

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Ordinances, any court or authority exercising jurisdiction in Berar may construe the provisions of the said Ordinances with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the following notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry shall, so far as they may be applicable, and subject to the same provisoes, apply to Berar, namely:—

No. 807-W., dated the 14th November 1914 (issuing the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order,

No. 1116-W., dated the 26th November 1914 (granting a general license under the aforesaid Order),

No. 1296-W., dated the 28th November 1914 (issuing a further Order to be read as one with the aforesaid Order), and

No. 1631-W., dated the 13th February 1915 (granting a general license, under the Order cited first above, to Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire to carry on trade or business in British India).

The 23rd February 1915.

No. 1026-D.—Captain J. S. Crosthwaite, of the Political Department, was employed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf from the 1st to the 9th December 1914, inclusive.

No. 1027-D.—Captain J. S. Crosthwaite, of the Political Department, is posted as Political Officer, Kurnah, with effect from the 10th December 1914.

No. 1028-D.—Captain A. T. Wilson, C.M.G., of the Political Department, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 31st December 1914.

The 24th February 1915.

No. 1037-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to:—

The Reverend Alfred Taylor, Missionary of the Friends Foreign Mission Association Sehore, Central India.

(That portion of the Notification in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary dated the 1st January 1915, announcing the award of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class to the Reverend Alfred Taylor is hereby cancelled.)

The 25th February 1915.

No. 1065-D.—Mr. R. R. Maconachie, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner attached to the Bannu District, with effect from the 8th February 1915.

No. 1069-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3510-I. B., dated the 3rd November 1913, as subsequently amended, applying certain enactments to Berar, namely :—

In the first schedule, after entry No 112, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

112-A.—The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914).	For section 1, sub-clause (3) the following shall be substituted :—

(3) This Act shall come into force on the 1st April 1915—

In the Title of Part IV and in section 14 after the words "British India" wherever they occur, the words "and Berar" shall be inserted.

No. 1085-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace in Berar, namely :—

Mr. R. A. B. Chapman, District Magistrate, Yeotmal,

Mr. E. Danks, District Magistrate, Amraoti,

Mr. F. Dewar, District Magistrate, Akola, and

Mr. S. Waterston, Sub-Divisional Officer, Ellichpur, and Magistrate of the 1st Class.

The 26th February 1915.

No. 1103-D. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1443-I. B., dated the 14th August 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the provisions of section 5 and of all the subsequent sections of the said Act shall, during the continuance of the present war, remain in force in the areas specified in the first column of the schedule to the like notification No 1442-I. B., dated the 14th August 1914.

No. 1104-D.—In supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 330-I. B., dated the 4th March 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), shall apply to the Courts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to declare that service by the said Courts of any summons issued by a Court in British India under the said Code shall be deemed to be valid service.

SCHEDULE.

Patiala State Courts.

(1) The Chief Court, Patiala State, Patiala.

(2) The Nazim, Karamgarh, District Bhawanigarh.

(3) The Nazim, Anahadgarh, District Barnala.

(4) The Nazim, Amargarh, District Bassi.

(5) The Nazim, Pinjore, District Rajpura, *vid* Sirhind (North-Western Railway).

(6) The Nazim, Mohindergarh, District Narnaul (Rajputana-Malwa Railway).

(7) The Civil and Sessions Judge, Patiala. (For Patiala town.)

(8) The Special Committee, Bhatinda (For Bhatinda Tahsil only.)

JIND STATE

(*a*) *Civil Courts.*

(1) Ijlas Khas (His Highness the Maharaja's Court).

(2) Council Wizarat (Branch II).

(3) Munshi Khana (Foreign Office).
(4) Munsiff Sadar, Sangrur.
(5) Nazim, Sangrur.
(6) Nazim, Jind.
(7) Nazim, Charkhi Dadri.
(8) Tahsildar, Sangrur.
(9) Tahsildar, Jind.
(10) Tahsildar, Charkhi Dadri.
(11) Honorary Magistrate, Mahlan (Sangrur District).
(12) Honorary Magistrate, Kandela (Jind District).
(13) Honorary Magistrate, Band Kalan (Charkhi Dadri District).
(14) Honorary Magistrate, Kaliana (Charkhi Dadri District.)

(b) Revenue Courts.

(1) Ijlas Khas (His Highness the Maharaja's Court).
(2) Council Wizarat (Branch III).
(3) Munshi Khana (Foreign Office).
(4) Dewan.
(5) Nazim, Sangrur.
(6) Nazim, Jind.
(7) Nazim, Charkhi Dadri.
(8) Nahar Nazim, Sangrur.
(9) Naib Nazim Nahar, Sangrur.
(10) Naib Nazim Nahar, Jind.
(11) Tahsildar, Sangrur.
(12) Tahsildar, Jind.
(13) Tahsildar, Charkhi Dadri.

KAPURTHALA STATE.

Civil and Revenue Courts.

(1) Sadr.
(2) Chief Court
(3) Nazamat.
(4) Judge's Court.
(5) Collector's Court for Subordinate Courts also).
(6) Magistrate's Court (for Subordinate Courts also—except 8).
(7) Honorary Collector and Magistrate's Court.
(8) Joint Magistrate's Court.

MALERKOTLA STATE.

Civil and Revenue Courts.

(1) Chief Court.
(2) Saddar Adalat.
(3) Munsiff's Courts.

FARIDKOT STATE.

(a) Civil Courts.

(1) The Superintendent of the State.
(2) The Chief Judicial Officer.
(3) The Saddar Adalat.
(4) The Tahsildar.
(5) The Naib Tahsildar, Faridkot.
(6) The Naib Tahsildar, Kotkapura.

(*b*) *Revenue Courts.*

(1) The Superintendent of the State.

(2) The Chief Revenue Officer.

(3) The Tahsildar.

(4) The Naib Tahsildar, Faridkot.

(5) The Naib Tahsildar, Kotkapura.

LOHARU STATE.

(*a*) *Civil Court.*

(1) Court of Nizamat

(*b*) *Revenue Courts.*

(1) Court of the Financial Administrator

(2) Court of the Tahsil.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 27th February 1915.

No. 2051-20.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "The New Era. New ideals of the New Era" by L. Har Dyal, published in Urdu and Gurmukhi by the Ghadr Press, San Francisco.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th February 1915.

No. 2074-1.—Mr. F. S. Punnett, a Collector in class II (officiating in class I) of the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from the 9th April 1915, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

GENERAL.

The 27th February 1915.

No. 2078-42.—Mr. E. Sheepshanks, I.C.S., is appointed to be an Attaché in the Department of Commerce and Industry with effect from the 26th February 1915.

SALT.

The 27th February 1915.

No. 1802-11.—Mr. P. C. Scott O'Connor, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, is appointed substantively as Deputy Commissioner with effect from the afternoon of the 17th February 1915 *vice* Mr. W. H. H. Money retired.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th February 1915.

No. 371-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit, in the whole of British India, the fees chargeable under Article 1 (*a*) and (*b*) of Schedule II of the said Act on applications for mutation of names in respect of the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., c. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within twelve months before death, while on active service in the present war.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th February 1915.

No. 240-F. E.—Mr. K. M. Abraham has been appointed a probationer to the General List of the Indian Finance Department with effect from the 13th February 1915 and has been attached to the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the same date.

No. 241-F. E.—Mr. T. R Sadasivam has been appointed a probationer to the General List of the Indian Finance Department with effect from the 9th February 1915 and has been attached to the office of the Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the same date.

The 25th February 1915.

No. 245-F. E.—Bhai Hukam Singh, Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 16th January 1915 and until further orders.

The 26th February 1915.

No. 257-F. E.—In this Department Notification No. 212-F. E., dated the 16th February 1915, appearing on page 321 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 20th February 1915, relating to Mr. W. J. Davids, for the worps 'has been appointed as Chief Superintendent' substitute the words 'has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Superintendent.'

RESIGNATIONS.

The 26th February 1915.

No. 314-Accts.-Camp.—Mr. J. R. S. Scott, Military Accountant, 2nd class, has, with the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, been permitted to resign his appointment in the Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 17th February 1915.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Delhi, the 25th February 1915.

No. 376-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

January 1915. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	JANUARY.		TO END OF JAN.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	Actuals, 1913-1914.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	6,90	5,89	20,48	21,01	34,94	34,61
Opium	17	21	1,83	1,91	2,76	2,44
Salt	68	52	4,78	4,17	5,16	5,17
Stamps	62	71	6,09	6,40	8,06	7,98
Excise	1,14	1,16	10,72	10,80	13,74	13,34
Provincial Rates	..	1	7	32	5	27
Customs	78	1,01	7,87	9,10	10,85	11,34
Assessed Taxes	28	29	2,45	2,31	2,67	2,77
Forest	29	39	2,18	2,45	3,44	3,34
Registration	5	6	60	65	78	78
Tributes from Native States	27	29	60	63	91	93
Other Civil Revenue	36	35	3,30	3,26	5,28	5,30
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	10,61	10,89	60,97	62,99	88,04	88,27
Major Irrigation Revenue	82	78	3,13	3,06	3,97	4,13
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	4		39	44	67	78
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	11,59	11,75	64,49	66,49	93,28	93,13
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—1,05	—1,10	—4,69	—4,30	—4,99	—4,78
Opium	—1	—22	—58	—1,26	—98	—1,52
Famine Relief (Civil)	..	—1	—35	—4	—16	—17
Other Civil Expenditure	—3,64	—3,89	—35,83	—34,87	—49,88	—46,75
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	—4,70	—5,22	—41,73	—40,47	—56,02	—53,22
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	—1[illegible]	—13	—1,43	—1,34	—1,87	—1,84
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—[illegible]9	—76	—5,01	—5,13	—8,77	—7,99
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—3	—1	—68	—2	—98	—78
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—12	—20	—1,0[illegible]	—1,50	—1,47	—1,32
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—6,71	—6,32	—50,49	—48,46	—71,69	—65,13
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—1[illegible]	—18	—1,20[illegible]	—1,31	—1,78	—1,83
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—3	—8	—30	—42	—85	—62
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	—14	—26	—1,50	—1,73	—2,58	—2,45
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Post Office (Net)	—3	+37	—8,28	+1,75	+2,04	+2,52
Telegraph (Net)	—12	—7	—1,01	—84	—1,29	—1,05
Marine (Net)	—62	—3	—6,24	—36	—37	—37
Military Works (Net)	—1[illegible]	—11	—99	—63	—1,29	—1,11
Military Receipts	+11	+11	+1,56	+94	+1,52	+1,58
Military issues	—2[illegible]	—1,80	—21,01	—17,21	—24,69	—21,96
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway	+78	+77	+6,96	+7,16	} +59,15	+8,61
Other Railways	+4,12	+4,90	+38,09	+41,53		+50,82
TOTAL	+4,90	+5,67	+45,05	+48,69	+59,15	+59,43
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway	—65	—34	—4,81	—3,98	} — 8, 9	—4,74
Other Railways	—2,30	—2,67	—27,66	—26,86		—32,96
TOTAL	—2,95	—3,01	—32,47	—30,84	—38,79	—37,70
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,24	+1,13	—23,59	+1,30	—58	+1,74
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)	...	...	+4,84	+2,85	+4,71	+2,85
Temporary Loan	+10	...	+12,30	...	...	...
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+2	+90	+19	+3,18	...	—2
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	—1,50	...	...	...
Remittance through Imperial Government	...	...	—91	...	...	+6,79
Deposits of District Funds	+26	+52	+26	+1,06	+18	+1,31
Loans by Government	+26	—2	—58	—71	—25	—86
Exchange on Remittance Account	...	+2	...	+14	...	...
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—26	—5,06	—7,05	—35,86	—30,00	—43,58
Other Debt Heads	+34	+1	—1,11	+3,15	+1,21	+69
Sterling bills on Telegraphic Transfers on London	—69	...	+19	...	...	...
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+3	—3,63	+6,03	—25,69	—24,20	—34,82
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+4,44	+2,67	—4,46	—8,09	—3,49	—5,53
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,51	18,18	23,41	28,94	22,06	28,94
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	18,95	20,85	18,95	20,85	18,57	23,41

PAY AND ALLOWANCES—FUNDS.

Dated Delhi, the 24th February 1915.

No. 307 P.-Camp.—Under the authority of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council directs the publication, in continuation of Finance Department Notification No. 771-P., dated the 17th July 1914, of the following Regulations regarding the "Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund." They come into force with effect from the 1st January 1915.

INDIAN MILITARY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

I. The following regulations are designed to secure suitable provision for the widows and orphans of officers of the Indian Army, officers of the Indian Medical Service, officers and engineers of the Royal Indian Marine, and Chaplains on the Indian Establishment, not being subscribers under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations; also of continuous service Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer officers, as well as Royal Engineer officers under the 1904 conditions of service, who, not being subscribers under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations, elect to subscribe to this Fund.

II. Such pensions and compassionate allowances as are, by Royal Warrant, granted to the widows and families of military officers of the British Service, are granted from Indian revenues to the widows and families of military officers in the service of the Government of India. It is not intended by the present regulations to impose on the revenues of India any further expenditure for this object except such additional expenditure as may occur under the operation of paragraphs V, VII and VIII. On the other hand, it is not intended that the revenues of India shall in any way profit by these regulations.

III. The Secretary of State for India in Council reserves to himself the absolute right to modify from time to time the contributions to be required from officers, in order to give effect to these principles, and to make any alterations in the regulations that may appear to him equitable: provided always that the scale of pensions shall not be reduced in the case of actual incumbents. The Secretary of State in Council will endeavour to adjust the contributions to be levied from officers exactly, so that they shall neither be too large nor too small to supply the pensions provided by the regulations. But if it should appear on experience that they have been fixed too low, the Government will not require any supplementary retrospective payments; and if they are found to have been fixed too high, no claim to refund will be admitted.

IV. The scheme will be recognised as establishing a Fund which will be shown as such in the accounts of the Government of India, and the balance to its credit will be a debt for which the Government of India will be responsible. Accounts will be kept of all receipts and payments, and at the close of each half-year the Fund will be credited with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the mean of the balances as they stood at the beginning and end of such half-year.

V. The rate of interest allowed will in no event be reduced below 4 per cent. per annum; but if at any of the periodical valuations referred to in paragraph VIII it is found that the rate of interest paid on loans secured on Indian revenues has exceeded 4 per cent. for a sufficiently long time to justify the Secretary of State in Council in thinking that the rise is likely to be permanent, the interest allowed on the balance at the credit of the Fund will be increased.

VI. Conversion of sterling into rupees and of rupees into sterling in transactions under these regulations and in the accounts will be made at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling.

VII. The cost of management will be borne by the State.

VIII. All needful statistics of ages, births, marriages, and deaths will be carefully registered, and these statistics, with the accounts, will be submitted at such periods as may be decided on by the Secretary of State in Council to such actuary or actuaries as he may select, with instructions to investigate and ascertain whether the rates of contribution are such as will, at the rate of interest then to be determined in accordance with paragraph V and at the rate of exchange specified in paragraph VI, supply the pensions payable under these regulations, and no more. The expense of such actuarial inquiries and reports will be borne by the State.

IX. Upon the report of the actuary or actuaries the Secretary of State in Council will order any necessary alterations in the rates of contribution; but it is not the intention that an alteration in the rates of contribution shall be made in respect of a slight variation in mortality or marriage experience disclosed at the particular valuation or in respect of a variation that appears likely to be temporary.

X. The report of the actuary or actuaries, with the orders of the Secretary of State in Council thereupon, will be published in the *Gazette of India*; and any alteration ordered in the rates of contribution will take effect from the beginning of the month following the date of such publication. No retrospective adjustments will be made.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF PENSIONS FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MILITARY, MEDICAL, MARINE, AND ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. Pensions will be provided under these regulations for the widows and orphans of the following officers on the Indian Establishment, not being subscribers under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations.

Officers of the Indian Army.*

Officers of the Indian Medical Service, including Indians who avail themselves of the option given to them of becoming subscribers.

Officers and engineers of the Royal Indian Marine.

Chaplains, including probationary Chaplains.†

2. Every officer who enters the service on and after the 1st January 1915 must, as a condition of his appointment, provide pensions for his family under these regulations.

3. Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer officers who have been selected, or who have elected, for continuous service in India have the option of subscribing under these regulations, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Appendix.

Royal Engineer officers under the 1904 conditions of service must elect, within three months of their arrival in India, whether they desire to subscribe for benefits under these regulations, and they must submit a satisfactory medical certificate. On payment of the prescribed donations (*see also* Appendix), according to their class at the time of their application, they will be allowed to subscribe for so long as they remain on the Indian Establishment. On reversion to the Imperial Establishment, such officers cannot continue subscribers; but they will be entitled to receive back such portion of their contributions as may be in excess of the risk borne during the term of their membership, in accordance with the terms of Article 30. In the event of an officer, whether married or unmarried, retiring on a pension awarded under Indian Rules, while subscribing, he must continue to subscribe in accordance with the terms of Article 32.

4. For the purposes of these regulations subscribers are classed as follows:—

Class I.—Surgeon-Generals and those who avail themselves of subscribing in this class under the terms of Article 5.

„ II.—Officers of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, of 26 years' service;‡ Officers of the Medical Service of 20 years' service; Officers and Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine of 20 years' service; and Archdeacons.

„ III.—Officers of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, of 18 years' service;‡ Officers of the Medical Service of 12 years' service; Officers and Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine of 15 years' service; and Senior Chaplains.

„ IV.—Officers of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, of 9 years' service;‡ Officers of the Medical Service of 6 years' service; Officers and Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine of 12 years' service; and Junior and Probationary Chaplains.

„ V.—Officers of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, under 9 years' service;‡ Officers of the Medical Service of under 6 years' service; and Officers and Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine of under 12 years' service.

Note—No officer of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, or Royal Engineers will be compelled to subscribe in Classes II, III, or IV, who has not attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, as the case may be. No officer of the Indian Medical Service will be compelled to subscribe in Classes II or III, who has not attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or Major, as the case may be, and no officer of the Royal Indian Marine who is not in a first-class port appointment, or Chief Engineer who is on Rs. 400 per mensem will be compelled to subscribe in Class II. In all such cases the subscriber must elect, within

* Officers of the Indian Army become subscribers from the date of the *Gazette of India* announcing their admission to that army; Medical Officers, Officers and Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine, and Chaplains from the date of their arrival in India, or, in the case of a Chaplain resident in India, from the date of appointment.

†A probationary Chaplain is required to subscribe; but in the event of his not being appointed a junior Chaplain on completion of probation, or of his resigning while on probation, he will be granted a refund, if married, under the conditions applying to officers mentioned in Regulation 30, and if unmarried, of the amount of his contributions, without interest.

‡ Service for this purpose is reckoned from date of first Commission with the following exceptions, namely:—

(*a*) Officers of the Indian Army who have been specially permitted to reckon towards promotion any service previous to the date of first regular Commission are allowed to include all service which counts for promotion.

(*b*) Officers appointed to the Indian Army from the Royal Marines are allowed to reckon service only from the date from which the periods for promotion are reckoned.

three months from the date of completing the qualifying service, whether he will (i) subscribe in the Class in which his length of service places him, or (ii) continue to subscribe in the lower Class. If he elects (i) he will be charged the increased subscription from the date of completing the prescribed service; if (ii) he will, in the event of subsequent promotion, be charged the increased subscription from the date of such promotion.

An officer cannot enter a higher Class unless he has previously subscribed in the Class immediately below it, nor can an officer who has elected to subscribe in a higher class be allowed subsequently to revert to a lower one.

5. The contributions for pensions under these regulations, and the pensions of widows, will be regulated by the class of the contributing officer. An officer cannot secure a higher pension for his widow by contributing as if he belonged to a higher class.

As an exception to this rule, the option of subscribing in Class I is allowed as follows:—

(i) To an officer of the Indian Army, also to an officer of the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers who is a subscriber under these Regulations, at the time of completing 31 years' service on full pay from date of first commission, provided he has previously subscribed in Class II.

(ii) To a medical officer at the time of completing 25 years' full pay service, provided he has not previously been promoted to the rank of Surgeon-General, but has previously subscribed in Class II.

(iii) To an officer or engineer of the Royal Indian Marine who has completed 25 years' service.

(iv) To an Archdeacon at the time of completing five years' service as such (excluding any officiating period), provided he has attained the age of 49 years.

To secure these benefits without medical examination the decision of the officer must be notified within three months of the date of completing the qualifying service, but the option can be exercised at any subsequent period during active service on the production of a certificate of health signed by two qualified medical practitioners. (*See* Form J in Appendix.)

6. The pensions provided under these regulations are payable in arrear. Payments are made in India monthly and in England quarterly on or after 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

Pensioners residing in Europe receive payment from the Accountant-General, India Office. Pensioners residing in India may either receive their pensions there in Indian currency, at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling, or in England in sterling; but when the option has once been exercised any subsequent change can only be made at the commencement of the official year.

7. The amounts of the pensions provided are as follows, in addition to any pensions or compassionate allowances granted under Royal Warrant:—

TABLE I.—PENSION to a WIDOW during WIDOWHOOD according to the CLASS in which her HUSBAND WAS SUBSCRIBING at the TIME of his DEATH.

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.
	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of pension to widow per annum	160	130	100	70	40

TABLE II.—PENSIONS to the ORPHAN CHILDREN of all CLASSES alike.

	From birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 till age of 12 years.	From age of 12 till age of 21 years.	To Females only from age of 21 years for life, or till marriage.
	£	£	£	£
Amount of pension to each orphan per annum.	10	20	30	45

8. The pension of a minor orphan will be paid to his or her mother, or other duly appointed or recognised guardian.

Contributions.

9. Contributions will be deducted from pay at the time of issue.

10. The fact that an officer is not in receipt of pay does not relieve him from the necessity of paying his contributions.

11. The following are the rates of monthly subscriptions and the rates of donations prescribed for the present :—

TABLE III.—SUBSCRIPTIONS of UNMARRIED OFFICERS AND WIDOWERS.

Class of Contributor.	Rate of Subscription. £ s. d.
Class V.	0 6 8
„ IV.	0 13 4
„ III.	1 0 0
„ II.	1 6 8
„ I.	2 1 8

TABLE IV.—SUBSCRIPTIONS of MARRIED OFFICERS.

Rate of Subscription payable according to the Class in which Contributor enters the Service of the Government of India married, or marries, or re-marries.	RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION PAYABLE ON PROMOTION TO			
	Class IV.	Class III.	Class II.	Class I.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Class V.	0 18 9	1 12 1	2 9 7	3 12 11	5 6 3
„ IV.	1 16 8	...	2 14 2	3 17 6	5 10 10
„ III.	3 6 8	...	...	4 10 0	6 3 4
„ II.	5 10 0	...	...	...	7 3 4
„ I.	8 6 8	..	...	...	...

Note.—Half the rates of subscription in Tables III and IV are payable by officers on leave, excepting privilege leave, in or out of India; by officers permitted to reside out of India who have attained the age of 51 years; and by retired officers. For half-pay officers, *see* Article 31.

TABLE V.—EXCESS AGE DONATIONS.

In addition to the subscriptions payable under Table IV, the following "Excess Age" donations will be chargeable according to the officer's age at the date of marriage in each class :—

Class of contributor.		Donation.	Or in Twelve Monthly Instalments (including Interest) of
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Class V. IV. III. II. I.	For each year of age exceeding 30	4 4 0	0 7 2
	35	9 4 0	0 15 8
	42	17 12 0	1 9 11
	48	25 12 0	2 5 3
	53	32 10 0	2 15 3

DISPARITY OF AGE.

If the age of the husband exceed that of the wife by twelve or more years, a disparity donation in addition will be required as shown in Table VI, a copy of which can be obtained on application to the Director of Funds, India Office, or to the Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta.

TABLE VII.—ADDITIONAL MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION payable by all Classes alike, for each LIVING CHILD from the DATE of the CHILD'S BIRTH.

Age of Father at Date of Child's Birth.	Subscription for a Son until Age of 21.*	Subscription for a Daughter until Marriage.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25 years and under	0 2 4	0 5 8
26 years	0 2 4	0 5 10
27 „	0 2 4	0 6 0
28 „	0 2 5	0 6 2

* *See* Articles 20 and 21.

Age of Father at Date of Child's Birth.	Subscription for a Son until Age of 21.*	Subscription for a Daughter until Marriage.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
29 years	0 2 6	0 6 4
30 „	0 2 7	0 6 7
31 „	0 2 8	0 6 10
32 „	0 2 9	0 7 1
33 „	0 2 10	0 7 4
34 „	0 3 0	0 7 8
35 „	0 3 2	0 8 0
36 „	0 3 4	0 8 5
37 „	0 3 6	0 8 10
38 „	0 3 8	0 9 3
39 „	0 3 11	0 9 9
40 „	0 4 2	0 10 3
41 „	0 4 5	0 10 10
42 „	0 4 9	0 11 5
43 „	0 5 1	0 12 1
44 „	0 5 5	0 12 10
45 „	0 5 10	0 13 8
46 „	0 6 3	0 14 7
47 „	0 6 9	0 15 7
48 „	0 7 4	0 16 8
49 „	0 8 0	0 17 10
50 „	0 8 8	0 19 0
51 „	0 9 5	1 0 4
52 „	0 10 3	1 1 9
53 „	0 11 2	1 3 4
54 „	0 12 3	1 5 0
55 „	0 13 5	1 6 9
56 „	0 14 9	1 8 7
57 „	0 16 2	1 10 6
58 „	0 17 8	1 12 6
59 „	0 19 4	1 14 7
60 „	1 1 1	1 16 10

All officers who, on admission as subscribers, bring on liabilities for daughters exceeding the age of one year are required to pay a donation as specified below :—

TABLE VIII.

Between the Ages of	Donation.	Or in Twelve Monthly instalments (including Interest) of
	£ s. d.	s. d.
1 and 2	3 15 0	6 5
2 „ 3	5 15 0	9 9
3 „ 4	7 0 0	11 11
4 „ 5	7 15 0	13 2
5 „ 6	8 10 0	14 5
6 „ 7	8 15 0	14 10
7 „ 8	9 0 0	15 4
8 „ 9	9 5 0	15 9
9 „ 10	9 5 0	15 9
10 „ 11	9 5 0	15 9
11 „ 12	9 5 0	15 9

12. Donations payable under Tables V, VI and VIII become due from the date on which the liability is incurred, namely, in the case of those under Tables V and VI when a subscriber enters the service of the Government of India married or when he marries, or re-marries, and in the case of those under Table VIII, when the subscriber is admitted to the Fund. These donations may be paid without interest in one sum within one month from the date of becoming due; or they may be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments, interest on the unpaid portion being levied at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The balance of any donation outstanding at the date of a subscriber's death will be recovered in accordance with Article 13.

Arrears.

13. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be levied on arrears. The balance of any contribution outstanding at the date of a subscriber's death will be recovered rateably without further interest from the pensions of his widow and orphans in twelve monthly instalments.

* *See* Articles 20 and 21

Reports of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

14. An officer who is married at the date of his admission into the service must report the fact of his marriage at the time, and the names and dates of birth of his children, if any have been born to him. A member in the service must report his marriage, or the birth of a child born in wedlock, or the death of a wife or child within one month of the occurrence. These reports must be made in accordance with the instructions given in the Appendix.

15. The birth of every child born alive must be reported; but if a child dies before it is 30 days' old, no payment in respect of it will be required. If the report of birth be not made within one month a fine of 10*s.* will be imposed, and an additional 2*s.* will be charged for each succeeding month's delay. After 12 months' delay medical evidence as to the state of the member's health must be furnished in order that it may be determined whether and, if so, on what terms, liability for orphan's pension should be accepted. (*See* Form J. in Appendix.)

16. If the report of a marriage be not made within one month any donation which may be payable under Tables V and VI will be increased 2½ per cent. and interest thereon charged from the date of marriage. After six months' delay donations will be increased to 5 per cent. and interest charged as above. Should no donation be payable under Tables V and VI a fine of 10*s.* will be imposed if the report is not made within one month of the marriage, and an additional 2*s.* will be charged for each succeeding month's delay. In either case, after 12 months' delay, medical evidence as to the state of the subscriber's health must be furnished in order that it may be determined whether and, if so, on what terms, liability for widow's pension shall be accepted. (*See* Form J in Appendix.)

17. In the event of the report of a marriage or the birth of a child not being made by a subscriber during his lifetime, in accordance with the rules, the widow or child will not be entitled to any benefits.

Posthumous Child.

18. Provided the birth of a posthumous child is reported within one month and the contribution required by the regulations has been or was being paid for the father's youngest child, if any, living at the time of his death, a pension will be granted to the child without any payment if the child is born of a marriage in respect of which the prescribed payments have been made. The report must be made in Form D and a certificate of the child's birth furnished.

Duration of Pensions.

19. If a widow re-marry, her pension will cease during coverture; but if she again become a widow she will be entitled to revert to her pension as widow of her first husband, or, if her last husband have been a contibutor, to receive a pension at her option as the widow of her last husband. A widow can only receive one pension.

20. The pension of a male orphan is payable until he attains the age of 21 years.

21. Subscribers can make special provision for pension to sons under the age of 21 years who may become permanently incapacitated from earning a livelihood.

The pensions so provided for will commence at the age of 21, if the son be then fatherless, or after that age on his becoming fatherless, and as regards the amount of such pensions and the subscriptions to be paid to secure them each case will be considered and determined on its merits.

22. The mother or guardian of a male orphan who has attained the age of 16 may, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, at any time thereafter (on application in Forms F to H annexed to these regulations), have the residue of his pension commuted into a single payment, for the due application of which the mother or guardian will be held responsible. When the pension is being drawn in India from a Government Treasury there, it will rest with the Government of India to give the required sanction. The following table gives the commuted value of such pensions :—

TABLE IX.—SHOWING the present VALUE of the PENSION of a MALE ORPHAN according to his AGE.

Years	16	17	18	19	20
Months.	£	£	£	£	£
0	134	110	84	56	28
3	128	103	77	49	21
6	122	97	70	42	14
9	116	90	63	35	7

23. The pension of a female orphan continues until her marriage and then ceases absolutely. It does not revive on widowhood.

Good Conduct.

24. The pensions provided under these regulations shall, in all cases, be held during good behaviour only, and will be withheld if any pensioner is found to be leading an immoral life, or on proof of any gross misconduct. In any such case the order of the Secretary of State for India in Council or, when the pension is being drawn in India from a Government Treasury there, the order of the Government of India shall be final and conclusive.

Alienation of Pension.

25. A pension paid under these regulations may not be transferred or assigned or in any way alienated from the pensioner to whom or for whose benefit it is payable.

Passage Money.

26. An officer may, by a special contribution, provide passage money from India for his widow and orphans. The amount so secured will be paid to the widow, or to any children of the deceased officer, for the provision of their passage money and contingent expenses. If, however, the surviving members of the deceased officer's family are not in India, or do not wish to leave India for any other country, the money will be credited to the deceased officer's estate, and payment can be made in India in rupees, or in England at the official rate of exchange, according to the election of the person or persons entitled to receive the money. The amount secured must not exceed Rs. 3,000 and a health certificate must in every case be furnished by the subscriber.

27. This insurance may be effected by an immediate payment in one sum, or, if the subscriber so desires it, by instalments extending over four years subject to interest on arrears at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, and in the event of a subscriber dying before completion of the payment, the balance due at the date of his death will be deducted from the sum assured.

28. On the permanent departure of a subscriber from India with his family, or at any time thereafter, he may take the surrender value of the insurance effected under Article 26.

29. The following are the tables of premia and of surrender values referred to in Articles 26, 27 and 28 :—

Interest 3½ per cent.

PREMIA required at the undermentioned Ages to secure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age (nearest).	Single Premium.	Age (nearest).	Single Premium.	Age (nearest).	Single Premium.	Age (nearest).	Single Premium.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
20	359	31	399	42	480	53	585
21	360	32	405	43	488	54	595
22	360	33	412	44	497	55	606
23	361	34	419	45	507	56	617
24	363	35	426	46	516	57	627
25	366	36	433	47	525	58	638
26	370	37	440	48	535	59	650
27	375	38	448	49	545	60	661
28	381	39	455	50	555		
29	387	40	463	51	564		
30	393	41	471	52	575		

The following sums per Rs. 1,000 assured may be paid to Officers at the Ages specified, subject to deduction of any portion of Premium and interest remaining unpaid on account of sum assured.

Age (nearest).	Rs.	Age (nearest).	Rs.	Age (nearest).	Rs.	Age (nearest).	Rs.
21	351	34	409	47	512	60	645
22	351	35	415	48	522	61	656
23	352	36	422	49	531	62	668
24	354	37	429	50	541	63	679
25	357	38	437	51	551	64	690
26	362	39	444	52	561	65	701
27	366	40	452	53	571	66	712
28	372	41	460	54	581	67	723
29	377	42	468	55	591	68	734
30	384	43	477	56	602	69	744
31	390	44	485	57	612	70	755
32	396	45	494	58	623		
33	402	46	503	59	634		

Officers transferred to the British Army and Officers who resign.

30. Officers who may be transferred from the Indian Army to the British Army, officers of the Indian Medical Service who may be transferred to the Royal Army Medical Corps, officers of the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers who revert to the Imperial Establishment, and officers who resign the Service, will be entitled, if married and with or without children, or on account of their children, if widowers, to receive back such portion of their contributions as may be in excess of the risk borne during their membership, but no refund will be made in respect of unmarried subscriptions, nor for risks that have terminated by death or otherwise None of the above officers can continue subscribers.

As an exception to this rule, an officer who is granted a compassionate allowance on resigning the Service may continue to subscribe at the half-rate of subscription.

Half-pay.

31. Married officers on temporary half-pay must continue to subscribe for full benefits, but while in receipt of half-pay they will have the option of paying only half rates for their wives. In the latter case they will, on retirement, or reversion to full-pay, be required to pay arrears, with interest ; and, in the event of the death of a subscriber while on temporary half-pay or before the arrears have been paid, the amount due will be recovered from the pension granted to the widow. Unmarried officers must continue to subscribe at the half-rate of subscription.*

Retired Officers.

32. All officers, whether married, or unmarried, who retire from the Service must continue to subscribe, paying the half-rate of subscription according to their class at the date of retirement. For children the full rate of subscription will be payable.

Any donation for which a retired officer may become liable will be payable at the full rates laid down in Article 11 for all subscribers.

Refunds on Account of Deceased Unmarried Subscribers.

33. The whole of the subscription which has been paid by an officer who has remained unmarried up to the date of his death will be refunded, without interest, to his estate.

In the case of an officer who at his death was subscribing as a widower without surviving children eligible for pension, the subscriptions paid by him for the period during which he so subscribed, excluding any such period prior to a re-marriage, will be refunded, without interest, to his estate.

Dismissed Officers.

34. An officer who is dismissed the Service by sentence of a court-martial, or by other competent authority, will cease, *ipso facto*, to be a contributor to this Fund, and will have no claim to any refund. His family will not be entitled to any pensions from this Fund.

Declarations.

35. Declarations as to continued widowhood and the survival of children must be furnished to the Accountant-General, India Office, or to the proper officer in India.

* This regulation applies also to officers and engineers of the Royal Indian Marine who are temporarily transferred to the Retired List.

APPENDIX.

Royal Artillery Officers who have been selected and Royal Engineer Officers who have elected, for continuous service in India, have the option of subscribing under these regulations in accordance with the following conditions, namely:—

Married Officers.

On payment of the following sums according to their class at time of election in addition to the prescribed ordinary donations and subscriptions laid down in these regulations :—

Class.	"Rate in aid" towards Pension of Children.	Additional payment towards Pension of Wife.	Total.
	£	£	£
V . . .	68	—	68
IV . . .	68	14	82
III . .	68	28	96
II . . .	68	66	134

Unmarried Officers

On payment of unmarried rates of subscription as laid down in these regulations. On marriage the amount paid as unmarried subscription during bachelorhood, with 4 per cent. interest per annum, will be allowed and deducted from the extra donation of £68 to be then paid towards pension of children, together with the extra donation on account of their wives' contingent pensions.

Widowers with Children and Married Officers who, having made other provision for their Wives, are allowed to subscribe for Children only.

On payment of the extra donation of £68 towards pension of children in addition to unmarried rates of subscription and the ordinary donations at full rates and subscriptions laid down in the rules for children.

These extra donations may be paid in one sum or in twenty-four equal monthly instalments, the period during which they may be paid being limited to two years from the date on which the officers elect to subscribe. If payment be made by instalments, interest on the unpaid portion will be levied at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The balance of any contribution due at an officer's death will be recovered rateably, without further interest, from the pensions of his widow and orphans in twenty-four monthly instalments.

Royal Artillery Officers who may be selected, or Royal Engineer Officers who have elected, for continuous service in India are required to exercise the option of subscribing for their families under these regulations within three months from the date of their selection or election for continuous service. After the expiration of three months they will be required to produce a medical certificate of good health before they can be permitted to do so (*see* Form J in Appendix).

Continuous service officers of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers will be called upon by the authorities in India to say whether they desire to become subscribers. In the event of their electing to do so, their subscriptions and donations will be due from the date on which they became continuous service officers.

Officers who do not exercise the option of subscribing within three months from the date of their electing for continuous service will not be allowed the advantages in regard to the date of commencing to pay interest, given by Article 12. They will be charged interest from the date on which their donations became due.

N. B.—The extra donations specified above are also payable by Royal Engineer Officers under the 1904 *conditions of Service* (see *Article* 3).

Reports and applications under these Regulations should be made :—

1. To the Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta, when the subscriber is drawing pay or pension in India or at a colonial station (including China) where a unit of the Indian Army is stationed.

2. To the Director of Funds, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., if the subscriber is drawing his pay or pension elsewhere than above, or if the subscriber, after receiving in India or at a colonial station in advance the pay for the privilege leave portion of combined leave, proposes to draw his furlough pay elsewhere.

FORM (A.) of a Letter from an Officer with whom it is optional under Article 3 to contribute under these Regulations, announcing his intention to do so.

Sir,

I have the honour to announce my intention of contributing for pensions for my family under the regulations of the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

I agree to be bound in every respect by the said regulations, and by any orders in modification thereof that may be hereafter passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

I was born on the

My wife was born on the

We were married on the

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.

The names and birthdays of my children are as follows :—

FORM (B.) of a Letter from an Officer, reporting his having joined the service of the Government of India, married. (*See* Article 14.)

Sir,

I have the honour to report that I was admitted to the service of the Government of India married on the
19 .

I was born on the

My wife was born on the

We were married on the

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.

The names and birthdays of my children are as follows :—

FORM (C.) of a Letter reporting Marriage.
(*See* Article 14.)

Sir,

I have the honour to report my marriage on the 19 , to

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted

I was born on the . My wife was born on the

FORM (D.) of a Letter reporting the Birth of a Child.
(*See* Articles 14, 15, and 18.)

Sir,

I have the honour to report the birth to me of a son (daughter) on the
and I request that the name may be entered in the pension register kept under the Regulations of the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

FORM (E.)—Report of Death. (*See* Article 14.)

Sir,

I have the honour to report the decease on the
of my son (daughter) born on the (or of my wife).

FORM (F.) of Application for the Commuted Value of the Pension of a Male Orphan over 16 years of age. (*See* Article 22.)

Sir,—I, *A.B.*, being the mother (or guardian) of *C.D.*, son of *E.F.*, late a
in the service of the Government of India, having now an opportunity* of placing my son (or ward) in a suitable position, request that the commuted value of the remaining portion of his pension may be granted to me under my guarantee for its proper application to his use.

The age of my son (or ward) is now years months, and I submit herewith a certificate of his health.

* Particulars should be given in an accompanying letter.

FORM (G.).—Medical Certificate to be furnished by Mother or Guardian applying for commutation of a Male Orphan's Pension. (*See* Article 22.)

We do hereby certify that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of the health of *C.D.*, son of the late *E. F.*, and that we consider him free from any disease likely to prevent his attaining the age of 21 years.

(Sd.) *G.H.*
„ *I.K.* } M.D.

FORM (H).—Mother's or Guardian's Receipt for Commuted Value of a Male Orphan's Pension. (*See* Article 22.)

I, *A.B.*, mother (or guardian) of *C.D.*, son of the late *E.F.*, in consideration of the payment to me of the sum of being the commuted value of the pension receivable by the said *C.D.*, from till he attains the age of 21 years, do hereby bind myself to account if called upon by the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the due application of the said sum for the use and benefit of the said *C.D.*

FORM (I.).—CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH.

(*See* Articles 5, 15, 16, and Appendix.)

We, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of health of
and that we pronounce him free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency, and believe him to be a good average life.

Signatures of two qualified Medical Practitioners.

Date

DECLARATION.

I
hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that the contents of the above certificate are in all respects true to the best of my knowledge and belief; that I have disclosed to
and
everything relating to my health and constitution; and that I believe myself to be a good average life.

Signature of Applicant.

Date

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 26th February 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 200.—The following temporary appointment is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

John Myddelton Jones. Dated 18th February 1915.

Army Department Notification No. 177, dated the 19th February 1915, is cancelled.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 201.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Captain.

Infantry Branch.

Arthur Mowbray Berkeley. Dated 26th February 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

James Alexander Brown
Archibald William Harrison
Stanislaus Cuthbert O'Reilly } Dated 26th February 1915.

Infantry Branch.

Terence Carroll Wilson
Harold Frederick Daw
Eldred Pattinger Gordon
Arthur Nyton Peckham
William Greenwood Hastings Templeton
Robert Logan-Craig-Adams
James Wensley Gray
Henry John Lawrence Phillips
Clement Elliot
William Blennerhasset deCourcy
Albert Bryant Cullen } Dated 26th February 1915.

No. 202.—In Army Department Notification No. 988, dated 6th November 1914, for "Terence Guy LeEstrange Grant," read "Terence Guy L'Estrange Grant."

No. 203.—In Army Department Notification No. 1055, dated 27th November 1914, for "George Gordon Toller" read "George Gordon Taylor Toller."

No. 204.—Army Department Notification No. 160, dated the 12th February 1915, so far as it relates to the appointment of Percy Henry Lane-Ryan as a Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is cancelled.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 205.—The Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following letter from the Chief of the General Staff, dated the 2nd February 1915, submitting despatches from Brigadier-General W. S. Delamain, C.B., D.S.O., and Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., describing the operations of I. E. F. "D" at the head of the Persian Gulf up to the 28th November 1914. The Governor-General in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief regarding the manner in which the operations were conducted and the behaviour of the troops engaged. His Excellency in Council also shares the Commander-in-Chief's appreciation of the support rendered by the Royal Navy which conduced so materially to the success of the operations.

No. 10600-1 (C. G. S.), dated Delhi, the 2nd February 1915.

From—The Chief of the General Staff.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

I am directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to submit for the information of the Government of India the undermentioned reports on the operations of Indian Expeditionary Force "D" up to the 28th November 1914:—

(*i*) Report by Brigadier-General W. S. Delamain, C.B., D.S.O., on the operations of I. E. F. 'D' up to the 14th November 1914; and

(*ii*) Report by Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B, K C.V.O, Commanding I. E. F. "D," on the operations of his force at the head of the Persian Gulf, from the 14th to the 28th November 1914.

2. His Excellency considers that the operations were conducted with skill and energy and that the discipline and steadiness of the troops reflect the greatest credit on all ranks. He desires to commend to the favourable consideration of Government the officers, non-commissioned officers and men whose services are brought to notice in the reports, and wishes specially to invite attention to Lieutenant-General ir Arthur Barrett's remarks in regard to the very valuable assistance rendered by the Royal avy which he cordially endorses.

3. His Excellency recommends that the reports treated as despatches and published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. B. M.-11, dated Camp Saniyeh, 16th November 1914.

From—Brigadier-General W. S. DELAMAIN, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding, 16th Brigade, I. E. F. "D,"

To—The Chief of the General Staff, Simla.

On the arrival of Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Barrett at this camp and on conclusion of my period of independent command I have the honour to report as follows:—

2. The force under my command, known as I. E. F. "D", left Bombay on the 16th October in four transports, part of a large convoy. On 19th October we parted company and steered for Bahrain Islands, under escort of H. M. S. "Ocean." No. 1 Brigade, Indian Mountain Artillery, joined the force off Jask on the 21st. We arrived on the 23rd and anchored off Manama. Here we remained until the 2nd November.

3. On that date the Force sailed for the mouth of the Shatt-el-Arab in compliance with instructions contained in your radio-telegram No. 6571. Pilots were taken on board off Bushire and the Force arrived at the outer bar of the river on the evening of the 3rd November.

4. The 4th and 5th November were occupied with naval preparations and the transports themselves were prepared with bullet proof cover on the upper decks for the use of parties detailed for covering fire.

Major Radcliffe, 2nd Dorset Regiment, returned from Kuweit on 5th with information that the Fort was in ruins but that guns were in position. A landing force was detailed for the capture of Fao, under Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Rosher, 2nd Dorset Regiment, and orders issued. On the 5th the transports crossed the outer bar of the Shatt-el-Arab and anchored just outside the inner bar.

5. At 6 A. M. on 6th November H. M. S. "Odin," preceded by launches sweeping for mines, stood in and bombarded the Turkish guns outside the Fort, 3 miles south-east of the telegraph station at Fao. The hostile guns were soon silenced; they were well served for a time and hit the "Odin" twice. On the signal being made that the guns were silenced the transports "Umaria" and "Varela" advanced in that order, each towing 8 boats full of troops

alongside; the "Mashona" (armed launch) towed 7 boats full of troops and the Royal Navy steam launches towed the detachment of Marines from H. M. S. "Ocean." Off the telegraph station the boats were cast off and made for the shore. Some 600 Infantry landed with 1 section, Mountain Artillery, complete with mules and 1 squad, Sappers and Miners. There was no opposition. When the 1st and 2nd reinforcements had also landed, Colonel Rosher assembled his force and marched south-eastwards to occupy the Fort. This was accomplished during the night of the 6th—7th, the guns were dismounted and thrown into the river and Colonel Rosher's command returned to Fao.

6. While the troops who had landed were being re-embarked on the 7th November, the General Officer Commanding with remaining transports proceeded up the river till within sight of the Oil Refinery on Abadan Island. On the 8th November the river was reconnoitred for a suitable landing place. A firm high bank with deep water close up to it was found at Saniyeh; the transports were called up and troops began to disembark. The disembarkation continued during 9th and 10th November being practically complete by evening of latter date.

7. It was proposed to advance from this camp and attack the Turks at Shamshumiya by land, but the reported advance of Turkish troops from Basrah and the necessity of safeguarding the Oil Works combined with the absence of news from India regarding the arrival of reinforcements decided me to remain at Saniyeh. With the intention of an early forward movement, as little baggage and supplies as possible were landed at this camp. Reconnaissances both up and down stream on the 9th and 10th failed to discover any enemy.

8. On the evening of the 10th reliable news was received from the Sheikh of Mohammerah that Sami Bey with a strong combined force of Turks and Arabs had arrived from Basrah at a point opposite Mohammerah with the intention of attacking our camp. At 3 A.M. on the 11th the Sheikh reported that Sami Bey had started to make the attack. Troops were turned out and outposts strengthened. The Turkish force, of whom over 300 were actually seen, delivered a determined attack at 5-30 A.M. on an advanced post held by one double company 117th Mahrattas with 2 machine guns. They advanced to within 50 yards of the post but were driven off by a dashing counter-attack delivered by the 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry, with the assistance of the 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery. The enemy lost heavily in their retirement across the desert, 19 dead were counted, 14 wounded were brought in by us and 6 prisoners were taken. Abandoned rifles and equipment were found. The Turks officially acknowledged a loss of 80 men.

9. The defences of the camp were further strengthened and daily reconnaissances made. On the 14th November, Lieutenant-General Sir A. Barrett with the 18th Brigade and Divisional Troops arrived at this camp.

10. I would invite attention to the difficulties of communication in the Persian Gulf during the period covered by this report. Constant thunderstorms interrupted the wireless system. The installation on R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie," is apparently of poor quality and the operators not very experienced. This ship had to be stationed at Bushire to connect with the cable there. The wireless station at Jask was frequently in communication with H. M. S. "Ocean" in the sense that the station would answer the call of the warship but it would not take in any message for transmission. No night watch is kept at Jask.

11. Several points to which I would earnestly invite attention are mentioned in the "Notes" made at intervals in the "War Diary" which is forwarded by the same mail as this report.

12. I would mention that the stay of the Force at Bahrain was of advantage as it enabled me to have British and Indian Corps instructed in rowing and handling of boats and to rehearse the operation of a landing in force.

13. All ranks have performed their duties in a most zealous and creditable manner.

14. I would bring to notice the great assistance given me by the following officers in planning and carrying out the operations for the occupation of Fao and the landing at this camp:—

Captain Hayes-Sadler, R.N., Senior Naval Officer, H. M. S. "Ocean."

Commander Hamilton, Royal Indian Marine, Principal Marine Transport Officer.

15. I would also report that the masters of the various transports* gave all the assistance in their power. I would specially bring to notice the name of Mr. T. L. Mills, R.N.R., Master of the S.S. "Varela," British India Steam Navigation Company, who displayed great zeal and willingness to perform operations beyond those usually required of a master of a merchant vessel. I trust that it will be found possible to recognize his services.

* "Varela" }
"Umaria" } British India Steam
"Umta" } Navigation Company.
"Berbera" }

"Masunda."

16. In connection with the Turkish night attack on the 11th November I would report that the counter-attack I ordered on the attacking force was carried out in a most dashing and skilful manner by the 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry and the 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery under the commamd of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Rattray, 20th Infantry.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE "D" FROM 14TH TO 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

No. 101-G., dated Basrah, the 7th December 1914.

From—Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. BARRETT, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Commanding Indian Expeditionary Force "D",

To—The Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, Delhi.

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the following report of the operations of the troops under my command from the 14th to the 28th November 1914.

2. On the morning of the 14th November, the S.S. "Elephanta", with my Headquarters, and four other transports anchored in the river opposite Saniyeh, where Brigadier-General Delamain's force was already bivouacked. The disembarkation of the troops was commenced at once. Infantry used the ships' boats and experienced no difficulty in getting ashore. The landing of the guns, wagons and horses of the field artillery and of the cavalry horses in lighters and dhows was greatly delayed by the strong tide and current, the want of proper landing places, and by the shortage of lighters and steam craft for towing purposes. Every possible use was made of all the craft available, and with the hearty co-operation of the officers and men of the Royal Navy, the Indian Marine and the transports, considerable progress was made. The hatch covers of the transports were utilised as ramps for horses and guns, while excellent work was done by the Sapper companies.

3. In the course of the day I learnt from General Delamain of the presence of a hostile force at Saihan, four miles distant, and I ordered him to attack it the following morning. A full account of the action which ensued will be found in the attached report from General Delamain. I have already mentioned, in my telegraphic report of this action, my appreciation of the skilful and spirited manner in which this attack was carried out, and of the credit due to all who were engaged. The result was entirely satisfactory, as it enabled our advance on the 17th November to take place without our right flank being harassed.

4. Our information on the evening of the 16th was to the effect that a force of the enemy would probably be met with about* Sahil and Zain, while his main body was believed to be in position at Balyaniyeh. At that time the whole of the cavalry, sappers, and the infantry of the 18th Brigade had been landed, but only one battery of the 10th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. I was informed that the Sheikh of Mohammerah was apprehensive of an attack on Failieh from the enemy's forces on the left bank, and also that the attitude of the neighbouring Arabs would depend, to a great extent, upon our ability to make headway against the Turks without undue delay. I therefore decided that it would be in our best interests to advance at once, with the whole of the force then at my disposal, leaving the remaining field batteries to be disembarked as rapidly as possible and to follow us as soon as circumstances would permit.

* *Vide* map 4 miles to 1" attached. *Not reproduced.*

5. A copy of operation orders issued for Tuesday the 17th November will be found attached.† My intention was to turn the enemy's right flank, and drive him through the palm groves on to the river, so that the two sloops, "Odin" and "Espiegle", which moved up the river on a level with our advance, might be able to co-operate.

† Appendix 2.

6. After leaving the bivouac we moved across the open desert, the surface of which, owing to recent rain, was still very muddy in places, though fortunately free from creeks or other obstructions.

At 8-50 A. M. a report was received from the advanced guard to the effect that the enemy's position extended from a ruined mud fort, which was plainly visible, somewhat to the right of our line of advance, north-westwards through Hassanain to Zain.‡ At 10 A.M. the enemy's guns opened fire. I then ordered the 110th Mahratta L. I. to reinforce the advanced guard and moved up the 16th Brigade on its right, leaving a space between the two brigades for the artillery to come into action, and retaining as reserves the 48th Pioneers and the 120th Infantry. Each of the two Brigade commanders had then at his disposal three battalions of infantry and a company of sappers, with the cavalry covering the left flank of the whole force, and the two sloops on the river to our right, though at some distance, with only the tops of their masts appearing above the belt of palm trees. The whole of the artillery, consisting of the 23rd and 30th Mountain Batteries, and the 63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, subsequently joined by three guns of the 76th Battery, which were hurried up during the action from the landing place, were placed under the Commander, Royal Artillery.

‡ This report proved substantially correct, except that their position extended about ¼ mile to the S. of Old Fort along the date-palm belt.

7. While these dispositions were being made, a heavy downpour lasting for half an hour came on. The front was entirely obscured, while the surface of the ground was converted into a quagmire ankle deep over which guns and horses could only move at a walk. The enemy's guns ceased firing, and I was in some doubt as to whether he intended to maintain his position. Our troops continued to advance steadily until 11-45 A.M., when the enemy simultaneously opened a heavy gun, rifle and machine gun fire along his whole front. Our artillery and infantry

also came into action. After watching the course of the engagement for some time, I came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to abandon my original intention of turning the enemy's right, which extended some distance, and was echeloned back into broken ground and palm groves. The key of his position appeared to be the old mud fort. I, therefore, sent word to General Fry with the 18th Brigade to engage the enemy's right and centre with a frontal attack, while General Delamain with the 16th Brigade turned his left flank and captured the fort. At the same time I reinforced General Delamain with a battalion from the reserve. General Delamain had meanwhile anticipated my intentions and had already commenced the turning movement. It was at this stage that a large number of casualties occurred on our right, especially in the 2nd Dorset Regiment, which had been the first to come into action, and had met with heavy fire in an exposed position, not only from the mud fort and trenches in front of it, but also from a body of the enemy entrenched on the edge of the palm groves behind and to the south of it. These Turkish regulars were using smokeless powder and were invisible from the point where the guns were in action, the latter being fully engaged with the enemy's artillery and with the long line of entrenchments on the main front Hassanain-Zain. The sloops on the river managed to put a few shells into the mud fort, but were soon obliged to desist owing to their view being obstructed by the belt of palm trees. The turning movement was very skilfully carried out by portions of the 104th Infantry, the 117th Mahrattas and the 22nd Company, Sappers and Miners, and was directed by General Delamain himself. The 18th Brigade and the main body of the 16th Brigade also pressed on steadily, supported by very efficient fire from our artillery. At 1-15 P.M. the whole of the enemy's line quitted its entrenchments and fled rapidly to the right rear into the broken ground and palm trees, his guns covering the retirement, and finally being skilfully withdrawn from successive positions in the same direction under cover of long earthen embankments, which concealed them from view. The whole of our force advanced firing heavily and doing considerable execution, but the enemy's losses would have been much greater if the state of the ground had not precluded rapid movement, more especially on the part of the cavalry and artillery.

Two abandoned mountain guns fell into the hands of the 7th Rajputs, who were on the left of the line, and numerous prisoners were captured.

At 2-50 P.M. I thought it advisable to issue orders for the pursuit to be stopped. The enemy were then retiring through the palm groves, with banks and mud walls affording facilities for defence, and their retirement was covered by distant fire from their guns. I had to form an entrenched camp before night-fall, and to bring in a large number of wounded, who were scattered over a considerable extent of country.

The enemy's losses have been variously estimated, and probably amounted to about 2,000. Two days after the action 69 dead bodies were found lying in one portion of the position. His total strength is estimated at 3,000 Turks and 1,500 Arabs, with 12 guns.

*Not reproduced.

The troops bivouacked at Sahil on the banks of the river with outposts on the line Sahil—Old Fort—to river bank, *vide* sketch* map.

The conduct of the troops throughout this engagement excited my warmest admiration. A very large majority of the men had never been under fire before, yet they behaved as steadily as if at an ordinary field-day, all the details of their training, as inculcated in peace time, being carried out automatically. The behaviour of the Dorset Regiment, when exposed to both frontal and enfilade fire, is especially to be commended. General Delamain has also brought to notice the 22nd Company, Sappers and Miners, who were on the right of the Dorsets.

The enemy's guns were well served and cleverly handled, but fortunately the fusing of the shells was indifferent and the elevation generally too great. Their rifle fire was also too high, and not very effective at close quarters, otherwise our losses would have been much heavier. Our artillery suffered for want of observation posts, but in spite of this their fire was highly effective, and, as was afterwards ascertained, produced a demoralising effect on the enemy.

As may be gathered from the above report, the duties of the commanders of brigades and of other units, as also of the staff were carried out most efficiently. I propose to defer bringing the names of individual officers to notice until the operations of this Force as a whole are finally recorded. At this stage I need only mention those who were especially conspicuous during the actions of the 15th and 17th, as set forth in the brigade commanders' reports attached.

The work of bringing in the wounded continued far into the night, and one ambulance party actually remained out all night, in spite of the fact that the enemy were firing on our piquets at intervals. I desire to pay a very high tribute to the personnel of the medical services, both for efficiency of organization, and for devotion to duty. In addition to our own men, a large number of wounded Turks and Arabs had to be cared for and conveyed on board the transports, at a spot where shelving mud flats and a strong current made boating operations extremely troublesome and at times even hazardous.

On the afternoon of the 17th, it was blowing a hurricane for several hours, in the course of which 3 large dhows lying alongside the transports, laden with stores ready to disembark, were wrecked, and 10 sepoys and two lascars were drowned.

On the 18th, 19th and 20th we were employed in landing supplies and blankets for the troops, and in reconnoitring the enemy's position at Balyanieh, which was found to be at right angles to the river, with four guns in position on the bank commanding the north end of Dabba Island, where the S.S. "Ekbatana" and two smaller craft had been sunk to block the ship channel. The naval sloops engaged these guns from below the obstruction, and, as was discovered afterwards, placed a shell inside the battery.

I formed a plan of attack to be carried out on the 22nd in which naval and military forces were to co-operate, but on the 21st I received trustworthy information, confirmed by our cavalry, that the enemy had vacated his position. The report stated that the Turks had quitted Basrah and retired northward in boats to Baghdad, that numbers of armed Arabs had deserted, and that the town of Basrah was in danger of being looted.

Accordingly, I ordered a forced march for 8 P.M. that evening, while the naval sloops were to proceed by river to Basrah, and two battalions were hastily got on board shallow draft steamers to follow them. We started across the desert at 8 o'clock, and at 12 noon the next day we reached the outskirts of Basrah, after a march that was extremely trying to the troops. Frequent delays were caused by the high banks of water channels, which had to be levelled, and in some cases bridged to admit the passage of field guns.

On arrival at Basrah, we learned that the two sloops had got in at 9 P.M. the previous evening, and had succeeded in protecting the buildings on the river bank, to which no damage had been done, except the partial burning of the Custom House and destruction of its contents.

The two battalions had arrived at 9 A.M. on the 22nd and were then patrolling the town, which was perfectly orderly.

I therefore decided to defer making a formal entry into the town until the next morning, as the troops were badly in need of food and rest, and it would have been difficult to arrange quarters for them until the place had been more fully examined.

On the 23rd the troops made a ceremonial march through the town to a selected spot near the mouth of the Ashar Creek, where the foreign Consuls and notables were assembled to meet us, and were presented to me by Mr. Bullard, our late Consul. A proclamation prepared by Sir Percy Cox was then read, the Union Jack was hoisted on a prominent building, a salute was fired from the sloops, the troops presented arms, and three cheers was given for His Majesty the King-Emperor. The German Consul and five other Germans were placed on board transports for conveyance to India.

We were cordially welcomed by the inhabitants, who appeared eager to transfer their allegiance to the British Government.

In concluding this report, I wish to lay stress upon the very great assistance that I have received throughout from Captain Hayes-Sadler, R. N., the Senior Naval Officer in the Persian Gulf, and the officers and men serving under him, without which it would have been quite impossible to bring these operations to a successful issue.

I am also much indebted to Sir Percy Cox for his advice and help on all occasions, and for the valuable and accurate information that he was able to procure for me, chiefly through the Sheikh of Mohammerah, who, at the risk of drawing upon himself the hostility of the Turks has spared no pains to prove himself our true friend and ally.

I reserve for a future report an acknowledgment of the good services done by the officers of the Royal Indian Marine, whose duties in connection with naval transport work have been most onerous.

We have also received very ready help throughout from the officers and men of the transports belonging to the British India Steam Navigation and other companies.

The following is a list of documents that accompany the report :—

1. Extract from Brigadier-General Delamain's report.
2. Operation Order No. 1.
3. Details regarding enemy engaged 17th November 1914.
4. Commendations for conspicuous conduct.
5. Map * 4 miles to 1 inch.
6. Sketch * map of action.

[* Not reprodnced.]

Appendix 1.

Extract from a Report by Brigadier-General W. S. Delamain, D.S.O., on the Operations of the 14th November 1914.

* * * * * * *

Information from various sources went to show that Turkish troops were concentrating near Saihan only four miles west of our camp at Saniyeh; and on the 14th November I received the Force Commander's instructions to reconnoitre and dislodge this hostile gathering without involving my own force too seriously. I thereupon issued Operation Order No. 7.

The force under my command consisted of the 30th Mountain Battery, the 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment, and the 104th Rifles, with 23rd Mountain Battery and the 20th Infantry in camp held ready to reinforce if we became engaged.

The force marched at 6 A.M. from Camp Saniyeh and on reaching the southern edge of the date palms turned westwards, the Advanced Guard (Major Clarkson, 1 Section Mountain Battery, 4 Companies 2nd Dorsets) keeping 1,200 yards from the edge of the date groves and followed by the Main Body at approximately the same distance.

The march was continued in this order till the Advanced Guard was approximately south of Saihan village and creek at 7 A.M. At 7-10 A.M. the enemy opened fire on the Advanced Guard from two positions on the edge of the date groves with rifles and machine guns and on the main body with artillery. The 104th Rifles were sent immediately to turn and capture the enemy's first position and then to work through the date groves from the east. The Mountain Battery (2 Sections) assisted the 104th Rifles and 1 Section kept the hostile guns in the Turkish second position in check. The 104th took the first Turkish position in capital style about 8-30 A.M. At the same hour the reinforcements arrived from camp.

The Advanced Guard was then reinforced by the remaining half battalion of the 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment, and extended to their left so as to outflank the second Turkish position from the desert side. The 30th Mountain Battery was put under the orders of the Officer Commanding, 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment, who now commanded the Advanced Guard. The 20th Infantry (less 4 Companies) filled the gap between the Advanced Guard and the 104th Rifles on our right, leaving the 4 Companies of the 20th Infantry and 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery in general reserve under my own hand. A general advance was then made on the second Turkish position, assisted by the admirably directed fire of both the Mountain Batteries, from which the enemy suffered severely. The position was entrenched and held by the Turks with determination. It was gallantly rushed by the 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment, about 9-30 A.M. The enemy made off northwards through the date palms.

In the meanwhile, the 104th Rifles on our right found the ground inside the wood very difficult owing to the numerous irrigation cuts. They pushed forward slowly till they reached the line held by the 2nd Dorsets and the 20th Infantry, meeting with strong opposition at a fortified village, where there were posted 1 gun and 1 machine gun.

The arrival of Turkish reinforcements from their force near Umm-ur-Rowais might now be expected at any minute.

In view, therefore, of my instructions not to get too seriously engaged, I ordered a withdrawal to camp, after doing considerable damage to the Turkish camp. The retirement was unmolested.

H. M. S. "Odin" co-operated in the action by steaming up the river parallel with the troops, but owing to the impossibility of observing fire through and over the belt of date palms, her fire was necessarily restricted to a minimum.

I estimated the enemy's strength at 1,200 with 4 mountain guns and 3 machine guns. From information given by prisoners the force appears to have been considerably stronger. I put their losses at 160 dead and wounded unable to move. We took prisoners 6 unwounded and 19 wounded, including a battalion commander.

Our casualties came to :—

Captain Maclean, 104th Rifles.
Lieutenant Yeatman, 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment. } Severely wounded.

Rank and file.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment	5	38	*Nil.*
104th Rifles	3	14	,,
20th Infantry	...	2	,,
No. 1 Brigade, Indian Mountain Artillery	..	1	..

The behaviour of all the troops was admirable. The co-operation between artillery and infantry was good.

I would mention that the information regarding the enemy obtained by Major H. Smyth, Special Service Officer, proved to be absolutely correct.

I bring to notice the good work done by the following :—

(*a*) Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Rosher, 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment, who commanded the main attack on the enemy's position in an able manner.

(*b*) Major H. A. Holdich, Brigade Major, 16th Brigade. An able Staff Officer who gave me the greatest assistance during the engagement.

(*c*) Lieutenant E. B. Allnutt, R.A.M.C., in medical charge of the 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment, reported as having displayed great gallantry in attending the wounded on the open plain.

(*d*) Bugler Surain Singh, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry, reported by the Officer Commanding, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, as having very bravely set fire to a village held by the enemy.

Appendix 2.

Operation Order No. 1 by Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Commanding Force "D".

FORCE HEADQUARTERS
CAMP SANIYEH;
The 16th November 1914.

*Reference 4 miles to 1 inch map.** [*Not reproduced.]

1. *Information.*—A considerable body of the enemy was driven out of their camp at Saihan yesterday with severe loss. Opposition may be expected from other bodies here and further north-west.

2. *Intention.*—To march as light as possible to new camp on Turkish bank of river, all baggage, etc., being carried on ships. The Naval forces will co-operate under the orders of the Senior Naval Officer.

3. *Ammunition.*—Infantry must carry 200 rounds per rifle on person and other arms as much as possible.

4. *Starting point.*—The starting points are the 3 bridges south-west of the 16th Brigade camp; they will be marked by red lamps and flags by the 16th Brigade.

Head of Main Body to pass at 6 A. M.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General will control traffic.

5. *Advanced Guard.*—Officer Commanding—Major-General C. I. Fry.

Guide—Captain Cochran.

Troops.—1 Squadron, 33rd Light Cavalry.
1 Mountain Battery.
17th Company, Sappers and Miners.
2 Battalions 18th Brigade.

6. *Main body* in order of march—

Cavalry less 1 squadron.
Force Headquarters.
Headquarters and Divisional Signal Section, No. 34 Divisional Signal Company.
Divisional Engineers less 1 Company Sappers and Miners.
Remainder 18th Infantry Brigade.
48th Pioneers.
Divisional Artillery, less 1 Mountain Battery.
16th Infantry Brigade, less 1¼ Battalions.
Field Ambulances (Bearer Sub-Divisions only) less those allotted to Brigades.
2nd Line Transport.

7. *Flank Guards.*—Right Flank Guard, Officer Commanding—Lieutenant-Colonel McGeorge, 117th Mahrattas.

Troops.—¾ Battalion 16th Brigade.

Left Flank Guard, Officer Commanding—Major Scott.
Troops.—1 Double Company 16th Brigade.

The Right Flank Guard to march 1,000 yards west of date palms.

8. *Rear Guard.*—Officer Commanding, Major Robinson, 117th Mahrattas.
Troops.—1 Double Company 16th Brigade.

9. *Medical.*—Field Ambulances are allotted as follows: —

16th Brigade $\frac{17}{B}$ B. F. A. $\frac{125}{A.\ B.\ C.}$ $\frac{\text{Bearer Sub-Division only.}}{I.\ F.\ A.}$

18th Brigade $\frac{16}{C}$ B. F. A. $\frac{126}{A.\ B.\ D.}$ I. F. A.

Unallotted $\frac{16}{D}$ B. F. A. and $\frac{125}{D}$ and $\frac{26}{C}$ I. F. A.

Sick and wounded will be carried with the force by these medical units.

10. *Transport.*—Pack transport will be allotted as follows at 4 P. M. to-day.

British Infantry	50 pack mules per Battalion.
Indian Infantry	38 " " " "
Mountain Artillery Brigade	18
Royal Field Artillery Brigade	*Nil.*
Divisional Engineers	70
Pioneer Regiment	58
Cavalry	50

Field Ambulances	48 pack and 80 riding mules.
Divisional Signal Company	23
Headquarters and Divisional Section and each Brigade Section	23

Reports to Force Headquarters at head of main body.

R. N. GAMBLE, *Colonel*,
General Staff Force "D."

Appendix 3.

ENEMY ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE OF SAHIL, 17th NOVEMBER 1914.

Estimated strength.

4 Q. F. Field Guns (3·25").
8 Mountain guns.
3 Machine guns.
3,500 Regular Infantry.
200 Gunners.
350 Gendarmes.
Probably another 1,000 armed Arabs in the palm belt.
They belonged to the following Regiments :—

1st Battalion, 113th Regiment.
2nd Battalion, 113th Regiment.
2nd Battalion, 112th Regiment.
100 men of 1st Battalion, 26th Regiment, European Turks.
Gendarmes of Halim Bey.

Part of the 1st Battalion, 114th Regiment was probably present.
The enemy were commanded by Bimbashi Adie Bey.

Enemy taken prisoners.

Major Mahomed Ali, Captain Raouf, Lieutenant Mahhi } of 1st Battalion, 113th Regiment.
47 men (excluding those severely wounded).

Estimated enemy's casualties.

About 800 killed and severely wounded, and a considerable number of slightly wounded.

Captured.

2 Mountain guns and a large number of rifles.

Appendix 4.

Extract from the Report of the General Officer Commanding, 16th Infantry Brigade, on the operations of his Brigade up to the 20th November 1914.

* * * * * *

I recommend for reward the following officers, non-commissioned officers and men from those favourably brought to notice by Commanding Officers :—

2nd Dorset Regiment.

Major H. St. J. Clarkson, for gallantry.

Lieutenant and Adjutant F. G. Powell, for general assistance and conveying messages under heavy fire.

2nd-Lieutenant E. L. Stephenson, for commanding his company with conspicuous coolness and dash after his Major and Captain had been killed.

Lieutenant E. B. Allnutt, R.A.M.C., in medical charge, for again displaying conspicuous bravery in attending the wounded under heavy fire in the open. Many men owe their lives to this officer.

No. 3865 Colour Serjeant and Acting Serjeant-Major Delara, for coolness and gallantry

No. 8558 Private Moores, who showed great courage in bringing up ammunition under heavy fire.

No. 7712 Private Hughes, who when the machine gun officer was wounded, took command of the one uninjured gun and under heavy fire brought it to close range where it was of much use.

No. 6591 Serjeant Drew, who, though wounded, continued to lead his men with coolness and bravery.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant Matthews, R. E., for gallantry in leading a mixed party of Sappers and 104th Rifles and establishing the flank attack on the edge of the date groves.

Jemadar Feroze Ali. After Captain Twiss and the Subadar were wounded, this Indian Officer was in command of about 100 men who did excellent work in spite of heavy casualties.

No. 2855 Naik Dalip Singh, No. 22 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners, behaved with conspicuous gallantry in the action at Sahil on the 17th November 1914 when, with a party of Sappers under Lieutenant Matthews, R.E., he showed himself very forward in action and led his squad with great determination into the Turkish trenches.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Captain Chadwick, for gallantry.
Subadar Sahal Singh [first in grove], } for gallantry with Lieutenant Matthews's
No. 2336 Lance Naik Net Singh, } party.

117th Mahrattas.

Captain and Adjutant E. G. Hall, for gallantry. This officer was severely wounded.

I regret that I omitted to bring to favourable notice the services of Mr. Bryant, the Marconi operator on board S.S. *Varela*, of the British India Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Bryant was untiring in his efforts to secure communication, and when the apparatus on the *Dalhousie* broke down, he volunteered instantly to go across from Bahrain to Bushire to set matters right. The force owed much to his skill and devotion to duty, and I trust that it may be found possible to recognise his services.

Extract from the Report of the General Officer Commanding, 18th Infantry Brigade, on the operations of his Brigade up to 20th November 1914.

* * * * * * *

When all did well and where there was no opportunity for conspicuous individual action, I have no special recommendations to make.

Extract from the report of the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, I. E. F. "D" on the operations of the Artillery under his command up to the 20th November 1914.

* * * * * * *

All ranks behaved with exceptional coolness and steadiness, and I wish to bring to notice the good work done by Lieutenant-Colonel Greer, and Major Broke Smith throughout the action.

Extract from Reports of the Assistant Director, Medical Services, Indian Expeditionary Force "D," in connection with the Service under his command up to the 20th November 1914.

I wish to bring to notice the especially excellent work done by the following Medical Officers during the engagement of the 17th instant:—

Captain Wright, I.M.S., 126th Indian Field Ambulance.
" Hislop, I.M.S. " " " Field Ambulance.
" Lambert, R.A.M.C., 17th British Field Ambulance.
Lieutenant Allnutt, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer, Dorset Regiment.

* * * * * * *

The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons did conspicuously good work in attending the wounded under heavy fire on the 17th November 1914, and are recommended for promotion as stated opposite their names:—

3rd Class Assistant Surgeon J. H. S. Huffton, to 1st Class Assistant Surgeon.
4th Class Assistant Surgeon J. H. T. Pacheco (wounded) to 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon of three years' standing.
No. 282 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon V. U. R. Pandit, 104th Rifles, to 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
No. 318 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shaikh Azimud-din-Shaik Ismail to 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 29033.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette." dated the 19th October 1914, pages 340 to 8358.

War Office,

18th October 1914.

The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of State for War from the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, British Forces in the Field : —

8th October 1914.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to report the operations in which the British Forces in France have been engaged since the evening of the 10th September.

1. In the early morning of the 11th the further pursuit of the enemy was commenced ; and the three Corps crossed the Ourcq practically unopposed, the Cavalry reaching the line of the Aisne River; the 3rd and 5th Brigades south of Soissons, the 1st, 2nd and 4th on the high ground at Couvrelles and Cerseuil.

On the afternoon of the 12th from the opposition encountered by the 6th French Army to the west of Soissons, by the 3rd Corps south-east of that place, by the 2nd Corps south of Missy and Vailly, and certain indications all along the line, I formed the opinion that the enemy had, for the moment at any rate, arrested his retreat and was preparing to dispute the passage of the Aisne with some vigour.

South of Soissons the Germans were holding Mont de Paris against the attack of the right of the French 6th Army when the 3rd Corps reached the neighbourhood of Buzancy, south-east of that place. With the assistance of the Artillery of the 3rd Corps the French drove them back across the river at Soissons, where they destroyed the bridges.

The heavy artillery fire which was visible for several miles in a westerly direction in the valley of the Aisne showed that the 6th French Army was meeting with strong opposition all along the line.

On this day the Cavalry under General Allenby reached the neighbourhood of Braine and did good work in clearing the town and the high ground beyond it of strong hostile detachments. The Queen's Bays are particularly mentioned by the General as having assisted greatly in the success of this operation. They were well supported by the 3rd Division, which on this night bivouacked at Brenelle, south of the river.

The 5th Division approached Missy, but were unable to make headway.

The 1st Army Corps reached the neighbourhood of Vauxcéré without much opposition.

In this manner the Battle of the Aisne commenced.

2. The Aisne Valley runs generally East and West, and consists of a flat-bottomed depression of width varying from half a mile to two miles, down which the river follows a winding course to the West at some points near the southern slopes of the valley and at others near the northern. The high ground both on the north and south of the river is approximately 400 feet above the bottom of the valley and is very similar in character, as are both slopes of the valley itself, which are broken into numerous rounded spurs and re-entrants. The most prominent of the former are the Chivre spur on the right bank and Sermoise spur on the left. Near the latter place the general plateau on the south is divided by a subsidiary valley of much the same character, down which the small River Vesle flows to the main stream near Sermoise. The slopes of the plateau overlooking the Aisne on the north and south are of varying steepness, and are covered with numerous patches of wood, which also stretch upwards and backwards over the edge on to the top of the high ground. There are several villages and small towns dotted about in the valley itself and along its sides, the chief of which is the town of Soissons.

The Aisne is a sluggish stream of some 170 feet in breadth, but, being 15 feet deep in the centre, it is unfordable. Between Soissons on the west and Villers on the east (the part of the river attacked and secured by the British Forces) there are eleven road bridges across it. On the north bank a narrow-gauge railway runs from Soissons to Vailly, where it crosses the

river and continues eastward along the south bank. From Soissons to Sermoise a double line of railway runs along the south bank, turning at the latter place up the Vesle Valley towards Bazoches.

The position held by the enemy is a very strong one, either for a delaying action or for a defensive battle. One of its chief military characteristics is that from the high ground on neither side can the top of the plateau on the other side be seen except for small stretches. This is chiefly due to the woods on the edges of the slopes. Another important point is that all the bridges are under either direct or high angle artillery fire.

The tract of country above described, which lies north of the Aisne, is well adapted to concealment, and was so skilfully turned to account by the enemy as to render it impossible to judge the real nature of his opposition to our passage of the river, or to accurately gauge his strength; but I have every reason to conclude that strong rearguards of at least three army corps were holding the passages on the early morning of the 13th.

3. On that morning I ordered the British Forces to advance and make good the Aisne.

The 1st Corps and the Cavalry advanced on the river. The 1st Division was directed on Chanouille *viâ* the canal bridge at Bourg, and the 2nd Division on Courtecon and Presles *viâ* Pont-Arcy and on the canal to the north of Braye *viâ* Chavonne. On the right the Cavalry and 1st Division met with slight opposition, and found a passage by means of the canal which crosses the river by an aqueduct. The Division was therefore able to press on, supported by the Cavalry Division on its outer flank, driving back the enemy in front of it.

On the left the leading troops of the 2nd Division reached the river by 9 o'clock. The 5th Infantry Brigade were only enabled to cross, in single file and under considerable shell fire, by means of the broken girder of the bridge which was not entirely submerged in the river. The construction of a pontoon bridge was at once undertaken, and was completed by 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the extreme left the 4th Guards Brigade met with severe opposition at Chavonne, and it was only late in the afternoon that it was able to establish a foothold on the northern bank of the river by ferrying one battalion across in boats.

By nightfall the 1st Division occupied the area Moulins-Paissy-Geny, with posts in the village of Vendresse.

The 2nd Division bivouacked as a whole on the southern bank of the river, leaving only the 5th Brigade on the north bank to establish a bridge head.

The Second Corps found all the bridges in front of them destroyed, except that of Condé, which was in possession of the enemy, and remained so until the end of the battle.

In the approach to Missy, where the 5th Division eventually crossed there is some open ground which was swept by heavy fire from the opposite bank. The 13th Brigade was, therefore, unable to advance; but the 14th, which was directed to the east of Venizel at a less exposed point, was rafted across, and by night established itself with its left at St. Marguérite. They were followed by the 15th Brigade; and later on both the 14th and 15th supported the 4th Division on their left in repelling a heavy counter-attack on the Third Corps.

On the morning of the 13th the Third Corps found the enemy had established himself in strength on the Vregny Plateau. The road bridge at Venizel was repaired during the morning, and a reconnaissance was made with a view to throwing a pontoon bridge at Soissons.

The 12th Infantry Brigade crossed at Venizel, and was assembled at Bucy Le Long by 1 P.M., but the bridge was so far damaged that artillery could only be man-handled across it. Meanwhile the construction of a bridge was commenced close to the road bridge at Venizel.

At 2 P.M. the 12th Infantry Brigade attacked in the direction of Chivres and Vregny with the object of securing the high ground east of Chivres, as a necessary preliminary to a further advance northwards. This attack made good progress, but at 5-30 P.M. the enemy's artillery and machine-gun fire from the direction of Vregny became so severe that no further advance could be made. The positions reached were held till dark.

The pontoon bridge at Venizel was completed at 5-30 P.M., when the 10th Infantry Brigade crossed the river and moved to Bucy Le Long.

The 19th Infantry Brigade moved to Billy Sur Aisne, and before dark all the artillery of the Division had crossed the river, with the exception of the Heavy Battery and one Brigade of Field Artillery.

During the night the positions gained by the 12th Infantry Brigade to the east of the stream running through Chivres were handed over to the 5th Division.

The section of the Bridging Train allotted to the Third Corps began to arrive in the neighbourhood of Soissons late in the afternoon, when an attempt to throw a heavy pontoon bridge at Soissons had to be abandoned, owing to the fire of the enemy's heavy howitzers.

In the evening the enemy retired at all points and entrenched himself on the high ground about two miles north of the river along which runs the Chemin-des-Dames. Detachments of Infantry, however strongly entrenched in commanding points down slopes of the various spurs, were left in front of all three corps with powerful artillery in support of them.

During the night of the 13th and on the 14th and following days the Field Companies were incessantly at work night and day. Eight pontoon bridges and one foot bridge were thrown across the river under generally very heavy artillery fire, which was incessantly kept

up on to most of the crossings after completion. Three of the road bridges, *i.e.*, Venizel, Missy and Vailly, and the railway bridge east of Vailly were temporarily repaired so as to take foot traffic and the Villers Bridge made fit to carry weights up to six tons.

Preparations were also made for the repair of the Missy, Vailly and Bourg Bridges so as to take mechanical transport.

The weather was very wet and added to the difficulties by cutting up the already indifferent approaches, entailing a large amount of work to repair and improve.

The operations of the Field Companies during this most trying time are worthy of the best traditions of the Royal Engineers.

4. On the evening of the 14th it was still impossible to decide whether the enemy was only making a temporary halt, covered by rear-guards, or whether he intended to stand and defend the position.

With a view to clearing up the situation, I ordered a general advance.

The action of the First Corps on this day under the direction and command of Sir Douglas Haig was of so skilful, bold and decisive a character that he gained positions which alone have enabled me to maintain my position for more than three weeks of very severe fighting on the north bank of the river.

The Corps was directed to cross the line Moulins—Moussy by 7 P.M.

On the right the General Officer Commanding the 1st Division directed the 2nd Infantry Brigade (which was in billets and bivouacked about Moulins), and the 25th Artillery Brigade (less one battery), under General Bulfin, to move forward before daybreak, in order to protect the advance of the Division sent up the valley to Vendresse. An officers' patrol sent out by this Brigade reported a considerable force of the enemy near the factory north of Troyon, and the Brigadier accordingly directed two regiments (the King's Royal Rifles and the Royal Sussex Regiment) to move at 3 A.M. The Northamptonshire Regiment was ordered to move at 4 A.M. to occupy the spur east of Troyon. The remaining regiment of the Brigade (the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment) moved at 5-30 A.M. to the village of Vendresse. The factory was found to be held in considerable strength by the enemy, and the Brigadier ordered the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment to support the King's Royal Rifles and the Sussex Regiment. Even with this support the force was unable to make headway and on the arrival of the 1st Brigade the Coldstream Guards were moved up to support the right of the leading Brigade (the 2nd), while the remainder of the 1st Brigade supported its left.

About noon the situation was, roughly, that the whole of these two brigades were extended along a line running east and west, north of the line Troyon and south of the Chemin-des-Dames. A party of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment had seized and were holding the factory. The enemy held a line of entrenchments north and east of the factory in considerable strength, and every effort to advance against this line was driven back by heavy shell and machine-gun fire. The morning was wet and a heavy mist hung over the hills, so that the 25th Artillery Brigade and the Divisional Artillery were unable to render effective support to the advanced troops until about 9 o'clock.

By 10 o'clock the 3rd Infantry Brigade had reached a point one mile south of Vendresse, and from there it was ordered to continue the line of the 1st Brigade and to connect with and help the right of the 2nd Division. A strong hostile column was found to be advancing, and by a vigorous counter-stroke with two of his battalions the Brigadier checked the advance of this column and relieved the pressure on the 2nd Division. From this period until late in the afternoon the fighting consisted of a series of attacks and counter-attacks. The counter-strokes by the enemy were delivered at first with great vigour, but later on they decreased in strength, and all were driven off with heavy loss.

On the left the 6th Infantry Brigade had been ordered to cross the river and to pass through the line held during the preceding night by the 5th Infantry Brigade and occupy the Courtecon Ridge, whilst a detached force, consisting of the 4th Guards Brigade and the 36th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, under Brigadier-General Perceval, were ordered to proceed to a point east of the village of Ostel.

The 6th Infantry Brigade crossed the river at Pont-Arcy, moved up the valley towards Braye, and at 9 A.M. had reached the line Tilleul—La Buvelle. On this line they came under heavy artillery and rifle fire, and were unable to advance until supported by the 34th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, and the 44th Howitzer Brigade and the Heavy Artillery.

The 4th Guards Brigade crossed the river at 10 A.M. and met with very heavy opposition. It had to pass through dense woods; field artillery support was difficult to obtain; but one section of a field battery pushed up to and within the firing line. At 1 P.M. the left of the Brigade was south of the Ostel Ridge.

At this period of the action the enemy obtained a footing between the First and Second Corps, and threatened to cut the communications of the latter.

Sir Douglas Haig was very hardly pressed and had no reserve in hand. I placed the Cavalry Division at his disposal, part of which he skilfully used to prolong and secure the left flank of the Guards Brigade. Some heavy fighting ensued, which resulted in the enemy being driven back with heavy loss.

About 4 o'clock the weakening of the counter-attacks by the enemy and other indications tended to show that his resistance was decreasing, and a general advance was ordered by the Army Corps Commander. Although meeting with considerable opposition and coming under very heavy artillery and rifle fire, the position of the corps at the end of the day's operations

extended from the Chemin-des-Dames on the right, through Chivy, to Le Cour de Soupir with the 1st Cavalry Brigade extending to the Chavonne—Soissons road.

On the right the corps was in close touch with the French Moroccan troops of the 18th Corps, which were entrenched in échelon to its right rear. During the night they entrenched this position.

Throughout the Battle of the Aisne this advanced and commanding position was maintained, and I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by Sir Douglas Haig and the Army Corps under his command. Day after day and night after night the enemy's infantry has been hurled against him in violent counter-attack which has never on any one occasion succeeded, whilst the trenches all over his position have been under continuous heavy artillery fire.

The operations of the First Corps on this day resulted in the capture of several hundred prisoners, some field pieces, and machine guns.

The casualties were very severe, one brigade alone losing three of its four Colonels.

The 3rd Division commenced a further advance and had nearly reached the plateau of Aizy when they were driven back by a powerful counter-attack supported by heavy artillery. The Division, however, fell back in the best order, and finally entrenched itself about a mile north of Vailly Bridge, effectively covering the passage.

The 4th and 5th Divisions were unable to do more than maintain their ground.

5. On the morning of the 15th, after close examination of the position, it became clear to me that the enemy was making a determined stand; and this view was confirmed by reports which reached me from the French Armies fighting on my right and left, which clearly showed that a strongly entrenched line of defence was being taken up from the north of Compiègne, eastward and south-eastward, along the whole valley of the Aisne up to and beyond Reims.

A few days previously the Fortress of Maubeuge fell, and a considerable quantity of siege artillery was brought down from that place to strengthen the enemy's position in front of us.

During the 15th shells fell in our position which have been judged by experts to be thrown by eight-inch siege guns with a range of 10,000 yards. Throughout the whole course of the battle our troops have suffered very heavily from this fire, although its effect latterly was largely mitigated by more efficient and thorough entrenching the necessity for which I impressed strongly upon Army Corps Commanders. In order to assist them in this work all villages within the area of our occupation were searched for heavy entrenching tools, a large number of which were collected.

In view of the peculiar formation of the ground on the north side of the river between Missy and Soissons, and its extraordinary adaptability to a force on the defensive, the 5th Division found it impossible to maintain its position on the southern edge of the Chivres Plateau, as the enemy in possession of the village of Vregny to the west was able to bring a flank fire to bear upon it. The Divison had, therefore, to retire to a line the left of which was at the village of Marguérite, and thence ran by the north edge of Missy back to the river to the east of that place.

With great skill and tenacity Sir Charles Fergusson maintained this position throughout the whole battle, although his trenches were necessarily on lower ground than that occupied by the enemy on the southern edge of the plateau, which was only 400 yards away.

General Hamilton with the 3rd Division vigorously attacked to the north and regained all the ground he had lost on the 15th, which throughout the battle has formed a most powerful and effective bridge head.

6. On the 16th the 6th Division came up into line.

It had been my intention to direct the First Corps to attack and seize the enemy's position on the Chemin-des-Dames, supporting it with this new reinforcement. I hoped from the position thus gained to bring effective fire to bear across the front of the 3rd Division which, by securing the advance of the latter, would also take the pressure off the 5th Division and the Third Corps.

But any further advance of the First Corps would have dangerously exposed my right flank. And, further, I learned from the French Commander-in-Chief that he was strongly reinforcing the 6th French Army on my left, with the intention of bringing up the Allied left to attack the enemy's flank and thus compel his retirement. I therefore sent the 6th Division to join the Third Corps with orders to keep it on the south side of the river, as it might be available in general reserve.

On the 17th, 18th and 19th the whole of our line was heavily bombarded, and the First Corps was constantly and heavily engaged. On the afternoon of the 17th the right flank of the 1st Division was seriously threatened. A counter-attack was made by the Northamptonshire Regiment in combination with the Queen's, and one battalion of the Divisional Reserve was moved up in support. The Northamptonshire Regiment, under cover of mist, crept up to within a hundred yards of the enemy's trenches and charged with the bayonet, driving them out of the trenches and up the hill. A very strong force of hostile infantry was then disclosed on the crest line. This new line was enfiladed by part of the Queen's and the King's Royal Rifles, which wheeled to their left on the extreme right of our infantry line, and were supported by a squadron of cavalry on their outer flank. The enemy's attack was ultimately driven back with heavy loss.

On the 18th, during the night, the Gloucestershire Regiment advanced from their position near Chivy, filled in the enemy's trenches and captured two maxim guns.

On the extreme right the Queen's were heavily attacked, but the enemy was repulsed with great loss. About midnight the attack was renewed on the First Division, supported by artillery fire, but was again repulsed.

Shortly after midnight an attack was made on the left of the 2nd Division with considerable force, which was also thrown back.

At about 1 p.m. on the 19th the 2nd Division drove back a heavy infantry attack strongly supported by artillery fire. At dusk the attack was renewed and again repulsed.

On the 18th I discussed with the General Officer Commanding the Second Army Corps and his Divisional Commanders the possibility of driving the enemy out of Condé, which lay between his two Divisions, and seizing the bridge which has remained throughout in his possession.

As, however, I found that the bridge was closely commanded from all points on the south side and that satisfactory arrangements were made to prevent any issue from it by the enemy by day or night, I decided that it was not necessary to incur the losses which an attack would entail as in view of the position of the Second and Third Corps, the enemy could make no use of Condé, and would be automatically forced out of it by any advance which might become possible for us.

7. On this day information reached me from General Joffre that he had found it necessary to make a new plan, and to attack and envelop the German right flank.

It was now evident to me that the battle in which we had been engaged since the 12th instant must last some days longer until the effect of this new flank movement could be felt and a way opened to drive the enemy from his positions.

It thus became essential to establish some system of regular relief in the trenches, and I have used the infantry of the 6th Division for this purpose with good results. The relieved brigades were brought back alternately south of the river, and, with the artillery of the 6th Division, formed a general reserve on which I could rely in case of necessity.

The Cavalry has rendered most efficient and ready help in the trenches, and have done all they possibly could to lighten the arduous and trying task which has of necessity fallen to the lot of the Infantry.

On the evening of the 19th and throughout the 20th the enemy again commenced to show considerable activity. On the former night a severe counter-attack on the 3rd Division was repulsed with considerable loss, and from early on Sunday morning various hostile attempts were made on the trenches of the 1st Division. During the day the enemy suffered another severe repulse in front of the 2nd Division, losing heavily in the attempt. In the course of the afternoon the enemy made desperate attempts against the trenches all along the front of the First Corps, but with similar results.

After dark the enemy again attacked the 2nd Division only to be again driven back.

Our losses on these two days were considerable, but the number, as obtained, of the enemy's killed and wounded vastly exceeded them.

As the troops of the First Army Corps were much exhausted by this continual fighting, I reinforced Sir Douglas Haig with a brigade from the reserve, and called upon the 1st Cavalry Division to assist them.

On the night of the 21st another violent counter-attack was repulsed by the 3rd Division, the enemy losing heavily.

On the 23rd the four six-inch howitzer batteries, which I had asked to be sent from home, arrived. Two batteries were handed over to the Second Corps and two to the First Corps. They were brought into action on the 24th with very good results.

Our experiences in this campaign seem to point to the employment of more heavy guns of a larger calibre in great battles which last for several days, during which time powerful entrenching work on both sides can be carried out.

These batteries were used with considerable effect on the 24th and the following days.

8. On the 23rd the action of General de Castelnau's Army on the Allied left developed considerably, and apparently withdrew considerable forces of the enemy away from the centre and east. I am not aware whether it was due to this cause or not, but until the 26th it appeared as though the enemy's opposition in our front was weakening. On that day, however, a very marked renewal of activity commenced. A constant and vigorous artillery bombardment was maintained all day, and the Germans in front of the 1st Division were observed to be "sapping" up to our lines and trying to establish new trenches. Renewed counter-attacks were delivered and beaten off during the course of the day, and in the afternoon a well-timed attack by the 1st Division stopped the enemy's entrenching work.

During the night of 27th-28th the enemy again made the most determined attempts to capture the trenches of the 1st Division, but without the slightest success.

Similar attacks were reported during these three days all along the line of the Allied front, and it is certain that the enemy then made one last great effort to establish ascendancy. He was, however, unsuccessful everywhere, and is reported to have suffered heavy losses. The same futile attempts were made all along our front up to the evening of the 28th, when they died away, and have not since been renewed.

On former occasions I have brought to your Lordship's notice the valuable services performed during this campaign by the Royal Artillery.

Throughout the Battle of the Aisne they have displayed the same skill, endurance and tenacity, and I deeply appreciate the work they have done.

Sir David Henderson and the Royal Flying Corps under his command have again proved their incalculable value. Great strides have been made in the development of the use of aircraft in the tactical sphere by establishing effective communication between aircraft and units in action.

It is difficult to describe adequately and accurately the great strain to which officers and men were subjected almost every hour of the day and night throughout this battle.

I have described above the severe character of the artillery fire which was directed from morning till night, not only upon the trenches, but over the whole surface of the ground occupied by our Forces. It was not until a few days before the position was evacuated that the heavy guns were removed and the fire slackened. Attack and counter-attack occurred at all hours of the night and day throughout the whole position, demanding extreme vigilance, the permitting only a minimum of rest.

The fact that between the 12th September to the date of this despatch the total numbers of killed, wounded and missing reached the figures amounting to 561 officers, 12,980 men, proves the severity of the struggle.

The tax on the endurance of the troops was further increased by the heavy rain and cold which prevailed for some ten and twelve days of this trying time.

The Battle of the Aisne has once more demonstrated the splendid spirit, gallantry, and devotion which animates the officers and men of His Majesty's Forces.

With reference to the last paragraph of my despatch of September 7th, I append the names of officers, non-commissioned officers and men brought forward for special mention by Army Corps commanders and heads of departments for services rendered from the commencement of the campaign up to the present date.

I entirely agree with these recommendations and beg to submit them for your Lordship's consideration.

I further wish to bring forward the names of the following officers who have rendered valuable service:—General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien and Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig (Commanding First and Second Corps respectively) I have already mentioned in the present and former despatches for particularly marked and distinguished service in critical situations.

Since the commencement of the campaign they have carried out all my orders and instructions with the utmost ability.

Lieutenant-General W. P. Pulteney took over the command of the Third Corps just before the commencement of the Battle of the Marne. Throughout the subsequent operations he showed himself to be a most capable commander in the field and has rendered very valuable services.

Major-General E. H. H. Allenby and Major-General H. de la P. Gough have proved themselves to be Cavalry leaders of a high order, and I am deeply indebted to them. The undoubted moral superiority which our Cavalry has obtained over that of the enemy has been due to the skill with which they have turned to the best account the qualities inherent in the splendid troops they command.

In my despatch of 7th September I mentioned the name of Brigadier-General Sir David Henderson and his valuable work in command of the Royal Flying Corps; and I have once more to express my deep appreciation of the help he has since rendered me.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Murray has continued to render me invaluable help as Chief of the Staff; and in his arduous and responsible duties he has been ably assisted by Major-General Henry Wilson, Sub-Chief.

Lieutenant-General Sir Nevil Macready and Lieutenant-General Sir William Robertson have continued to perform excellent service as Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General respectively.

The Director of Army Signals, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Fowler, has materially assisted the operations by the skill and energy which he has displayed in the working of the important department over which he presides.

My Military Secretary, Brigadier-General the Hon. W. Lambton, has performed his arduous and difficult duties with much zeal and great efficiency.

I am anxious also to bring to your Lordship's notice the following names of officers of my Personal Staff, who throughout these arduous operations have shown untiring zeal and energy in the performance of their duties:—

Aides-de-Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Barry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Brooke.
Major Fitzgerald Watt.

Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Captain the Hon. F. E. Guest.

Private Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brindsley Fitzgerald.

Major His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., joined my Staff as Aide-de-Camp on the 14th September.

His Royal Highness's intimate knowledge of languages enabled me to employ him with great advantage on confidential missions of some importance, and his services have proved of considerable value.

I cannot close this despatch without informing your Lordship of the valuable services rendered by the Chief of the French Military Mission at my Headquarters, Colonel Victor Huguet, of the French Artillery. He has displayed tact and judgment of a high order in many difficult situations, and has rendered conspicuous service to the Allied cause.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. D. P. FRENCH, Field-Marshal,
Commanding-in-Chief,
The British Army in the Field.

LIST OF NAMES REFERRED TO IN DESPATCH DATED 8 OCTOBER 1914.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STAFF, &c.

Amy, Captain A. C.
Atkins, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. C.
Babington, Major M. H.
Barefoot, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H.
Bartholomew, Major W. H.
Beveridge, Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. O., D.S.O.
Bird, Chaplain (1st Class) J. F.
Bourke, Major E. A.
Boyce, Colonel W. G. B., C.B.
Bradley, Chaplain (3rd Class) S.
Bunbury, Colonel V. T., C.B., D.S.O.
Burke, Major B. B.
Butler, Colonel E. R. C.
Carter, Colonel E. E., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Cavendish, Colonel A. E. J., C.M.G.
Childs, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) B. E. W.
Clark, Lieutenant-Colonel S. F.
Cox, Captain E. W.
Cummins, Major S. L., M.D.
Davies, Captain W. E.
Dawkins, Colonel C. T., C.M.G.
Dawnay, Major Hon. H., D.S.O.
Deedes, Major C. P., D.S.O.
Evans, Major C.
Fell, Major M. H. G.
Ford, Lieutenant-Colonel R., D.S.O.
Forrest, Major J. V.
Fowke, Brigadier-General G. H.
Fowler, Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) J. S., D.S.O.
Fox, Chaplain (4th Class) H. W.
Gallie, Major J. S.
Gilpin, Brigadier-General F. C. A., C.B.
Godfrey Faussett, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) E. G.
Goldsmith, Captain H. D.
Graham, Major-General E. R. C., C.B.
Gwynne, Chaplain (4th Class) L. H.
Hare, Major R. W., D.S.O.
Harper, Colonel G. M., D.S.O.
Henniker, Major A. M.
Jack, Major E. M.
Jebb, Major G. D., D.S.O.
Keatinge, Chaplain (1st Class) W.
King, Brigadier-General Sir C. W., Knt., M.V.O.
Lindsay, Major-General W. F. L., C.B., D.S.O.
Loch, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Lowe, Captain N.
Lynden-Bell, Colonel E. H. L.
Lyon, Major F.
McCarthy, Principal Matron, Miss E. M.
Macdonogh, Colonel G. M. W.
MacNaught, Major J. G.
Macpherson, Chaplain (1st Class) E. G. F.
Mathews, Colonel C. M., C.B., D.S.O.
Moore, Major G. A.
Myles, Major C. D.
O'Donnell, Colonel T. J., D.S.O.
Otway, Captain A. L.
Parry-Jones, Chaplain (3rd Class) J. D. S.
Pegg, Chaplain (4th Class) W. H. F.
Percival, Captain (temporary Major) H. F. P., D.S.O.
Radcliffe, Major P. P. de B.
Rawson, Lieutenant G. G.
Russell, Lieutenant-Colonel J. J.
Shea, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. M., D.S.O.
Smith, Brevet Colonel F., D.S.O.
Steel, Major E. B.
Symonds, Major F. A.
Tuckey, Chaplain (1st Class) J. G. W.
Turner, Major E. V.
Wake, Major H., D.S.O.
Wanless O'Gowan, Colonel R.
Waring, Major A. H.
Watkins, Chaplain (3rd Class), O. S.
Webb, Major A. L. A.
Webb, Major Lisle.
Woodhouse, Surgeon-General (temporary) T. P.
Woodroffe, Captain C. R.
Yeoman, Chaplain (3rd Class) A. R.

Annette, Private (6691) F.
Barsby, Private (5362) W. P.
Carter, Lance-Corporal (12283) W.
Cook, Serjeant (19032) J.
Deane, Private (19109) W. D.
Flaman, Private (19101) W.
Ginman, Private (4601) L. H.
Harland, Serjeant (19401) A. E.
Hobbs, Lance-Serjeant (17250) A.
Jesson, Serjeant (15538) E. H.
Leighton, Serjeant-Major (16751) G.
McKay, Serjeant-Major (13856) R. J.
Main, First Class Staff-Serjeant J. T.
Price, Corporal (20102) W. R.
Rowland, Corporal (809) T.
Sadler, Serjeant (14337) G.
Sloane, Lance-Corporal (8292) J. W.
Taylor, Staff Serjeant-Major W.

Tripp, Serjeant (18657) V.
Willicot, Superintending Clerk G. F. W.

Acland Troyte, Captain C. J.
Allfrey, Captain H. I. R.
Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel N. G., D.S.O.
Anley, Major B. D., D.S.O.
Anstey, Captain E. C.
Armstrong, Lieutenant W. M.
Baird, Captain H. D.
Baker, Major J.
Barrow, Lieutenant-Colonel G. de S.
Bartholomew, Captain A. W.
Bell-Irving, Lieutenant W. O.
Bingham, Brigadier-General Hon. C., C.V.O., C.B.
Blake, Captain W. A.
Bowly, Colonel W. A. T.
Boyd, Captain G. F., D.S.O.
Boyle, Colonel R. C.
Briggs, Brigadier-General C. J., C.B.
Brind, Captain J. E. S.
Brooke, Captain C. F.
Brooks, Lieutenant W. T.
Bulfin, Brigadier-General E. S., C.V.O., C.B.
Burnett-Hitchcock, Captain B. F.
Bush, Major H. S.
Butler, Major Hon. L. J. P.
Cameron, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R.
Cameron, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N. J. G.
Cawley, Major J. S. (dead).
Charteris, Captain J.
Chetwode, Brigadier-General Sir P., D.S.O.
Chopping, Major A.
Clarke, Major T. E.
Conway-Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel G.
Cooke, Major B. H. H.
Corkran, Major C. E.
Cornwall, Lieutenant J. H. M.
Cory, Major G. N., D.S.O.
Cotgrave, Captain T. S.
Cree, Lieutenant-Colonel G.
Currie, Captain R. A. M.
Cuthbert, Brigadier-General G. J., C.B.
Dalton, Lieutenant-Colonel C.
Daniell, Major F. E. Ll.
Davidson, Major J. H., D.S.O.
Davies, Captain C. M.
Davies, Brigadier-General R. H., C.B.
Delano-Osborne Captain O. H.
de Lisle, Brigadier-General H. B., C.B., D.S.O.
Dillon, Captain E. F. G., D.S.O.
Daran, Brigadier-General B. J. C., C.B.
Dorling, Captain F. H.
Du Cane, Brigadier-General J. P., C.B.
Dunlop, Captain F. P.
Dunsterville, Colonel B.
Durand, Major H. M.
Dyer, Captain G. N.
Edmonds, Colonel J. E., C.B.
Egerton, Lieutenant C. C.
Fanshawe, Colonel R., D.S.O.
Farmer, Major G. J.
Fergusson, Major-General Sir C., Bart., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
ffrench Blake, Lieutenant St. J.
Fitzpatrick, Captain E. R.
Forestier-Walker, Brigadier-General G. T., A.D.C.
Frankland, Captain T. N. C.
Gathorne-Hardy, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. J. H.
Giffard, Lieutenant R.
Gilkison, Captain D. S. (killed).
Gill, Captain G. H.
Gleichen, Brigadier-General A. E. W., Count, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glubb, Brigadier-General F. M., C.B., D.S.O.
Gordon, Major (Local Lieutenant-Colonel) A. F., D.S.O.
Gordon, Captain A. R. G.
Gordon, Colonel Hon. F.
Gort, Captain Viscount, M.V.O.
Gough, Brigadier-General J. E., C.M.G.
Graham, Lieutenant Lord D. M.
Haking, Brigadier-General R., C.B.
Haldane, Brigadier-General J. A. L., C.B., D.S.O.
Hambro, Major P. O.
Hamilton, Major-General H. I. W., C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Hamilton-Grace, Captain R. S.
Harter, Lieutenant J.
Headlam, Brigadier-General J. G., C.B., D.S.O.
Hickie, Brigadier-General W. B., C.B.
Hickson, Colonel H. S., M.B.
Hildyard, Captain R. J. T.
Hinde, Major A.
Hobbs, Brigadier-General P. E. F., C.M.G.
Home, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J.
Hore-Ruthven, Major Hon. W. P., D.S.O.
Horne, Brigadier-General, H. S., C.B.
Howard, Captain H. C.
Howard-Vyse, Captain R. G.
Hunter-Weston, Brigadier-General A. G., C.B., D.S.O.
Hutchison, Major R.
Jackson, Captain and Adjutant L. C., C.M.G.
Jenkinson, Captain J. B. (killed).
Jeudwine, Colonel H. S.
Kearsley, Major R. H.
Landon, Brigadier-General H. J. S., C.B.
Lefroy, Captain B. P.
Leggett, Captain E. H. G.
Lomax, Major-General S. H.
Ludlow, Colonel E. R.
McCracken, Brigadier-General F. W. N., C.B., D.S.O.
Mackworth, Captain F. J. A.
Malcolm, Lieutenant-Colonel N., D.S.O.
Marker, Colonel R. J., D.S.O.
Maude, Colonel F. S., C.M.G.
Maurice, Lieutenant-Colonel F. B.
Maxwell-Scott, Captain W. J.
Milne, Brigadier-General G. F., C.B., D.S.O.
Monro, Major-General C. C., C.B.
Montgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel A. A.
Moulton-Barrett, Captain A. L.
Newbiggin, Major W. P., D.S.O.
Osborne, Captain R. H.
Oxley, Colonel R. S.
Paige, Lieutenant D.
Paley, Major G.
Palmer, Captain W. L.
Penrose, Lieutenant J.
Perceval, Lieutenant C. P. W.
Perceval, Brigadier-General E. M., D.S.O.
Percival, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. J.-B., D.S.O.
Porter, Colonel R.
Price-Davies, Captain L. A. E., V.C., D.S.O.
Ready, Major F. F., D.S.O.
Reid, Captain W. R.

Rice, Brigadier-General S. R., C.B.
Rolt, Brigadier-General S. P., C.B.
Romer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F.
Ryan, Major E.
Roycroft, Colonel W. H., C.B.
Sargent, Colonel H. N., D.S.O.
Sawyer, Lieutenant-Colonel H. T.
Sawyer, Colonel R. H. S.
Schreiber, Lieutenant-Colonel A. L., D.S.O.
Scott-Kerr, Brigadier-General R., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Shaw, Brigadier-General F. C., C.B.
Smallman, Major A. B.
Snow, Major-General T. D'O. C.B.
Stevens, Captain R. W. M.
Stratton, Major F. C.
Street, Major H. E.
Studd, Major H. W., D.S.O.
Tailyour, Major, G. H. F.
Tandy, Captain E. N.
Tapley, Captain J. J. B.
Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. S.
Trench, Captain F. M. C.
Vaughan, Colonel J., D.S.O.
Weatherby, Captain J. T.
Weir, Major G. A. W.
West, Second Lieutenant.
Wethered, Captain J. R.
Willan, Lieutenant R. H.
Wilson, Brigadier-General H. F. M., C.B.
Wing, Brigadier-General F. D. V., C.B.
Wroughton, Major J. B.
Young, Major J. M.

Joliffe, No. 781 Corporal (temporary Serjeant) F. W.
Webster, No. S.-15548 Staff Serjeant-Major S. J., Army Service Corps.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Lieutenant K. P. Atkinson, Royal Field Artillery.
Captain R. A. Boger, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant I M. Bonham-Carter, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain V. J. D. Bourke, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Captain A. B Burdett, York and Lancaster Regiment.
Brevet Major C. J. Burk, Royal Irish Regiment.
Lieutenant (temporary Captain) G. I. Carmichael, Royal Field Artillery.
Lieutenant A. Christie, Royal Field Artillery.
Lieutenant E. L. Conran, 2nd County of London Yeomanry.
Captain G. W. P. Dawes, Royal Berkshire Regiment.
Lieutenant L. Dawes, Middlesex Regiment.
Captain E. W. Furse, Royal Field Artillery.
Captain H. C. Jackson, Bedford Regiment.
Lieutenant P. B. Joubert de la Ferté, Royal Field Artillery.
Lieutenant D. S. Lewis, Royal Engineers.
Brevet Major C. A. H. Longcroft, Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant Mapplebeck, Royal Flying Corps.
Lieutenant W. G. S. Mitchell, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieutenant M. W. Noel, Liverpool Regiment.
Lieutenant C. E. C. Rabagliati, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Brevet-Major G. R. Raleigh, Essex Regiment.
Brevet-Major J. M. Salmond, Royal Lancashire Regiment.
Lieutenant R. G. D. Small, Leinster Regiment.
Lieutenant (temporary Captain) A. H. L. Soames, 3rd Hussars.
Second Lieutenant N. C. Spratt, Royal Flying Corps (S. R.).
Brevet-Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) F. H. Sykes.
Captain F. F. Waldron, 19th Hussars.
Second Lieutenant C. W. Wilson, Royal Flying Corps (S. R.).

No. 18, Flight-Serjeant C. Cullen, Royal Flying Corps.
No. 25 Flight-Serjeant H. Goodchild, Royal Flying Corps.
No. 30, Serjeant W. Jones, Royal Flying Corps.
No. 346, Serjeant M. Keogan, Royal Flying Corps.
No. 775, Corporal S. Kemp, Royal Flying Corps.
No. 808, Serjeant-Major E. J. Parker, Royal Flying Corps.
No. 3, Serjeant-Major J. Ramsay, Royal Flying Corps.
No. 816, Flight-Serjeant A. M. Saywood, Royal Flying Corps.
No. 151, Serjeant A. Wilson, Royal Flying Corps.

Household Cavalry.

Major Viscount Crichton, M.V.O., D.S.O., Royal Horse Guards.
Captain T. C. Gurney, 2nd Life Guards.
Lieutenant A. L. E. Smith, 1st Life Guards.
Lieutenant D. E. Wallace, 2nd Life Guards.
No. 1006 Corporal of Horse J. Jordon, Royal Horse Guards.
No. 2528 Corporal of Horse A. H. Wilkins, 2nd Life Guards.

2nd Dragoon Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Wilberforce.
Major G. H. A. Ing.
Captain E. S. Chance.
Lieutenant C. A. Heydeman.
Lieutenant A. J. Lamb, D.S.O.
No. 4439 Lance-Serjeant F. Webb.
No. 1639 Corporal G. Short.
No. 2721 Private J. Goodchild.
No. 2808 Private C Horne.
No. 4418 Private F. W. Ellicock.

4th Dragoon Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Mullens.
Major G. T. M. Bridges, D.S.O. (now Lieutenant-Colonel).
Captain C. B. Hornby.
Lieutenant H. L. Jones, 18th Hussars (attached).
No. 4735 Squadron Serjeant-Major W. Sharpe.
No. 4787 Farrier Staff Serjeant W. Old.
No. 5371 Squadron Serjeant-Major F. Talbot.
No. 5293 Quartermaster-Serjeant C. Syzling.

5th Dragoon Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Ansell (dead).
Captain E. W. S. Balfour.
Lieutenant V. D. S. Williams.
No. 3354 Regimental Serjeant-Major C. Pooley (now Second Lieutenant).
No. 4180 Squadron Serjeant-Major W. Langford.
No. 3805 Corporal J. Peach.
No. 3572 Serjeant F. Langford.

6th Dragoon Guards.

Major W. G. Home.
Captain M. N. Kennard.
Lieutenant R. M. Barnsley.
Lieutenant W. T. Gill.
No. 4530 Squadron Serjeant-Major F. J. Gilham.
No. 4802 Serjeant J. Higgins.
No. 5338 Lance-Corporal C. Griffiths.

2nd Dragoons.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Bulkeley Johnson.
Major A. Lawson.
Captain W. Long.
Captain W. Duguid-McCombie.
Lieutenant G. F. A. Pigot-Moodie.
Lieutenant J. G. Crabbe.
Second Lieutenant J. G. R. Cooper.
Second Lieutenant E. R. F. Compton.
Lieutenant and Quartermaster D. Coutts.
No. 535 Squadron Serjeant-Major Currie.
No. Serjeant Cranston.
No. 6415 Corporal Clunie.
No. 5635 Private McKeish.

3rd Hussars.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Kennedy.
Captain F. J. Du Pre.
Lieutenant C. F. Clarke.
No. 5910 Farrier Quartermaster-Serjeant J. Town.
No. 3812 Serjeant E. Thornhill.
No. 4296 Corporal E. Walker.
No. 4469 Lance-Corporal G. Davidson.
No. 4402 Saddler Corporal W. Townsend.

4th Hussars.

Major P. Howell.
Captain J. K. Gatacre, Indian Army (attached).
Lieutenant K. North.
Lieutenant R. Sherscon, Indian Army (attached).
Lieutenant L. H. Cripps (Special Reserve).
No. 4529 Squadron Serjeant-Major W. Dunsby (since granted a commission).
No. 4582 Squadron Serjeant-Major T. Pateman.
No. 4441 Serjeant T. Scotcher.
No. 1983 Serjeant F. Brown.
No. 4462 Serjeant J. Alexander.
No. 5507 Serjeant A. Sparham.
No. 3333 Lance-Serjeant S. Scopes.
No. 8566 Corporal Wm. Siddons.
No. 3754 Corporal P. Lonergan.
No. 6627 Corporal E. Robbins.
No. 1272 Corporal J. Lynch.
No. 5746 Corporal A. Page.
No. 8871 Corporal A. Laver.
No. 1252 Lance-Corporal W.
No. 4735 Private W. Cooper.
No. 4411 Private F. Clark.
No. 6747 Private H. Long.
No. 4473 Private C. Turp.
No. 6619 Private D. Newbury.

5th Lancers.

Major J. B. Jardine, D.S.O.
Lieutenant B. W. Robinson.
Lieutenant Hon. H. C. Alexander.
Second Lieutenant W. H. Coulter.
Lieutenant T. De Burgh, Indian Army (attached).
Lieutenant Owen Gough, Indian Army (attached).
No. 5752 Serjeant C. Graham.
No. 4118 Corporal A. Davis.
No 7130 Corporal R. Ware.
No. 6801 Corporal M. Shutt.
No. 5088 Lance-Corporal E. Wass.
No. 1914 Corporal D. G. Baker.
No. 5131 Corporal E. Grant.
No. 1961 Lance-Corporal G. Inch.
No. 2544 Lance-Corporal D. Mullock.
No. 7321 Serjeant F. D. Wyatt.

9th Lancers.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. M. Campbell.
Captain D. K. L. Lucas-Tooth (dead).
Captain F. O Grenfell.
Captain L. Sadleir-Jackson.
Lieutenant R. L. Benson.
No. 4099 Squadron Serjeant-Major H Durand.
No. 5001 Serjeant W. Turner.
No. 4997 Serjeant G. Davids

11th Hussars.

Lieutenant Hon. C. Mulholland.
Lieutenant J. S. Ainsworth.
No. 4009 Squadron Serjeant-Major J. Gardner.
No. 4457 Squadron Serjeant-Major G. W. Joslin.
No. 9229 Farrier Staff Serjeant W. J. Jenkins.
No. 6365 Lance-Corporal A. H. Stevens.

12th Lancers.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Wormald.
Major E. Crawley.
Major C. Fane, D.S.O.
Captain and Adjutant C. E. Bryant.
Lieutenant D. C. H. Richardson.
Lieutenant H. A. Brand.
Lieutenant B. G. Nicholas.
No. 4893 Squadron Serjeant-Major C. Hart.
No. 4173 Squadron Serjeant-Major W. Lockyer.
No. 4583 Squadron Serjeant-Major R. E. Vine.
No. 1774 Private J. Townsend.
No. 4778 Serjeant S. Clarke.

15th Hussars.

Major F. C. Pilkington.
Captain Hon. W. A. Nugent.
Captain A. Courage.
Captain C. Nelson.

Lieutenant Hon. E. C. Hardinge.
Second Lieutenant G. H. Straker.
No. 4472 Serjeant F. Godden.
No. 4633 Serjeant H. J. Papworth.
No. 3586 Serjeant W. Blishen.
No. 3158 Lance Serjeant A. J. Earle.
No. 5772 Corporal W. A. Mackay.
No. 8078 Corporal G. Sheppard.
No. 7311 Corporal W. Darley.
No. 7368 Corporal Garforth.
No. 728 Private F. Aspinall.
No. 9440 Private W. H. Price.
No. 8172 Private W. Pearce.

16th Lancers

Major C J. Eccles.
Major C. L. K. Campbell.
Captain A. Neave.
Lieutenant E. H. L. Beddington.
Lieutenant E. R. Nash
Lieutenant J. L. Cheyne.
Lieutenant R. A. J. Beech.
Lieutenant C. E. H. Tempest-Hicks.
Lieutenant D. R. Cross.
Lieutenant R. G. R. Davies.
Lieutenant J. L. Cheyne.
Second Lieutenant L. C. Ramsbottom Isherwood.
Second Lieutenant Lord Woodhouse (attached).
No. 4524 Squadron Serjeant-Major F Pargeter
No. 4271 Squadron Serjeant-Major H C. Archer.
No. 5121 Serjeant W. Lindsay
No. 302 Serjeant E. Laurence.
No. 2538 Corporal F. J. Page.
No. 710 Corporal G. W. Cooper.
No. 2682 Lance-Serjeant A. Roberts
No. 5487 Saddler Corporal D. Brown.
No. 1129 Lance-Corporal W. Jewkes.
No. 1481 Lance-Corporal G. Fuller.
No. 1256 Lance-Corporal J. H. Smith.
No. 1601 Lance-Corporal W. Holden.
No. 1869 Lance-Serjeant R. Carr.
No. 3228 Lance-Corporal W. F. Beaumont.

18th Hussars.

Lieutenant G. Gore-Langton.
No. 4732 Serjeant W. G. Burt.
No. 7460 Shoeing Smith M. Daly.

19th Hussars.

Major A. W. Parsons.

20th Hussars.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. G. Edwards.
Major A. C. Little.
Major M. E. Richardson.
Captain C. G. Mangles.
Lieutenant D. S Peploe.
Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. Adams.
No. 1806 Serjeant J. L. Beavon.
No. 5277 Serjeant L. H. Halton.
No. 5660 Serjeant E. Clarke.
No. 5439 Corporal H. E. Poole.

Military Mounted Police.

No. 367 Serjeant H. Brooks.
No. 533 Serjeant F. Willis.

North Irish Horse.

Major A. W. J. C. Visct. Massereene and Ferrard, D.S.O.
Lieutenant R. A. West.

South Irish Horse.

Major I. W. Burns-Lindow.

Royal Horse Artillery.

Birch, Lieutenant-Colonel J. N.
Bradbury, Captain H. K. (dead).
Burne, Lieutenant A. H.
Campbell, Lieutenant J. D. (dead)
Dendy, Lieutenant M. H.
Forman, Major A. B.
Gillson, Major G.
Gough, Lieutenant J. B.
Jelf, Captain W. W.
Mundy, Lieutenant L. H. (dead).
Palmer, Lieutenant R. L.
St. Clair, Lieutenant G. J. P.
Sanderson, Captain R. H.
Seligman, Major H. S.
Stanham, Captain H. S
Walwyn, Lieutenant C. L. T.
Arkinstall, No. 24416, Corporal S. S.
Carry, No. 47904, Gunner J. B.
Castle, No. 6632, Serjeant A.
Conie, No. 67272, Driver A.
Hodder, No. 4321, Serjeant E.
Pitt, No. 24212, Serjeant H. E.
Saunders, No. 63427, Gunner J. A.
Smith, No. 62362, Driver W.
Walker, Regimental Serjeant-Major R. Y. K.
Wedlock, No. 36358, Serjeant J.

Royal Field Artillery.

Browne, Captain E. W.
Colville, Captain J. R.
Granet, Lieutenant G. E. A.
Hockdale, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E.
Blackwell, No. 57336, Driver, 31st Battery.
Mills, No. 38149, Driver W, 88th Battery.
Neil, No. 36976, Driver, 88th Battery.
Rimington, No. 32459, Gunner L. R., 88th Battery.
Steel, No. 69567, Trumpeter E. T., 55th Battery.

8th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Duffus.
Major F. A. Wilson, D.S.O.
Captain D. Reynolds.
Lieutenant E. G. Earle.
No. 57806 Serjeant T. Brown.
No. 72163 Trumpeter F. Waldron.
No. 69960 Driver J. H. C. Drain.
No. 71787 Driver F. Luke.
No. 29454 Serjeant Bowers.
No. 69968 Gunner Garlick.
No. 69385 Gunner Baker.
No. 72534 Driver Trelour.
No. 39411 Driver Hall.
No. 60009 Driver Prior.
No. 58486 Gunner Fraser.
No. 37354 Gunner Turner.
No. 47843 Driver Robertson.

14th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Ross-Johnson, D.S.O.
Lieutenant A. Dawson.
Battery Serjeant-Major W. Count.

15th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Stevens.
Major C. N. B. Ballard.
Captain A. B. Higgon.
No. 39430 Farrier Quartermaster-Serjeant H. J. S. Watts.
No. 14427 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant V. Hill.
No. 64753 Driver F. S. Brown.

23rd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Butler.
Major S. F. Metcalfe.
Captain E. S. Allsup.
Lieutenant E. L. B. Anderson.
Lieutenant D. Hill.
Lieutenant J. C. Forsyth.
No. 6757 Battery Serjeant-Major W. Keegan.
No. 16839 Battery Serjeant-Major W. H. Solman.
No. 19346 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant G. Peck.
No. 5492 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant J. Smith.
No. 2978 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant B. W. Rogers.
No. 1576 Farrier Quartermaster-Serjeant E. Rivett.
No. 24514 Serjeant A. L. Perry.
No. 59593 Corporal A. Johnson.
No. 47318 Corporal G. Norman.

25th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gallman.
Major W. Ellershaw.
Lieutenant G. E. W. Franklin.
No. 8757 Battery Serjeant-Major A. Stroudley.
No. 63684 Trumpeter A. C Cockaday.
No. 13571 Serjeant H. Squelch.
No. 37020 Corporal S. S. (now Farrier-Serjeant) T. Kendall.
No. 18937 Farrier-Serjeant T. Harrison.

26th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cunliffe-Owen.
Major G. H. W. Nicholson.
Major H. N. Packard.
Captain T. C. Sinclair.
No. 31713 Gunner W. J. Franklin.
No. 37244 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Booth.
No. 40554 Serjeant W. Williams.
No. 4008 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant G. Oakes.

27th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Onslow.
Major N. W. Alexander.
Captain G. Masters.
Captain F. F. Congreve.
Lieutenant C. O. D. Preston.
Second Lieutenant H. E. Chapman.
Lieutenant L. E. O. Davidson.
Second Lieutenant R. Staveley.
No. 28486 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant A. Board.
No. 64895 Bombardier F. Holton.
No. 72209 Driver E. Street.
No. 72451 Driver C. Burkitt.

28th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Cameron.
Major G. H. Sanders.
Captain A. G. Gillman.
Lieutenant A. R. Rainy.
Second Lieutenant R. W. McLeod.
No. 15931 Serjeant W. J. Carnegie.

29th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Major H. G. Lloyd.
Serjeant Sullivan, 127th Battery.

30th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (Howitzer).

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Staveley.
Major L. T. Ashworth.
Captain A. E. Newland.
Captain H. K. Sadler.
No. 14864 Battery Serjeant-Major A. Hall.
No. 17439 Battery Serjeant-Major A. J. Owen.
No. 14737 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant F. C. Maskell.
No. 17375 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant J. J. Bourne.
No. 2826 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant E. W. Clarke.
No. 11158 Staff Sergeant Farrier A. R. Benbrook.
No. 31189 Serjeant A. G. Cooney.
No. 41590 Corporal H. W. Stubbs.
No. 41526 Corporal W. Theobald.
No. 31855 Bombardier R. J. Fuller.

32nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. MacCarthy.
Major H. E. Vallentin, D.S.O.
Major C. H. Liveing.
Captain C. A. Mortimore.
Second Lieutenant C. H. Rogers.
Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Kerr.
Saddler Quartermaster-Serjeant Alger.
Serjeant Jenkins, 27th Battery.
Driver O'Brien, 135th Battery.

34th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Sandilands.
Major H. T. Wynter (killed).
Major H. J. Mackey, M.V.O.
Lieutenant E. J. M. Robertson.
Lieutenant J. E. L. Clarke (dead).
Second Lieutenant H. W. Huggins.
Second Lieutenant A. A. M. Durand.
No. 20729 Brigade Serjeant-Major C. Stammers.
No. 21159 Farrier-Serjeant W. Cook.

36th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Stewart, D.S.O.
Lieutenant D. R. Macdonald.

Lieutenant A. L. P. Griffith.
Second Lieutenant P. E. Inchbald.
No. 55384 Bombardier W. D. Vellers.

40th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. G. Elkington.
Major G. W. S. Brooke.
Major C. St. M. Ingham.
Captain R. A. Anstruther.
Captain E. L. Ellington.
No. Battery Serjeant-Major H. Grant.
No. 7843 Battery Serjeant-Major C. J. Newcombe.
No. 19642 Battery Serjeant-Major A. Moore.
No. 82780 Serjeant J. Clarke.
No. 29252 Driver F. Price.
No. 54409 Driver H. J. King.
No. 54412 Driver W. Dickerson.

41st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant D. D. Rose (dead).
No. 37821 Driver W. Chadwick.
No. 75031 Gunner F. Powe.
No. 57983 Driver W. Austen.

42nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Gedder.
Major T. Bruce.
Captain H. L. Nevill, D.S.O.
Lieutenant P. S. Myburgh.
No. 40277 Serjeant G. Mallinson.
No. 64626 Bombardier G. Langley.
No. 50646 Gunner R. Townhill.
No. 39807 Gunner W. Scott.
No. 36179 Driver F. Marshall.
No. 30695 Driver A. Amy.
No. 64472 Driver J. Nicholson.
No. 56920 Corporal J. P. Gallivan.

43rd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Major E. B. Macnaghten.
Captain F. W. Robinson.
Captain R. Longstaff.
Serjeant W. Clarke.
A/Bombardier W. Withby.

44th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Arbuthnot.
Lieutenant J. P. Knight.
No. 2880 Brigade Quartermaster-Serjeant W. H. Jillard.
No. 74550 Gunner A. Belford.
No. 73867 Driver C. Kerridge.

Divisional Ammunition Column.

Captain and Adjutant H. Cornes.
Captain G. M. A. Gregory.
Captain E. White.
No. 84683 Regimental Serjeant-Major R. B. W. Bell.
No. 13752 Staff Serjeant-Farrier W. Salter, Royal Garrison Artillery.
No. 14127 Quartermaster-Serjeant H. Cutbush, Divisional Ammunition Column.
No. 2108 Corporal D. Dixon, 36 Brigade Ammunition Column.
No. 1349 Gunner J. Henderson, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Franks, Brevet Colonel G.
Elvin, No. 18179, Serjeant S.

48th (Heavy) Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Major C. F. Phipps.
Captain J. B. Walker.
No. 20697 Serjeant Teasdale.
No. 23857 Corporal G. Smale.
No. 21074 Gunner Keeble.
No. 26448 Gunner J. Bryant.

108th (Heavy) Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Major C. De Sausmarez, D.S.O.
Captain Sir F. N. Elphinstone-Dalrymple, Bt.
No. 9959 Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant W. E. Warren.

Royal Engineers.

Bald, Captain P. R.
Bond, Lieutenant R. L.
Bowman-Manifold, Major M. G. E., D.S.O.
Boys, Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. H., D.S.O.
Day, Captain H. E.
Dobbie, Captain W. G. S.
Doherty Howell, Captain R. V.
Evans, Captain G. F.
Flint, Lieutenant R. B.
Gandy, Captain H. G.
Grasset, Lieutenant A. E.
Hildebrand, Major A. B. R.
Howard, Major F. G., M.V.O.
Jaskson, Captain and Adjutant L. C., C.M.G.
Johnston, Captain W. H.
Jordan, Captain O. L., 1st Field Squadron.
Martel, Lieutenant G. le Q.
Martin, Lieutenant C. G.
Nation, Captain J. J. H.
Naylor, Lieutenant R. F. B.
Parker, Lieutenant C. L. Y.
Pennycuick, Lieutenant J. A. C.
Powell, Captain R. M., Royal Garrison Artillery (attached).
Prickett, Captain C. H.
Pritchard, Major H. L.
Russell-Brown, Major C.
Sandys, Major E.
Singer, Major C. W.
Smyth, Lieutenant G. B. F.
Tulloch, Colonel J. A. S.
Walker, Major G.
Watson Lieutenant J.
Webber Captain W. N.
White, Captain J.
Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel C. S.
Wright, Lieutenant R. G.
Wright, Captain T.

Arthur, No. 23831, Pioneer R. (killed).
Barnham, No. 2278, Company Quarter-Master Serjeant W.
Bloomfield, No. 24765, Sapper L.
Box, No. 12868, Corporal A.
Britton, No. 82, Quartermaster-Serjeant W. P.
Brocklebank, No. 28031, Corporal C. A.
Buckle, No. 4048, Serjeant J.
Bunyard, No. 24690, Sapper H. S.

Cadman, No. 28061, Corporal C. W., Motor Cyclist.
Carvell, No. 23298, Serjeant W.
Chidgey, No. 23115, Serjeant E.
Colvin, No. 13295, Serjeant F.
Cottington, No. 23962, Pioneer E.
Doney, No. 11151, Sapper E.
Dorey No. 12068, Lance-Corporal R.
Eyres, No. 4280, Serjeant R.
Fielding, No. 23426, Pioneer R.
Gallagher No. 2615, Serjeant H. E.
Geraghty, No. 293, Corporal J.
Goodhart, No. 28055, Serjeant E. J.
Hallett, No. 97, Corporal S. W.
Hayward, No. 9201, Serjeant W.
Hinton, No. 3160, Serjeant E. W.
Hobson, No 20825, Corporal T. G.
Humphries, Corporal D., Motor Cyclist.
Hyne, No. 11707, Lance-Corporal R.
Jack, No. 15259, Sapper J.
Jarvis, No 3976, Lance-Corporal C. A.
Keane, No. 21840, Sapper M. J.
Layton, No 23971, Pioneer L.
Lewis, No. 28110, Corporal W.
Mallows, No. 1746, Serjeant H. E.
Middleton, No. 17196, Sapper S.
Moreton, No. 11918, Sapper C. W.
Morris, No. 28056, Corporal T. P.
Norrington, No. 29185, Serjeant W. F.
Paine, No 1689, Serjeant F.
Palmer, No. 823, Co. Serjeant-Major A. G.
Pardy, No. 17760, Sapper R. W.
Portal, No. 28028, Corporal C. F. (since promoted Second Lieutenant).
Preston, No. 18094, Corporal A. J. S
Quinlan, No. 23288, Serjeant J.
Quinney, No. 5707, Serjeant J.
Roberts, No. 28012, Serjeant A. Q.
Roberts, No. 18752, Sapper J. H.
Runyeard, No. 23224, Serjeant E. J.
Salt, No 27863, Corporal H.
Scaife, No. 27041, Corporal T. J.
Scrutton, No. 28005, Corporal H. U.
Scrutton, No. 28046, Corporal J. A.
Smith, No. 5539, Serjeant A. E.
Sourbutts, No. 6453, Sapper J.
Stackard, No. 28059, Corporal S. F. C.
Steele, No. 23417, Second Corporal, W.
Taylor, No. 3948, Serjeant E. G.
Tibble, No. 372, Company Serjeant-Major G.
Todd, No. 21859 Second Corporal, C.
Trepas, No. 28149, Corporal H.
Weeks, No. 10344, Serjeant W.
Williams, No. 644 Company Serjeant-Major M. R. G.
Winchester, No. 3959 Sapper W.
Wood, No. 2200, Serjeant J.

FOOT GUARDS.

2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards.

Captain A. Gosselin.
Lieutenant Hon. W. A. Cecil (killed).
Lieutenant R. W. Welby (killed).
Serjeant-Major E. Ludlow.
No. 16272 Corporal F. Parsons.
No. 16212 Lance-Corporal P. McDonnell.
No. 14224 Private C. Rule.

1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ponsonby, D.S.O.
Captain W. St. A. Warde-Aldam.
Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Campbell.
Lieutenant J. C. Wynne Finch.
No. 1395 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant J. Duggan.
No. 6901 Serjeant A. White.
No. 10118 Lance-Corporal N. Mitchell.
No. 6866 Serjeant T. Harris.
No. 9179 Corporal (temporary Serjeant) T. Fletcher.

2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Pereira.
Major R. A. Markham.
Captain F. Hardy.
Captain G. B. S. Follett.
Serjeant-Major J. Clancey.
No. 1174 Company Serjeant-Major G. Link.
No. 5948 Serjeant W. Watson.
No. 4943 Lance-Corporal A. Brown.
No. 6840 Private F. W. Dodson.

3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. T. Fielding D S.O.
Major T. G. Matheson.
Captain A. Tritton.
Lieutenant and Adjutant A. Smith.
Second Lieutenant C. M. Cotrell Dormer.
Lieutenant J. L. Huggan, Royal Army Medical Corps (killed).
C. S. M. Jackson.
No. 4092 Company Serjeant-Major J. Ivey.
No. 5705 Serjeant M. Marks.
Lance-Serjeant W. Small.
No. 9067 Lance-Corporal B. Prentice
No. 7459 Private E. Godding.
No. 7388 Private E. Batey.
No. 5854 Private G. Wyatt.
No. 7525 Private A. Thomas.
No. 8527 Private H. Chidler.

1st Battalion, Scots Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Lowther, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Captain and Adjutant A. L. Stephen, D.S.O.
No 3049 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant G. Blake.
No. 6302 Private D. Boyle
Serjeant-Major T. Tate.

1st Battalion, Irish Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. G. Morris (killed).
Major H. F. Crichton (killed).
Lieutenant Hon. H. W. Gough.
Lieutenant H. J S Shields, Royal Army Medical Corps.
No. 1073 Company Serjeant-Major Rodgers.
No. 738 Drill-Serjeant A. Winspear.
No. 2288 Serjeant A. McEnroy.
No 1538 Corporal P. Sheridan.
No. 14400 Private J. Carney.

2nd Battalion, Royal Scots.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. McMicking, D S.O.
Major F. J Duncan, D.S.O.
Captain C. L. Price.
Captain R. P. Morrison.
Lieutenant G. E. Hall.
Lieutenant M. Henderson.
No. 6791 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant J. Lamond.

No. 6891 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant J. A. Carleton.
No. 3252 Serjeant-Major J. H. Martin.
No. 7672 Serjeant J. Gallagher.
No. 5877 Serjeant C. Whaley.
No. 9715 Lance-Corporal I. Voyes.

1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Warren (killed).
Captain C. F. Watson, D.S.O
Captain R. G. Clarke.
Captain F. C. Longbourne.
No. 6522 Serjeant Graham.
No. 8129 Corporal Hammond.
No. 7089 Lance-Corporal Debell.
No. 8124 Private Lawrence.
No. 8133 Private E. Austin.
No. 9998 Drummer Wise.
No. 9641 Drummer Green.

1st Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment.

Major R G. Parker.
Captain C. H. Grover.
Captain W. A. T. B. Sommerville.
Lieutenant T. J. Uzielli.
Captain H. Clutterbuck.
No. 4649 Serjeant-Major Dakin.
No. 10876 Corporal Wright.

1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S Ainslie.
Major C. Yatman, D.S.O.
Captain H. S. Toppin.
Captain W. N. Herbert.
Lieutenant G. O. Sloper
Second Lieutenaut E. F. Boyd.
Captain M. Leckie, Royal Army Medical Corps (attached).
No. 4524 Company Serjeant-Major D. Condon
No. 8002 Serjeant A. Laws.
No. 6658 Serjeant J. E. Fenemore.
No. 8473 Serjeant J. Squires.
No. 2558 Lance-Corporal S Bently
No. 3703 Private V. Gorton.

1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Major A. J. Poole.
Major W. C. Christie.
Captain C. F. Burnard.
Serjeant P. Thornton.

4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. McMahon, D S.O.
Major T. R. Mallock, D.S.O.
Captain L. F. Ashburner, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Captain L. W. Le M. Carey.
Lieutenant F. W. A. Steele.
Lieutenant M. J. Dease.
Lieutenant G. O'D. F. Thomas O'Donel.
No. 5336 Serjeant-Major E. W. Tyler.
No. 5307 Company Serjeant-Major G. D. Attewell.
No. 10803 Serjeant H. Savill.
No. 4862 Serjeant M. W Lindsay.
No. 12671 Serjeant W. F. Osborne.
No. 14558 Lance-Corporal W. Evans.
No. 15238 Lance-Corporal G. Moore.
No. 13814 Private S. Godley.

1st Battalion, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Bannatyne.
Captain J. H. S. Batten.
Captain and Adjutant E. Hudson.
Lieutenant D. G. H. H. Scott-Tucker.
No. 4533 Serjeant-Major T. H. Cuddy.
No. 6915 Company Serjeant-Major M. Swannick.
No. 9485 Serjeant M. Fitznolan.
No. 8615 Lance-Corporal J. Blackburn.

2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Davidson.
Captain M. B. Savage.
No. 6676 Private J. Littlewood.
No. 5005 Private A. Mutlow.
No. 7470 Lance-Corporal H. Watkins.
No. 6911 Serjeant W. Gascoyne.

1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Ballard.
Major H. R. Done.
Captain C. E. Luard, D.S.O.
Lieutenant G. C. Lyle.
Captain T. R. Bowlby.
No. 7686 Company Serjeant-Major A. Haymes.
No. 8103 Serjeant R. Francis.
No. 7272 Serjeant C. Pryer.
No. 7130 Corporal H. Smith.
No. 7204 Private P. S. Nicholson.
No. 5221 Private H. Stevens.
No. 8566 Company Serjeant-Major W. Selves (5th Cyclist Company).
No. 8243 Serjeant Rushbrook (5th Cyclist Company).

1st Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment.

Major C. Toogood, D S.O.
Captain F. W. Greatwood.
Captain H. C. W. Hoskyns.
Captain R. E. Drake.
Lieutenant C. O. Holmes.
Captain G. A. Kempthorne, Royal Army Medical Corps (attached).
No. 4237 Serjeant-Major A. Stapleton.
No. 7970 Serjeant F. Davis.
No. 3881 Serjeant W. Garrett.
No. 9319 Lance-Corporal H. Barlow.
No. 9488 Lance-Corporal A. Brett.
No. 8346 Lance-Corporal S. Yorks.
No. 8200 Private E. J. Stroulger.
No. 6488 Private W. Nix.

2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. H. Brett, D.S.O. (dead).
No. 2640 Serjeant-Major R. Burton.
No. 5466 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant W. Curtis.
No. 7850 Drummer L. Jones.

1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry.

Major C. B. Prowse.
Captain L. A. Jones-Mortimer.
Captain W. Watson.
No. 7504 Corporal F. Wilcox.

1st Battalion, Bedford Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. J. Griffith, D.S.O.
Captain R. J. McCloughin.
Lieutenant C. E. G. Shearman.
Lieutenant A. G. Corah (Cyclist Compa).
No. 9465 Serjeant P. Hunt.
No. 9623 Serjeant R. Hawkins.
No. 7074 Corporal E. Higdon.
No. 9182 Private S. Seaman.
No. 8552 Private W. Jackson.
No. 7837 Dr. H. Chequer.

2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel St. John A Cox.
Major E. H. E. Daniell, D.S.O.
Lieutenant F. H. L. Rushton
No. 5637 Regimental Quartermaster-Serje nt T. W. Fitzpatrick.
No. 9058 Serjeant Boyd.
No. 3866 Serjeant Major J. F. Plunkett.
No. 9499 Serjeant J. Burne.
No. 10494 Lance-Corporal J. Delaney.
No. 10518 Private N. Fernie.
No. 10517 Private J. Doherty

2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain A. H. Spooner.
Major C. J. Griffin.
No. 9879 Private Wilcox.

2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Major C. A. Wilding.
Lance-Corporal Parkinson.
Private Kelly, "B" Company.

2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Smith.
Major A. M. H. Forbes.
Captain G. C. Briggs.
Captain J. D. Tullis.
Captain H. G. B. Miller.
Captain T. B. Traill.
Lieutenant B. H. Badham.
Lieutenant C. J. Lyon.
Second Lieutenant E. L. L. Anderson.
No. 2933 Regimental Quartermaster-Serjeant R. Harrison.
No. 5523 Lance-Corporal G. Macl

1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Boger.
Captain J. L. Shore.
Captain V. S. Rich.
Lieutenant W. G. R. Elliot.
No. 7724 Company Serjeant-Major J. W. Francis.
No. 7415 Serjeant Edge.
No. 8475 Serjeant W. A. Norris.
No. Private Burns.
No. 7173 Lance-Corporal A. Smith.
N . 7085 Private F. MacCarthy.

2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
No. 7040 Private F. Jackson.
No. 8998 Private E. Edwards.

1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. B. Leach.
Major W. L. Lawrenche.
Captain W. O. Prichard.
Lieutenant and Adjutant C. J. Patte
Lieutenant J. C. Coker (killed)
No. 6271 Serjeant G. Duffy.
No. 12278 Private H. Godfrey.
No. 8787 Private H. Cudlip.

2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borde
Lieutenant-Colonel C. N. Stephenson.
Major A. E. Haig.
Major E. S. De Coke.
Captain G. W. Smith.
Lieutenant J. R. Hamilton-Dalrymple.
No. 5177 Serjeant-Major N. MacWhinne.
No. 5163 Company Serjeant-Major R. Full
No. 6474 Company Quartermaster-Serje Geggie.
No. 8233 Serjeant Kirkwood.
No. 8293 Serjeant P. Welsh.

1st Battalion, Scottish Rifles.
Captain T. S. Riddell-Webster.

1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Lovett.
Captain and Adjutant A. H. Radice.
Second Lieutenant W. F. Watkins (Special Reserve).
No. 5506 Company Serjeant-Major W. Hodges.
No. 9714 Drummer C. Fluck.
No. 7102 Private Law.
No. 7640 Private T. Orr.

2nd Battalion, Worcester Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Westmacott.
Lieutenant C. Deakin.
No. 8041 Lance-Corporal J. Davis.
No. 7137 Private W. Sheldon.
No. 11095 Private E. Murrell.
No. 10733 Private W. Starting.

3rd Battalion, Worces
Major W. R. Chicheste
Captain C. V. Beresfo
Captain L. C. Dorman.
Lieutenant S. A. Gabb.
Second Lieutenant S. A. Goldsmid.
No. 5026 Company Serjeant-Major M. J Murphy.
No. 5610 Company Serjeant-Major F. Worl man.
No. 5661 Company Serjeant-Major H. J Farley.
No. 7987 Serjeant L. T. Vicarage.
No. 7829 Serjeant J. Johnson.
No. 10099 Lance-Corporal W. McNally.
No. 12133 Lance-Corporal R. Whittington.
No. 4987 Corporal J. Jewsbury.
No. 13260 Lance-Corporal J.
No. 9065 Private W. Malone.
No. 9454 Private W. Heritage.

1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel L. St. G. Le Marchant, D.S.O.
No. 9609 Corporal J. Lismore.

1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Longley.
Major H. S. Tew.
Captain E. M. Wolfe Flanagan.
Captain Hon. A. R. Hewitt.
Captain M. J. Minogue.
Captain F. A. Bowring.
No. 3682 Serjeant-Major G. E. Hyson.
No. 7597 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant W. J. Woolger.
No. 7978 Serjeant R. Hunt.
No. 5845 Serjeant M. L. Hill.
No. 8049 Serjeant H. Hunt.
No. 8629 Private J. Wilkins.

1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. N. Turner.
Major T. H. F. Price.
Major J. H. T. Cornish Bowden.
Captain C. B. Woodham.
Lieutenant A. N. Acland.
Lieutenant A. J. S. Hammans.
No. 5376 Company Serjeant-Major J. S. Woolcot.
No. 6651 Company Serjeant-Major C. Willis.
No. 7973 Serjeant L. M. Timbury.
No. 7758 Corporal A. J. Richardson.
No. 8228 Corporal W. Evans.
No. 7354 Corporal R. Stevens.

2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. C. Gibbs.
Major P. B. Strafford.
Major E. N. Townsend.
Major K. A. Macleod.
Captain C. O. Denman-Jubb.
Captain J. C. Burnett (O. C. Cyclist Company).
Second Lieutenant H. K. O'Kelly.
No. 5540 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant J. E. Wiggins.
No. 9153 Corporal H. Waller.
No. 7409 Private T. Ford.
No. 7400 Private J. Robertshaw.
No. 7392 Private E. Hammond.
No. 7777 Private H. Sanson.

2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment.

Major E. W. B. Green.
Captain C. E. Bond, D.S.O.
Lieutenant V. E. C. Dashwood.
No. 9157 Lance-Serjeant C. Clay.
No. 6868 Serjeant T. Diplock.
No. 10035 Private J. Still.

1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.

Brevet-Colonel S. C. F. Jackson, D. S. O.
Captain Hon. L. C. W. Palk.
Captain P. M. Connelan.
Lieutenant B. B. von. B. im Thurn.
No. 8805 Private J. Holloway.

1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. Bols, D.S.O.
Captain H. S. Williams.
Lieutenant C. H. Woodhouse.
Lieutenant C. F. M. Margetts.
No. 5822 Serjeant E. A. Hill.
No. 9246 Private T. Skipsey.
No. 9322 Private R. Gent.
No. 9226 Private W. Shoufield.
No. 9129 Private J. Iles.
No. 9032 Lance-Corporal B. Lawrence (5th Cyclist Company).

2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

Captain W. B. Ritchie.
Lieutenant L. A. Clemens.
Lieutenant B. V. Fulcher.
Lieutenant S. T. Boast (Quartermaster).
Serjeant-Major T. Roberts.
No. 7656 Serjeant W. Harrison.
No. 9263 Serjeant J. Boast.
No. 4495 Company Serjeant-Major J. Murphy.
No. 9170 Serjeant A. Leavers.
No. 7381 Corporal J. Jones.
No. 6749 Corporal P. McQuiggan.
No. 8265 Private S. Riddell.
No. 8659 Serjeant F. Winser.

2nd Battalion, The Welsh Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Morland.
Captain and Adjutant W. H. Ferrar.
Captain C. R Berkeley, D.S.O.
Lieutenant C. A. S. Carleton.
Lieutenant G. D. Melville.
No. 7711 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant J. B. Cownie.
No 6843 Company Serjeant-Major G. Hunter.
No. 9364 Serjeant A. Smedely.
No. 7753 Private W. Fuller.

1st Battalion, Royal Highlanders.

Major J. T. C. Murray.
Captain Hon. M. C. A. Drummond.
Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Rowan-Hamilton.
Lieutenant R. C. Anderson.
No. 8526 Serjeant J. Duncan.
No. 2134 Lance-Corporal A. Dewar.
No. 2009 Private J. Reilly.

2nd Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Davies.
Captain G. Blewitt.
No. 8111 Private W. R. Carter.
No. 8357 Private G. F. Payne.
No. 7140 Private A. Kippax.
No. 9524 Lance-Corporal H. Apsey.

2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Anley.
Major G. M. Tufnell.
Captain and Adjutant L. O. W. Jones.
Serjeant Purchase.
Corporal Downes.

1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Major A. Burrows.
Captain L. T. Allason.
Lieutenant E. J. W. Spread.
Lieutenant J. G. W. Hyndson.
No. 4929 Serjeant-Major W. Waterhouse

No. 6717 Lance-Corporal F. J. Bowler.
No. 9860 Private F. Lemar.
No. 10466 Private J. Poole.
No. 7692 Drummer G. Gale.

1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Smith.
Lieutenant G. St. G. Robinson.
Lieutenant E. J. Needham.
Second Lieutenant L. H. B. Burlton.
No. 5056 Company Serjeant-Major H. F. Pitcher.
No. 8720 Serjeant F. Johnson.

1st Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. D. Graham.
Captain L. H. Birt.
Lieutenant C. St. Q. O. Fullbrook-Leggatt.
No. 9691 Private A. Ross.
No. 9420 Private E. Philps.

1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Martyn.
Major M. P. Buckle, D.S.O.
Captain R. M. G. Tulloch.
Lieutenant G. B. Legard.
No. 6128 Serjeant-Major H. S. Doe.
No. 4558 Company Serjeant-Major W. Penny.
No. 8529 Serjeant J. Powell.
No. 7362 Serjeant J. Saward.
No. 8142 Lance-Corporal J. Ryan.
No. 8641 Private G. Biggs.

2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Bond, D.S.O.
Major C. A. L Yate.
Major H. E. Trevor.
Major C. E. Heathcote.
Captain J. E. Simpson.
Lieutenant W. de E. Williams.
Lieutenant C. E. D. King.
No. 6056 Company Serjeant-Major E. Millen.
No. 5970 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant Wall.
No. 8310 Serjeant C. J. Marchant.
No. 7839 Corporal A. Medley.
No. 9376 Lance-Corporal F. W. Holmes.
No. 8314 Lance-Corporal C. Warrilow.
No. 8511 Private H. Fendley.
No. 8682 Private H. Normanton.

1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. E. Ward.
Major R. J. Ross.
Lieutenant W. Jefferd.
No. 5727 Corporal J. G. Johnson.

4th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. A. Hull.
Major H. W. E. Finch.
Captain G. Oliver.
Lieutenant L. F. Sloane-Stanley.
No. 5161 Company Serjeant-Major R. Sayers.
No. 6453 Serjeant E. E. Jackson.
No. 11821 Serjeant G. Varnham.
No. 12600 Corporal C. Tyler.

1st King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Northey.
Lieutenant H. H. Prince Maurice of Battenberg.
Captain F. G. Willan.
Lieutenant A. L. Bonham Carter.
Second Lieutenant H. W. Butler.
Second Lieutenant A. H. Wilkie.
Second Lieutenant T. N. Hone.
Captain H. S. Ranken, Royal Army Medical Corps (attached).
No. 3177 Company Serjeant-Major F. Dickerson.
No. 385 Company Serjeant-Major C. F. Schoon.
No. 4081 Rifleman E. Revell.
No. 2912 Rifleman P. Warr (killed).

2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Pearce-Serocold.
Major L. F. Phillips
Major H. C. Warre, D.S.O.
Major R. G. Jelf.
Captain W. A. I. Kay.
Lieutenant R. J. H. Purcell.
Lieutenant J. H. S. Dimmer.
Second Lieutenant O. H. C. Balfour.
No. 1245 Company Serjeant-Major F. Dean.
No. 2538 Company Serjeant-Major Walton.
No. 9975 Corporal Chevis.
No. 6950 Rifleman Varley.
No. 3754 Rifleman Stagg.

1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Hasted.
Lieutenant T. H. Wand-Tetley.
Captain W. I. Cordon (Quartermaster).
No. 4591 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant W. G. Lister.
No. 7269 Serjeant A. Lodder.
No. 8745 Lance-Corporal C. Street.

2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. James.
Captain F. S. Nisbett (dead).
Captain H. Knox.
Lieutenant J. H. L. Reade.
Lieutenant J. S. Harper.
No. 6554 Company Serjeant-Major Wood.
No. 8734 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant J. Morris.
No. 9227 Serjeant Winterbottom.
No. 9350 Serjeant M. Richards.
No. 6507 Serjeant Rice.
No. 1191 Private Hodges.

2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Wolfe-Murray.
Lieutenant A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett.
Lieutenant Sir A. C. Gibson Craig, Bart. (killed).
No. 7736 Serjeant J. Nicholson.
No. 8944 Private J. Webber.
No. 9812 Private J. Campbell.
No. 9553 Private G. Wilson.

2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Evelyn Bradford, Bart.

1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Neish.
No. 9255 Serjeant J. Boyce.
No. 19984 Serjeant J. Dunbar.
No. 6884 Private A. Ross.

1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders.

Lieutenant D. Cameron.
Second Lieutenant R. N. Stewart.
No. 4427 Company Serjeant-Major D. Tavendale.
No. 7638 Serjeant J. Ford.
No. 8024 Private K. Boag.
No. 6814 Private D. Hill.

2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Bird, D.S.O.
Major C. R. Spedding, D.S.O.
Captain C. L. Master.
Captain C. M. L. Becher.
Captain H. R. Goodman.
Lieutenant S. S. Dillon.
Lieutenant V. L. S. Cowley.
Lieutenant A. N. Whitfield.
Captain S. E. Lewis, Royal Army Medical Corps (attached).
No. 7648 Serjeant E. Henry.
No. 7450 Lance-Corporal H. Murray.
No. 8651 Lance-Corporal J. Behan.
No. 9558 Private J. O'Connor.

2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Second Lieutenant W. H. Liesching.
Company Serjeant-Major E. Serafield.
Serjeant Wilson, "C" Company.
Drummer Corrigan.

2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers.

Lieutenant R. I. Thomas (killed).
Second Lieutenant R. L. Spreckley (killed).
Serjeant-Major W. Bluen (? Bruen).
No. 4967 Serjeant M. Duffy.

2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Captain H. Hyslop.
Lieutenant R. M. G. Aytoun.
Second Lieutenant Ian McA. Stewart.
No. 5849 Company Serjeant-Major F. Walker.
No. 10077 Lance-Serjeant J. Taylor.

2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Lieutenant T. J. Leahy.
Company Serjeant-Major Hall.
Serjeant Ray.

1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

Major S. H. Rickman.
Major G. N. Salmon.
Captain Hon. F. R. D. Prittie.
Captain G. J. Brownlow.
Captain Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville.
Captain H. L. Riley.
Lieutenant H. F. Campbell.
No. 29 Company Quartermaster-Serjeant Hedges.
No. 673 Serjeant Roberts.
No. 4643 Corporal J. Smith.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Bearne, Captain L. C.
Craroft, Major H.
Dickey, Captain O. B. R.
Gillespie, Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. F.
Harding, Captain G.
Herklots, Captain A.
Jackson, Captain R. R. B.
Johnson, Major T. P.
Langmaid, Second Lieutenant C. W. R.
Lecky, Major J. G.
Master, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G.
Martin, Second Lieutenant C. J.
Northen, Major A.
Pery-Knox-Gore, Captain A. F. G.
Stokes, Captain H. W. P.
Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel E. B.
Toynbee, Captain G. E.
Tudor, Lieutenant C. L. St. J.
Young, Captain G. M.

Badcock, No. S-13238, Staff Serjeant-Major W.
Barke, No. T-12849 Staff Serjeant-Major M.
Castle, No. S-24513 Corporal E. W.
Curtis, No. M-20557 Mechanic Staff-Serjeant
Edwards, No. S. E.-1120 Private C. J.
Fillmore, No. S-21665 Corporal E. H. W.
Hill, No. T-26097 Lance-Corporal R.
Hogan, No. 18046 Staff-Serjeant F. G.
Hopper, No. M-21042 Mechanic Serjeant Major T.
Lomax, No. S-18235 Corporal.
Main, No. 23080 Lance Corporal B.
Martin, No. T-21228 Driver S., No. 1 Cavalry Field Ambulance.
Myatt, No. S-20020 Serjeant F.
Nicholson, No. M-20832 Mechanic Serjeant Major B. W.
Saunders, No. S-25008 Corporal C. J.
Simmons, No. 15073 Company Serjeant-Major S. [illegible].
Smith, No. M-22955 Company Serjeant-Major [illegible].
Tovell, No. S-22454 Serjeant H.
Vickers, No. T-27823 Driver.
Walter, No. T-12027 Staff Serjeant-Major V. B.
Webster, No. S-15548 Staff Serjeant-Major S. J.
Winser, No. 26701 Driver.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Birrell, Major E. T. F.
Bourdillon, Lieutenant L. G.
Butler, Major S. G.
Caddell, Captain E. D.
Cowey, Major R. V.
Dolbey, Lieutenant R. V.
Ensor, Major H., D.S.O.
Fielding, Major T. [illegible].
Foster, Major R. L. V.
Goodwin, Major T. H. J. C., D.S.O.
Grech, Major J.

Hairsine, Lieutenant C. (Special Reserve).
Helm, Lieutenant C.
Hinge, Major H. A.
Hopkins, Lieutenant H. L. (Civil Surgeon).
Howells, Lieutenant W. M.
Lathbury, Captain E. B.
Leckie, Captain M.
Lloyd, Major O. W.
McEntire, Captain J. T.
Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel L. A.
Morgan, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C.
Murphy, Captain J. F. (Special Reserve).
Nimmo, Captain W. M. (attached 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancs. Regiment).
O'Brien-Butler, Captain C. P. (attached 5th Lancers).
Osburn, Captain A. C.
Preston, Lieutenant R. A.
Profeit, Major C. W.
Sampson, Captain F. C.
Stewart, Captain H.
Ware, Captain G. W. W.
Wyler, Lieutenant (Civil Surgeon).

Amsden, No. 16002, Serjeant H.
Anderson, No. 10434, Serjeant, Major H. J.
Bennett, No. 6630, Lance Corporal T.
Blair, No. 17843, Staff-Serjeant A. C.
Burstall, No. 2406, Private.
Chatting, No. 2226, Corporal F. J.
Coad, No. 16396, Corporal R. H.
Coggin, No. 11141, Serjeant-Major T. E.
Cox, Serjeant-Major R. R.
Cuffley, No. 4158, Private.
Fann, No. 11874, Private H. W.
Gardiner, No. 12890, Staff-Serjeant J
Goodwin No. 6617, Private R. A.
Hasler, No. 10659, Serjeant-Major A. T.
Jonas, No. 12953, Lance-Corporal J.
Leech, No. 18722, Private.
Lefever, No. 19796, Corporal G. W., Army Service Corps (attached).
Lockwood, No. 1116, Serjeant J. W.
Loft, No. 10166, Serjeant-Major C. R.
Mears, No. 8722, Private R.
Nicholas, No. 12485, Serjeant E.
Noble, No. 19103, Private H. G.
Nolan, No. 17349, Serjeant R. J., Army Service Corps (attached).
Pettit, No. 19236, Corporal F. F.
Plume, No. 17421, Corporal B.
Prince, No. 1305, Serjeant H. M.
Rayer, No. 11224, Staff-Serjeant A. T.
Rideout, No. 19680, Driver D., Army Service Corps (attached).
Spowage, No. 11029, Staff-Serjeant A.
Steel, No. 17568, Quartermaster-Serjeant E.
Stevens, No. 128, Private G.
Sworn, No. 7471, Private R. V.
Turner, No. 309, Private.
Walker, No. 8268, Quartermaster-Serjeant G. B.
Wass, No. 18189, Lance-Corporal.

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

Macauley, Captain W. I.
Oliver, Captain.
Pawlett, Captain F. W. (T.F.)
Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel W. D.
Wadley, Captain E. J.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Monsignor F. Bickerstaffe-Drew, Roman Catholic.
Rev. J. M. Connor, Presbyterian.
Rev. T. S. Goudge, Church of England.
Rev. W. Ketinge, Roman Catholic.
Rev. E. G. S. Macpherson, Church of England.
Rev. H. C. Meeke, Presbyterian.
Rev. O. S. Watkins, Wesleyan.
Reverend A. R. Yeoman, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, Presbyterian.

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"London Gazette," dated 15th January 1915, pages 486, 487, 488 and 496.

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War Office,

15th January 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

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INFANTRY.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain Edward H. Nicholson is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Dated 26th November 1914.

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INFANTRY.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain Edward H. Nicholson is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Dated 26th November 1914.

Service Battalions.

The Northumberland Fusiliers.

22nd Battalion (3rd Tyneside Scottish)—

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur P. A. Elphinstone, retired pay, Indian Army, to command the Battalion. Dated 16th December 1914.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

16th Battalion (Public Schools)—

Captain W. R. Carey, Half-pay List, Indian Army, Adjutant of the Battalion, to be temporary Major. Dated 15th September 1914.

India Office,
15th January 1915.

The King has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned Gentleman:—

Prem Nath Berry, M.B., Ch.B. Dated 15th November 1914.

"*London Gazette,*" *dated 16th January 1915, pages 582 and 583*

War Office,
16th January 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made —

General Staff Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel John S. M. Shea, D.S.O., 35th Scinde Horse, Indian Army. Date 29th December 1914.

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Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—

Major Charles C. Newnham, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, Indian Army, and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 26th December 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

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GENERAL LIST—

The undermentioned to be Captains :

George Drury Coleman (late Captain, Madras Volunteer Guards). Dated 1st December 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 18th January 1915, pages 591, 592 and 595

War Office,
18th January 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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Special Appointments.

(Graded for purposes of pay as a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade.)
Colonel Everard T. Gastrell, Indian Army. Dated 1st January 1915.

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made at the War Office :—
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade—

(Except for purposes of pay.)
Captain John F. C. Carter, Indian Army. Dated 5th August 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

The South Wales Borderers.

11th Battalion (2nd Monmouth)—

Major Herbert E. Porter, retired pay, Indian Army, to command the Battalion, and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 5th December 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 19th January 1915, page 609.

War Office,
19th January 1915.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

7th Battalion —

Captain Richard Scorer Molyneux Harrison, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 28th December 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 20th January 1915, pages 681 and 682.

War Office,
20th January 1915

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

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The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :—

Assistant Adjutant-General—

Brevet Colonel Ernest T. Paul, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 6th January 1915.

"London Gazette," dated 21st January 1915, pages 689, 690, 691 and 692.

War Office,
21st January 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

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The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :—

Assistant Adjutant-General—

Colonel Charles M. Cartwright, Indian Army. Dated 15th January 1915.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Military Wing. The undermentioned temporary appointment is made :—

Squadron Commander—

Captain Duncan Le G. Pitcher, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, Indian Army, from an Instructor, Central Flying School, and to be temporary Major. Dated 22nd January 1915.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

The Royal Irish Regiment.

5th Battalion—

Second Lieutenant Mervyn P. Pratt, Unattached List, Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant. Dated 20th December 1914.

The Suffolk Regiment.

9th Battalion—

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward C. M. Lushington, Retired List, Indian Army, *vice* Colonel Charles E. De L. Solbe, Retired List, Indian Army, who relinquished command on account of ill-health. Dated 28th November 1914.

The Leicestershire Regiment.

8th Battalion—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry P. Bell, Indian Army, *vice* Colonel Edmund R. Scott, retired y, transferred to command 10th Battalion, The Essex Regiment. Dated 14th December 914.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

9th Battalion—

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph S. G. Manera, Retired List, Indian Army, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick J. H. Wynch, Indian Army, who relinquished command on account of ill-health. Dated 21st December 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 22nd January 1915, page 705.

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War Office,
22nd January 1915.

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MEMORANDA.

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Maharawal Sri Ranjitsinghji Mansinghji, Raja of Bariya to be honorary Lieutenant. Dated 2nd January 1915.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 207.—The following promotions are made :—

11th Rajputs.

Jemadars Bijai Bahadur Singh and Lal Bahadur Singh to be Subadars and Pay-Havildars Bhagi Singh and Karakh Bahadur Singh, Havildar-Major Ram Singh and Havildar Partab Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 6th January 1915.

18th Infantry.

Havildars Muhammad Hasan Khan and Nabi Bakhsh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th February 1915.

19th Punjabis.

Jemadars Surayan Singh and Lal Khan to be Subadars and Colour-Havildars Hukam Singh, Ghulam Muhammad and Bal Singh, and Havildar Fazl Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 6th January 1915.

66th Punjabis.

Havildar Chanda Singh, Havildar-Major Said Muhammad, Havildars Mahdo Singh and Mir Zaman and Colour-Havildar Gulzara Singh, to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 2nd December 1914.

72nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Fazil Din to be Subadar, and Havildar Mu'izzullah Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Hakim Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 13th January 1915.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Jemadars Azad Gul and Azam Khan to be Subadars, with effect from the 8th and 10th August 1914, respectively.

Colour-Havildars Kadar Khan and Saidan Shah, and Havildars Muhammad Bakhsh and Zar Baz to be Jemadars; with effect from the 8th August 1914.

Colour-Havildar Jafar Ali and Havildar Masaud Khan, to be Jemadars; with effect from the 10th and 19th August 1914, respectively.

All the above to complete the establishment.

REWARDS.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 208.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned :—

69th Punjabis.

No. 465 Naik Labh Singh.

89th Punjabis

No. 290 Sepoy Bur Singh.

No. 2028 Sepoy Buta Singh.

No. 2131 Sepoy Dasundar Singh.

DISMISSALS, REMOVALS AND DISCHARGES.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 209.—2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Charles Wiltshire Maine, is discharged from the service with effect from the 28th February 1915, under the provisions of paragraph 1, Appendix II, Army Regulations, India, Volume VI.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 210.—The undermentioned warrant officer of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department, India, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the date specified :—

Sub-Conductor Andrew Franklin Brining, Educational Department, United Provinces ;—15th February 1915.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 211.—Second Lieutenant John Charles Levett-Yeats is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 18th January 1915.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 212.—Captain John Montgomery Fiddes, 69th Punjabis, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 18th January 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 213.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Murray, V.D., to be Commandant, *vice* H. B. Holmes, V.D., transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles. Dated the 29th September 1914.

Major William Falkiner Harnett, V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* J. H. Murray, V.D., appointed Commandant. Dated the 29th September 1914.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 214.—Captain Charles Stuart Thane to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1915.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 215.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hargrave Deane, V.D., resigns his commission. Dated the 28th December 1914.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 216.—The resignation of his commission by Lieutenant Algernon Edward Mann, published in Army Department Notification No. 1152, dated the 18th December 1914, is cancelled.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 217.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Archibald Robert John Douglas, M.D., F.R.C.S., to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated the 28th November 1914.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Percy Alfred Hayne, to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated the 30th January 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 26th February 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 17th and 23rd February 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks.
19th Lancers (Fane's Horse.)	Major Charles Robertson	10th February 1915.	Norfolk, England.	
Supply and Transport Corps.	Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Rogers.	12th-13th February 1915.	France.	

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Railway Board.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th February 1915.

No. 39.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being carried out by the Assam-Bengal Railway Administration for the following lines of railway on the metre gauge :—

i. From Karimganj into the Longai Valley to Hathikhera with a branch into the Chargola Valley, a length of about 44 miles ; and

ii. From Silchar to Dwarbund with branches to Sonaimukh and Dhalai, a length of about 30 miles.

This survey will be known as the Assam Feeder Railways Survey.

The 22nd February 1915.

No. 40.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 99, dated the 30th April 1914, Major A. Gardiner, R.E., held temporary rank as Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, from the 18th July to the 11th August 1914, and sub. *pro tem.* rank from the 12th August to the 21st October 1914.

No. 41.—Rai Bahadur Jai Narain, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as a Deputy Traffic Manager in class I of that establishment, from the 22nd November 1914 to the 17th January 1915.

No. 42.—Mr. L. E. Vining, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, class III, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent with temporary rank in Class II, grade 5, of that establishment, with effect from the 20th September 1914 and until further orders.

No. 43.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 296, dated the 30th October 1914, the late Mr. A. R. Jacobson, Deputy Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, officiated as Traffic Manager, with sub. *pro. tem.* rank, from the 22nd October to the 21st November 1914. Notification No. 297, dated 30th October 1914, is hereby cancelled.

No. 44.—Addendum.—*After the word* 'officiate,' *in Railway Board Notifications Nos. 296, dated 30th October 1914, and 307, dated 10th October 1914, insert the words* 'sub *pro. tem.*'

The 23rd February 1915.

No. 45.—Mr. T. W. Stewart, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 465, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th March 1915.

No. 46.—Mr. W. R. Horn, Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, Madras, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, with effect from the 4th February 1915, and until further orders.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

The Gazette of India.

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DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th February, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. II OF 1915.

An Act for settling certain securities of the nominal value of Rupees Thirty Lacs and producing an annual income of about Rupees One Lac and Twenty Thousand the property of Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Baronet, so as to accompany and support the title and dignity of a Baronet lately conferred on him by His Majesty King George V to hold to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten and for other purposes connected therewith.

WHEREAS by Letters Patent of His Majesty King George V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, dated at Westminster on or about the Twelfth day of December in the second year of His Reign, and by warrant under the King's sign-manual His said Majesty made known that He of his Special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, had erected, appointed and created His trusty and well beloved Sir Sassoon Jacob David of Bombay, Knight, to the dignity, state and degree of a Baronet, and him the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David, for His Majesty, His heirs and successors, he did erect, appoint, and create a Baronet, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland by the said Letters Patent, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten.

AND WHEREAS the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David is desirous of settling in perpetuity the said securities on himself and the heirs male of his body who may succeed to the said Baronetcy so as to support the dignity of the title conferred on him and them as aforesaid upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter declared, concerning the same.

AND WHEREAS the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David is desirous that the Accountant-General of Bombay, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay and the Collector of Bombay, all for the time being and the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David during his lifetime and every succeeding Baronet being a major shall be trustees

of the aforesaid securities, and be likewise the trustees for carrying into execution the general purposes and powers of this Act, in relation to the said securities.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the aforesaid purposes should be effected by an Act of the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Sir Sassoon Jacob David Baronetcy Act, 1915."

Incorporation of Trustees.

2. Douglas Dewar, Esquire, the Accountant-General of Bombay, the Honourable Mr. George Carmichael, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and Arthur Henry Addenbrooke Simcox, Esquire, the Collector of Bombay, and their successors, the Accountant-General of Bombay, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and the Collector of Bombay, all for the time being, and the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Baronet, and after his death the person for the time being holding the said Baronetcy being a major, shall be and they are hereby created a Corporation with perpetual succession and a common seal under the style and title of the "Trustees of the Sir Sassoon Jacob David Baronetcy" and the said Douglas Dewar, Esquire, the Honourable Mr. George Carmichael and Arthur Henry Addenbrooke Simcox, Esquire, and their respective successors in office and the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Baronet, and after his death the person for the time being holding the Baronetcy being a major (hereinafter styled "the Corporation") shall be and they are hereby constituted as such Corporation, the Trustees for executing the powers and purposes of this Act.

Vesting and application of income of settled property.

3. Immediately from and after the passing of this Act the said securities being debentures of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay of the nominal value of Rupees Fourteen Lacs bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum and bonds of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the nominal value of Rupees Sixteen Lacs bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, such debentures and bonds being of the aggregate nominal value of Rupees Thirty Lacs and producing an annual income of about Rupees One Lac and Twenty Thousand, shall be assigned and transferred into the name of the Corporation, who shall hold the same upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter expressed concerning the same, (that is to say) upon trust to continue to hold the said securities until such time as the same shall be discharged by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay or the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, as the case may be, or shall be sold by the Corporation at the request in writing of the person who shall for the time being be in the enjoyment of the income of the said securities, and on such discharge or sale to invest the sum to be received on such occasion with all convenient despatch in or upon any stocks, funds or securities of, or the principal and interest of which is guaranteed by, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or the Government of India, and in like manner, as often as the same shall become necessary, to alter, vary and change at the like request the stocks, funds and securities for others of the same or like nature and which stocks, funds, securities, moneys and investments for the time being subject to the trusts of this Act are hereinafter called "the Trust Funds" and upon further trust from time to time to pay and apply the dividends, interest and annual income of the Trust Funds unto and for the benefit of the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David or the person who, as heir male of his body, shall for the time being have succeeded to, and be in the enjoyment of the title of, Baronet conferred by the said Letters Patent as aforesaid notwithstanding any rule of law or equity to the contrary, such payment to be made to the Baronet for the time being at the place where he may be residing at the time of such payment; and upon failure and in default of heirs male of the body of the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David to whom the same title and dignity of Baronet may descend, the Corporation shall stand possessed of one-eighth part of the Trust Funds in trust to pay the income thereof to the widow of the last Baronet during her life or until her remarriage, as the case may be, and of the remaining seven-eighth part of the Trust Funds and the income thereof and also the said one-eighth part of the said Trust Funds after the death or remarriage of the widow of the last Baronet in trust for the next of kin of the last Baronet in such shares and proportions as he may by will provide, and in default of such appointment for the next of kin (except the widow) of the last Baronet for their absolute benefit according to the law of Intestate Succession for the time being applicable to them.

Application of income during minority.

4. The Corporation during the minority of any person for the time being entitled to and in the enjoyment of the said dignity of Baronet under limitations of the said Letters Patent shall pay and apply for and towards the maintenance, education and benefit of such Baronet, in each and every year during his minority as aforesaid so much only of the annual interest, dividends and income of the Trust Funds as the Corporation shall in their discretion think proper and shall from time to time invest the residue of the said annual interest, dividends and income of the Trust Funds in and upon the stock, funds and securities hereinbefore authorized and shall upon such Baronet attaining his majority pay over, transfer and assign to him or as he shall direct and for his absolute benefit the said investments and all accumulations thereof.

Power to charge settled property for jointure of widow.

5. It shall be lawful for the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David and any person to whom the said title of Baronet shall from time to time descend when in the actual enjoyment of the said title by any deed or deeds, writing or writings with or without power of revocation, to be by him sealed and delivered in the presence of two or more credible witnesses (but subject and without prejudice to the annuity or annuities, if any, which shall be then subsisting and payable by virtue of any appointment made under and in pursuance of this present power) to appoint unto any woman whom he shall marry for her life or until her remarriage and for her jointure in bar of dower or other legal or customary rights an annuity or yearly sum not exceeding the sum of

Rupees fifteen thousand clear of all taxes, charges and deductions whatsoever to commence and take effect immediately after the decease of the person appointing the same and to be issuing and payable out of the dividends, interest and annual income of the Trust Funds and to be paid and payable in equal half-yearly payments, the first of the said half-yearly payments to be made at the expiration of six calendar months after the decease of the person who shall have appointed such annuity or yearly income. Provided that the payment of the said annuity to the widow of the person appointing the same shall be subject to the obligation on her part of maintaining and educating each and every minor child (except the Baronet for the time being) of such person during their respective minorities. After the death or remarriage of the said widow the said annuity shall be paid to the Baronet for the time being to be held by him (or if the Baronet for the time being shall be a minor by the Corporation) upon trust to maintain and educate each and every such child during their respective minorities and shall continue to be so held in trust until the youngest child shall attain majority. Provided further that notwithstanding any such appointment as aforesaid no widow of a Baronet shall become entitled to the sum so appointed if she shall also become entitled to the income of the one-eighth part of the Trust Funds on the failure of the male issue of the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David as provided in section 3.

Limitation to amount of jointure.

6. PROVIDED ALWAYS that the said interest, dividends and annual income of the Trust Funds shall not at one and the same time be subject to the payment of more than the yearly sum of Rupees thirty thousand for or in respect of any jointure or jointures which shall be made in pursuance of the power hereinbefore contained, so that if by virtue of or under the same power the said interest, dividends and annual income would, in case this present provision had not been inserted, be charged at any one time with a greater yearly sum for jointures in the whole than the yearly sum of Rupees thirty thousand the yearly sum which shall occasion such excess or such part thereof as shall occasion the same shall during the time of such excess abate and not be payable.

Limitation of transfer to life of transferor.

7. Neither the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David nor any of the heirs male of his body in whose favour (subject to the two last preceding sections) the trusts are hereinbefore declared of the said interest, dividends and annual income of the Trust Funds, shall transfer, dispose of, charge or encumber the Trust Funds or any part thereof or the interest, dividends and annual income thereof or any part thereof for any greater or larger estate, interest or time, than during his natural life, nor shall any such person as aforesaid either alone or jointly with any other or others of them or with any other person or persons whomsoever have any power to discontinue or bar any estate or interest hereby or herein created or declared in trust or for the benefit of any person or persons for whose benefit trusts are declared by this Act of the said interests, dividends and annual income of the Trust Funds or to prevent any such person or persons from succeeding to, holding or enjoying, receiving or taking, the same according to the true intent of the provisions hereinbefore contained nor shall the same or any of them be held by any Court of Law or Equity to have vested in any such person as aforesaid for any greater interest or estate than during his life and every attempt to make any assignment or assurance contrary to the intention of this Act shall be and is hereby declared and enacted to be void.

Additions of stocks, funds or securities to settled property.

8. If at any time or times hereafter the said Sir Sassoon Jacob David or any other person or persons shall be desirous of augmenting the funds and securities for the time being subject to the trusts of this Act and for that purpose and with that intent shall, at his or her own expense, transfer and deliver to the Corporation any stocks, funds or securities of the nature authorized by section 3 then and as often as the same shall happen the said Corporation shall accept such stocks, funds and securities, and the same shall thenceforth be held by the Corporation upon the same trusts and for the same purposes as are declared by this Act with regard to the Trust Funds referred to in section 3 or upon such of them as shall then be subsisting and capable of taking effect PROVIDED ALWAYS that the total amount of the promissory notes, bonds, stocks, funds, and securities for the time being subject to the trusts of this Act shall at no time exceed Rupees ninety lacs.

Reimbursement of expenses of Corporation.

9. It shall be lawful for the Corporation out of the money which shall come to their hands by virtue of the trust and provisions of this Act to retain and reimburse themselves all costs, damages and expenses which they shall or may sustain, expend or disburse in or about the execution of the aforesaid powers, trusts and provisions or in relation thereto.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th February, 1915:—

No 4 of 1915.

A Bill to extend the powers of the Governor General in Council during the continuance of the present war to make rules under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

II of 1911.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915.

Short title, extent, etc.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas.

(*3*) This Act and the rules made thereunder shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. In this Act the expression 'subject of any State at war with His Majesty' includes—

Definitions.

(*i*) any person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty; and

(*ii*) with reference to a company, any company the business whereof is managed or controlled by such subjects, or is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit or on behalf of such subjects, notwithstanding that the company may be registered within His Majesty's dominions.

3. (*1*) The power of the Governor General in Council under section 77 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, to make rules shall include power to make rules—

Power to make rules.

(*a*) for avoiding or suspending in whole or in part any patent or licence, the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any State at war with His Majesty;

(*b*) for avoiding or suspending the registration, and all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any design the proprietor whereof is a subject as aforesaid;

(*c*) for avoiding or suspending any application made by any such person under the said Act;

(*d*) for enabling the grant, in favour of persons other than such persons as aforesaid, on such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration or for such less period, as may be thought fit, of licences to make, use, exercise, or vend, patented inventions and registered designs so liable to avoidance or suspension as aforesaid; and

(*e*) for extending the time within which any act or thing may be or is required to be done under the said Act.

(*2*) If the rules made under this Act so provide, the rules or any of them shall have effect from the passing of this Act.

(*3*) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power in case of exclusive privileges under Act V of 1888.

4. The power to make rules conferred by section 3 (*1*) (*a*) and (*d*) of this Act shall be exercisable in respect of any exclusive privilege acquired under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, as if such exclusive privilege had been a patent granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911. V of 1888. II of 1911.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is considered desirable, during the present hostilities, that power should be taken to refuse to receive applications for the grant of patents or registration of designs from persons who are subjects of a State at war with His Majesty, and to order the avoidance or suspension of patents or designs held or registered by or for the benefit of such subjects, and to enable the grant of compulsory licences to persons other than such subjects. The Bill empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules for the purpose of carrying out the above objects.

2. The Bill is on the same lines as the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914 (4 and 5 Geo. 5, c. 27), as amended by the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Temporary Rules (Amendment) Act (4 and 5 Geo., c. 73).

W. H. CLARK.

The 18th February, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 23rd February, 1915.

PRESENT :

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 54 Members, of whom 46 were Additional Members.

DEATH OF THE HON'BLE MR. GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE, C.I.E.

His Excellency the President:—"It was with deep regret that on the morning of the 20th I received the sad news of the premature death during the previous night of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, Member of this Council. I had heard that he had been compelled by indisposition to delay his arrival in Delhi, his intention having been to come in time for the meeting of Council today, and it was a great shock to me, as it must have been to us all, to learn that he had quietly passed away.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was born at Kolhapur in the year 1866. I need not go into the details of his earlier life beyond mentioning that Mr. Gokhale took his degree as Bachelor of Arts in 1884, in the University of Bombay, of which university he subsequently became a fellow. Almost immediately afterwards he began to devote himself to the cause of education. For 20 years he served as a lecturer at the Fergusson College, Poona, specialising particularly in History and Economics, a subject into which he threw himself with so much fervour and zeal that he became an acknowledged authority; and at the same time giving much of his time to establishing the college on a sound financial basis. During this period of his life, he began to take a prominent part in public life and was for four years Secretary to the Provincial Congress of Bombay; in 1895 he was one of the Joint Secretaries of the Indian National Congress and continued for many years to labour in that capacity. In 1897 he went to England as one of the witnesses before the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure and gave evidence which was of great importance and value. In 1900 he was elected a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council and in 1902 he was elected as a representative of the Bombay Council on the Imperial Legislative Council. This office he continued to hold until the date of his death.

"In 1904 he was made a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. In 1905 he was President of the Indian National Congress and in the same year founded the Ranade Economic Institute and the Society of the Servants of India. Later on he paid several visits to England and toiled ceaselessly for the various causes he had so much at heart, and I have always understood that he took a quiet but active part in the conversations that led up to the reform of this and other Indian Councils. Finally in 1912 he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Public Services in India.

"Such are some of the very distinguished services of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale but not all, for in Council he was well-known as a speaker of conspicuous ability and wonderful eloquence, while his earnest enthusiasm and sound judgment secured for him a commanding position among the public men of this country. He was a loyal supporter of British rule in India, but nevertheless was also on many occasions a fearless critic of the administrative methods and policy of Government and never hesitated to draw attention to any measure or action which, in his opinion, was improper or open to censure. In regard to financial and educational questions in particular his attacks were frequently most forcible and incisive, so much so indeed that the abilities of his opponents were frequently taxed to the utmost to meet his arguments. Though, however, a severe critic of those who opposed him, he was always dignified and courteous in debate, and even when unsuccessful in securing his object impressed all who heard him not only with his skill, but with his intense earnestness and desire to do what was in his opinion right. He took a prominent part in all debates of importance during his period of office in Council, especially in those relating to financial, educational and administrative questions.

"During my period of office the most important measure in which Mr. Gokhale was interested was the Bill to make better provision for the extension of primary education. Though he failed in inducing the Council to accept the Bill, all those who heard him will remember the extraordinary force and ability with which he pressed his views.

"It is also right that on this occasion I should refer to the important part taken by Mr. Gokhale in emigration questions and in particular that relating to Indian immigration into South Africa. In this question, as in all other political questions, Mr. Gokhale strove ceaselessly for the amelioration of the condition of Indians and for the promotion of their welfare, and in my opinion it was largely due to him and his tactful and statesmanlike attitude during his visit to South Africa that this thorny question eventually received a satisfactory solution.

"In my personal relations with Mr. Gokhale I have always regarded him not merely as an important Member of my Council but also as a friend. On more than one occasion he has given me advice which I found to be both

sound and useful, and I may mention that in the South African Immigration question he rendered me most loyal and helpful assistance. It was only six months ago that I recommended to His Majesty the King Emperor the appointment of Mr. Gokhale as Knight Commander of the Indian Empire as a mark of recognition of his valuable services, but Mr. Gokhale, with that simplicity of nature which characterised him, gratefully acknowledged the intention, but asked to remain as he was.

"He has now left us and we shall feel the void he has created, for one may truly say that it will be almost impossible to fill his place in Indian public life. I understand that the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis desires to say a few words on behalf of non-official Members of my Council and after that I propose to adjourn Council till tomorrow as a mark of sorrowful respect towards our late friend and Member, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. May he rest in peace."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis :—"My Lord, the occasion is painful As the spokesman on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of this Council I must express our profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Gokhale. Every word that has fallen from Your Excellency strikes a sympathetic chord in our hearts ; indeed, it is difficult to convey in suitable language the depth of our feeling on this sad occasion.

"My Lord, to me personally, as to many others on this Council, the loss is very great and very painful. Mr. Gokhale was a friend with whom my relations were always cordial and intimate, and the friendship formed in our youth was cemented and strengthened by years of close association in public work both on this Council and outside. His death has on this account been a great blow to me.

"But the removal by death from the scene of his activities of a man like Mr. Gokhale is far more than a personal loss to his friends. It will be difficult to fill up the void created by it in Indian public life. The "Pioneer" has well said that the death of such a man is a national misfortune. Mr. Gokhale combined under an unassuming exterior so many rare qualities of head and heart. It was remarked sometime ago that Mr. Gokhale was sacrificing his life on the altar of the Motherland. This description is absolutely true, not only with reference to any particular period of his life, but also to the whole of his life. There was hardly a moment when he was not doing something or other with the sole object of helping in the amelioration of the Indian people. And he always applied himself to his work with characteristic zeal, earnestness and tenacity. If he had been less hardworking in the public cause and more careful of his health, he would, I am sure, have been spared long to cheer us with his genial presence His splendid talent and unsparing industry were alike applied to the service of his country, the country he loved most and the political advancement of which he so capably advocated. When the future history of a progressive India comes to be written Mr. Gokhale will stand out in bold relief as a strong advocate of political measures to which a good deal of that progress is due. Mr. Gokhale's deep study of public affairs made his services invaluable, and his tactful handling of them saved many a difficult situation. His participation in the settlement of the South African Indian question has been acknowledged by all to have been productive of solid results with Your Excellency's wholehearted and sympathetic support ; and his later services in the cause of Indian education shed lustre on a life begun as a philanthropic and self-sacrificing worker in that cause. My Lord, if Mr. Gokhale is remembered for his varied and unwearied public activity, his work in this Council will form a brilliant page in its history. Those among the non-official members who had the privilege to be his colleagues here cannot fail to miss him very much, especially for the acumen he always displayed in the discussion of the various subjects and his splendid powers of debate. But, my Lord, his brilliant example will be with us to inspire us in our humble work. Mr. Gokhale had quite a passionate fondness for Council work, and even in the last days of his serious illness he was anxious to join us here. Indeed, he

was only prevented from making the attempt by his medical advisers. We owe it to our departed and worthy friend to pay this humble tribute to his memory.

"I will here, with Your Excellency's kind permission, read a telegram which has been received from Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar associating himself with this resolution of sympathy.

Telegram from the Hon'ble Mr. C. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR, Salem, to the Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VINCENT, Delhi, dated 22nd February, 1915.

'Honourable Mr. Gokhale's sad untimely death has naturally caused deep universal sorrow. Loss to both Council and country, great, irreparable. Desiring to associate myself with resolution of sympathy in Council tomorrow.'

"I have also received a telegram of sympathy from the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, our late Finance Member, in connection with Mr. Gokhale's death."

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 24th February, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

DELHI:

The 26th February, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 25th February 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. An area of low pressure appeared over the south of the Central Provinces on the 19th, and passed away to the east. It occasioned rain in the east of the United Provinces, in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Bengal, Assam and the north of Burma. With the exception of a few thunder showers, dry weather prevailed over the rest of the country.

Burma, including Bay Islands.—Rain fell at Port Blair, Bhamo and Myitkyina.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There was nearly general rain on the 20th in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and on the 21st in Bengal and Assam

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light falls of rain were reported from Gorakhpur, Benares, Allahabad and Nagpur.

Northwest India.—A light fall of snow at Sonamarg was the only precipitation recorded during the week.

The Peninsula.—There were a few falls of rain in the extreme south.

3. The chief amounts of rain were as follows :—

February 20th.—Dhubri 1·03″ Dinajpur 0·82″, Jalpaiguri 1·20″, Hazaribagh 1·05″ and Purnea 0·84″.

„ 21st.—Sibsagar 1·13″, Gauhati 1·06″, Silchar 0·51″ and Shillong 1·16″.

„ 23rd.—Port Blair 1·85″ and Cochin 2·27″.

„ 24th.—Calicut 1·10″.

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Malabar, and was within 20 per cent. of the normal in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces East and the Central Provinces West. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore ; in the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 1th December to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in most divisions. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in Assam, Kashmir, Central India East and Madras Southeast ; and is 20 per cent or more in defect in Orissa, the Punjab Southwest, Baluchistan, Sind and Mysore

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 25th February 1915.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1914 to 25th February 1915.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	2·0	0·2	+1·8	15·1	7·4	+7·7	+104	+82
Lower Burma	0	0·2	−0·2	2·7	0·9	+1·8	+200	+286
Upper Burma	0	0·1	−0·1	1·9	0·7	+1·2	+171	+217
Assam	1·1	0·4	+0·7	2·4	2·5	−0·1	−4	−33
Bengal	0·4	0·3	+0·1	1·7	1·3	+0·4	+31	+30
Orissa	0	0·2	−0·2	1·2	1·7	−0·5	−29	−20
Chota Nagpur	0·4	0·4	0	3·0	2·3	+0·7	+30	37
Bihar	0·6	0·1	+0·5	2·0	1·2	+0·8	+67	+27
United Provinces, East	0·1	0·1	0	2·5	1·7	+0·8	+47	+50
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	−0·2	4·9	2·6	+2·3	+88	+104
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	−0·3	4·3	3·3	+1·0	+30	+43
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	−0·1	1·1	1·6	−0·5	−31	−27
Kashmir	0	0·8	−0·8	8·1	7·0	+1·1	+16	+31
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·2	−0·2	3·0	2·3	+0·7	+30	+43
Baluchistan	0	0·3	−0·3	1·1	3·7	−2·6	−70	−68
Sind	0	0·1	−0·1	0·3	0·7	−0·4	−57	−50
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	−0·1	1·4	0·7	+0·7	+100	+133
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	2·4	0·9	+1·5	+167	+200
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·3	0·2	+0·1	+50	+50
Central India, West	0	0·1	−0·1	2·1	0·4	+1·7	+425	+600
Central India, East	0	0·1	−0·1	1·8	1·9	−0·1	−5	0
Berar	0	0·1	−0·1	1·5	1·2	+0·3	+25	+36
Central Provinces, West	0·1	0·1	0	2·0	1·4	+0·6	+43	+46
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	−0·2	2·5	1·7	+0·8	+47	+67
Konkan	0	0	0	1·2	0·2	+1·0	+500	+500
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	1·8	0·6	+1·2	+200	+200
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	−0·1	1·6	0·7	+0·9	+129	+167
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	−0·1	1·4	0·6	+0·8	+133	+180
Mysore	0	0	0	0·5	0·8	−0·3	−37	−37
Malabar	0·9	0·1	+0·8	5·0	2·0	+3·0	+150	+116
Madras, South-East	0	0·1	−0·1	5·8	5·6	+0·2	+4	+5
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	−0·1	1·3	0·7	+0·6	+86	+117
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	−0·1	3·4	2·2	+1·2	+55	+62

Dated the 25th February 1915.

G. C. SIMPSON,
for *Director General of Observatories.*

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 20th February 1915.

Burma.—No rain fell during the week. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice has been completed. Cultivation of spring rice and of miscellaneous crops is proceeding satisfactorily. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle are healthy. The price of unhusked rice has fallen further and is much below normal. There is no demand for white rice.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Harvesting of mustard and pressing of sugarcane continue. Hoeing and pruning of tea and ploughing of land for paddy and jute are in progress. Sowing of autumn rice has commenced in places. The price of common rice has further risen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from three districts. Fodder and water are insufficient in parts of Cachar.

Bengal. - Light to moderate showers fell in a number of places, facilitating agricultural operations and doing good to the standing crops. The mango blossoms at Malda are however reported to have been slightly injured by the rainfall. Preparation of lands for jute and for other autumn crops is going on briskly. Threshing of winter paddy, harvesting of spring crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Prospects of standing crops continue to be fairly satisfactory. Cattle disease is reported from five districts The average price of common rice has fallen by about 5·9 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light to moderate rain was general in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. There was no rain in Orissa. The rainfall has facilitated the ploughing of lands but has been somewhat injurious to the spring crops ready for harvest. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of the early spring crops continue. Standing crops are, on the whole, doing fairly well. The price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Showers were received in parts of the south and east of the Provinces. Hail and rain have slightly damaged crops in Benares and wheat has been attacked by rust in Saharanpur. Standing crops are doing well and prospects are favourable. Pressing of sugarcane, sowing of cane, *sawan*, tobacco and extra crops, irrigation and harvesting of spring crops, weeding of poppy, extraction of opium, threshing of peas, reaping of mustard and barley and preparation of lands for the autumn and for the next cane crops continue. The condition of agricultural stock is good but cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Stocks are still low in Mainpuri and Hardoi Prices show a tendency to rise still further.

Punjab.—The weather was dry except in a few submontane and the western districts where light to moderate rain was received. It was beneficial to crops but more rain is still wanted in the western parts of the Province. Pressing of sugarcane continues and the outturn is average. The condition and prospects of wheat and other spring crops are good. Ploughing for and sowing of the extra spring crops are in progress and are normal. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water are sufficient. Prices of food grains are high.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. The weather is cloudy at Bannu but clear elsewhere. Rain is badly wanted in Dera Ismail Khan. Standing crops are good on irrigated but average on unirrigated lands. The Paharpur Canal has been stopped. Harvesting of sugarcane is still proceeding with good outturn. Sowing of extra spring crops is in progress. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are procurable. Prices are high but stationary.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 7 to 12 and maize from 10 to 22 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Heavy rain fell in Muzaffarabad and heavy snow in the Valley. Cattle disease has disappeared from Uttarmachipura and Sripartabsinghpura. Prices are rising in Baramula and are normal elsewhere. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather was cool and clear except occasional clouds in Marwar. Irrigation and weeding continue. Standing crops have been slightly damaged in places in Kotah and Tonk by hailstorms. Elsewhere they are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle disease is reported in places in Dungarpur and Mewar. Prices are generally high and are rising.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Gwalior, partial in Baghelkhand, slight in the Southern States and *nil* elsewhere. The weather is cool. Harvesting of spring crop has commenced in Malwa and in the Southern States, has been completed in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand and is in progress elsewhere. Standing crops are generally in good condition and their outturn is expected to be good. Crops have been damaged in the Garrauli State of Bundelkhand by want of rain. Cattle disease prevails in some villages of the Kantaphor and Kannod parganas of Indore, in the Nagod State of Baghelkhand and in parts of Dhar. The condition of cattle is generally good. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are generally high. They are rising in Malwa and are stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be clear and occasionally cloudy. The days are warm but the nights and mornings are still cool. Reaping of crops is in full swing throughout the Provinces. Prospects are generally fair to good. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices generally indicate a tendency to fall. The price of wheat fell by ½ to 2 seers per rupee in ten districts and that of gram by 3 seers in Chhindwara and Buldana.

Feudatory States:—Harvesting of spring crops continues and prospects are generally good. *Kodon* in Kawardha and wheat in Raipur rose by 2½ and 2 seers per rupee respectively.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by frost in two talukas of Sukkar and one taluka of Cutch, by frost and disease in four talukas of Larkana, by frost and winds in the Upper Sind Frontier, by frost and insects in three talukas of Nawabshah, and by insects in two talukas of Hyderabad. Two other talukas of Hyderabad report slight damage to standing crops for want of moisture. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Harvesting of spring crops continues except in the Konkan. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the areas affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar and one taluka of Nawabshah. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices have slightly risen in the Konkan, have fallen in the Deccan and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Spring crops are being harvested and are generally fair but have been damaged by rats in parts of the Aurangabad district and by insects in parts of the Medak taluka. Late rice is being sown and weeded. Germination is satisfactory. Prices:—Wheat 5½, coarse rice 7½ and *juar* 14¾ seers per rupee. The highest price in districts is *juar* 11 seers in Raichur and the lowest 24 seers in Adilabad.

Mysore.—Rainfall *nil*. The price of rice has risen in Kolar. Markets are well supplied The outturn of the harvested *ragi* is good and that of sugarcane, paddy, gram, coffee, wheat and cotton is fair. Ploughing operations are in progress. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—Rainfall *nil*. Standing crops are fair to good but require rain in parts of two districts. They are withering or have withered in parts of three districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding generally with outturn fair to normal. Sowing

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE.

License to extract and purchase timber from the North and Middle Andaman Islands.

1. Notice is hereby given that the Government of India are prepared to consider tenders for a license to extract and purchase padauk and other timbers from—

(*i*) The North Andaman with Interview, Bennett, and all other islands North of Austin Strait.

(*ii*) The Middle Andaman excepting that portion to the west of Yoljig and South of the main line cleared from the junction of the Chara-lung-ta and Bom-lung-ta streams westwards to Mount Oldham and on to the sea.

2. Sites for depots, sawmills, residences and other purposes essential to the carrying out of the terms of the license will be made available at Pott Cornwallis, Stewart Sound, and Long Island at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. Tenders may be submitted for either or both of the above areas. The license will be for 20 years from the 1st January 1916, or such later date within six months of the acceptance of the tender as may be agreed upon, with the option of renewal for another 20 years on terms to be notified by the Government of India hereafter; but those persons whose tenders have been accepted will be permitted to clear land for buildings, and other purposes connected with the license, and to start the erection of such buildings, as from the date on which the agreement is signed and the security money deposited.

4. The fellings will be regulated by the working plans sanctioned, or to be sanctioned, by the Government of India. The two areas mentioned in paragraph 1 above will each be divided into three sub-periodic blocks. Felling and extraction of timber and the payment of royalty thereon must be completed in sub-periodic block I by the end of the first seven years of the license, work being similarly completed in sub-periodic blocks II and III by the end of the 11th and 15th years, respectively. Throughout the period of the agreement the Secretary of State for India in Council will retain the right to extract from the licensed areas timber required for local (other than trade) purposes and for local public works, and in any sub-periodic block on the expiry of the period allotted for the working thereof to issue licenses or otherwise provide for the felling, extraction, and disposal of timber which the licensees have omitted or are not bound to extract.

5. The padauk trees to be felled will be marked previously by the Forest Department, and none but marked trees shall be felled. The first sub-periodic block in each area will be located in the neighbourhood of Stewart Sound.

6. The minimum annual outturn of padauk timber for the first fourteen years after which the present working-plan will be revised, is estimated as follows, but the accuracy of the estimate is not guaranteed :—

(*i*) From the North Andaman including Interview and Bennett Islands—

1,200 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

1,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

2,100 tons of first class logs

1,400 tons of second class logs.

2,000 tons of third class logs

(*ii*) From the Middle Andaman—

2,400 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

2,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

4,200 tons of first class logs.

2,800 tons of second class logs.

4,000 tons of third class logs.

The outturn for the last six years of the license will be determined by working plans to be drawn up hereafter.

7. In addition the licensees will be permitted to cut, subject to previous marking, should this in the opinion of the Forest Officer be considered desirable, and to such limits as to area

and number as may be imposed by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from time to time, other species as follows :—

Gurjan over 8 feet in girth, *didu* and *pyinma* over 7½ feet in girth, and *koko*, black *chulgam*, white *chulgam*, white *bambwe*, red *bambwe*, and *taungpein* over 6 feet in girth.

8. The timber will, in all cases, be measured in the round log either at the stump or at collecting depots as may be found convenient by the Forest Department. All felled timber will be held to be at the risk of the licensees and to be liable to the payment of royalty which must be paid before removal from the islands or conversion in a sawmill.

9. For the first three years of the license royalty will be payable at the rates agreed on and on the amount of timber felled : but thereafter minima annual royalties will be payable as follows :—

(*i*) For the North Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(*ii*) For the Middle Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(*iii*) In case of a combined license for both islands Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

10. Except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer all padauk trees, sound or unsound, which have been marked by the forest officers as in their opinion worth conversion, must be felled and royalty paid on them.

11. Should the licensees desire to exploit any form of minor produce or any timber other than those species mentioned above they may be permitted to do so on terms to be settled hereafter by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

12. The licensees will be subject to such restrictions as the Government of India may prescribe to prevent communication between their employés and the convict population in the Andamans.

13. Subject to the general control of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the cultivation of field crops solely for the support of the labour force will be permitted free of taxation.

14. Facilities will be provided at Stewart Sound for wireless telegraphy, and as far as may be possible for a weekly steamer or launch connection for postal purposes between this place and Port Blair.

15. Such padauk timber as may be available from departmental working in the areas not included in the first paragraph of this notice, or in sub-periodic blocks in which felling and extraction of timber has been completed by the licensees in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 above and as may not be required for local consumption in the islands or for issue to State-worked Railways or other Government departments in India and Burma, will be sold either by public auction or by public tender, provided that the quantity to be so sold annually, commencing from the first of January 1917, shall not exceed 500 tons of squares and 1,000 tons of scantlings. There will be no limit to the quantity of timber other than padauk which may be extracted from the areas under reference, and no restriction as to its disposal.

16. The Inspector-General of Forests, Simla, will answer calls for further information.

17 Tenders must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and must be accompanied by a receipt for the payment into any Government Treasury of a sum of Rs. 1,500 in cash or in Government securities. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but in the case of persons whose tenders have been accepted will be subject to forfeiture in the event of their failure to execute, within the time specified, the agreement referred to below.

18. All persons whose tenders have been accepted will be required to execute an agreement in a form approved by the Government of India, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla. This agreement must be signed within three months of the acceptance of the tender

19. Tenders, marked "Tende for Andamans Timber License," should be submitted so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, on or before the 1st September 1915. The Government of India do not undertake to accept the highest or any tender either for padauk or for other timbers, or to assign any reasons for the refusal or acceptance of any tender.

20. Without the written sanction of the Government of India no transfer, assignment or sub-letting of their license by the licensees will be valid.

SIMLA ;
The 10th February 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE.

Sale of Andamans timber in 1915.

It is notified for general information that quarterly tenders will be invited during 1915 for shipments of padauk, and of pyinma (Lagerstræmia hypoleuca), a wood somewhat resembling jarool, and of koko or siris (Albizzia Lebbek), in the form of rough-hewn logs or 'squares' to be shipped ordinarily by the Port Blair mail steamer, or as opportunity may offer by other steamers.

It is expected that the following minima quantities will be available during the year :—

Padauk, good and off-coloured	2,600 tons.
Pyinma	500—1,000 ,,
Koko	500 ,,

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Divisional Forest Officer, Andamans, Port Blair.

F. NOYCE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA ;
The 17th February 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 25th February 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 20th February 1915 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	5	3
		Kaira District	4	3
		Panch Mahals District	63	36
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach „	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	6	6
		Surat District	38	26
		Bhiwndi Port	2	2
		Bandra „	...	...
		Bassein „	8	5
		Thana „	28	25
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Karla „	...	...
		Thana District	...	...
	Central	Nasik District	152	131
		Ahmednagar District	3	1
		East Khandesh District	24	21
		Poona Town	7	16
		Poona District	45	44
		Satara „	73	43
		Sholapur Town	30	24
		Sholapur District	26	16
	Southern	Panvel Port	7	4
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri „	4	2
		Belgaum „	55	27
		Dharwar „	80	48
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	15	14
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	68	51
		Hyderabad District	23	9
		Karachi Town and Port	1	1
		Karachi District	10	9
		Sukkur „	...	...
		Larkana „	...	...
		Nawabshah „	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	86	61
		Cutch „	...	...
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar Port	...	...
		Bhavnagar Port	2	1
		Kathiawar Agency	47	41
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	115	92
		Akalkot State	*25	*22
		Khairpur „	...	...
		TOTAL	1,068	784
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	9(a)	9
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	34(a)	32 (a)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	24(b)	15(a)
		Mangalore Town and Port	8	2
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	9	7
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	1	1
		Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Visagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	80	66

* For two weeks. (a) One imported. (b) Two imported.

In the return for the week ending 6th February 1915, against the Nawabshah district *read* 8 cases, 3 deaths *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	1	1*
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	1	1
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	3	3
		Patna District	286	280
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	178	109
		Shahabad District	198	143
	Tirhut	Saran District	400	396
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur ,,	60	52
		Palaman ,,	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	85	72
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	102	63
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	1	1
		Bhagalpur District	59	51
		Sonthal Parganas District	8	6
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	1,472	1,176
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur City	2	2
		Saharanpur District	94	68
		Muzaffarnagar District	26	22
		Meerut ,,	...	1
		Bulandshahr ,,	65	50
	Agra	Aligarh District	40	40
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	5	5
		Etah ,,	6	6
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	...	...
		Moradabad District	8	7
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	31	2
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	8	8
		Cawnpore District	6	6
		Fatehpur ,,	41	40
		Allahabad City	7	6
		Allahabad District	82	57
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	2*
		Jalaun ,,	...	...
	Benares	Benares District	21	21
		Jaunpur ,,	120	114
		Ghazipur ,,	220	229
		Ballia ,,	239	194
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	142	60
		Basti ,,	100	63
		Azamgarh ,,	609	536
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	2	2
		Lucknow District	19	19
		Unao ,,	102	79
		Rae Bareli ,,	59	57
		Sitapur ,,	59	50
		Hardoi ,,	14	14
		Kheri ,,	3	3
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	22	26
		Fyzabad District	17	18
		Gonda ,,	13	4
		Bahraich ,,	56	52
		Sultanpur ,,	3	2
		Partabgarh District	3	3
		Bara Banki ,,	58	58
		TOTAL	2,302	1,953

* Imported.

In the return for the week ending 18th February 1915 against the Saran district *read* 397 cases *for* 396 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	97	103
		Gurgaon „	69	69
		Rohtak „	26	17
		Karnal „	150	145
		Ambala „	180	140
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	968	918
		Jullundur City	95	72
		Jullundur District	781	673
		Ludhiana „	653	413
		Ferozepore „	84	24
	Lahore	Lahore City	3	1
		Lahore District	190	141
		Amritsar City	51	51
		Amritsar District	874	874
		Gurdaspur „	1,314	1,211
		Sialkot „	625	624
		Gujranwala „	434	372
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	109	72
		Gujrat „	323	312
		Jhelum „	454	406
		Rawalpindi „	520	361
		Attock „	36	30
	Multan	Lyallpur District	153	104
		Jhang „	16	5
	Native States	Nabha State	...	...
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	431	302
		Kapurthala State	364	275
		Malerkotla „	48	48
		Jhind State	65	30
		Kalsia State	...	...
		TOTAL	9,115	7,798
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	13	14
		Insein District	2	2
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	38	35
		Pegu District	14	12
		Prome „	42	41
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	39	32
		Bassein District	5	5
		Henzada „	17	18
		Myanungmya „	6	6
		Maubin „	1	1
		Pyapon „	2	2
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	4	4
		Toungoo „	21	20
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	20	20
		Magwe District	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	21	21
		Mandalay District	6	6
		Bhamo „	4	4
	Sagaing	Katha „	...	...
		Sagaing „	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	8	8
		Meiktila „	...	...
		Yamethin „	20	21
	Shan States	Myingyan „	54	39
		Northern Shan States	2	2
		TOTAL	340	314
Assam	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	943	896
		Nagpur District	270	184
		Bhandara Town	2	...
		Bhandara District	18	19
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	8	7
		Chanda Town	2	2
		Chanda District	1	1
		Balaghat District	...	...
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	...	...
		Saugor Town	42	39
		Saugor District	71	48
		Saugor Cantonment	19	20
		Damoh Town	12	11
		Damoh District	1	1
		Seoni „	16	11
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	66	50
		Nimar „	...	...
		Narsinghpur Town	...	...
		Narsinghpur District	41	33
		Chhindwara „	1	3
	Chhatisgarh.	Raipur Town	...	...
		Raipur District	...	...
		Bilaspur Town	...	...
	Berar	Amraoti Town	2	2
		Amraoti District	1	1
		Akola „	...	...
		Buldana Town	1	1
		Buldana District	...	...
		TOTAL	1,517	1,329

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	25	22
		Bangalore City	14	9
		Bangalore District	48	37
		Mysore City	1	2
		Mysore District	45	41
		Hassan ,,	1	1
		Kadur ,,	1	1
		Kolar ,,	37	27
		Kolar Gold Fields	24	22
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga ,,	7	7
		Chitaldroog ,,	4	3
		TOTAL	207	172
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	...	1
		Bidar ,,	39	29
		Medak ,,	34	37
		Parbhani ,,	...	...
		Gulbarga ,,	10	10
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	24	20
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	107 (a)	97 (a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	20	16
		Gwalior ,,	1	1
		Indore City	5	3
		Sehore Cantonment	13	13
		TOTAL	39 (b)	33 (b)
Rajputana.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	66	36
		TOTAL	66	36
		GRAND TOTAL	16,312	13,759

(a) From the 8th to the 14th February 1915.
(b) For the week ending 18th February 1915.

In the return for the week ending 18th February 1915 against Jammu Province *read* 57 cases, 43 deaths *for nil*.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1913-14.	1914.	1915.	13th February 1914.	13th February 1915.	1914.	1915.	13th February 1914.	13th February 1915.			
	State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,069	2,076	9,26,409	8,41,000	347	314	3,60,15,600	3,47,31,000	...	12,84,600	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	9,810	10,400	467	495	3,37,386	3,82,000	44,614	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	998	1,001	7,74,463	6,54,000	776	653	3,03,47,977	2,85,27,000	...	18,20,977	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,576	1,570	6,89,461	6,78,000	437	432	3,31,50,750	2,85,14,000	...	46,36,750	
	East Indian	775	2,571	2,571	21,14,249	23,79,000	822	925	8,99,42,742	8,92,57,000	...	6,85,742	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	26,50,439	18,21,000	808	714	7,25,51,238	6,48,38,000	...	77,13,238	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	44,567	65,200	354	517	19,71,166	26,57,000	6,85,834	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	4,264	3,000	106	75	1,47,858	1,19,000	...	27,858	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	30,455	22,700	537	398	14,09,086	9,95,000	...	4,14,086	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	278	2,553	2,553	7,93,900	7,71,000	311	302	3,19,21,706	3,15,14,000	...	4,07,706	
	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,010	16,47,644	13,00,000	411	324	7,57,49,978	7,16,10,000	...	41,39,918	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	289	1,600	1,661	4,75,853	3,95,000	297	247	2,06,73,814	1,74,74,000	...	32,19,814	
	Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	76	1,969	4,000	60	61	(a) 54,589	1,60,000	1,05,411	...	(a) From 21st April 1913.
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	8,961	6,800	280	212	4,12,181	3,95,000	...	17,481	
	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,37,844	1,42,000	196	167	59,92,963	58,50,000	...	1,42,963	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	6,92,332	5,87,000	379	321	2,55,20,765	2,45,44,000	...	9,76,765	
	Burma	306	1,342	1,342	5,78,803	5,22,000	431	389	1,88,38,308	1,80,93,000	...	7,45,308	
3' 3½" gauge.	Burma Extensions	...	187	187	54,780	37,000	293	197	17,57,053	13,61,000	...	3,96,053	
	Southern Shan States	...	23	64	897	1,000	39	62	26,126	51,000	24,874	...	
	Dhone-Kurnool	...	32	32	2,723	2,400	85	75	1,05,753	92,000	...	13,753	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	22,535	26,200	182	211	11,49,865	8,80,000			
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	304	313	42,024	37,400	138	119	18,07,567	16,17,000	...	2,69,865	
	Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	179	411	411	75,980	77,900	185	190	33,10,230	32,24,000	...	2,50,567	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,454	1,465	5,53,219	5,20,000	380	357	2,44,01,952	2,37,56,000	...	86,230	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	17,077	15,800	158	146	7,90,589	7,94,000	3,411	6,45,952	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	2,48,725	2,11,000	317	268	88,49,150	83,26,000	...	...	
2' 0" gauge.	Broach-Jambusar (b)	...	...	30	...	600	...	20	...	7,600	7,600	5,23,150	(b) Opened from 23rd November 1914.
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32	2,508	3,300	77	103	1,12,278	1,03,000	...	9,278	
	TOTAL	415	26,267	26,451	1,20,21,901	1,11,38,300	458	421	48,74,07,910	45,98,57,600	...	2,75,50,310	

5' 6" gauge.	Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,33,766	1,15,000	400	344	55,78,329	47,81,000	...	7,97,329	
	Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	6,328	5,800	186	171	2,57,181	2,60,000	2,819	...	
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	41,816	37,000	387	343	17,03,984	12,05,000	...	4,98,984	
	Southern Punjab	262	425	425	1,35,267	97,000	318	2[illegible]	49,14,269	46,75,000	...	2,39,269	
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	25,181	22,000	162	1[illegible]	11,57,910	10,35,000	...	1,22,910	
	Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	12,730	12,000	61	58	5,73,427	5,17,000	..	56,427	
	Tapti Valley	198	155	155	41,734	38,500	268	248	13,27,702	10,94,000	...	2,33,702	
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,233	2,000	66	59	1,09,322	1,05,000	...	4,322	
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Bramakhed Extension)	87	89	89	8,673	8,000	98	90	3 37,146	3,48,000	10,854	...	
	Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,240	2,14,503	2,03,000	173	164	92,97,039	92,39,000	...	58,039	
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	24,317	30,800	159	200	14,62,320	13,93,000	...	69,320	
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	7,584	8,800	146	169	3,05,201	3,38,000	32,799	...	
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	246	33,297	40,300	147	164	12,91,808	14,08,000	1,16,192	...	
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	6,374	6,100	193	185	2,53,831	2,38,000	...	15,831	
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	26,083	25,700	303	299	11,73,009	11,43,000	...	30,009	
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	16,947	14,500	92	73	6,80,565	6,99,000	18,435	...	
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	29,788	39,200	141	178	11,78,788	11,95,000	16,212	...	
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	1,18,321	87,000	268	198	36,56,105	36,45,000	...	11,105	
	Jaipur	82	73	73	7,385	6,200	101	85	2,64,498	2,40,000	...	24,498	
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	5,432	6,300	101	116	2,48,047	2,54,000	5,953	...	
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,030	1,074	99,509	1,16,000	96	108	47,25,781	40,76,000	...	6,49,781	
	Junagad	105	113	114	14,201	17,400	126	153	5,15,403	5,20,000	4,597	...	
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	8,973	5,800	309	200	2,84,569	2,50,000	...	34,569	
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	4,748	8,300	47	83	1,91,955	1,90,000	...	1,955	
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	15,225	13,600	164	146	6,77,483	6,68,000	...	9,483	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	10,262	11,300	186	205	4,40,783	4,37,000	...	3,783	
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	40,553	38,200	151	143	18,00,736	15,05,000	...	2,95,736	
	Sangli	153	5	5	961	700	192	140	33,135	30,600	...	2,535	
	Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	13,801	12,800	212	197	5,67,728	5,63,000	...	4,728	
	Tanjore District Board	183	103	103	18,291	16,900	178	164	8 58,457	8,21,000	...	37,457	
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	7,389	6,300	110	94	2,62,647	2,35,000	...	27,647	
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	219	116	116	37,345	22,800	322	197	10,70,341	9,25,000	...	1,45,341	
	Billimora-Kala-Amba (*c*)	...	...	26	...	400	...	15	...	8,000	8,000	...	
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*d*)	...	11	11	427	900	39	82	3,360	31,100	27,740	...	
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	1,778	1,200	95	60	76,011	53,500	...	22,511	
	Dhond-Baramati (*e*)	...	...	27	...	1,100	...	41	...	40,700	40,700	...	
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	142	142	15,009	13,400	106	94	5,55,587	5,86,000	30,413	...	
	Godhra-Lunavada	...	24	25	784	900	33	36	(*f*) 6,688	37,000	30,312	...	
	Jacobabad-Kashmore (*g*)	...	...	76	...	1,200	...	16	...	11,800	11,800	...	
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	490	400	19	15	21,891	20,800	...	1,091	
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur (including Karanja Sec.)	...	48	68	4,432	11,300	93	166	(*h*) 45,151	2,42,000	1,96,849	...	
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	2,331	2,500	84	89	86,994	1,01,000	14,006	...	
	Petlad-Vaso (*i*)	...	...	15	...	300	...	20	...	3,400	3,400	...	
	Rajpipla	67	37	37	3,332	2,200	89	59	1,05,364	98,900	...	6,464	
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	19,559	18,000	383	333	10,44,980	9,99,000	...	45,980	
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*j*)	...	...	42	...	1,000	...	24	...	34,000	34,000	...	
	Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	433	500	17	20	22,877	20,800	...	2,077	
	TOTAL	166	7,516	7,842	13,49,965	12,66,200	180	161	5,54,29,331	5,22,96,000	...	31,33,331	
	GRAND TOTAL	359	33,783	34,293	1,33,71,866	1,24,04,500	396	362	54,28,37,241	51,21,53,600	...	3,06,83,641	

(*c*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
(*d*) Opened from 15th December 1913.
(*e*) Opened from 30th May 1914.
(*f*) From 5th December 1913.
(*g*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
(*h*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
(*i*) Opened from 10th December 1914.
(*j*) Opened from 16th June 1914.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 25th February 1915.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1915.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st March 1915.

No. 784-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Delhi Main Station by special train on the evening of Tuesday, the 2nd March 1915.

His Excellency will open the Sara Bridge, visit Calcutta and Bankipore and return to Delhi on the 8th March 1915.

His Excellency's departure from Delhi, arrival at and departure from Sara Bridge, Calcutta, Bankipore and arrival at Delhi will be private.

Viceregal salutes will be fired to announce His Excellency's departure from Delhi, arrival at and departure from Calcutta and arrival at Delhi.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party during the Tour should be addressed 'Viceroy's Camp' without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be :—

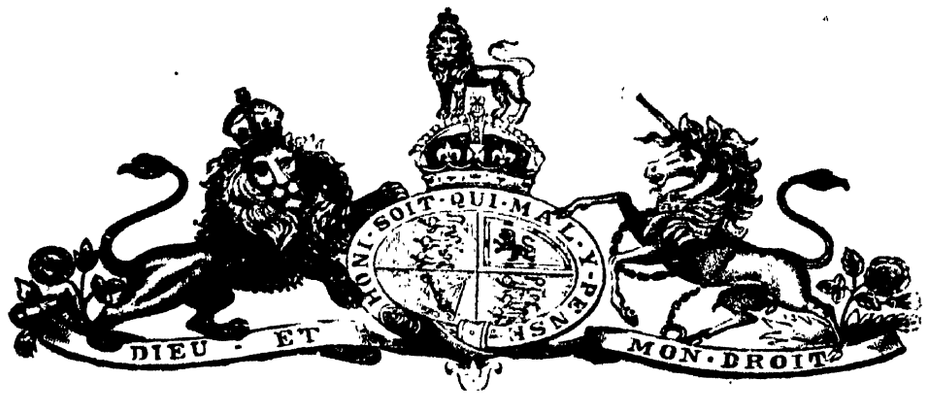
The Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge.
Miss Ostell.
Sir Valentine Chirol, Kt.
Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Lt.-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Military Secretary.
Lt.-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.
Major J. Mackenzie, C.I.E., Comptroller.
Captain W. A. Brown, A.-D.-C.
Captain J. O. C. Hasted, A.-D.-C.
Captain the Hon'ble A. Hardinge, A.-D.-C.

All communications, *other than those of an urgent nature*, should as usual be addressed to the Headquarters of the several Departments at Delhi.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lt.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

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DELHI, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1915.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MARCH 1915

ACCOUNTS	1913-14
REVISED ESTIMATES	1914-15
BUDGET ESTIMATES	1915-16

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I.—General Statement of the Revenue, and Expenditure charged to

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.
		£	£	£	£
venue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	21,391,575	21,674,100	21,248,000	22,049,600
Opium	"	1,624,878	1,839,100	1,556,100	1,798,000
Salt	"	3,445,305	3,436,900	3,697,800	3,382,100
Stamps	"	5,318,293	5,371,600	5,031,900	5,107,100
Excise	"	8,894,300	9,161,900	8,766,800	8,790,300
Customs	"	7,558,220	7,236,800	6,319,500	5,943,000
Other Heads	"	5,496,175	5,337,300	5,150,400	5,151,000
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	53,728,746	54,057,700	51,764,000	52,221,100
erest	A	1,352,119	1,376,000	1,008,300	1,057,100
ts and Telegraphs	"	3,598,519	3,732,400	3,519,300	3,579,200
at	"	330,841	249,800	57,900	71,300
ceipts by Civil Departments	"	1,408,286	1,437,300	1,483,500	1,534,000
cellaneous	"	772,579	731,700	759,600	583,200
ilways: Net Receipts	"	17,625,634	17,329,700	15,268,300	15,029,300
igation	"	4,713,159	4,559,300	4,713,300	4,795,300
her Public Works	"	298,040	239,400	260,400	256,100
litary Receipts	"	1,369,652	1,366,100	1,315,700	1,220,300
TOTAL REVENUE	...	85,207,175	85,079,400	80,156,300	80,346,900
DEFICIT	...	...	...	2,741,600	2,770,300
TOTAL	...	85,207,175	85,079,400	82,897,900	83,117,200

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 2, 1915.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

venue, of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.
		£	£	£	£
penditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	9,274,597	9,341,000	9,018,600	9,539,[illegible]
Interest	„	1,515,653	1,607,800	1,480,900	1,465,[illegible]
Posts and Telegraphs	„	3,272,984	3,350,000	3,290,100	3,294,[illegible]
Mint	„	132,630	104,300	139,400	102,[illegible]
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	„	17,934,199	19,793,000	18,890,700	19,130,[illegible]
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	5,403,804	5,449,700	5,332,500	5,108,[illegible]
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,[illegible]
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	„	12,836,101	13,409,000	13,354,700	13,850,[illegible]
Irrigation	„	3,531,867	3,651,400	3,729,000	3,650[illegible]
Other Public Works	„	7,010,038	7,456,500	7,016,200	5,818[illegible]
Military Services	„	21,265,765	21,866,100	21,802,400	21,320[illegible]
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	87,977,038	87,028,800	85,114,500	84,17[illegible]
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	325,692	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	„	*608,578*	*3,205,900*	*2,216,600*	*1,0[illegible]*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	...	82,894,752	83,822,900	82,897,900	83,1[illegible]
SURPLUS	...	2,312,423	1,256,500	...	...
TOTAL	...	85,207,175	85,079,400	82,897,900	83,1[illegible]

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE
Secretary to the Government of I

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of th

	For details, vide Statement.	Receipts. Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate 1915-1916.
		£	£	£	£
rplus	C	2,312,423	1,256,500	...	...
ailway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	„	34,667	816,600	2,367,500	6,523,300
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways	„	200,000	66,700	66,700	66,700
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	„	4,717,480	883,100	2,044,000	320,600
ebt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C	118,200	7,974,600	2,727,300	2,008,70
Temporary Debt (net incurred)	„	...	...	14,333,30	...
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	„	2,201,970	1,772,100	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	67,762	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	„	213,183	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	„	...	62,200	...	405,00
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	„	7,124	7,400	7,400	7,70
Remittances (net)	„	...	...	...	306,20
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	„	29,050,827	20,000,000	6,900,000	7,700,00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	38,923,636	32,144,200	28,446,100	17,348,20
Opening Balance—India	...	19,293,131	14,707,131	15,608,253	13,795,85
England	...	(a) 9,789,634	(a) 7,457,034	(a) 8,157,732	(a) 7,391,08
TOTAL	...	68,006,401	54,308,365	52,212,085	38,535,08

(a) Include balances of the Gold Standard Reserve as sho

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

Delhi,
Department,
2, 1915.

	For details, vide Statement.	Disbursements.			
		Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.
		£	£	£	£
ficit	C	...	...	2,741,600	2,770,3
ilway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	„	1,282,262	1,200,000	1,166,400	1,100,0
Outlay on State Railways	„	10,483,200	10,472,700	10,666,600	7,620,5
Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi	„	447,134	666,700	363,400	366,9
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	„	2,002,303	1,865,600	1,450,700	701,4
Total Capital Account Disbursements	...	14,214,899	14,205,000	13,647,100	9,688
)ebt, Deposits and Advances—					
Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	...	5,070,900	216
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	...	2,583,900	1,483,600	1,35
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	„	...	238,700	4,700	15
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	„	797,937	...	131,600	...
Remittances (net)	„	176,823	6,200	1,088,500	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	„	29,050,757	20,000,000	6,857,200	7,66
Total Disbursements	...	44,240,416	37,033,800	31,025,200	21,8
Closing Balance—India	...	15,608,253	12,378,031	13,795,853	12,5
England	...	8,157,732 (a)	4,896,534 (a)	7,391,032 (a)	4,1
TOTAL	...	68,006,401	54,308,365	52,212,085	38,5

In the notes on pages 14 and 15.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of I

A.—Statement of the Revenue o

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.					REVISE
	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
Principal Heads of Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,391,575	...	21,391,575	10,384,600	11,006,975	21,243,000	...
II.—Opium	1,624,878	...	1,624,878	1,624,878	...	1,556,100	...
III.—Salt	3,445,305	...	3,445,305	3,445,305	...	3,697,300	...
IV.—Stamps	5,318,293	...	5,318,293	2,709,789	2,608,504	5,031,900	...
V.—Excise	8,894,300	...	8,894,300	2,498,883	6,395,417	8,765,800	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	180,210	...	180,210	398	179,812	37,100	...
VII.—Customs	7,558,220	...	7,558,220	7,558,220	...	6,319,500	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,950,250	...	1,950,250	1,068,870	881,380	2,008,700	...
IX.—Forest	2,229,872	...	2,229,872	74,196	2,155,676	2,005,200	...
X.—Registration	518,962	...	518,962	6,418	512,544	492,300	...
XI.—Tributes from Native States	616,881	...	616,881	616,881	...	607,100	...
Total	53,728,746	...	53,728,746	29,983,438	23,740,308	51,764,000	...
XII.—Interest	1,032,754	319,365	1,352,119	1,067,516	284,603	825,800	182,500
XIII.—Posts and Telegraphs	3,593,734	4,785	3,598,519	3,598,519	...	3,509,500	9,800
XV.—Mint	339,777	64	339,841	333,841	...	57,900	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	373,791	...	373,791	19,220	354,571	405,600	...
{ Jails	288,448	...	288,448	31,236	257,212	291,700	...
XVII.—Police	130,339	...	130,339	3,909	126,430	132,200	...
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	153,609	...	153,609	...	153,609	138,900	...
XIX.—Education	247,905	...	247,905	5,853	242,052	258,80	...
XX.—Medical	79,712	676	80,388	1,271	79,117	86,2	700
XIA.—Agriculture	65,797	...	65,897	8,861	57,036	65,500	...
XIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	66,947	962	67,909	10,473	57,436	103,000	900
Total	1,406,648	1,638	1,408,286	80,823	1,327,463	1,481,900	1,600
Miscellaneous—							
XII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	144,941	61,869	206,810	150,968	55,842	158,100	49,200
XIII.—Stationery and Printing	93,416	...	93,416	41,556	51,860	96,800	...
XIV.—Exchange	119,741	...	119,741	119,741	...	71,700	...
XV.—Miscellaneous	311,901	40,711	352,612	154,504	198,108	368,600	13,700
Total	669,999	102,580	772,579	466,769	305,810	696,700	62,900
Railways—							
XVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	37,545,905	230	37,546,135	37,537,881	8,254	35,639,300	400
Deduct :—Working Expenses	*19,572,745*	...	*19,572,745*	*19,566,778*	*5,967*	*19,754,700*	...
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	*440,857*	...	*440,857*	*440,857*	...	*685,700*	...
Net Receipts	17,532,303	230	17,532,533	17,530,246	2,287	15,198,900	400
XVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of advances of Interest)	16,331	76,770	93,101	93,101	...	21,700	47,300
Total	17,548,634	77,000	17,625,634	17,623,347	2,287	15,220,600	47,700
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	2,765,966	...	2,765,966	1,161,457	1,604,509	2,743,500	...
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,684,374	...	1,684,374	910,519	773,855	1,697,200	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	262,819	...	262,819	101,642	161,177	272,600	...
Total	4,713,159	...	4,713,159	2,173,618	2,539,541	4,713,300	...
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works	298,640	...	298,640	45,920	252,720	266,400	...
Military Receipts—							
XXXII.—Army: Effective	765,604	315,027	1,080,631	1,080,631	...	710,900	320,100
Non-Effective	86,716	36,159	122,875	122,875	...	85,500	35,000
	852,320	351,186	1,203,506	1,203,506	...	796,400	355,100
XXIII.—Marine	89,542	...	89,542	89,542	...	89,200	...
XXIV.—Military Works	76,604	...	76,604	76,604	...	75,000	...
Total	1,018,466	351,186	1,369,652	1,369,652	...	960,600	355,100

E, 1914-1915.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.						
	Distribution of Total between		Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
,000	10,363,100	10,879,900	—431,100	22,049,600	...	22,049,600	10,790,700	11,258,900	+375,500	+806,600
,100	1,536,100	...	—283,000	1,798,000	...	1,798,000	1,798,000	...	—41,100	+241,900
,300	3,607,300	...	+280,400	3,382,100	...	3,382,100	3,382,100	...	—54,800	—315,200
,900	2,564,500	2,467,400	—339,700	5,107,100	...	5,107,100	2,602,000	2,505,100	—264,500	+75,200
,800	2,470,500	6,295,300	—396,100	8,790,300	...	8,790,300	2,457,400	6,332,900	—371,600	+24,500
,100	400	36,700	+6,800	30,600	...	30,600	200	30,400	+300	—6,500
,500	6,819,500	...	—917,300	5,943,000	...	5,943,000	5,943,000	...	—1,293,800	—376,500
,700	1,103,000	905,700	+128,300	1,878,300	...	1,878,300	1,036,400	841,900	—2,100	—130,400
,200	55,500	1,949,400	—288,800	2,115,800	...	2,115,800	62,400	2,053,400	—178,200	+110,600
,300	6,200	486,100	—31,000	513,000	...	513,000	6,100	506,900	—10,.00	+20,700
,100	607,100	...	—2,200	613,300	...	613,300	613,300	...	+4,000	+6,200
,000	28,743,500	23,020,500	—2,293,700	52,221,100	...	52,221,100	28,691,600	23,529,500	—1,836,600	+457,100
,300	700,500	307,800	—367,700	884,900	172,200	1,057,100	703,300	353,800	—318,900	+48,800
,300	3519,300	...	—213,100	3,498,900	80,300	3,579,200	3,579,200	...	—153,200	+59,900
,900	57,900	...	—191,900	71,300	...	71,300	71,300	...	—178,500	+13,400
,600	33,500	372,100	+8,900	408,900	...	408,900	34,200	374,700	+12,200	+3,300
,700	29,000	26[illegible],700	+4,600	304,200	...	304,200	28,900	275,300	+17,100	+12,500
,200	4,900	127,300	+5,100	140,100	...	140,100	4,900	135,200	+13,000	+7,900
,900	...	138,900	—18,300	150,900	...	150,900	...	150,900	—6,300	+12,600
,800	6,700	252,100	+2,700	274,900	...	274,900	6,400	268,500	+18,800	+16,100
,900	1,300	85,600	+8,500	86,300	600	86,900	1,200	85,700	+8,500	..
,500	7,700	57,800	—3,600	71,300	...	71,300	9,400	61,900	+2,200	+5,800
,900	12,800	91,100	+38,300	95,900	900	96,800	10,900	85,900	+31,200	—7,100
,500	95,900	1,387,600	+46,200	1,532,500	1,500	1,534,000	95,900	1,438,100	+96,700	+50,500
,300	143,900	63,400	+2,700	155,800	34,000	189,800	127,400	62,400	—14,800	—17,700
,300	45,200	53,100	+8,300	96,000	...	96,000	43,700	52,300	+6,000	—2,300
,700	71,700	...	+5,000	...	...	...	...	...	—66,700	—71,700
,300	207,200	175,100	+11,900	283,400	14,000	297,400	115,900	181,500	—73,000	—84,900
,600	468,000	291,600	+27,900	535,200	48,000	583,200	287,000	296,200	—148,500	—176,400
,700	35,632,100	7,600	—2,094,000	35,341,300	400	35,341,700	35,333,700	8,000	—2,392,000	—298,000
,700	*19,747,600*	*7,100*	+72,000	*19,913,100*	...	*19,913,100*	*19,906,700*	*6,400*	—8,400	—158,400
,700	*685,700*	...	—44,000	*488,200*	...	*488,200*	*488,200*	...	+153,500	+197,500
,300	15,198,800	500	—2,066,000	14,940,000	400	14,940,400	14,938,800	1,600	—2,324,900	—258,900
,000	69,000	...	+4,600	21,400	67,500	88,900	88,900	...	+24,500	+19,900
,300	15,267,800	500	—2,061,400	14,961,400	67,900	15,029,300	15,027,700	1,600	—2,300,400	—239,000
,500	1,116,900	1,626,600	+81,800	2,769,200	...	2,769,200	1,175,800	1,593,400	+107,500	+25,700
,200	917,000	780,200	+75,800	1,742,900	...	1,742,900	940,500	802,400	+121,500	+45,700
,600	102,900	169,700	—3,600	283,200	...	283,200	105,300	177,900	+7,000	+10,800
,300	2,136,800	2,576,500	+154,000	4,795,300	...	4,795,300	2,221,600	2,573,700	+236,000	+82,000
,400	45,000	221,400	+27,000	256,100	...	256,100	42,200	213,900	+16,700	—10,80
,000	1,031,000	...	—38,500	663,900	301,700	964,600	964,600	...	—104,900	—66,40
,500	120,500	...	—2,300	83,500	27,000	110,500	110,500	...	—12,300	—10,00
,500	1,151,500	...	—40,800	746,400	328,700	1,075,100	1,075,100	...	—117,200	—76,40
,300	89,300	...	—4,600	68,200	...	68,200	68,200	...	—25,600	—21,00
,000	75,000	...	—5,000	77,000	...	77,000	77,000	...	—3,000	+2,00
,700	1,315,700	...	—50,400	891,600	328,700	1,220,300	1,220,300	...	—145,800	—95,40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2,285,100	+2,285,100	...	...

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.					REVISED
	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Demands on the Revenues—							
Refunds and Drawbacks	336,142	...	336,142	226,418	109,724	377,900	...
Assignments and Compensations	1,241,101	...	1,241,101	548,566	692,535	1,276,500	...
In respect of Collection, *viz.* :—							
Land Revenue	3,984,693	1,729	3,986,422	293,917	3,692,505	3,954,100	1,800
Opium (including cost of Production)	1,011,696	744	1,012,440	1,012,440	...	657,200	600
Salt (including cost of Production)	364,580	793	365,373	365,373	...	367,100	1,500
Stamps	66,598	106,545	173,143	92,182	80,961	52,700	61,000
Excise	437,433	96	437,529	140,082	297,447	468,200	400
Customs	260,818	434	261,252	261,252	...	268,600	600
Assessed Taxes	31,254	...	31,254	15,748	15,506	33,000	...
Forest	1,169,575	4,913	1,174,488	76,140	1,098,342	1,287,.00	4,700
Registration	255,453	...	255,453	1,832	253,621	261,600	...
Total	9,159,343	115,254	9,274,597	3,033,956	6,240,641	8,948,000	70,600
Less—							
Interest on Debt	3,421,622	5,912,796	9,334,418	8,452,492	881,926	3,673,300	6,078,000
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*3,596,912*	*3,706 233*	*7,303,145*	*7,303.145*	...	*4,007,500*	*5,685,000*
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*1,186,167*	*118,679*	*1,304,846*	*642,590*	*662,256*	*1,246,000*	*120,800*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	−1,361,457	2,087,884	726,427	506,757	219,670	−1,580,200	2,322,400
Interest on other obligations	789,226	...	789,226	789,226	...	738,700	...
Total	−572,231	2,087,884	1,515,653	1,295,983	219,670	−841,500	2,322,400
Posts and Telegraphs	3,005,156	267,828	3,272,984	3,272,984	...	3,070,300	[illegible]9,800
Mint	122,066	10,564	132,630	132,630	...	129,900	9,500
Charges and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
General Administration	1,593,[illegible]	390,539	1,983,647	1,108,784	874,863	1,661,300	408,700
Law and Justice { Courts	3,088,001	159	3,088,160	75,581	3,012,579	3,287,700	1,300
Law and Justice { Jails	982,746	157	982,903	131,893	851,010	1 009,300	...
Police	4,864,360	1,630	4,864,990	244,764	4,620,226	5,239,400	1,200
Ports and Pilotage	204,426	200	204,626	200	204,426	212,600	100
Education	3,166,426	10,383	3,176,809	120,566	3,056,243	3,214,500	10,200
Ecclesiastical	127,564	148	127,712	127,712	...	127,300	400
Medical	1,329,616	8,319	1,337,935	138,561	1,199,374	1,502,200	6,400
Political	1,144,044	15,146	1,159,190	917,042	241,548	1,130,100	24,.00
Agriculture	533,[illegible]2	1,257	534,939	83,991	450.948	5[illegible]8,000	...
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	439,759	33,529	473,288	339,537	133,751	443 300	42,600
Total	17,472,732	461,467	17,934,199	3,289,231	14,644,968	18,395,700	495,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
Territorial and Political Pensions	209,631	11,189	220,720	220,720	...	205,800	10,600
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,280	450,326	451,606	451,606	...	900	355,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,344,840	2,054,647	3,399,487	2,167,018	1,232,469	1,443,900	2,058,000
Stationery and Printing	624,448	105,308	729,756	214,117	515,639	647,900	118,100
Miscellaneous	555,875	46,360	602,235	349,334	255,901	402,500	149,900
Total	2,735,974	2,667,830	5,403,804	3,399,795	2,004,009	2,700,900	2,691,600
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
Famine Relief	157,511	...	157,511	157,511	...	289,900	...
Construction of Protective Railways	7,835	741	8,576	8,576	...	−1,500	...
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	475,267	16,157	491,424	491,424	...	482,500	19,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	342,489	...	342,489	92,489	250,000	210,100	...
Total	983,102	16,898	1,000,000	750,000	250,000	981,000	19,000
Carried over	32,906,142	5,627,725	38,533,867	15,174,579	23,359,288	33,384,300	5,327,900

	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.

ɜnues of India, in India and in England.

ATE, 1914-1915.			Increase + Decrease − as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.					Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.
ɜAL.	Distribution of Total between			India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
37,900	268,400	109,500	+68,300	316,500	...	**316,500**	220,400	96,100	+6,900	−61,400
76,500	560,400	716,100	+38,400	1,286,200	...	**1,286,200**	563,700	722,500	+46,100	+9,700
35,900	317,100	3,638,800	−227,300	4,121,400	1,300	**4,122,700**	342,100	3,780,600	−60,500	+166,800
57,800	657,800	...	−600	912,500	400	**912,900**	912,900	...	+254,500	+255,100
68,600	368,600	...	−22,700	390,100	900	**391,000**	391,000	...	−300	+22,400
13,700	42,000	71,700	−37,900	59,200	92,000	**151,200**	76,400	74,800	−400	+37,500
62,600	144,600	318,000	−23,900	491,900	200	**492,100**	153,600	338,500	+5,600	+29,500
69,200	269,200	...	−4,300	275,500	300	**275,800**	275,800	...	+2,300	+6,600
33,000	16,800	16,200	+500	34,500	...	**34,500**	17,500	17,000	+2,000	+1,500
41,800	82,900	1,158,900	−106,500	1,287,400	4,900	**1,292,300**	96,800	1,195,500	−56,000	+50,500
61,600	1,900	259,700	−6,400	264,100	...	**264,100**	1,800	262,300	−3,900	+2,500
18,600	2,729,700	6,288,900	−322,400	9,439,300	100,000	**9,539,300**	3,052,000	6,487,300	+193,300	+520,700
51,300	8,833,200	918,100	+175,900	3,926,700	6,092,300	**10,019,000**	9,086,900	932,100	+443,600	+267,700
42,500	*7,642,500*	...	−251,300	*4,099,400*	*3,676,800*	***7,776,200***	*7,776,200*	...	−385,000	−133,700
66,600	*684,600*	*682 000*	−1,800	*1,301,100*	*122,200*	***1,423,300***	*722,400*	*700,900*	−58,500	−56,700
742,200	506,100	236,100	−77,200	−1,473,800	2,293,300	**819,500**	588,300	231,200	+100	+77,300
738,700	738,700	...	−49,700	646,100	...	**646,100**	646,100	...	−142,300	−92,600
480,900	1,244,800	236,100	−126,500	−827,700	2,293,300	**1,465,600**	1,234,400	231,200	−142,200	−15,300
290,1[illegible]	3,290,100	...	−59,900	3,127,300	167,100	**3,294,400**	3,294,400	...	−55,600	+4,[illegible]
139,400	139,400	...	+35,100	94,700	7,300	**102,000**	102,000	...	−2,300	−37,4[illegible]
070,000	1,154,600	915,400	+68,800	1,654,300	365,200	**2,019,500**	1,105,400	914,100	+18,300	−50,5[illegible]
289,000	87,000	3,202,000	+148,600	3,312,300	700	**3,313,000**	82,700	3,230,300	+172,600	+24,0[illegible]
009,300	138,000	871,300	+49,700	1,009,800	...	**1,009,800**	136,400	873,400	+50,200	+5[illegible]
240,600	265,300	4,975,500	+31,400	5,351,300	1,300	**5,355,600**	267,300	5,088,300	+152,400	+115,0[illegible]
212,700	100	212,600	−7,200	215,500	100	**215,600**	100	215,500	−4,300	+2,9[illegible]
224,800	126,700	3,098,100	−775,100	3,314,400	9,300	**3,323,700**	[illegible]25,100	3,198,600	−676,200	+98,9[illegible]
127,700	127,700	...	−7,200	135,000	300	**135,300**	135,300	...	+400	+7,6[illegible]
508,600	159,500	1,349,100	−376,400	1,484,900	5,100	**1,480,000**	191,100	1,288,900	−395,000	−18,[illegible]
154,100	980,400	225,700	+9,000	1,150,700	5,600	**1,156,300**	928000	228,300	+12,100	+2,[illegible]
568,000	62,500	505,500	−35,600	606,900	...	**606,900**	68,200	538,700	+3,300	+38,[illegible]
485,900	345,400	140,500	−15,200	464,600	39,800	**504,400**	348,600	155,800	+3,300	+18,[illegible]
3,890,700	3,397,200	15,493,500	−902,300	18,702,700	427,400	**19,130,100**	3,388,200	15,741,900	−662,900	+239,[illegible]
216,400	216,400	...	−5,800	207,200	10,700	**217,900**	217,800	...	−4,400	+1,
355,800	355,800	...	−77,400	900	83,000	**83,900**	83,900	...	−349,400	−272,
3,501,800	2,174,000	1,327,900	+52,400	1,484,500	2,059,000	**3,543,500**	2,175,200	1,368,300	+93,900	+41,
765,900	234,900	531,000	+46,200	650,600	103,100	**753,700**	211,600	542,100	+34,000	−12,
552,400	329,400	223,000	−72,500	477,800	31,700	**509,500**	204,000	305,500	−115,100	−42
3,392,500	3,310,600	2,081,900	−57,200	2,821,000	2,287,400	**5,108,400**	2,892,500	2,215,900	−341,300	−284
289,900	183,800	106,100	−8,600	7,100	...	**7,100**	7,100	...	−291,400	−28
−1,500	−1,500	...	−1,600	...	...	**...**	...	...	−100	+1
501,500	501,500	...	+1,600	483,500	16,500	**500,000**	500,000	...	+100	−,
210,100	15,000	195,100	+8,800	492,900	...	**492,800**	328,200	164,700	+291,400	+28
1,000,000	698,800	301,200	...	983,500	16,500	**1,000,000**	835,300	164,700	...	..
9,212,200	14,810,600	24,401,600	−1,433,600	34,340,800	5,299,000	**39,639,800**	14,798,800	24,841,000	−1,006,000	+45

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		
India	England.	Total.

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.					REVISED	
	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	32,906,142	5,627,725	38,533,867	15,174,579	23,359,288	33,384,300	5,827,900
ways—							
8.—State Railways: Interest on Debt	3,357,109	3,530,733	6,887,842	6,887,842	...	3,991,100	3,553,800
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	3,379,581	3,379,581	3,379,581	...	...	3,357,700
Sinking Funds	...	191,707	191,707	191,707	...	...	199,400
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	239,803	175 500	415,303	415,303	...	16,400	81,200
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	229,839	1,722,577	1,952,416	1,952,416	...	56,000	1,932,800
0.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	55,146	...	55,146	52,587	2,559	114,000	...
1.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	—45,894	...	—45,894	—45,863	—31	52,500	...
Total	3,836,003	9,000,098	12,836,101	12,833,573	2,528	4,230,300	9,124,400
gation—							
2.—Major Works: Working Expenses	1,214,429	14	1,214,443	551,539	662,904	1,263,000	...
Interest on Debt	1,186,167	118,679	1,304,846	642,590	662,256	1,246,000	120,600
A.—Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance	83,689	...	83,689	83,689	...	66,800	...
3.—Minor Works and Navigation	927,733	1,156	928,889	295,099	633,790	1,032,300	300
Total	3,412,018	119,849	3,531,867	1,572,917	1,958,950	3,608,100	120,900
er Public Works—							
4.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	1,414	...	1,414	...	1,414	1,600	...
5.—Civil Works	6,907,440	101,184	7,008,624	1,058,800	5,949,824	6,928,200	86,400
Total	6,908,854	101,184	7,010,038	1,058,800	5,951,238	6,929,800	86,400
tary Services—							
6.—Army: Effective	13,903,995	2,638,876	16,542,871	16,542 871	...	14,629,400	2,380,800
Non-Effective	730,495	2,515,873	3,246,368	3,246,368	...	736,000	2,531,000
	14,634,490	5,154,749	19,789,239	19,789,239	...	15,365,400	4,911,800
A.—Marine	305,703	257,142	512,845	512 845	...	240,400	244,300
7.—Military Works	905,607	41 690	947,297	947 297	...	977,400	39,600
.—Special Defences (1902)	7,148	9,236	16,384	16,384	...	10,500	13,000
Total	15,802,948	5,462,817	21,265,765	21,265,765	...	16,593,700	5,208,700
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	62,865,905	20,311,673	83,177,638	51,905,634	31,272,004	64,746,200	20,368,300
-Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	325,692	...	325,692	...	325,692	...	...
—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	*608,578*	...	*608,578*	...	*608,578*	*2,216,600*	...
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	62,583,079	20,311,673	82,894,752	51,905,634	30,989,118	62,529,600	20,368,300

tal Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.		
	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£
—State Railways	7,484,613	2,998,587	10,483,200
—Irrigation Works	1,223,467	58,795	1,282,262
Total	8,708,080	3,057,382	11,765,462

nues of India, in India and in England—*continued.*

ATE, 1914-1915.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.
AL.	Distribution of Total between			India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
12,200	14,810,600	24,401,600	−1,433,600	34,340,800	5,299,000	**39,639,800**	14,798,800	24,841,000	−1,006,000	+427,600
44,900	7,544,900	...	+497,400	4,081,700	3,595,600	**7,677,300**	7,677,300	...	+629,800	+132,400
57,700	3,357,700	...	...	...	3,357,700	**3,357,700**	3,357,700	...	...	...
99,400	199,400	...	...	...	208,100	**208,100**	208,100	...	+8,700	+8,700
97,600	97,600	...	−246,100	17,700	81,200	**98,900**	98,900	...	−244,800	+1,300
88,300	1,988,300	...	−199,300	66,900	2,186,400	**2,253,300**	2,253,300	...	+65,700	+265,000
14,000	113,300	700	−90,300	201,100	...	**201,100**	200,000	1,100	+6,800	+87,100
52,800	52,800	...	−26,000	53,600	...	**53,600**	53,600	...	−25,200	+800
54,700	13,354,000	700	−54,300	4,421,000	9,429,000	**13,850 000**	13,848,900	1,100	+441,000	+495,300
83,000	583,400	679,700	+13,600	1,271,400	...	**1,271,400**	596,100	675,300	+22,000	+8 400
66,600	684,600	682,000	+1,800	1,301,100	122,200	**1,423,300**	722,400	700,900	+58,500	+56,700
66,800	66,800	...	+33,300	...	...		...	...	−33,500	−66,800
32,600	319,800	712,800	+28,900	956,100	...	**956,100**	317,700	638,400	−47,600	−76,500
29,000	1,654,500	2,074,500	+77,600	3 528,600	122,200	**3,650,800**	1,636,200	2,014,600	−600	−78,200
1,600	...	1,600	−300	1,300	...	**1,300**	...	1,300	−600	−300
14,600	1,047,500	5,967,100	−440,700	5,796,100	21,200	**5,817,600**	921,100	4,896,500	−1,637,000	−1,197,000
16,200	1,047,500	5,968,700	−440,300	5,797,700	21,200	**5,818,900**	921,100	4,897,800	−1,637,600	−1,197,300
10,200	17,010,200	...	−30,100	14,794,700	1,754,700	**16,549,000**	16,549,000	...	−491,300	−461,200
67,000	3,267,000	...	+1,500	1,038,500	2,243,600	**3,282,100**	3,282,100	...	+16,600	+15,100
77,200	20,277 200	...	−28,600	15,833,200	3,997,900	**19,831,100**	19,831,100	...	−474,700	−446,100
84,700	484 700	...	−20,200	234,900	388,900	**623,800**	623,800	...	+118,900	+139,100
017,000	1,017,000	...	−5,400	726,300	18,000	**744,300**	744,300	...	−278,100	−272,700
23,500	23,500	...	−2,500	14,600	6,500	**21,100**	21,100	...	−11,900	−2,400
802,400	21.802.400	...	−63,700	16,809,400	4,410,900	**21,220,300**	21,220,300	...	−645,800	−583,100
114,500	52,669,000	32,445,500	−1,914,300	64 897,700	19,282,300	**84,179,800**	52,425,300	31,754,500	−2,849,000	−934,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+2,143,300	+1,154,000
216,600	...	*2,216,600*	+989,300	*1,062,600*	...	*1,062,600*	...	*1,062,600*		
3,897,900	52,669,000	30,228,900	−925,000	63,834,900	19,282,300	**83,117,200**	52,425,300	30,691,900	−705,700	+219,300

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		
India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£
8,258,500	2,408,100	**10,666,600**	5,530,800	2,089,900	**7,620,200**
1,106,400	60,000	**1,166,400**	1,061,000	39,000	**1,100,000**
9,364,900	2,468,100	**11,833,000**	6,591,800	2,128,900	**8,720,200**

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	Accounts, 1913-1914.			Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.			Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ue (from Statement A) .	84,350,557	856,618	85,207,175	79,493,700	659,600	80,156,300	79,648,300	698,600	80,346,900
ess of Revenue er Expenditure rged to Reve- e			2,312,423			-2,741,600			-2,770,300
way, Irrigation, d other Capital charged to Reve- e—									
apital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways .	34,667	...	34,667	2,367,500	...	2,367,500	6,533,300	...	6,533,300
apital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways . . .	200,000	...	200,000	66,700	...	66,700	66,700	...	66,700
LAY OF RAILWAY COMANIES— epayments . . .	...	5,687	5,687	...	19,400	19,400	...	2,400	2,400
NET .			0			0			0
ED AND DEPOSITED BY AILWAY COMPANIES— n account of Subscribed Capital . . .	164,692	4,832,788	4,997,480	486,700	1,557,300	2,044,000	320,600	1,996,600	2,317,200
NET .			4,717,480			2,044,000		...	320,600
anent Debt In- red—									
ling Debt— dia Stock . . .	...	...		...	...		...	...	
es Debt— upee Loan . . .	2,000,000	...		3,333,300	...		3,000,000	...	
TOTAL .	2,000,000	...	2,000,000	3,333,300	...	3,333,300	3,000,000	...	3,000,000
NET .			118,200			2,727,200			2,608,700
porary Debt In- red— emporary Loans .	...	...	...	8,333,300	7,000,000	15,333,300	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
NET .			0			14,333,300			0
nded Debt— osits of Service Funds .	89,541	...		88,300	...		88,700	...	
ings Bank Deposits .	8,783,483	...		7,466,300	...		6,414,200	...	
TOTAL .	8,873,024	...	8,873,024	7,554,600	...	7,554,600	6,502,900	...	6,502,900
NET .			2,201,970			0			0
osits and Ad- nces— nces of Provincial Allot- ents	325,692	...		...	...		...	...	
propriation for Reduction r Avoidance of Debt .	342,489	...		210,100	...		492,900	...	
osits of Local Funds— District Funds . .	5,260,391	...		5,210,400	...		4,784,800	...	
Other Funds . . .	1,343,956	...		1,285,900	...		1,229,900	...	
osits of Sinking Funds .	43,825	...		59,000	...		61,000	...	
d Standard Reserve.	4,286,872	9,728,845		3,000	10,021,200		...	8,238,600	
artmental and Judicial eposits—									
War transactions . .	...	...		1,587,000	...		681,000	...	
Other " . .	30,205,951	...		30,413,100	...		29,934,200	...	
ances . . .	5,630,430	16,536		6,897,500	1,045,400		8,130,400	1,075,700	
pense Accounts . .	87,499	...		77,600	...		16,200	...	
cellaneous . . .	37,692	56		110,200	...		2,900	...	
TOTAL .	47,584,727	9,745,437	57,280,164	45,883,800	11,066,600	56,920,400	45,338,300	9,314,300	54,647,600
NET .			67,762			0			0

	Accounts, 1913-1914.			Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.			Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
liture, Imperial and ncial (from State- B)	62,865,965	20,311,673	83,177,638	64,746,200	20,368,300	85,114,500	64,897,500	19,282,300	84,179,800
Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	825,692	...	825,692	...	...	...	...	...	...
—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	*608,578*	...	*608,578*	*2,216,600*	...	*2,216,600*	*1,062,600*	...	*1,062,600*
Total	62,583,079	20,311,673	82,894,752	62,529,600	20,368,300	82,897,900	63,834,900	19,282,300	83,117,200
lway, Irrigation, and other pital not arged to venue—									
AY ON IRRIGATION EKS	1,223,467	58,795	1,282,262	1,106,400	60,000	1,166,400	1,061,000	39,000	1,100,000
AY ON STATE RAILYS	7,484,613	2,998,587	10,483,200	8,258,500	2,408,100	10,666,600	5,530,300	2,089,900	7,620,200
IAL EXPENDITURE ON W CAPITAL AT DELHI	410,723	36,411	447,134	365,500	57,900	363,400	183,200	83,500	266,700
LAY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES— yments for Capital Outlay	214,823	1,793,117	2,007,940	— 125,500	1,595,600	1,470,100	—425,900	1,1	703,60
Net			**2,002,303**			**1,450,700**			**701,20**
ED AND DEPOSITED BY ILWAY COMPANIES— yments for Discharge of Debentures	...	280,000	280,000	...	...	...	...	1,996,600	1,996,60
Net			**0**			**0**			
rmanent Debt Discharged—									
rring Debt—									
ladras Railway Debentures									
ndian Midland do.	...	170,000		...			...	...	
ndia Bonds	...	1,111,200		...	...		...	407,500	
	...	500,000		...	500,000		...	500,000	
pes Debt—									
½ p. c. Loans	1,293	...		...	...		...	...	
p. c. Loans	81,047	...		103,500	...		80,700	...	
½ p. c. Loans	...	...		100	...		100	...	
p. c. Loans	18,253	...		2,500	...		2,900	...	
rovincial Debentures	7	...		...	...		100	...	
Total	100,600	1,781,200	1,881,800	106,100	500,000	606,100	83,800	907,500	991,3
Net			**0**			**0**			
emporary Debt Discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	...	...	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	...	7,000,000	7,000,0
Net			**0**			**0**			
nfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	213	...		200	...		200	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	93,096	...		95,900	...		97,400	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	6,577,745	...		12,529,400	...		6,625,200	...	
Total	6,671,054	...	6,671,054	12,625,500	...	12,625,500	6,722,800	...	6,722,
Net			**0**			**5,070,900**			**219,5**
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	608,578	...		2,216,600	...		1,062,600	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	4,388,070	...		5,218,200	...		5,122 700	...	
Other Funds	1,208,258	...		1,393,200	...		1,213,900	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	...	...		...	...		...	...	
ond Standard Reserve	4,300,000	10,709,547		25,200	10,038,000		...	8,238,500	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—									
War transactions	...	...		644,700	...		1,168,000	...	
Other transactions	29,782,270	...		30,682,900	...		29,980,500	...	
Advances	5,893,406	76,878		7,052,300	1,088,500		8,137,700	1,072,000	
Suspense Accounts	163,808	...		36,400	...		10,300	...	
Exchange on Remittance Account (net)	190	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	21,879	23		...	...		...	...	
Total	46,425,954	10,786,448	57,212,402	47,279,500	11,124,500	58,404,000	46,695,100	9,310,500	56,0
Net			**0**			**1,423,600**			**1,35**
				183,085,600	36,114,400		123,085,200	41,888,800	

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	Accounts, 1913-1914.			Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.			Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ght forward . .	143,157,667	15,440,480		147,492,600	20,302,900		141,405,100	19,011,900	
s and Advances Imperial Government . . .	377,694	...	377,694	198,400	...	198,400	185,000	...	185,000
Net .			213,183			0			0
s and Advances Provincial vernments . .	1,082,099	...	1,082,099	1,448,200	...	1,448,200	1,576,200	...	1,576,200
Net .			0			0			405,000
s to Local Boards Railway Construction . .	7,124	...	7,124	7,400	...	7,400	7,700		7,700
Net .			7,124			7,400			7,700
ittances— nd Money Orders . r Local Remittances . r Departmental Accounts . . .	37,604,247 ... 21,301	... ...		38,666,700 5,948,100 ...	... ...		39,966,700 4,855,500 ...	... ...	
Receipts by Civil Treas from— Posts and Telegraphs . Railways . . .	985,861 14,486,413	... ...		... 11,067,000	... ...		... 12,461,500	... ...	
Receipts from Civil Treas by— sts and Telegraphs . arine . . . ilitary Works . . ilitary . . .	... 247,052 736,861 13,323,625	... ...		6,080,100 4,966,400 933,300 16,825,900	... ...		1,265,700 3,463,900 610,800 18,811,700	... ...	
nce Account between d and India— remitted from India . sfers through Paper rrency Reserve . . transactions . . hase of Silver . . ay transactions . . r „ . .	... ... 4,528,611 5,008,020 939,722	... ... 8,855 2,150,713		... ... 604,000 ... 4,684,900 951,800	604,809 1,000,000 9,293,000 ... 2,358,500 1,238,500		... ... 254,000 ... 3,230,700 1,130,300	... ... 8,630,000 ... 7,016,500 1,269,000	
Total .	77,931,213	2,159,568	80,090,781	90,728,100	14,494,800	105,222,900	85,550,300	16,915,500	102,465,800
Net .			0			0			306,200
tary of State's s drawn . .	...	(b) 29,050 827	29,050,827	...	(c) 6,900,000	6,900,000	...	7,700,000	7,700,000
Receipts . .	222,555,797	46,650,875		239,874,700	41,697,700		228,734,300	43,627,400	
ing Balance . . .	19,293,131	(a) 9,789,634		15,608,253	(c) 8,157,782		13,795,853	(d) 7,391,032	
GRAND TOTAL .	241,848,928	56,440,509		255,482,953	49,855,482		242,530,153	51,018,432	

(a) Of this amount £1,005,664 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(c) „ £24,963 „ „ „ „ „
(c) In addition to £600,000 for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

R. A. GAMBLE,

rnment of India, in India and in England—*continued.*

	Accounts, 1913-1914.			Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.			Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
rought forward .	125,114,313	36,046,231		133,085,600	36,114,400		123,685,200	41,838,800	
as and Advances by Imperial vernment .	164,511	...	164,511	203,100	...	203,100	338,700	...	338,700
Net .						4,700			153,700
as and Advances by Provincial vernments .	1,880,036	...	1,880,036	1,579,800	...	1,579,800	1,171,200	...	1,171,200
Net .			797,937			131,600			
mittances—									
land Money Orders .	37,532,110	...		38,666,700	...		39,966,700	...	
her Local Remittances	448,415	...		5,948,100	...		4,355,500	...	
her Departmental Accounts . . .	12	...		...	...		...	...	
st Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Posts and Telegraphs .	992,064	...		...	...		...	...	
Railways . .	14,823,021	...		11,287,000	...		12,461,500	...	
et Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Posts and Telegraphs .	...	...		6,036,100			1,265,700	...	
Marine . . .	247,345	...		4,966,400			3,463,900	...	
Military Works . .	737,178	...		933 300			610,300	...	
Military . . .	13,323,472	...		16,825,500			18,811,700	...	
mittance Account between England and ndia—									
Gold remitted from India . . .	...	...		604,800			...	...	
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve . .	..	...		1,000,000	...		...	...	
War transactions .	...	...		10,024,300	604,000		8,887,000	254,000	
Purchase of Silver .	555	4,528,056		...	...		...	...	
Railway transactions .	920	5,016,044		2,325,200	4,718,200		6,500,000	3,747,200	
Other „ .	1,925,966	692,446		1,349,700	1,027,800		1,349,900	1,036,200	
Total .	70,031,058	10,236,546	80,267,604	99,961,400	6,350,000	106,311,400	97,122,200	5,037,400	102,159,
Net .			176,823			1,088,500			
Secretary of State's Bills paid . .	(b) 29,050,757	...	29,050,757	(c) 6,857,200	...	6,857,200	7,660,000	...	7,660,
Total Disbursements .	226,240,675	48,282,777		241,687,100	42,464,400		229,977,300	46,876,200	
Closing Balance .	15,606,253	(e) 8,157,732		13,795,853	(d) 7,391,032		12,542,853	(f) 4,142,282	
GRAND TOTAL .	241,846,928	56,440,509		255,482,953	49,855,432		242,520,153	51,018,482	

(b) In addition to £2,150,000 for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(d) Of this amount £8,162 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(f) „ £8,262 „ „ „ „

H. F. HOWARD,

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of In

D.—Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Balances of Provincial Governments.

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
Madras—	R	R	R
Balance on April 1st	2,28,58,879	1,75,60,000	1,02,92,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	31,33,500	24,51,000	24,50,000
Other revenue	7,26 09,014	7,34,95,000	7,37,69,000
Total Expenditure	8,10,40,925	8,32,14,000	7,80,33,000
Closing Balance	1,75,60,468	1,02,92,000	84,78,000
Bombay—			
Balance on April 1st	1,79,75,519	1,95,34,000	1,51,78,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	20,78,000	20,88,000	20,80,000
Other revenue	7,71,51,211	7,24 21,000	7,26,20,000
Total Expenditure	7,76,,0,645	7,88,65 000	7,71,77,000
Closing Balance	1,95,34,085	1,51,78,000	1,29,01,000
Bengal—			
Balance on April 1st	3,13,30,270	3,18,11,000	2,74,81,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	34.81,000	34,92 000	34,90,000
Other revenue	5 86 60 472	5,74,14,000	5,83,17,000
Total Expenditure	6,16,60 630	6,52,36,000	6,48,29,000
Closing Balance	3,18,11,112	2,74,81,000	2,44,59,000
United Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	1.84,23,473	1,84,74,000	1,48,95,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	23 41,600	24 22,000	22,27,000
Other revenue	6,56.64 396	6 31,44,000	6 53,15 000
Total Expenditure	6,79.55,292	6,91,45,000	6 90 25,000
Closing Balance	1,84,74,177	1,48,95,000	1,34,12,000
Punjab—			
Balance on April 1st	1,77,84,102	70,92,000*	54,00,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	14,11 000	16,84,000	13 55,000
Other revenue	4,47,31 340	4,59 66,000	4 73,51,000
Total Expenditure	4,68,34,852	4,93,42,000	4,91,64,000
Closing Balance	1,70,91,590	54,00,000	49,42,000
Burma—			
Balance on April 1st	1,30,22,199	1,39,36,000	94,13,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	11 82 000	24 92,000	9,92,000
Other revenue	5.49,63,2.3	5 26,45,000	5,52,25 000
Total Expenditure	5,52,31,197	5,96,60,000	5,81,27,000
Closing Balance	1,39,36,225	94,13,000	75,03,000
Bihar and Orissa—			
Balance on April 1st	2,60,84,199	1,91,64,000	1,55,63,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	24,56 000	14,64,000	14,61,000
Other revenue	2.81.84 313	2,85,47,000	2,92,33,000
Total Expenditure	3,15,59,375	3,36,12,000	3,40,03,000
Closing Balance	1,91,64,137	1,55,63,000	1,22,54,000
Central Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	90,72,033	1,09,53,000	95,00,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	10,34,000	9,14,000	9,14,000
Other revenue	2,96,49,750	2,82,94,000	2,83,73,000
Total Expenditure	2,88,02,505	3,06,61,000	2,98,52,000
Closing Balance	1,09,53,278	95,00,000	89,35,000
Assam—			
Balance on April 1st	78,06,494	55,89,000	31,43,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	5,12,500	4,43,000	4,43,000
Other revenue	1,55.94,449	1,40,53,000	1,45,59,000
Total Expenditure	1,83,24,640	1,69,47,000	1,61,07,000
Closing Balance	55,88,803	31,43,000	20,43,000
Total—			
Balance on April 1st	15,83,57,168	14,41,13,000	11,08,65,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,76,29,600	1,74,55,000	1,54,17,000
Other revenue	44,72,07,168	43,59 79,000	44,49,62,000
Total Expenditure	46,90,80,061	48,66,82,000	47,63,17,000
Closing Balance	15,41,13,875	11,08,65,000	9,49,27,000
Total (in sterling)—	£	£	£
Balance on April 1st	10,557,141	9,607,600	7,391,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,175,307	1,163,700	1,027,800
Other revenue	29,813,811	29,065,200	29,664,100
Total Expenditure	31,272,004	32,445,500	31,754,500
Closing Balance	10,274,253	7,391,000	6,328,400

* The figure here given for the opening Provincial balance of 1914-15 differs from that given for the closing Provincial balance of 1913-14 owing to the surrender by the Government of the Punjab of R1 crore of its balance in lieu of a recurring contribution from Imperial revenues of R3,50,000 per annum with effect from 1st April 1914.

R. A. GAMBLE, *Comptroller-General.*

H. F. HOWARD, *Controller of Currency.*

J. B. BRUNYATE, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

E.—Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.					REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.		BUDGET ESTIMATE. 1915-1916	
	Revenue.	Expenditure. Refunds and Assignments.	Expenditure. Cost of Collection and Production.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges
Revenue Heads.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue — Land Revenue (excluding that due to Irrigation)	21,391,575	770,094	3,986,422	16,635,059		16,491,200		17,117,900	
Opium	1,624,878	6,090	1,012,440	606,348		893,000		841,500	
Salt	3,445,305	262,804	365,373	2,817,128		3,059,600		2,728,200	
Stamps	5,318,293	58,173	173,143	5,086,977		4,856,100		4,896,400	
Excise	8,894,300	103,523	437,529	8,353,248		8,193,800		8,197,000	
Provincial Rates	184,210	522	...	179,688		36,800		30,400	
Customs	7,558,220	147,374	261,252	7,149,594		5,874,500		5,527,400	
Assessed Taxes	1,950,250	13,478	31,254	1,905,518		1,958,000		1,829,000	
Forest	2,229,872	9,936	1,174,488	1,045,448		753,200		816,500	
Registration	518,962	986	255,453	262,523		229,600		247,900	
Tributes	616,881	204,263	...	412,618		399,600		409,000	
TOTAL	53,728,746	1,577,243	7,697,354	44,454,149		42,745,400		42,681,800	
Total deduction from Revenue		9,474,597							
Expenditure Heads.									
Debt Services — Interest	1,352,119	1,515,653			163,534		472,600		406,
Commercial Services — Posts and Telegraphs	3,598,519	3,272,984		325,535		229,200		284,800	
Railways	17,625,634	12,836,101		4,789,533		1,913,600		1,179,300	
Irrigation	4,713,159	3,531,867		1,181,292		984,300		1,144,500	
Other Public Works — Civil Works, etc.	298,640	7,010,038			6,711,398		6,749,800		5,562,
Mint — Mint	339,841	132,630		207,211			81,500		80,
Civil Departments — Civil Departments	1,408,286	17,934,199			16,525,913		17,407,200		17,496,
Miscellaneous Civil Services — Superannuation	205,810	3,399,487			3,192,677		3,294,600		3,858,
Exchange	119,741	...		119,741		71,700			
Miscellaneous	352,612	602,235			249,623		170,100		212,
Other heads	93,416	1,402,082			1,308,666		1,239,900		959,
Famine Relief and Insurance — Famine Relief	...	157,511			157,511		289,900		7,
Other heads	...	842,489			842,489		710,100		99,
Military Services — Army — Effective	1,080,631	16,542,871			15,462,240		15,979,200		15,584,
Army — Non-effective	122,875	3,246,368			3,123,493		3,146,500		3,171,
Marine	89,542	512,845			423,303		395,500		555,
Military works	76,604	947,297			870,693		942,000		667,
Special Defences (1902)	...	16,384			16,384		23,500		21,
TOTAL	85,207,175	83,177,638		2,029,537			4,958,200		3,892
Provincial Adjustment — Surplus		...							
Deficit		282,886		282,886		2,216,600		1,062,600	
TOTAL	85,207,175	82,894,752		2,312,423			2,741,600		2,770
Capital Account — Surplus				2,312,423					
Deficit							2,741,600		2,770
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue:—									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways				34,667		2,367,500		6,533,300	
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways				200,000		66,700		66,700	
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)				4,717,480		2,944,000		320,600	
Outlay on Irrigation Works					1,282,532		1,166,400		1,10
Outlay on State Railways					10,483,200		10,626,600		7,62
Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi					447,134		363,400		26
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)					2,002,303		3,450,700		70,
Debt, Deposits, Advances, and Remittances — Permanent Debt (net)				118,200		2,727,200		2,008,700	
Temporary Debt (net)						14,333,300			
Unfunded Debt (net)				2,201,970			5,070,900		21
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net)				213,183			4,700		15
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net)					797,937		131,600	405,000	
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction (net)				7,124		7,400		7,700	
Deposits and Advances (net)				67,762			1,483,600		1,35
Remittances (net)					176,823		1,088,500	306,200	
Secretary of State's Bills drawn				29,050,827		6,900,000		7,700,000	
Secretary of State's Bills paid					29,050,757		6,857,200		7,66
				38,923,636	44,240,416	28,446,100	31,025,200	17,348,200	21,83
Cash Balance — Opening Balance				29,082,765		23,765,985		21,186,885	
Closing Balance					23,765,985		21,186,885		16,0
TOTAL				68,006,401	68,006,401	52,212,085	52,212,085	38,535,085	38,53

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

H. F. HOWARD,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SPEECH OF THE HONOURABLE FINANCE MEMBER PRESENTING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1915-1916.

Speech of the Honourable Finance Member

INTRODUCING THE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1915-16.

Introductory.

General effects of the War on trade and finance.

MY LORD,

I rise to present the Financial Statement for 1915-16. Our procedure will be the same as on previous occasions: that is, there will be no debate today, but from the 8th March onwards time will be allotted for the examination and discussion of the budget proposals. The figures in the Financial Statement will then undergo such amendments as may be required by our later information or suggested by the discussions in Council. The Budget in its final form will be presented on the 22nd March, the usual closing debate taking place on the 25th.

2. Since I last addressed the Council on financial matters, India has been, and is still, passing through a crisis which has subjected her financial and economic system a supreme test. It is true that, save for some vivid but happily transient experiences in the autumn, she has not felt the direct impact of war. But she has not been le to escape the consequences of that economic solidarity which binds her closely to the outside world. All her recent development has been on lines of diminished isolation. Her currency system connects her with the money markets of London and the world. She relies for internal development largely upon borrowings in London. Her prosperity is increasingly bound up from year to year with her rapidly growing foreign trade. Her internal financial arrangements, and above all her system of credit, in many respects follow Western models. Finally she is a part of a mighty Empire which is one of the foremost belligerents in this general war. It is inevitable therefore that India should feel the effects of the war from top to bottom of her economic system; they are written large over the Statement which I have to present to the Council today, and are affecting still more deeply the trade and production of the entire country. From the general financial and economic point of view—both to those of us who have studied the working of our fiscal system from the inside, and to Honourable Members here who represent India's agricultural and industrial activities of every kind—the history of the last few months is thus a matter of compelling interest; and I feel that the Council will look to me in the first place for some account of this period of crisis. I propose, then, at the outset to bring together some of the main financial incidents of the last seven months, to narrate how we have got through this difficult period, and then to take up the recital of those facts regarding our revenue and expenditure which in normal conditions it is the first object of this Statement to present.

3. Before doing this, however, I must premise that, as the Council must have anticipated, the task of preparing revised estimates of our financial position at the end of 1914-15 and a budget for the coming year has been one of very special difficulty. Ordinarily we have a large mass of data of past years to go upon; and, although budgeting must always be to a certain extent what one may term scientific guesswork, we have merely to consider how far the experience gained during the portion of the current year for which figures are available when our forecast is made, and the circumstances prevailing at the time with reference to commercial or agricultural prosperity or depression, the position in regard to railways and so forth, warrant us in departing from the standards of normal development which can be deduced from past actuals. This year we are in an entirely different position. The sudden outbreak of war and the dislocation of trade that has followed it, the vague and

unwarranted sense of insecurity which has led, for instance, to large withdrawals from our savings banks, are all (on this scale) totally new features, and it is most difficult to prognosticate how far there will be a recovery and in what specific directions. We have also the fact that nobody knows how long the war will endure, but we must at present budget on the supposition that it will last through 1915-16. All things considered, I have thought it necessary, in framing forecasts, to adopt an attitude of caution. We must not be too pessimistic, but at the same time, with all the surprises that the war and its economic results may yet have for us, sanguine estimating is entirely out of place. We are really groping in the dark and can only go as carefully as possible.

4. When the war came upon us we were fortunately in a very satisfactory financial position. Our total Treasury balances on 1st April in England and India had been found to exceed by about £1½ million the anticipation we had been able to make on the figures available when preparing this year's budget. Our large 5-crore loan had been a brilliant success, thanks largely to the patriotic enterprise of the Bank of Bengal, and the south-west monsoon gave full promise of agricultural prosperity. There was, therefore, reason to anticipate that, had circumstances continued normal, our Imperial surplus for this year would have been larger than the £1¼ million which we provided in the budget, being then obliged to estimate cautiously by reason of the agricultural situation in Northern India. Trade, it is true, had been somewhat dull owing to the preceding agricultural depression, to the after-effects of the banking crisis of 1913-14 and to the glut of piece-goods; and the consequent weakness of exchange had made the Secretary of State's council drawings much lower than is usual during the first four months of the official year, a circumstance which proved later on to be a fortunate one for us on this side. But at the end of July there was every reason to anticipate that the trade depression which I have mentioned would clear off and that we should have a really good year.

Owing to the conditions I have mentioned, our Treasury balances in India w very high, while the amount of gold held by or for the Government in Lond and in India taken together stood at £23½ million, of which nearly £5 million was in the Gold Standard Reserve and the rest mostly in our Paper Currency balances. In addition, the Secretary of State held in the Gold Standard Reserve, besides the ordinary Reserve investments, a considerable amount in special short-term securities, some of which were about to mature.

The Presidency Banks, too, were in an exceptionally strong position with regard to their balances, after allowing for the fact that a portion of these consisted of Government deposits.

5. The first effect of the European war, which began to operate even before Great Britain had actually been drawn in, was a threatened break in exchange. The Government of India took immediate steps to deal with this aspect of the general situation, and were able to make a preliminary reassuring announcement on the 1st August. On the 3rd August we publicly formulated, with the approval of the Secretary of State, the measures which we had decided to adopt. In the first place, we formally undertook to support exchange by all the means in our power. This was a policy which the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency had recommended in their recently published Report: it fell to us to declare our adhesion to it at the outset of a crisis of unprecedented magnitude and totally uncertain duration.

In the second place, we announced our intention, in pursuance of this object, to sell sterling bills on London, or "reverse bills" as they may conveniently be termed, up to a maximum limit of £1 million a week until further notice. This, too, was an innovation on previous policy. In the exchange crisis of 1907 and 1908 the amount sold had usually been £½ million a week, and occasionally £1 million, but the exact amount was settled afresh just before each successive weekly sale. The present was the first occasion on which the Government of India undertook beforehand to maintain sales on an ample scale. Again, to adapt the system still more fully to trade requirements, we combined with the sale of bills the practice of selling telegraphic transfers also, thus providing a guarantee of immediate remittance when required. A few days later, too, we arranged that bills should be payable in London 16 days after the departure of the weekly mail, thus eliminating the uncertainty due to possible delay in the arrival of the bills by mail steamer.

The object, and, as events have shown, the actual effect of these arrangements was to promote confidence by assuring the banking and commercial public of adequate and continuous facilities for remittance, secured by the whole resources of Government. Incidentally, also, it prevented purely speculative competition for reverse bills and transfers by removing the possible apprehension that Government might at any moment reduce the amount available. Only in the first week following the declaration of this policy did the applications exceed the £1 million limit. Thereafter the volume of weekly tenders was gradually reduced; and after the first demand for remittance had thus been met, it rose and fell, within moderate limits, in correspondence with the fluctuating requirements of the time, until eventually the demand sank to a quite small amount, and has latterly disappeared altogether, at any rate for the time being.

In all we expect, by the end of this year, to have sold bills and transfers to the total extent of about £8¾ million. The sums thus received have been credited to the Gold Standard Reserve in India *pari passu* with the Secretary of State's withdrawals from the Reserve in England in order to meet the bills and transfers falling due for payment by him from week to week. The net result has, of course, been a great strengthening of the Gold Standard Reserve on this side.

Lastly, in he early days of the crisis, we strengthened that Reserve by exchanging £4 million of silver held therein on this side for an equivalent quantity of gold previously held by us in the Paper Currency Reserve.

6. At the same time as we first notified the selling of reverse bills and transfers, we took steps to restrict the dissipation of our gold in India by laying down that no gold should be issued to any one person or firm to a less extent than £10,000. The object of this was to secure what we thought would be a rough test as between applications for gold for eventual remittance purposes and those which were merely for hoarding or for local requirements. This limitation, however, was defeated by various individuals and firms clubbing together so as to make between them a demand which conformed to our minimum. Between the 1st and the 4th August we had already lost about £1,800,000 of our gold; and on the 5th August, when it was announced that Great Britain was actually at war with Germany, we took the further step, for which we had previously obtained the Secretary of State's approval in anticipation of that contingency, of refusing the issue of gold altogether to private persons.

We had then a stock of about £10 million of gold on this side in the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves taken together, and that aggregate figure still remains practically unaltered. I may mention here, as regards the local rates of exchange as between sovereigns and rupees, that the Calcutta figures show that a sovereign exchanged for R15-6 instead of the normal R15 by the end of August, and that the rate varied between R15-5 and R15-8 until November. In December, however, it fell steadily and it now fluctuates from R15-1 to R15-3 only.

7. The next grave difficulty that the outbreak of war brought upon us was in regard to our savings banks deposits and currency notes. The general trade and credit position which the war set up was most serious in Bombay, mainly as a result of the banking and commercial crisis of the preceding year which had been more severe there than elsewhere. There was also considerable uneasiness in the Punjab, which had likewise suffered from the late banking crisis, but it was in Bombay that the difficulties I have mentioned arose in the most acute form. The deposits in our Post Office savings banks amounted in all to somewhat over 23 crores at the beginning of this year and by the 31st of July had risen to 24½ crores, the increase being due mainly to the more liberal conditions announced in paragraph 58 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement. From the second week of August there was a heavy and excited run by savings banks depositors upon their funds, and in August and September together there was a net withdrawal of about 6 crores (£4 million) of these deposits, due to misguided apprehension in regard to the effects of the war upon the stability of the Government of India, which was every now and then fanned by wild stories of imaginary reverses sustained by our allies or ourselves, and by the untoward incidents connected with the career of the late *Emden*. Since then the drain has materially slackened, but in all we calculate that by the end of this year we shall have lost about £7 million of savings banks deposits which we have had to pay out from our general balances. I may say here that we did what we could to promote confidence

by putting the Post Offices in adequate funds and enjoining the prompt payment of all claims; and it is perhaps a welcome indication of the way in which the strength of our financial position is really viewed by our enemies that a number of German prisoners at Ahmednagar have themselves opened accounts with the Government savings banks.

8. The demand for the encashment of currency notes was most serious in Bombay, and the total abnormal encashment in that Presidency as a result of the crisis has been estimated at about 2¾ crores in August and September out of 4¼ crores in respect of India as a whole. Outside Bombay the largest encashment occurred in Burma, and in the Punjab too it was considerably larger than in ordinary years; but in these cases the increase appears to be due as much to the special trade conditions of the year as to uneasiness arising directly from the crisis.

The Government at once took steps to check any panic by issuing instructions that every endeavour should be made to meet promptly all demands for encashment at district treasuries, whereas ordinarily, it will be remembered, a note is only encashable as of right at a Currency centre. A very large number of notes were cashed in this way in the districts, especially in Bombay and the Punjab, and it may be hoped that when the crisis passes away, the measures we took will have the effect of ensuring a permanent increase in the popularity of currency notes and consequent extension in their use. It must be borne in mind, however, that the very fact that we were obliged to strengthen the cash resources of district treasuries and of the savings banks, besides adding to our deposits with *muffasal* branches of Presidency Banks, imposed an extra strain on our balances by preventing the economy which we usually obtain by their concentration, so far as possible, at the Presidency towns and other important commercial centres.

The abnormal run on our notes was of relatively short duration. Nevertheless, owing to depressed trade conditions resulting from the war, our net note circulation, excluding the holdings by Reserve Treasuries and by the Presidency Banks at their head offices, remained nearly 7 crores (£4⅔ million) less at the end of January than on the corresponding date in 1914.

9. Having regard to the present abnormal trade conditions and to the extraordinary strain on our credit generally, I consider that the position of our paper money calls for full satisfaction. Our notes circulate freely, and apart from very minor temporary local incidents, there has never been any question of their being depreciated as compared with coin. We may also regard with pleasure the present position, in quite exceptional conditions, of our Government paper, as well as of the somewhat analogous securities of our great Municipal Corporations and Port Trusts. Our 3½ per cent. rupee paper was quoted at Rs. 95-14 this time last year, and it now stands at only some Rs. 3½ less—a striking testimony, surely, to the strength and stability of our financial position.

10. As I have already said, the Secretary of State's council drawings had been relatively small before the war began, and owing to the fall in exchange caused mainly by the dislocation of our export trade, they have been since then, and until quite lately, at a very low level. In all, we estimate that during the current year he will have obtained £6·9 million* by ordinary council bills and telegraphic transfers, against £20 million which we estimated in the Budget as being the extent of his requirements for Ways and Means purposes. In the earlier stages of the crisis he also transferred to his treasury £1 million of the gold held in London on account of the Paper Currency Reserve, an opposite payment to that Reserve being made in India; and he has been helped by gold remittances from India to the extent of about £600,000. Also we have had to spend here, in connection with the war, sums largely in excess of the amount which India contributes as an equivalent of what she would have spent in normal times on the expeditionary forces she has sent in aid of the Home Government. This excess outlay is recoverable from His Majesty's Government, and is periodically realised from them by the Secretary of State. To that extent, he is in the same position as if he had actually drawn money on council bills, as we meet the expenditure and he gets the equivalent.

Taking his ordinary council drawings together with these other sources of supply, we estimate that in the current year he will, in all, have obtained about £17 million against the Budget estimate of £20 million above referred to.

* Exclusive of £600,000 which he will appropriate to the Gold Standard Reserve from his sales towards the close of the year.

The Secretary of State has thus been far more fully financed than might at first have seemed possible in view of the weakness of exchange in the earlier part of the year and the reversal of the remittance current as soon as the war broke out.

11. I now turn to the effects of the war on the commercial and credit position in India, which of course materially influences our revenue receipts, especially under Customs and Railways. In the first place, internal credit was seriously prejudiced by the attitude of a large part of the Marwari community, who play such an important rôle in conducting and financing the trade of the country. Speaking generally, instead of conforming to the excellent British maxim of 'business as usual,' they departed to their homes, taking with them as much of their capital as they could readily lay hold of, and thus materially hampering the working of the credit machinery with which they are so intimately connected. As regards the banks, the position of the Presidency Banks was, as I have already said, very strong before the crisis, and in order to promote public confidence the large Government deposits which they already held were further increased at the outset of the war, and have since been kept at as high a level as our resources permitted. We have preferred, in fact, to borrow somewhat more freely from the Gold Standard Reserve—a matter to which I shall refer later—rather than curtail unduly the resources placed at the disposal of trade.

The bank rate was low when the war commenced, as is usual at that season of the year, being 3 per cent. in Calcutta, 3 per cent. in Bombay, and 4 per cent. in Madras. As a measure of protection, the Bank of Bengal raised its rate to 5 per cent. on the 6th August, and the Bank of Bombay to 4 per cent. on the same day, and to 5 per cent. on the 13th; while later on the rate was increased, at somewhat different dates, to 6 per cent. for all three banks, at which figure it now stands. It is understood that the Indian branches of the Exchange Banks were also in a strong position at the commencement of the crisis.

As regards other banks, the previous year saw the collapse of a large number of (generally speaking) recklessly managed banking institutions. In the light of subsequent events, however, we may reckon it as fortunate that the disappearance of these banks occurred before the present crisis. Though the want of confidence engendered by their failure tended to accentuate the difficulties in Bombay and the Punjab, the situation would have been far more acute had the banks in question been still in existence and then collapsed as they must have done. As it was, two banks which had been badly shaken by the previous crisis, though they survived it, now fell. One of these, the Punjab Co-operative Bank, established in 1905, was compelled to close its doors on the 14th September. Another, the Bank of Upper India, established as far back as 1862, suspended payment on the 8th October. It is probable, however, that these events had been largely discounted beforehand, for they did not produce any widespread panic.

12. I now pass on to the direct effects of the war upon our foreign and internal trade and production. As I have previously said, there had already been a period of depression, though we had every reason to assume that, ordinarily, this would presently have passed away. The first result of the war was naturally to stop our considerable trade with Germany and Austria. India's total import trade in private merchandise was in 1913-14 valued at £122 million, and of this £8·4 million (nearly 7 per cent.) was with Germany, and £2·9 million (or 2·3 per cent.) with Austria-Hungary. Of the exports from India, valued in 1913-14 at £166 million, £17·6 million (10·6 per cent.) represented trade with Germany and £6·7 million (4 per cent.) with Austria-Hungary, the chief items being food-grains, raw cotton and jute, and seeds and hides and skins.

The shutting-off of the export trade to these countries was of course even more serious than the closure of the import trade, both by reason of its greater value and because, while the imports were largely capable of replacement from other sources, the removal of these two customers for exported Indian goods, concurrently with dislocation of trade in other directions, resulted in a reduction in the demand for, and in the price of, certain important commodities, so that in some cases values have been seriously affected as well as volume. Moreover the much higher loss of trade on the export side has, of course, special significance from the point of view of exchange.

The war has likewise produced a complete stoppage of our trade with Belgium, and a very large diminution of that with France, and here again the principal items of export are those just mentioned. Since November, too, we have been at war with Turkey, but our trade with her is much less important. Its chief item is the export of rice to Turkey-in-Asia.

There have also been necessary restrictions in regard to the export of certain articles, dictated in some cases by direct military requirements and in others by the necessity of preventing supplies reaching our enemies through neutral countries. Hides and skins, jute (raw and manufactured), wool, and wheat are among the articles in respect of which the free course of trade has thus been interfered with.

13. The dislocation which resulted from the war was not, however, limited to the shutting down or curtailment of particular elements of India's trade, but extended to her sea-borne commerce as a whole, and especially to the export portion. The main difficulties were not only those of finance, which I have already touched on, and which were aggravated by a general disturbance of the world's exchanges, but also a serious shortage of shipping arising primarily from the necessity for taking up vessels for military transport purposes.

14. The most immediate problems which arose were those connected with jute. Very high prices had been realised for this commodity in the preceding year, and these had actually touched R90 per bale of raw jute. With the consequent large sowings in the current year, accompanied by favourable agricultural conditions, a record crop was grown which would in any case have resulted in a very substantial drop in prices. Apart from this, as a consequence (due to the war) of the inability of buyers to take delivery under existing contracts, the jute mills were naturally not prepared to buy largely or except at very low rates. The reluctance of buyers of jute to come into the market at first caused apprehension that the cultivator would decline to sell at the prices offered and would prefer to allow a substantial portion of the crop to remain uncut. This fortunately proved not to be the case, though the price of raw jute necessarily showed a great drop from the record figure obtained in the preceding year, falling as low at one time as R31 a bale. The difficulties of the mills were subsequently to some extent removed, as tonnage for the shipment of their goods became more readily available, and this caused some rise in jute prices. But the initial paralysis of the internal trade is clearly indicated by the fact that whereas between August and October 1913 the issue of rupees from the Calcutta Currency Office in connection with the financing of the jute crop, amounted to some 13 crores of rupees, the issue in the corresponding period of 1914 was about 56 lakhs only.

As regards the ryots, although the sudden change from abnormally high to abnormally low prices has gravely affected, for the time being, the general prosperity and well-being of the jute districts, the winter harvest in these tracts has fortunately been quite fair; and we may well hope that, with the better prospects of the jute trade which now seem probable, there will be economic recovery in the supplying areas.

15. While Bengal was thus affected in regard to jute, there were also grave difficulties, mainly on the Bombay side, in respect of another great staple—cotton. The position when the war broke out was itself unsatisfactory, since previous over-trading, and the depression caused by the banking crisis of 1913-14, had led to the accumulation of stocks of piece-goods and the lock-up of capital in connection therewith. Then came the war, and with it the cutting off of large markets and a concomitant world-slump in the price of raw cotton, which in India was further threatened by the fact that the incoming crop promised to be a good one. Moreover, traders who ordinarily take a large part in the internal financing of the cotton crop had, as already stated, left for their homes. The position, and its possible consequences both to traders and ryots, naturally excited grave apprehension in Bombay, and towards the close of November the Government of India called a representative conference, over which I had the honour to preside, to consider the situation, and how far it might be feasible and legitimate for Government to intervene. The action taken as the result of that conference has already been made public by a Government *communiqué* and was further explained a few days later in the speech made by Your Excellency in opening the present Legislative Session. It will suffice to say here that we came to the conclusion that the best method by which we could afford financial assistance—one which would, moreover, be also applicable in the case of other branches of trade that might be threatened by similar disturbance—was to

facilitate an extension of credit which would assist the holding up of existing stocks where occasion required, without prejudicing the supply of capital required for fresh undertakings. The Presidency Banks undertook to give liberal advances for this purpose, while the Government agreed to place them in funds where necessary by loans of public money, which would not be called up till the special circumstances requiring them had passed away. In order to provide us with the necessary resources for doing this, and also to assist us in meeting our other liabilities in the event of unexpected emergency, we obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the temporary adoption of a measure which had been recommended by the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, *viz*, a further investment of £4 million from the Paper Currency Reserve, which the Government could thus draw upon for these purposes by creating a special loan *ad hoc* when they needed to do so.

I may observe here, as an instance of the way in which depression in one branch of trade reacts on another, that a decline in prices of commodities such as jute and raw cotton necessarily restricts the purchasing power of the cultivators and their demand for imported commodities, such as piece-goods.

16. Another staple which has been adversely affected by the war is the ground-nut crop of Madras, which is largely exported to France for the purpose of being made into table oil there. Difficulties were also experienced in connection with tea. After the United Kingdom, India's largest customer for this commodity is Russia, and the disturbance to finance which accompanied the war rendered it impossible at first for the Russian buyers to make their usual purchases. This difficulty was, however, subsequently surmounted, in part, by financial arrangements made between His Majesty's Government and that of Russia which supplied funds in London towards exchange facilities for Russo-British trade.

17. The Council are also aware that a heavy rise in local prices has compelled us to take drastic measures to restrict the export of wheat, and although this action is, I consider, amply justified in the interests of our own people, it necessarily prejudices our export trade.

18. I have said enough to show how seriously and how variously our outward and inward trade has been affected by the conditions arising out of the general war. It is too soon yet to hope for any decisive turn of the tide; but the situation has been eased to some extent by the recovered security of Indian waters, and there are welcome indications, too, of increased confidence and trade activity in India itself. In this connection the following figures, which I owe to the department of Statistics, will be of interest. They show month by month since the war began the falling off in trade as compared with 1913-14, and also compare the totals for the first 9 months of the year with those of the corresponding period in each of the two preceding years.

	Imports.			Exports (Indian Merchandise).		
	1914 ₹ (lakhs).	ecrease ₹ (lakhs) as compared with 1913	Percentage decrease.	1914 ₹ (lakhs).	Decrease ₹ (lakhs) as compared with 1913.	Percentage decrease.
August	12,03	3,30	20	9,63	7,61	44
September . . .	7,40	9,25	56	7,56	11,91	61
October	12,35	4,19	25	9,97	11,71	54
November	11,91	4,52	27	15,80	3,24	17
December	10,20	4,23	29	12,80	6,08	32
Total for five months. . .	54,83	25,39	32	55,76	40,55	42
Total for April—December 1914.	1,09,60	...	...	1,37,80	...	...
Do. 1913.	1,36,28	...	...	1,74,45	...	...
Do. 1912	1,17,13	...	...	1,74,68	...	...

19. I have now concluded my general review of the financial events of the war period up to the present date. We have in truth been much buffeted, but the inherent strength of our financial and economic position has been demonstrated at every turn. Our loans and our paper money stand practically unimpaired in public estimation. An unprecedented drain on our savings banks has been met, and though withdrawals still continue they are now on quite a small scale. So far as India is concerned, there has been no crash in exchange such as pessimists sometimes threatened us with in a world-crisis: on the contrary, the measures taken to maintain the stability of the rupee have met with full success. As regards both foreign and internal trade, after some natural bewilderment and dislocation at the outset, readjustment is already taking place, and at no time has it been necessary to give serious consideration to the expedient of a *moratorium*—the panacea found necessary in so many other countries. Above all, while India has steadily faced all her obligations, she has not had to fall back on outside resources for any extraordinary measure of help. She has borrowed of course more freely, but without prejudicing her credit; and, to a large extent, her additional borrowings have been taken from her own reserves. We cannot say what the future has in store for us, but we are entitled, in the light of our recent searching experience, to look forward to it with sober confidence. That confidence is materially strengthened by the agricultural situation, which affords a most welcome contrast to the conditions prevailing when I presented my last Financial Statement. The south-west monsoon and the winter rains have alike been abundant, and we can now look forward to exceptionally bountiful crops.

Changes in forms of account.

20. I now pass on to the task of laying before Council our estimates of the present and coming years. To enable me to do this, however, I must first explain certain changes which we have adopted, with the approval of the Secretary of State, in Statements A, B and D of the Financial Statement, and which will, I hope, be found to make these more clear.

In the first place, we have got rid of the confusing accounts expedient described as a 'transfer through the Land Revenue head.' At present, as Honourable Members are aware, if the Land Revenue of a province is divided, say, in equal shares between Imperial and Provincial, it is not shown as so divided in our Budget statements and accounts, because any contributions which we may happen to be making to the province are treated as diminishing the Imperial half share and enhancing the Provincial half share, and conversely with any adjustments at the expense of a province in favour of the Government of India. Contributions of the former character are numerous and, in the aggregate, important, especially those which are made under the terms of the Provincial settlements and subsequent allotments in respect of education and sanitation. The method hitherto in force is confusing and, as I have always thought, unscientific. It tends to obscure the real share of Imperial and Provincial Land Revenue according to the settlement and, as brought out in paragraph 23 of my speech last year, it prevents our explaining variations in Land Revenue in the concise way which we can adopt in regard to other heads. There is also the disadvantage that, if new Budget proposals involve further grants to Provincial Governments, the effect of these has to be explained in connection with Land Revenue transactions, whereas they could more conveniently be dealt with by themselves or along with other proposals.

We are accordingly going to confine the Land Revenue transactions to their proper scope, and to show all the adjustments above referred to under a new head entitled 'Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues,' which will be found at the foot of Statement A of the accounts which I am now presenting. All such assignments to Provincial revenues will appear as *deduct* items in the Imperial columns and as *add* entries in the Provincial, the signs being reversed in those relatively infrequent instances in which, for some special reason, a net assignment has to be made from Provincial to Imperial.

21. Secondly, we have eliminated rupee figures from Statements A and B, and have so made it possible, without adding to their size, to arrange them in a form which brings out at once, for both revenue and expenditure, the two main lines of distinction, *viz.*, (*a*) the distribution as between India and England, and (*b*) the

distribution as between Imperial and Provincial. I may add that we have not made any change as regards the figures contained in the Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum, which are primarily expressed in rupee currency.

22. Thirdly, we have somewhat amplified Statement D, which shows the transactions of Provincial Governments, following generally the lines adopted in the appendix to the Financial Secretary's Memorandum explaining the Budget estimates for the current year—*vide* page 262 of the Financial Statement for 1914-15. The information now given in the amended statement will, I hope, be of assistance to Honourable Members who are interested in the course of Provincial finance.

23. I have also to draw attention to two further changes which we have made in Statements A and B. The heads of account numbered XXI and 26 used to deal with 'Scientific and other minor Departments' and have hitherto included Agriculture But in view of the importance of agricultural development and the desirability of readily tracing the progress of outlay thereon, we have now placed agricultural expenditure under a separate head, 26-A, while the other expenditure, hitherto brought together under head 26, now figures under '26-B, Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.' The same sub-division has been made in the corresponding Receipt head (XXI) of Statement A.

The second of the two changes above mentioned is the amalgamation of the hitherto separate heads of Post Office and Telegraph, following on the amalgamation of the administration of these two Departments.

Forecast of Financial Conditions in 1914-15 and 1915-16.

Revised Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1914-15.

24. The general position, as far as we can now forecast it, is brought out in the following table which compares the current year's Budget and the Revised estimate now put forward.

[In millions of £.]

	Budget, 1914-15.			Revised, 1914-15.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue . . .	54·237	30·842	85·079	49·927	30·229	80·156
Expenditure . . .	52·981	34·048	87·029	52·669	32·446	85·115
Surplus + or deficit —	+1·256	—3·206	—1·950	—2·742	—2·217	—4·959

Revenue—Imperial.

25. We budgeted this year for a total Imperial revenue of about £54¼ million. The Revised estimate shows only about £50 million, or a total decrease of £4¼ million, a result which is, speaking generally, entirely attributable to the war, and more especially to the decrease in the two large sources of revenue which have been most severely affected by the consequent dislocation and depression of trade, *viz.*, Railways and Customs

26. The largest decline in revenue is that expected under State Railways. The Budget estimate of gross receipts for the current year, £37·7 million, was taken at practically the same figure as the actuals of 1913-14. In the first four months of the year, *i.e.*, prior to the outbreak of war, the Railway revenue was some £260,000 in advance of the corresponding period of the preceding year; but in the six months following the outbreak of war there has been a decline of £1,490,000. The Railway revenue has also been affected by the fact that the closing months of 1913-14 and the earlier months of 1914-15 were depressed by the crop failures in Northern India and the commercial and banking crisis in the north and west. Having regard to the

continued depression of trade, we estimate that the total gross receipts this year will be £35·6 million, or about £2 million less than the Budget.

Under working expenses, on the other hand, there is a reduction, as compared with Budget anticipations, of £73,000 only. With a large and sudden drop in a previously established standard of receipts, it is impossible to effect forthwith a proportionate reduction in working expenses. The railways are equipped to carry a certain amount of traffic and, as much of the expenditure is of a fixed character, there are obvious difficulties in reducing its scale, especially when the decline in traffic is temporary, as we expect it to be on the present occasion. Secondly, a large amount of comparatively unremunerative military traffic has been carried in recent months, a fact which evidently tends to raise the general average of working expenses to gross receipts.

Allowing for a small increase in the payment of surplus profits to companies based on the traffic of 1913-14, the actual profits earned in that year being higher than had been anticipated, we take the total decline in net Railway receipts at £2,065,000.

27. Under Customs we now estimate our total revenue at £6,320,000, which is £917,000 less than the Budget anticipation. The most important decreases occur under manufactured articles, sugar, export duty on rice, cotton manufactures, and metals (other than silver) and manufactures thereof, while on the other hand we expect some considerable increase under silver and petroleum.

28 There is also a large fall, amounting to £361,000, in the Interest receipts. About a third of this is due to the depletion of balances in London on which, in normal times, the Secretary of State would have been earning money, pending their eventual employment. The rest of the decrease is nominal and is practically counterbalanced by a like reduction under expenditure. It arises from a technical change in the treatment of advances to, and overdrafts of capital by, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company in accordance with the provisions of the new contract with them.

29. Under Opium, there is a loss of £283.000, which is due, in large measure, to the war and the consequent disturbance of foreign trade. This led to a heavy fall in prices, which we had to meet by fixing a substantial upset price (₹1,600 per chest) below which we refused to sell. The result is that out of the 13 200 chests which we originally expected to sell at an average price of ₹1,700 a chest, we now expect that about 1,500 chests will remain unsold, and that the average price realized by the remainder will amount to ₹1,589 only.

Stagnation of business, and interference with telegraphic communication entailed by war conditions, also account for a fall of £213,000 in the gross receipts of Posts and Telegraphs.

30. Economic depression has likewise left its mark on other heads, though in their cases the loss is shared with Provincial. Our Excise revenue has naturally fallen much below budget anticipations. The same is true of Stamps; and under Land Revenue too there is a considerable decline, to which other circumstances have also contributed. Scarcity conditions at the outset of the war, and economic depression afterwards, have caused a return of small coin from circulation, with a corresponding diminution of our anticipated profits on coinage. The only head of revenue in which an important betterment on budget anticipations has occurred is Salt; and here, I regret to say, the improvement is almost wholly illusory, as it represents advance payments of duty effected in the expectation of increased salt taxation.

Revenue—Provincial.

31. The aggregate Provincial revenue was estimated in the current year's budget at £30 8 million, and is now taken at £30·2 million As I have just mentioned in connection with the Imperial figures, there has been a heavy fall under Excise (£266,000), Land Revenue (£255,000) and Stamps (£167,000). The Forest revenue, too, falls short of expectations by £271,000, the decrease occurring mainly in Burma, where war conditions have affected the teak market, and the United Provinces, where a scheme for the supply of railway sleepers has been delayed, with a consequent

reduction on both the revenue and expenditure sides. The Irrigation revenue, owing partly to last year's deficient rainfall, has improved.

Expenditure—Imperial.

32. We budgeted for a total Imperial expenditure of almost £53 million, which is now reduced to about £52·7 million. Of this decrease, £200,000 under "Interest on capital deposited by companies" follows automatically on the revised procedure in respect of interest charges referred to in paragraph 28. The estimates for Military Services have naturally been much disturbed by the war, but owing to the operation of several counterbalancing factors, the total figures show relatively little divergence from the Budget, a saving being now anticipated of £64,000 in the gross expenditure and of £13,000 in the net I may also mention incidentally, with reference to paragraph 16 of my speech of last year, that the present estimate provides for the completion of the payment to the Mysore Durbar in respect of the surplus revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Tract.

Expenditure—Provincial.

33. The aggregate Provincial expenditure was taken in the Budget at £34 million. It is now estimated at £1½ million less, *viz.*, about £32½ million. The principal reductions occur under Education (£738,000), Medical (£352,000) and Civil Works (£380,000), and are due to the Local Governments not having spent in full the grants placed at their disposal for the development of education and sanitation and for other purposes. As I suggested in paragraph 28 of my speech last year, I was a little sceptical then as to their ability to spend all that they hoped; and it may be that some lapse would have occurred in any case. But it is only fair to add that, in view of the present financial situation and after reference to the Secretary of State, we issued orders that expenditure not specifically provided for in the Budget should not, save in very special circumstances, be embarked on this year, so that outlay of this description, which would in ordinary years have been found by reappropriation from items where savings were anticipated, has not been incurred.

General Results—Imperial and Provincial.

34. I can now sum up the final position of our revenue account for the current year. As I have shown, the greater portion of the loss of revenue resulting from the war has fallen against the Imperial side, Imperial revenues being more dependent on those resources which are specially responsive to trade conditions; and our expected surplus of £1¼ million has thus been converted into a deficit of £2¾ million. In the case of the Local Governments the total loss of revenue, though widely diffused, has been much less, and the scope for retrenchment was greater, owing to the specially heavy provision made in this year's budget for new outlay. The Provincial account has thus improved, the deficit, *i.e*, drafts on provincial balances, being reduced from the total of nearly £3¼ million allowed in the Budget estimate to about £2¼ million only. Doubtless those Honourable Members who have followed our Railway and Customs returns since the war broke out will be already fully prepared for some such broad results as those which I have just stated, and I think they will agree with me in not being unduly perturbed at this inevitable outcome of war conditions. On the whole account, that is combining the Imperial and Provincial sides, and taking into account retrenchment of expenditure in relief of loss of revenue, the net deterioration, as compared with our expectations when the budget of the year was framed in peace conditions, is just about £3 million.

Revised Estimate, 1914-15. Ways and Means position.

35. Next as regards the Ways and Means position. Honourable Members will recollect that our main task in preparing our financial programme for the current year was

to find means of financing a railway programme of £12 million, in addition to heavy expenditure, amounting to nearly £3¼ million, by Local Governments in excess of the provincial revenues of the year. For these and other less important commitments falling outside the revenue account, we had a satisfactory opening balance to look to, and the promise of a normal surplus in the current year, and of a substantial amount of new deposits in our savings banks which we hoped would be increased by the more elastic rules referred to in paragraph 58 of my last year's speech. For the rest, we proposed to rely, in the main, on a scale of borrowing which had not hitherto been customary. Until the advent of the war, our anticipations promised, as indicated in paragraph 4 above, to be amply fulfilled. There was thus every prospect of our financing the programme of capital outlay which we had laid down for the current year, and of being left with a helpful margin of funds to assist in meeting the requirements of 1915-16. The whole position has, however, been entirely modified by the war. As already stated, our budgeted Imperial surplus of £1¼ million is turned into a deficit of £ 2¾ million, *i.e.*, a total worseness of £4 million. Under Unfunded Debt, the head into which the savings banks transactions referred to in paragraph 7 enter, the net addition to our resources of over £1¾ million which we assumed in the budget is turned into a net drain amounting to more than £5 million, that is a further worseness of nearly £7 million. In these two ways alone the war has therefore taken from us nearly £11 million of the resources on which we relied for capital outlay on railways and irrigation, for the construction of Delhi, for the financing of the expenditure of Local Governments from the large balances to their credit, and a variety of other requirements; and we have lost a further sum of somewhat less than £1 million owing to a larger withdrawal from our treasuries of funds deposited therein by local bodies and other parties which are allowed to bank with us.

36. This aggregate loss of approximately £12 million was partly counterbalanced, as I have said in paragraph 4, by an improvement of about £1½ million in the opening balance of the current year, while Local Governments have curtailed their drawings on our balances by £1 million. There has also been a lapse of £303,000 on the grant for the construction of New Delhi, to which I shall refer at a later stage, and one of £370,000 in the capital grant for railways. These improvements, however, still left a large gap to be filled, as will be seen from the statement below which shows in a concise form how the situation has been met :—

[In millions of £.]

Outlay.	Budget Estimate, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	*Assets.*	Budget Estimate, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.
(1) Capital outlay on—			(1) From balances	4·9	**2·6**
(*a*) Railways	12·0	**11·6**	(2) Imperial surplus or deficit of 1914-15.	1·3	**—2·7**
(*b*) Irrigation	1·2	**1·2**			
(*c*) Delhi	·7	**·4**	(3) Rupee borrowing	3·3	**10·6**
(2) Repayment of India Bonds, etc.	·7	**·6**	(4) Sterling borrowing	5·9	**10·9**
(3) Outlay from Provincial balances	3·2	**2·2**	(5) Unfunded debt	1·8	**—5·1**
(4) Local loans account, Imperial and Provincial	·1	**·1**	(6) Famine insurance allotment and minor items.	·7	**—·2**
Total	17·9	**16·1**	Total	17·9	**16·1**

37. Special reference is invited to items (3) and (4) under 'Assets,' which show that our total borrowings at home and in India have amounted to £12¼ million more than our budget provided for. This completely covers the shortage of funds which we had to meet, and leaves us, for the time being, as I show directly, with very strong cash balances.

In England, the Secretary of State has raised £7 million by India bills in lieu of obtaining about £4½ million by a permanent issue of stock as provided for in the Budget; and has increased by over £2½ million the borrowings through companies which he originally contemplated. In India, besides raising our five-crore loan before the war broke out, we have taken advantage of a spontaneous offer by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia to place 50 lakhs (£⅓ million) at our disposal, and for the rest of our borrowings, namely £7 million, have fallen back upon the Gold Standard Reserve, in which we now hold a large and otherwise unemployed sum of

money through the sale of reverse bills and telegraphic transfers, to which I have already referred. Our advances from this source at one time reached a maximum of £8 million. Subsequently £1 million has been paid back, and a further repayment could have been made had we only the requirements of the current year in view.

38. In any case, however, we have many reasons, in conditions like the present to maintain our balances at a high level Our resources have to be widely dispersed in order to keep treasuries and savings banks well supplied with funds, so as to meet the claims of depositors or demands for encashment of currency notes, without delay or embarrassment. We desire, too, as I have already said, to avoid as far as possible curtailment of our deposits with the Presidency Banks in view of possible trade conditions. We have also been obliged to spend large sums on account of His Majesty's Government in connection with the expeditionary forces, and war requirements generally, sometime before the outlay could be recovered. Our aggregate cash balances in India and England are consequently now expected to stand at about £21 million on 31st March 1915, as against the budget anticipation of £17¼ million and the £16⅛ million which is usually accepted as our normal requirement. As I shall show later on, the excess of some £1¾ million over the latter sum will be fully required next year.

Budget Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1915-16.

39. I now turn to the Budget figures for 1915-16. The general results are exhibited in the statement below: —

[In millions of £.]

	Revised, 1914-15.			Budget, 1915-16.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue . . .	**49·927**	30·229	80·156	**49·655**	30·692	80·347
Expenditure . . .	**52·669**	32·146	85·115	**52·425**	31·755	84·180
Deficit (—) .	**—2·742**	—2·217	—4·959	**—2·770**	—1·063	—3·833

40. It will be seen that we estimate for a deficit on the Imperial side amounting to about £2·8 million, and that Local Governments are being permitted to draw on their balances to the extent of £1 million. The aggregate excess of expenditure over revenue on the combined Imperial and Provincial account is thus about £3·8 million, against £5 million in the current year. As already stated, our Budget is based on the assumption that war will continue throughout the year, and on this hypothesis, we must allow for a deterioration of revenue extending over twelve months, as compared with the eight months of war conditions experienced in the current year. On the other hand, we may fairly assume that there will be some recovery—of which indeed there are already signs—from the general dislocation of trade which was specially acute in the opening stages of the war; and also, in view of present agricultural prospects, that, apart from the war, the position under such heads as Land Revenue will be better in certain provinces than it has been in the present year. On the whole, therefore, so far as present indications point, we need not anticipate that the eventual general results will differ widely from those of 1913-14

Revenue—Imperial.

41. Thus, we budget for a total Imperial revenue of about £49⅔ million against nearly £50 million taken in the Revised estimate for the current year. The principal further decreases occur under Customs, Salt and Railways, to which heads I shall presently refer more fully. Military receipts too will naturally suffer from the absence of so many troops. On the other hand, according to present prospects, we look, as already stated, for a large improvement under Land Revenue, of which the Imperial share will be £428,000. Under Opium, we expect a betterment of £242,000,

in the anticipation of somewhat improved prices. Our transactions will include a certain amount to be sold direct to the Government of the Straits Settlements, on terms which have now been settled by agreement for a series of years. There is no other important betterment under the principal heads of revenue, which have continued, up to a late stage of estimating, to show the effects of the depression resulting from the war. But some saving (£138,000) will be obtained on the Imperial side by the absence or diminution of certain assignments to Local Governments which appear in the Revised.

42. Under Salt, the advance payments of duty in anticipation of enhanced taxation, which have inflated the revenue of the current year as explained in paragraph 30, will tend to depress it in 1915-16, and we have taken the Budget at £315,000 less than the Revised estimate.

43. Under Customs, we anticipate a further decline of £377,000. We have, in this case, to allow definitely for the probable effect of the war on our import trade during 12 months in 1915-16, as against 8 months of the current year. The goods available for import into India are likely to be materially less than in the present year, owing to the stoppage of trade with enemy countries throughout 1915-16 and other restrictions, and also to the partial withdrawal of the industrial population in the other belligerent countries either to the fighting line or to the manufacture of stores and materiel for war purposes. The set-back to economic prosperity in India itself must also result in some reduction in the demand for imported commodities. On the other hand, the trade routes, it may be anticipated, will continue to be safe throughout 1915-16, and we may look for an appreciable revival of credit and confidence. We have not, therefore, considered it necessary to write down our revenue very heavily as compared with the Revised, except in the two special cases of silver and cotton manufactures. Under the former sub-head, we expect this year a revenue of close on £1 million. This is abnormally high even under peace conditions, and for the coming year we have assumed a yield of £⅔ million only. Under cotton manufactures, again, we have provided for a decrease of £100,000 owing to the congestion which has prevailed in the market for some time, which will probably be accentuated in present conditions. On the other hand, in the case of the export duty on rice, we have felt able to assume a substantial improvement (£170,000) on this year's revenue. The export of Indian rice to foreign countries has been specially low this year owing partly to the cessation of supplies to enemy countries, and also to the diversion of shipments to India proper in the early months of 1914-15 as a result of the shortage of crops in Northern India. With the present favourable agricultural outlook, we may expect that this latter factor will be no longer operative.

44. Under Railways, we take the net receipts at £260,000 less than the Revised estimate, and the gross receipts at £35·3 million, or £298,000 less. Here, too, the favourable agricultural outlook, and some degree of general trade recovery, may be expected to go far to counterbalance the loss of revenue in the extra four months during which war conditions are assumed to be operative.

Working expenses are taken at £19·9 million or £159,000 more than the Revised. As I have already explained, we could not in any case have hoped that the temporary decline of our railway revenue would be accompanied by a proportionate fall in the cost of carrying the reduced traffic. But apart from that, we have found it necessary to make considerable additional provision for the improvement of the equipment of the railway lines, which was represented to us to have fallen somewhat behindhand in recent years, and to have become a pressing requirement.

With the reduced traffic, the profits payable to companies will also be less and we have provided £197,000 less on this account, thus arriving at the net reduction given above.

Revenue—Provincial.

45. The aggregate Provincial revenue is estimated at £463,000 more than the Revised. Almost the whole of this improvement is contributed by the Provincial share—£379,000—of the increase under Land Revenue to which I have already referred. Apart from this, we cannot look, under continued war conditions, to any strong recovery from the position which the revenue returns for the later months of the present year have disclosed.

Expenditure—Imperial.

46. The total Imperial expenditure for 1915-16 is estimated at about £52·4 million, being £244,000 less than the Revised. Our chief economy occurs under the Military services where we are budgeting for a reduction of £582,000. I shall revert to this branch of expenditure in a separate section of my speech, and need only say here that in the present situation we have thought it incumbent upon us to postpone all military expenditure of an ordinary kind which is not immediately required. We shall be faced with some difficult and pressing problems under this head when the war is over, but the present is not the time and occasion when they can suitably be taken up. Apart from the Military charges, the circumstances of Imperial expenditure do not offer great scope for any drastic reduction of grants. We have, however, curtailed the provision for Imperial Civil Works by some £127,000. We also save automatically (to the extent of £272,000) by the recall of officers from leave. That of course implies an additional charge in India under salaries, but this is chiefly borne by the Provincial Governments. Against these economies, we have to provide an additional £520,000 to meet the interest charges on the borrowing programme which I shall shortly lay before Council; and Opium expenditure shows a considerable increase, arising from the necessity of supplementing our supply of 'Bengal opium,' which we obtain from the Gangetic valley, by special purchases in Malwa.

The relief from Famine expenditure in 1915-16, while it eases our Budget under one head, adds to it under another, as it requires us to make a larger provision under the Famine Insurance Grant for reduction or avoidance of debt

Expenditure—Provincial.

47. We estimate this at £31,755,000, or £691,000 less than the Revised and £2,293,000 less than the current year's Budget. As Honourable Members are aware, the fluctuations in the scale of outlay of the Provincial Governments are at present largely dependent, under the conditions established by the special grants of recent years, on the extent to which it is found possible for them to draw upon their large accumulated balances. When this year's Budget was framed, we authorised such overdrawals to the extent of £3·2 million, which has come down in the Revised, as I have already explained, to £2·2 million. We propose in the current year to allow Local Governments to draw on their balances to the extent of about £1 million only.

In present financial circumstances we might *primâ facie* have been expected to require Local Governments not to draw on their balances next year at all, *i.e.*, to restrict their total expenditure to the revenue raised within the year. But as I have previously mentioned, Provincial revenues too are being affected by the war, and a restriction such as that suggested would have involved a drastic curtailment of normal standards of expenditure, besides arresting all further immediate development on education and sanitation, and interfering with the *quasi*-commitments into which Local Governments have entered in carrying out a programme of special expenditure on these objects which they had every reason to expect to be able to maintain. We find ourselves obliged therefore to recognise the practical need of some relief in this direction. The curtailment of total outlay which will still be necessary, and in regard to which we have received the most loyal co-operation from Local Governments, has resulted, as is natural, in a large reduction (£1,070,000) in the grants for expenditure on public works Provision is made, however, for some additional outlay under Land Revenue, Police, and some other heads.

48. We expect that with this restricted programme the aggregate Provincial balances on the 31st March 1916 will amount to £6·3 million. Of this, £2·5 million may be taken as accruing from special grants, mainly non-recurring, which have been made by the Government of India, mostly for expenditure in connection with education and sanitation.

General Results—Imperial and Provincial.

49. Reverting to the table in paragraph 39, we estimate that in 1915-16 the total revenue, Imperial and Provincial, will be £80,347,000, and the total expenditure £84,180,000, resulting in an Imperial deficit of £2,770,000 and a Provincial deficit of £1,063,000, the latter to be met by drawing on the balances to the credit of Local Governments.

Ways and Means Estimate for 1915-16.

50. This brings me to the question of the financing of our requirements in the second year of war. I will first give the main figures in millions of pounds, and then explain what they imply :—

Outlay.			*Assets.*	
Imperial deficit		2·8	From balances	4·5
Provincial deficit		1·0	Rupee borrowing	3·0
Capital outlay—			Sterling borrowing	6·5
Railways	8·0		Famine Insurance and miscellaneous items	·4
Irrigation	1·1		Total	14·4
Delhi	·3			
		9·4		
Discharge of debt		1·0		
Unfunded debt		·2		
Total		14·4		
Add—Discharge of temporary debt raised in 1914-15		14·0	*Add*—Renewal of temporary debt raised in 1914-15	14·0
Grand total		28·4	Grand total	28·4

51. We have to find funds from which to meet the Imperial deficit of the coming year and the expenditure by Local Governments in excess of the revenue which they expect to raise in the same period. £1 million of debt, mainly in connection with the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway some years ago, is also due for discharge By way of precaution, too, we are assuming the possibility of a withdrawal of £1 million more of savings banks deposits during the coming year. This counts as a liability against Unfunded Debt. We still get, however, as in normal years, some credits under this head, more particularly the substantial deposits annually paid into the State Provident funds, so that there is a considerable set-off to the withdrawals from the savings banks for which this estimate makes provision. There remains the head of Capital outlay, under which alone it is optional to us to curtail our commitments. We are very reluctant to do this in the case of Irrigation, and are accordingly providing the entire amount (£1,100,000) which our Public Works advisers consider they can spend. In the case of Railways, however, it is inevitable that some considerable reduction should be made, and in any case, even if funds had been available, it is unlikely that, in the present circumstances of manufacturing establishments at home, anything like the £12 million provided in the current year could again be spent. We have accordingly taken the next year's programme at £8 million. In considering the adequacy of this figure—and I regard it myself as the outside sum which it would be justifiable to provide under present conditions—it must also be remembered that, as stated in paragraph 44, a specially large provision has been made, on the revenue side, for closely connected expenditure on the equipment of our present lines. In the case of Delhi, we have made a very large reduction, confining the next year's grant, as I shall explain in a later section, to a working minimum.

52 The total of these liabilities comes to about £14½ million. In addition, as the statement shows, we have to include, as pending obligations requiring to be dealt with in connection with the coming year's financial programme, the discharge of the £7 million of India bills which the Secretary of State has raised in the current year, and the repayment of our loan of the same amount from the Gold Standard Reserve. Our total obligations are thus raised to some £28½ million.

53. The first of the resources on which we can draw as against these requirements is afforded by the large cash balances with which we shall close the current year. As I have already said, owing to the loans taken from the Gold Standard Reserve, we expect these to stand on 31st March next at about £21 million. Ordinarily we regard £16½ million as a sufficient amount to hold in our treasuries in India and at home at the close of a financial year; and we thus have about £4½ million which can be regarded as available towards meeting our liabilities generally and still leave a little margin over the normal closing balances. We shall also set aside from revenue, under

the Famine Insurance Grant head, close on half a million for reduction or avoidance of debt, thus raising our assets to about £5 million. Even so, we are left, however, with some £9½ million still to find, and have also the £14 million of temporary debt still to consider. The question now is, how is this shortage to be dealt with ?

No additional taxation.

54. The first method of adding to our resources which would naturally suggest itself—one, indeed, which we have very seriously considered—is to follow the lead of the mother country and impose special taxation; and I have no doubt that the majority of the members of this Council have been asking themselves for some time past what line we shall take on this question. Those who have followed my remarks on the revenue position will, however, have already had their anxiety relieved. We do not propose on this occasion to raise any money by increased taxation. We should not hesitate to do so to meet a deficiency in revenue which promised to be of a more or less abiding character. But the present circumstances are altogether peculiar. We know that, ordinarily, we can count on surpluses. India too has a very small unproductive debt; and, with trade conditions depressed, and the present abnormal rise in food prices in a large part of the country, we have come to the conclusion that we ought not to add to existing taxation unless it is absolutely necessary. We hold that this necessity has not yet arisen, since the deficits of the current and coming years are, as already stated, entirely the product of special and temporary circumstances; while, as regards ways and means, we see our way, in spite of these deficits, to financing all outlay immediately necessary. We have to bear in mind, too, in dealing with an essential point of policy like this, the possibility that an improvement of conditions, whether by the conclusion of peace or otherwise, may, after all, take place sooner than we are yet entitled to assume. When this occurs, we shall, I have no doubt, rapidly regain at any rate a large portion of the savings banks deposits which have been withdrawn from us, and may hope for improvement in other directions as well.

Borrowing programme for 1915-16.

55. I return, then—the taxation alternative being rejected—to the question of how we are to finance the needs of the coming year. In the first place, we propose to continue the loan of £7 million from the Gold Standard Reserve and leave it still outstanding on the 31st March 1916. As I have already said, the money we shall thus employ would otherwise lie inert and the proposed transaction makes no difference to our actual stock of gold or our freedom to use it in supporting exchange. It merely requires the transfer from the Gold Standard to the Paper Currency Reserve of a certain amount of the gold we should otherwise hold in the former, since the gold thus added to the Paper Currency Reserve will enable the transfer therefrom of a corresponding quantity of rupees in aid of our Treasury balances.

The Secretary of State also intends to renew in 1915-16 the £7 million of India bills which he has raised this year. This disposes of the temporary debt for the time being, but still leaves us the original £9½ million to find.

56. We propose to obtain £3 million (4½ crores) of this amount in India. We shall of course raise this by a public loan if, when the time comes, this is found to be feasible. We raised R5 crores in the current year and with great success; but that was before the war, and I fully recognise that the circumstances are now entirely different. I must therefore in any case reserve the consideration of the time and the best method of borrowing in India next year, including, that is, the terms to be offered and the character of the loan. I recognise too that the circumstances prevalent in July, when we usually float our loans, may prove to be so unpropitious that we may find it desirable to have recourse to other methods for raising either a part or the whole of this amount: for example, one alternative open to us might be to increase our borrowing from the Gold Standard Reserve.

57. In addition to the funds which we thus find in India, it is the Secretary of State's intention to raise £6½ million by fresh borrowing in England, either direct or through the agency of companies working State lines. I should add, however, as regards this, what I have already made clear as regards rupee borrowing, that this announcement is subject to the usual reservation that the amount may be varied later on if circumstances should render this advisable.

58. To sum up this examination of a complicated and difficult position, I may briefly state that we propose a reduced but still considerable Railway programme, a full standard of expenditure on Irrigation, and a minimum outlay on Delhi; while to meet our capital outlay and revenue deficits and our other various requirements, we contemplate renewing the temporary loans raised in the current year, and finding a further £9½ million by additional borrowings, whether permanent or temporary, in England or in India. We thus put ourselves in a position to finance all requirements with which, as far as we can at present see, we are likely to be confronted in the coming year, while at the same time providing for the maintenance of an adequate closing balance.

59. I have not taken into account in the above calculations the £4 million up to which the Secretary of State has permitted us to reduce the cash holdings of the Paper Currency Reserve. This money will be primarily held available for loans to banks for the encouragement of credit and trade, without reducing our Treasury balances beyond what is prudent, while if there is any remainder it ought to be treated as a special reserve against unforeseen contingencies. In a year in which there may be so many surprises, it is most desirable to have a reserve of this character.

Remarks on certain special heads.

60. I now furnish some supplementary information in regard to certain special and important heads.

A.—Military Services.

61. The table below shows the gross and net expenditure on Military Services for the coming year and the four years preceding :—

	Gross.					Net, *i.e.*, deducting receipts.
	Army.	Marine.	Military Works.	Special Defences.	Total.	All Military heads.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911-12 . . .	19,536,546	450,728	909,657	4,706	20,901,637	19,558,580
1912-13 . .	19,576,526	479,928	887,379	9,267	20,953,100	19 565,466
1913-14 . . .	19,789,237	512,845	947,297	16,384	21,265,765	19,896,113
1914-15 (Budget) .	20,305,800	504,900	1,022,400	33,000	21,866,100	20,50[illegible],000
1914-15 (Revised) .	20,277,200	484,700	1,017,000	25,500	21,802,400	20,486,700
1915-16 (Budget) .	19,831,100	623,800	744,300	21,100	21,220,300	20,000,000

62. The net expenditure in the current year is expected to fall below the Budget provision framed in March last by £13,000 only, due to an anticipated decrease of £64,000 in expenditure, partly counterbalanced by a fall of £51,000 in receipts. The war has necessarily affected the Military estimates of the year in a very considerable degree. On the one hand it has led to some temporary savings in charges as a consequence of exchanges and re-arrangements of troops, of the partial suspension of the Arms Traffic operations in the Persian Gulf, and of the usual trooping service, and also with reference to diminished supply of stores from Europe. *Per contra*, extra expenditure had to be incurred for the protection of India and in connection with the internment of citizens of hostile countries; the prices of food supplies throughout the year show an increase; and the receipts from payment-issues of clothing, provisions, etc, have fallen below the normal standard.

63. For the coming year the net Military expenditure has been fixed at £20 million, or £487,000 lower than the Revised, and £500,000 less than the Budget provision of the present year. In consequence of the war, expenditure is being restricted to what is considered essential for the maintenance of efficiency and the protection of the country, while a further fall in receipts must be anticipated and has been taken into account. Provision has been made for a continuance of work

on certain Royal Indian Marine vessels now on order, for the improvement of the accommodation of Indian combatants and non-combatants, and for progress with the new cantonment of Delhi. A considerable amount of expenditure usually incurred on trooping and the prevention of gun running on our borders temporarily disappears. The trend of food prices, however, continues upward, and this has been provided for by a 5 per cent. increase on the Budget provision of 1914-15 on this account.

64. The figures given above do not include very considerable expenditure which is being undertaken on behalf of the Imperial Government, in the matter of the supply of munitions of war and other stores to the forces of the Empire engaged in active operations, since such outlay is made good to us by His Majesty's Government.

They do, however, include—and I desire to lay special emphasis on this fact—the sums which, under arrangements with His Majesty's Government, initiated by a Resolution brought forward in this Council last autumn, India contributes towards the cost of the war, that is the portion of the total expenditure incurred on the expeditionary forces despatched from this country which she would have had to defray had they remained in India under peace conditions. These arrangements, I may remind the Council, have received constitutional ratification by Resolutions passed in both Houses of Parliament. Your Excellency, speaking in this Council on the 8th September last, mentioned that, on a rough estimate, these arrangements would cost India about £1 million during the current year. That estimate, however, was framed with reference to the expeditionary force we originally sent to Europe. The scale and the directions in which troops from India have since been utilised for the operations which the armies of the King-Emperor are carrying on against his enemies in various parts of the world have since been greatly enlarged; and we now anticipate, though the complicated calculations involved are still subject to further examination, that India's contribution towards the cost of the troops she has furnished will amount to £1·9 million during the current year, and to £1·8 million in 1915-16, on the assumption, which has governed our estimates throughout, that the war will continue to the end of March 1916.

65. The figures just given do not, however, represent the full measure of India's offering towards the expenses of the war. The Indian Princes who have placed their Imperial Service Troops at our disposal in connection with the expeditionary forces are also bearing the normal charges which would fall upon them in peace time, only the additional or war charges being met by His Majesty's Government. Further, some of the Princes have also made generous pecuniary contributions towards the general cost of the war; and I may make special mention here of the fact that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, as indicated in Your Excellency's speech to this Council on the 8th September, has given R50 lakhs (£333,000) in this way, while His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has made a contribution of R60 lakhs (£400,000). Other similar contributions bring such aggregate donations to £768,000, of which we expect that £480,000 will be paid in the current year, and the balance in 1915-16. Though these loyal and spontaneous contributions are, in the first instance, paid in to us, we have no intention of deriving any benefit therefrom. They will be passed on to His Majesty's Government by an equivalent deduction in the charges we should otherwise have to make against them in connection with special war expenditure.

B.—Famine Relief.

66. Speaking at this time last year, I said that actual famine conditions in the United Provinces were then confined to four districts and that scarcity had been declared in seven others. To the scarcity districts two were subsequently added, but the afflicted area has fortunately been much less than we at one time feared, and, although the calamity has been a severe one, special measures were only found necessary in an area of about 20,000 square miles with a population of nearly 7½ millions.

The number on relief of all kinds reached a maximum of 219,000 at the end of May, but with the advent of the monsoon the number fell rapidly and operations were finally closed down in October. The March rains and a good monsoon helped matters, but, apart from this, distress was confined within comparatively narrow limits not only by the manner in which relief was distributed, by fodder concessions, by liberal *takavi*, and by the suspension and remission of revenue; but also, we are

told by Sir James Meston, by the remarkable capacity which the people themselves have shewn in facing their troubles without direct measures of famine relief. This he ascribes not merely to a succession of excellent seasons, but to a widespread confidence, based on experience, that Government will come to their aid when real necessity arises, and to a stronger power of resistance, due to something more than purely temporary causes, among nearly all classes of the people.

I need not refer to the affected areas in other parts of India, as nowhere was distress anything like so widespread or severe as in the United Provinces.

67. The Budget estimates for the current year provided for an outlay of £299,000 on famine relief, mainly in the United Provinces: the probable expenditure is still estimated at £290,000 of which £106,000 will be borne by Provincial revenues and the balance of £184,000 will fall on Imperial. Agricultural prospects in the areas which were affected by famine are now very satisfactory, and as the estimates for next year are as usual framed on the assumption of a normal monsoon, no outlay on relief is anticipated in that year apart from some small expenditure (about £7,000) in adjustment of this year's accounts.

68. I explained in paragraph 41 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement that the amount available from the Famine Insurance Grant of £1 million for the reduction or avoidance of debt, after providing for an expenditure of £500,000 on protective works, varies with the actual outlay on famine relief in each year. The amount available for that purpose is estimated at £210,000 in the current year and £493,000 in the next, of which £15,000 and £328,000 respectively, will be charged in the Imperial section.

69. In paragraph 42 of the same speech, I referred to the system of Provincial famine credits, and in a debate in this Council on the 7th March 1914, I promised that I would consider the possibility of modification in the application of this as between the various Provinces. I have fulfilled that promise and, as the result of the investigation made, we have put suggestions to the Local Governments for the simplification of what is now a very complicated system. After full consideration of their replies we shall decide on the precise action which may be necessary and refer the matter to the Secretary of State.

C.—Expenditure from Special Grants, Education, Medical, etc.

70. I went into this matter fully last year, and on the present occasion I need only give a table similar to that exhibited in paragraph 46 of my last year's speech :—

[In thousands of £]

	Total grants given (1911-12 to 1915-16).		Total expenditure incurred* (1911-12 to 1915-16).	Balance expected to be available on 1st April 1916.
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Non-recurring.	Non-recurring.
(1) Education	763	3,166	2,078	1,088
(2) Sanitation	245	1,723	1,112	611
(3) Medical relief, etc.	...	58	53	5
(4) Agriculture, etc.	...	177	166	11
(5) Grants for other special purposes	...	1,545	1,416	129
(6) Grants for general purposes—(Discretionary grants)	...	667	388	279
Total	1,008	7,336	5,213	2,123
Add—Savings on recurring grants during foregoing period (about)				395
Total amount expected to be available from special grants on the 1st April 1916				2,518

* Non-recurring figures only are given, as the recurring grants are treated as having been fully worked up to, any savings obtained from those grants in particular years being added at the foot of the statement.

The large balance still in hand is in considerable measure due to the fact that, as already stated, we have found it necessary, in existing circumstances, to debar Local Governments from drawing on their balances with us during the coming year beyond an aggregate amount of about £1 million.

D.—Financial position of the Provinces.

71. The new form of Statement D, to which I have already referred in paragraph 22, exhibits the general financial condition of the Provinces so fully that I need not make any explanatory comment. But it is desirable to say, with reference to the concluding remarks in paragraph 49 of my last year's speech, that we have decided, with the concurrence of the Local Governments concerned, to extend for the present the temporary financial settlements with Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, which would normally have been put on a permanent basis from the 1st April next. The reason is, of course, that the present time is not an opportune one for dealing with permanent settlements, which can be much more safely framed when the Government of India are in a normal financial condition.

72. We have, however, made a modification in the Burma settlement. I mentioned in paragraph 24 of my last year's speech that we had under consideration a proposal to make some addition to the resources of the Burma Government, and that we had in the meantime given them a non-recurring grant of £100,000. We have now decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to make this grant a recurring one, since it was found, on careful examination of the calculations upon which the existing financial settlement with Burma was concluded, that the method adopted was not so favourable to the Local Government as was the case in the permanent settlements concluded about the same time with other provinces. Our present grant is to afford redress in this respect and, as I indicated last year, implies no departure from the general principles upon which our permanent settlements with the provinces are based.

73. Lastly, I may say that we have effected an arrangement with the Punjab Government by which that Government hands over to us a crore of rupees from its very large balances (which have been obtained in great measure by non-recurring receipts from the sale of Government lands) in exchange for a fixed assignment of R3½ lakhs per annum. It will be realised, of course, that, as the Provincial balances form part of our general resources, this arrangement does not put an additional crore of rupees into our pockets, but merely saves us from being drawn on to that extent at some subsequent date.

E.—Railways (Capital Outlay).

74. The following statement gives the figures of railway capital expenditure on State-owned lines included within the Railway programme for the coming year and the four years preceding:—

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15 (Revised).	1915-16 (Budget).
			£	£	
Open lines including rolling stock .	5,058,890	7,134,200	10,303,100	10,372,700	6,947,000
Lines under construction—					
(*a*) Started in previous years .	2,403,853	2,658,700	1,871,500	1,259,700	719,700
(*b*) Started in current year .	452,150	103,200	131,700	...	333,300
	7,914,393	9,896,100	12,306,300	11,632,400	8,000,000

As I have already explained, the financial position necessarily requires a material curtailment of the Railway programme for 1915-16 as compared with the figures reached in the three preceding years. The greater part of the money included within the reduced programme is as usual devoted to the improvement of open lines and rolling stock.

75. As regards railways under construction, the Lower Ganges Bridge, which has for the past few years made so heavy a call upon our resources, will be opened

for traffic in a few days, and the outlay required for its final completion is very small. The Itarsi-Nagpur Railway is not yet completed, and we propose to spend £333,000 on this important project in order that, if possible, it may be opened to public traffic before the close of the next financial year. The only other important lines still under construction are the Burdwan-Howrah Chord, and the scheme for an overhead connection of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in Bombay with its Harbour branch. These are both equivalent to works of open line improvement, since they are primarily designed for the relief of traffic on existing routes, and we propose to allot funds which will permit of a full rate of progress being maintained throughout the year.

We have also reserved funds for several new projects. Among these, the Vishnupur-Santragachi Chord is, like the Burdwan-Howrah, primarily intended for the relief of the existing lines between the coal-fields and Calcutta. The Dholka-Dhanduka Railway, again, is a project for which we made provision in our programme of the current year, but the commencement of which had for unavoidable reasons to be deferred. Provision is also made for the last section of the Southern Shan States Railway. The construction of this important pioneer line has been completed up to the plateau which divides the Inle valley from the rest of Burma, and it was at one time proposed that the construction of the remaining section, between the plateau and the Inle lake, should be temporarily deferred. It has been represented, however, that the further development of the Southern Shan States will be seriously hampered if this extension is not carried out at once, and the matter is now being taken up.

76. We are thus still able to provide for an appreciable amount of railway extension at the cost of Imperial funds; while the progress of construction by the agency of private enterprise and District Boards, though retarded by the war, will not by any means be stopped. Last year I informed the Council that in 1913-14 seven different undertakings, with an intended mileage of 292, had been sanctioned for construction either under branch line terms or as feeder lines financed by District Boards in Madras, and, but for the war, there would doubtless, as I anticipated then, have been at least as good progress this year, for in its first six months branch line companies had been successfully floated for the construction of 172 miles of railway. Since then, in spite of the war, the capital required for three branch lines of railway, involving a mileage of 62, has been successfully raised, while several District Board projects are likely to mature in the near future.

77. The following figures show the capital outlay on all State lines up to the end of each year from 1911-12 and the net return obtained after deducting working expenses and interest charges :—

[In thousands of £]

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Capital at charge at end of each year .	331,247	340,103	351,302	361,756	
Net working profit from railways excluding interest charges.	15,813	17,272	17,616	15,102	14,774
Percentage of net working profit to capital outlay.	4·77	5·08	5·01	4·18	4·01
Net working profit from railways after meeting interest charges.	3,788	4,803	4,790	1,914	1,179
Percentage to capital outlay of net profits after meeting interest charges.	1·14	1·41	1·36	·53	·32

78. I have amplified the statement, as compared with the information given last year, so as to discriminate the profits obtained before meeting interest charges from those finally arrived at by the inclusion of the interest burden. I may explain too that the capital outlay now shown represents the amount which it has actually cost Government to acquire and construct its railways, including the portion of the liability in connection with purchased lines which remains to be discharged by the

operation of annuity and sinking fund payments. In the case of purchased railways, it has hitherto been the practice to show in the capital outlay the capital issued by the companies before purchase instead of the sums which it has cost Government to acquire the lines. The latter figures are what we are concerned with in working out the profit we obtain from State outlay, and I have substituted them for the capital issued by the companies in arriving at the figures shown in the foregoing table. I have also deferred to an occasional criticism of our figures by deducting debt which has been extinguished by the operation of annuity and sinking fund payments.

79. The final net profit on railways was estimated in the current year's budget at 1·14 per cent. of the capital on the method then adopted, and would have been 1·08 per cent. on the altered basis above explained. We now estimate it at only 0·53 per cent. this year and 0·32 next, the result, of course, of the falling off in net railway earnings which I have already dealt with in my review of the revenue estimates. It must, however, be remembered that, as I said last year, the foregoing figures include some capital outlay on protective railways, and also that, in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, the interest charges include certain annuity and sinking fund payments which really go to the discharge of debt.

F.—Irrigation (Capital outlay).

80. The financial position of our great irrigation undertakings may be gathered from the following table, which brings up to date the information given in previous Financial Statements. The figures are in thousands of pounds.

Particulars.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15. (Revised.)	1915-16. (Budget.)
Productive Works					
Capital outlay to end of each year	31,929	33,347	34,645	35,823	36,931
Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation	3,662	4,065	4,338	4,339	4,397
Total expenses, including interest on debt	2,163	2,263	2,306	2,391	2,438
Net profit	1,499	1,802	2,032	1,948	1,959
Percentage of net profit to capital outlay	4·70	5·40	5·87	5·44	5·30
Protective Works.					
Capital outlay to end of each year	3,804	4,205	4,796	5,354	5,840
Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation	71	81	112	102	115
Total expenses, including interest on debt	165	188	213	239	257
Net loss	94	107	101	137	142
Percentage of net loss to capital outlay	2·48	2·55	2·10	2·56	2·43
Minor Works and Navigation.					
Direct receipts	247	266	263	273	283
Expenditure	836	842	914	1,021	949
Net loss	589	576	651	748	666

81. Taking productive, protective and minor works together, on the 31st March last, 61,864 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed, which will, it is expected, be increased to 62,901 miles by the end of the current year. They commanded an area of more than 50 million acres of culturable land, of which more than 24 millions were irrigated in 1913-14, and an almost equal area during the current financial year.

82. In addition to the canals in use, there are 41 major projects which are either under construction, awaiting sanction, or being examined by the professional advisers of Government. Of these, 20 are productive and 21 protective; they are designed to irrigate about 9½ million acres at an aggregate cost exceeding £39 million.

83. No new works of any magnitude were sanctioned during the current year, but a large project of the protective class, known as the Gokak extension scheme, is awaiting the orders of the Secretary of State. This work is estimated to cost about £1·3 million It will irrigate some 132,000 acres in parts of the Belgaum and Bijapur districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Kolhapur and certain adjacent native states.

84. None of the large projects mentioned in paragraph 73 of my speech last year have progressed to a stage at which they can be put up for sanction. The Sukkur Barrage scheme is undergoing fresh investigation, and the questions involved in the Cauvery scheme are not yet fully settled. The Kistna, Sarda, and Sutlej Valley projects are being investigated by the Local Governments concerned, while the Koch dam scheme is now before the Government of India.

85. The Triple Canal project in the Punjab is the most important work at present under construction. Of the three canals constituting this great work, the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab, although not yet finished, are actually in use and are serving considerable areas of *kharif* crops. Extensive *rabi* irrigation will not be possible until a sufficiency of water becomes available in the cold weather through the opening of the Upper Jhelum canal, the third link in the chain. This canal was expected to be in operation last autumn, but owing to damage to the head works caused by an unfortunate flood which occurred early in 1914, it has been necessary to postpone its opening till October 1915.

Arrangements are now in progress for colonising the extensive waste land commanded by the Lower Bari Doab canal, and already some auction sales have taken place. In the North-West Frontier Province the Upper Swat canal was opened for irrigation in April 1914, and in the Central Provinces the Mahanadi canal has begun supply for irrigation. While numerous tank works exist in this province, this is the first canal system to be constructed there. Good progress has also been made on the Wainganga canal and the Tendula reservoir.

86. In the United Provinces, progress is being made with the construction of permanent head works for the Ganges canal at Hardwar, a measure which will greatly increase the efficiency of that system.

In the Bombay Deccan, two important protective works, the Pravara and Godavari canals, are nearing completion, while the Tribeni canal in Bihar and Orissa has been completed.

G.—Delhi expenditure.

87. The expenditure under the capital head, "51—Initial expenditure on the new Capital," during the current year will, according to present expectations, amount to £363,000 as compared with the budget provision of £666,000. As I said last year, the exact degree of progress to be expected in work immediately connected with the intended buildings could not be settled with any precision until the project estimate had been fully considered and eventually sanctioned. If the somewhat conjectural budget estimate has thus proved to be unduly sanguine, the cause is to be found mainly in the care which has been exercised in considering the various main projects before expenditure was incurred. Thus, in the case of the irrigation scheme for the new city, it was decided to consider several alternative methods of solving the problem before setting work in hand, and the allotment for irrigation works thus remained unutilised. Similarly, work cannot safely be commenced on the larger sanitary projects, such as water supply and sewerage, until the detailed plans and estimates have been prepared and sanctioned, and much of the time of the Delhi Committee's staff has been occupied in work of this kind. Moreover, in

view of the outbreak of war, we have welcomed a slower rate of progress than was originally contemplated. The lapse which has occurred is a useful addition to our general resources, and the avoidance of large commitments in the current year has facilitated the curtailment of the grant in 1915-16, to which I shall shortly refer.

88. As regards work done in the current year, the preliminary task of preparing the site by filling up depressions and removing excrescences has been vigorously prosecuted, and is now well on towards completion. Nearly a third of the works expenditure has been absorbed in this and other preliminary work. More than a third, again, was incurred on the purchase and erection of the machinery and plant required for construction purposes, and the scheme for the supply of electric power for these purposes is now completed and in operation, while some 28 miles of construction light railway have been laid The Committee have also completed construction roads on the alignment of the future permanent roads. Work has been started on the foundations and basements of the Secretariat, and 6 houses for gazetted officers and over 200 for clerks are already in course of erection. There has also been some small expenditure on the acquisition of further land.

In the special circumstances of the present time, we have thought it desirable to reduce the grant for the coming year to a minimum. The Budget accordingly includes a provision of £267,000 only, which will suffice to carry on, in some degree, the work already in progress, and so obviate the deterioration of material and the disbanding of establishments.

89. In accordance with the undertaking given by the Government of India on previous occasions, a *pro formâ* account of expenditure on Delhi and the Delhi province is published in an appendix to the Financial Secretary's memorandum, together with a prefatory note explaining its scope and the relation between it and our regular accounts. As Honourable Members will see from the prefatory note, the form in which the Delhi accounts are now published was approved by the Comptroller General before its submission to the Secretary of State, who has telegraphed his general acceptance of the proposals put to him in this connection.

Cash Balances, Secretary of State's Council Drawings and Exchange.

90. I have dealt with these matters in a previous portion of my speech and need only remind the Council of the following facts :—

(1) We budgeted this year for an aggregate closing cash balance of £17¼ million, *viz.*, £12·4 million in India and £4·9 million in England. We now expect the total balance to be a little over £21 million, *viz.*, £13·8 million in India and £7·4 million in England.

(2) We estimate that the coming year will close with a practically normal cash balance of about £16½ million, *viz*, about £12½ million in India and about £4 million in England

(3) The Secretary of State's drawings were estimated in the current year's Budget at £20 million. For reasons already explained, it is now estimated that he will only have drawn £6·9* million against Treasury balances, while on the other hand we shall have sold £8·7 million of reverse bills and telegraphic transfers. The Secretary of State will, however, have obtained further resources amounting to £8·7 million by recovery from the War Office of sums expended in India on behalf of His Majesty's Government, besides a sum of £1·6 million by transfer from the Paper Currency Reserve in London and by gold remittances.

91. Postulating the continuance of war conditions, we estimate for the present that the amount up to which the Secretary of State will require to draw in the coming year will be £7·7 million only, since he will also be able to finance himself to the extent of £8·4 million by recoveries from the War Office of the character mentioned above, and the Home charges will be less than usual owing to the reduced Railway programme. As usual these announcements are merely provisional, and full discretion is retained to vary the amounts in such a manner as may be found advisable.

92. The average rate of exchange during the present year, calculated on the Secretary of State's drawings, is taken at 16·017 pence per rupee.

* Besides £600,000 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve—*vide* footnote to paragraph 10 *supra*.

Currency and Coinage.

93. I have dealt so fully with questions of exchange and currency in the earlier part of my speech that I need not now dwell on the subject at any length. I must, however, refer to the final Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, which had not been received at the time I presented the Financial Statement of the current year. We have welcomed it as a pronouncement of the highest interest and value, and as affording ample vindication of the general policy of the Government of India in matters of finance and currency in past years. I do not enlarge on the particular recommendations made as they are still *sub judice*. Last summer we referred them for the opinions of Local Governments and representative commercial institutions, but meanwhile war broke out, and, acting upon a suggestion which some of the authorities consulted themselves put to us, we told them that the expression of their views might be deferred until normal conditions had been restored, so that both they and we might bring to bear upon these questions the valuable practical experience which would meanwhile have been gained from the present crisis. Provisionally, however, and without prejudice to the final settlement, we have adopted two of the Commission's proposals by replacing the silver previously held in the Gold Standard Reserve in India by gold, and by taking power to increase the fiduciary portion of the Paper Currency Reserve by £4 million.

We have also, as I have already said, given a public and unqualified assurance of our determination to support exchange by all the means in our power, thus adopting a third and very important recommendation with an emphasis that gives it definite finality.

94. Before the war broke out, we also had under our consideration certain questions connected with the paper currency, the two most important being, perhaps, first, a radical improvement in the form and design of our currency notes—a matter which we have now had to set aside for a time owing to the crisis; and, second, the adoption of measures to facilitate the encashment of notes and so extend their use. As regards this latter question, the war crisis, instead of being a stumbling block, appears to be likely to hasten a solution. In the period of general apprehension and incipient panic which immediately followed the outbreak of war, we regarded it as our foremost duty to secure the unimpeded encashment of our notes in every practicable way; and I think we have had our reward in the confidence which this policy has gained for us. It will be our object, as far as is feasible, to maintain, as a permanent measure, the facilities which we have granted in this period of emergency, and gradually to improve and develop our administrative arrangements with this end in view.

95. As regards gold, our existing stock has naturally, in the conditions of the present year, not been augmented to any material extent from outside, and the net private imports of sovereigns and half-sovereigns in the present year are, so far, but little in excess of £$\frac{3}{4}$ million. As, however, I have already stated, we now hold in India a large stock, namely £10 million, which we are in a position to use for the support of exchange, should circumstances at any time require this.

There has also of course been no further rupee coinage, and the growth of the Gold Standard Reserve has thus been limited to the amounts obtained as interest on the invested portion. On the other hand, the value of the securities held in the Reserve has been written down with reference to the market prices ruling at the beginning of January. The total amount at credit, in England and India combined, thus stood on the 31st January last at £25·6 million. The sale of sterling bills to the extent of about £8$\frac{3}{4}$ million has of course implied a transfer of that amount from the Reserve in England to that in India. But the Home balance, which amounts, at the present valuation, to about £13 million of gold and sterling securities, is still strong, and can be supplemented, if occasion requires, by the shipment of our gold from India. Meanwhile exchange has gone above par, and for several weeks past the demand for reverse drafts has wholly ceased.

Public Debt of India.

96. I should like, in drawing to the conclusion of this speech, to add a few words on the question of India's financial preparedness for war. I said at the outset that our system here has been subjected to a supreme test. If we win our way through

this crisis without drawing upon other resources and other credit than our own, our success will be due to the wise dispositions and the financial self-denial in the past which have built up for India a position of quite exceptional strength. With our restricted money markets here, we stand in need of exceptionally large liquid resources immediately available, and these we possess in our Treasury balances, our Paper Currency Reserve, and our Gold Standard Reserve, the combined efficiency of which is much enhanced by the elasticity of our system, under which, in periods of emergency, one reserve can freely assist another. But more important still is the credit which India has established, through good and evil times alike, by restricting her outlay to her available means, and so avoiding the accumulation of wasteful debt. Almost the whole of her debt today represents productive outlay, normally yielding a return far in excess of the interest which she has to pay on the amount borrowed; sufficient indeed to cover also the interest on the small margin of debt which can be described as unproductive, and still to leave an ample margin. She is thus entirely exempt from the dead weight of interest charges which hamper the finances of most Western countries, and will hamper them to a vastly increased extent by the time this war is finished.

97. The subject was discussed by my predecessor in introducing his Financial Statement for 1909-10. In present circumstances it possesses, I think, a special interest and relevance, and I have thought it worth while to bring up-to-date and present again the figures which he then gave:—

[In millions of £]

	Ordinary debt.	Productive Public Works Debt.			Grand total of debt (columns 1 and 4.)
		Railways.	Irrigation.	Total.	
	1		3	4	
n 31st March-					
1888 .	73·0	59·2	17 3	76·5	149·5
1893 . . .	65·0	91·0	19·3	110·3	175·3
1898	70·0	106·0	21·7	127·7	197·7
1903	59·1	128·1	24·8	152·9	212·0
1908	37·4	177·7	29·9	207·6	245·0
1913	25·0	211·8	37·6	249·4	274·4
1914	12·8	222·0	39·4	261·4	274·2*

I may explain that for the purpose of these figures rupees have been uniformly converted into pounds sterling at the rate of ₹15 to the pound.†

98. It will be seen that out of a total debt of £274 million at the end of March last, only about £13 million represented ordinary or unproductive debt. The annual interest on the latter was £$\frac{3}{4}$ million only, and on the productive debt about £8$\frac{1}{2}$ million, so that our total interest charges amounted to some £9$\frac{1}{4}$ million. Railways and Irrigation works in the same year (1913-14) yielded us a return of £15$\frac{1}{4}$ million. Thus we still had left some £6 million of clear revenue from our great capital undertakings, after meeting the interest charges on our entire public debt.

99. These figures refer, of course, only to our permanent or funded debt. We have also a certain amount of unfunded debt and other floating liabilities representing savings banks deposits, deposits of State provident funds, balances of local bodies, and so forth, which amounted at the end of 1913-14, to about £33$\frac{1}{4}$ million. On the

* The reduction of total debt here shown is due to the discharge of debt (India bonds and debentures of ... purchased ... the rupee loan of the year (£2 million). There was no issue of India stock in 1913-14.

† I mention this, as, in the Finance and Revenue Statistics of British India, the compiler, prior to the year 1899-1900, obtained his sterling figures by conversion of rupees at the rate of ₹10 to the pound, and thus introduced some superficially confusing results.

other hand, we had due to us on the same date a considerable body of loans given to agriculturists, local bodies, etc., which at the end of 1913-14 aggregated £12¾ million. Our indebtedness outside our regular loans was thus represented by a net figure of £20⅓ million—a sum which may properly be included in the reckoning, but does not materially affect the broad results already brought out

100. This then represents the position which India's debt account had attained at the moment when normal conditions were interrupted by the outbreak of war. It is because this position was so strong that we can view without undue disquiet some considerable temporary addition to our debt. It has also to be remembered that, in so far as the borrowings of the war period have been necessitated by the repayment of our savings banks depositors, they represent a discharge of unfunded debt, and these two sets of transactions, namely the drain on the savings banks and the corresponding borrowings, leave our debt position unaltered.

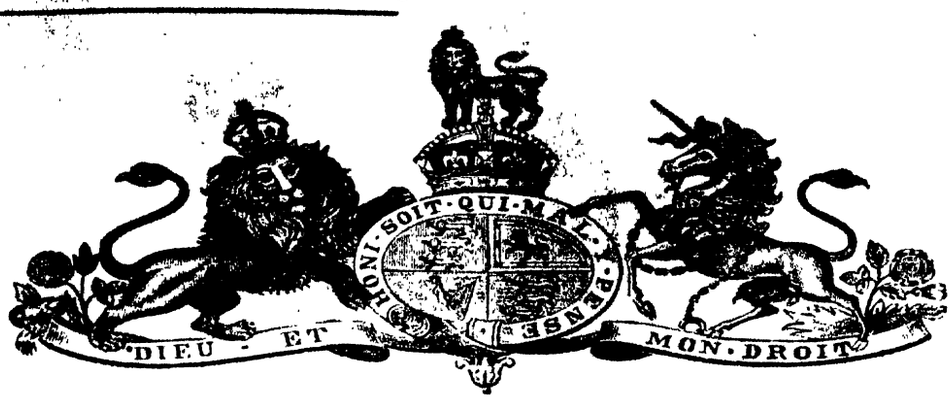
101. While, however, our general position is one on which we may congratulate, I will not say ourselves, but at any rate our predecessors, we must be careful not to allow it to be impaired too readily even by an extraordinary emergency such as this. For this reason, we have had, reluctantly, to reduce to some extent the provision for material and social development on which, in a succession of prosperous years, India has grown accustomed to rely. We have not proposed additional taxation to make good deficits which, we hope, will prove to be temporary only. But, as I have already said, we should not hesitate to do so, if it appeared later that our permanent revenue position was seriously threatened. We must also remember that when the war is ended some of its effects may endure for some time to come, and in particular, that we shall then have to face the question of dealing with the temporary debt which we are now accumulating.

102. In conclusion, I must express my acknowledgments to the officers of the Finance Department for the way in which they have dealt, in their various spheres, with a set of new and difficult conditions, which in many cases have added materially to their work and anxieties. I am deeply indebted to their loyal and efficient aid.

W. S. MEYER.

Delhi, March 2nd, 1915.

Registered No. C-886.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

February 22.

2032. A. G. Kershaw, T. E. Haywood, Saxby & Farmer Ld. and Saxby & Farmer (India) Ld. *Improvements in interlocking apparatus for railway signalling.*

2033. C. A. Dickson and A. A. C. Dickson. *Mica mat.*

2034. J. P. Hitchcock. *Improved nut lock.*

2035. J. L. Jardine and T. A. Nelson. *Process for the preparation of vegetable textile fibres for bleaching.*

2036. Q. Moore. *Improvements in connection with gas producers.*

2037. Q. Moore. *Improved process and arrangement of plant for the treatment and recovery of tar and ammonia liquor from producer or other gas.*

2038. W. A. Kosinski and P. P. Rhode. *Improvements in and relating to slag removing and indicating mechanism for open hearth furnaces.*

2039. J. McL. Cameron. *Improvements in, and relating to, drying machines.*

2040. H. McReynolds. *Improvements in trolley or collector wheels for electricity.*

February 23.

2041. A. H. Sparling. *Locking device for hasp and staple.*

2042. A. Dina. *Improvements in tricars.*

2043. A. M. Bell. *Improvements in couplings for railway vehicles.*

February 24.

2044. M. N. Banerjee. *Tea-Leaf plucking basket.*

February 25.

2045. I. Shanker. *Improvements in padlock.*

2046. F. A. C. Deveret[illegible]. *Combined weight and pull power.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed Form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1885. International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in and connected with wrapper delivering mechanism for cigar machines.*

1886. International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in wrapping mechanism of cigar machines.*

1887. International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in cigar machines.*

1888. International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in cigar machines.*

2010. N. Fraser, P. Fraser & G. S. Fraser. *Improved machine for stitching the toe and heel of plaited soles for boots and shoes.*

2011. A. V. Gifkins & H. S. Watson. *Improvements in and relating to systems of charging and discharging electric batteries.*

2012. W. T. Jones. *A fuel economizer for small hot-air engines, fan-motors and the like.*

2013. W. Jones and Jones and Attwood Ld. *Improvements in and connected with the purification of sewage and analogous liquids.*

2014. W. Jones and Jones and Attwood Ld. *Improvements in and connected with the purification of sewage and analogous liquids.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1958. G. L. Hart. *Improvements in means for locking and sealing treasure and other boxes.*

1965. H. Siegwart. *An improved process and machine for the manufacture of reinforced hollow tubular bodies, for instance masts, pipes, piles, etc., from beton.*

1969. B. H. Peter. *Improvements in and relating to alternating current track signalling.*

1970. B. H. Peter. *Improvements in and relating to alternating current track signalling.*

1971. E. W. Turner. *Improvements in and connected with variable speed-driving mechanism applicable to ring-spinning frames.*

1973. J. Groom and W. H. Lewers. *Improvements in systems of an apparatus for washing and refilling locomotive boilers.*

1975. Uberoi Limited. *Improvements in tennis and the like rackets.*

1976. E. G. Smith. *Improvements in and relating to rail connections.*

1978. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in doors, windows, screens and the like.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed Form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1423. Brodie & Thomas.

1571. Mini[illegible].

PATENTS SEALED.

1895. Wickham.
1896. Minerals Separation Ld.
1897. Minerals Separation Ld.
1899. Stewart.
1900. Macintyre.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

103 of 1905. Westinghouse Brake Co. (To 5 July 1916.)

383 of 1906. Lobnitz. (To 1 March 1916.)

25 of 1907. The Chloride Electrical Storage Co. (To 27 February 1916.)

417 of 1907. Mooney. (To 25 March 1916.)

373 of 1908. Akbar Ali. (To 4 March 1916.)

346 of 1909. Harper. (To 1 March 1916.)

446 of 1909. Rincker & anr. (To 5 April 1916.)

24 of 1910. Rincker & anr. (To 5 April 1916.)

103 of 1910. Bowles. (To 11 April 1916.)

152 of 1910. Dondey and anr. (To 28 April 1916.)

360 of 1910. Societe des Telegraphes Multiplex etc. (To 20 March 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1901.

335, (Talbot Continuous Steel Process Ld.).

1905.

181, (de Stuckle).

1907.

423, (Cumberland). 475, (Notcutt). 477, (Borner and the Diesel Engine Co. Ld.).

1908.

183, (Rossi). 482, (Albrecht and Muehleisen).

1909.

183, (Linotype and Machinery Ld.).

1910.

83, (Munshi Hoosain Buksh). 116, (American Box Ball Co.). 203, (Abdul Rahim). 219, (Hawley and Collier). 221, (Gardner). 222, (Erste Triester Reisschal-Fabriks-Aktien-Gesellschaft). 228, (Walke). 229, (Craig). 379, (Lake). 397, (Panton). 469, (Clancy Metals Process Co.). 515, (McDonald). 516. (Duplex Seed Drill Company Proprietary Ld.).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

February 22nd to 27th, 1915.

Class 13. Nos. 2701 and 2702. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 11.

Class 13. Nos. 2713 and 2714. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 18.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY .	Record Office.
	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
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CHINSURAH .	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI .	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI .	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE .	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON .	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS .	Record Office, Egmore.
,, .	College of Engineering.
MYSORE .	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR .	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA .	College of Engineering.
RANGOON .	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE .	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR .	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

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(i)	Specifications of Invention each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

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NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

" Specimens of Persian Manuscripts " for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price ₹6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	₹3	a copy.
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(3)	"	" 1904-05	"	" 3	"
(4)	"	" 1908-09	"	" 3	"
(5)	"	" 1909-10	"	" 3-8	
(6)	"	" 1910-11	"	" 3-8	
(7)	"	" 1912-13	"	" 2-8	
(8)	"	" 1913-14	"	" 2-8	

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

" Diwan-i-Sarkhush " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price ₹3 per copy.

" Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price ₹2-12

" Qaani " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price ₹7-8 per copy.

" Diwan-i-Andalib " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price ₹4 per copy.

Glossary to the " Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price ₹6-4 per copy.

" Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price ₹5 per copy.

" Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price ₹5 per copy.

" Raghuvansam "—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price ₹2-8.

" Akhlaq-i-Jalali " (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price ₹5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, l. . . . . Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta. . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal. . . . . Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Chuni Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . C/o Munshi Kashi Nath, Dagshai Hills, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan . . . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Bruton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 28rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, 1st Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fasl-i-Haq . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₨ 13 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₨ 12 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₨ 5 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

For any quantity	₨ 4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1 lb. tins
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 28th February 1915.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										REMARKS.
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta	98,49,590	21,84,22,060	22,82,71,550	12,78,01,450	22,23,915	..	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	34,65,25,311	(a) Nominal value—₹10,20,51,300.
Cawnpore	...	2,90,25,125	2,90,25,125	3,25,90,087	62,08,545	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	3,87,98,632	(b) Nominal value—₹4,09,26,571.
Lahore	...	3,90,21,035	3,90,21,035	2,32,41,832	1,28,28,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,60,70,725	
Bombay	1,22,07,400	13,31,90,480	14,53,97,880	3,04,52,508	3,69,24,885	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6,73,77,393	
Karachi	...	2,09,27,460	2,09,27,460	42,11,593	30,41,220	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	72,52,813	
Madras	1,19,87,955	6,68,47,705	7,87,35,660	4,66,56,760	20,93,340	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	4,87,50,100	
Rangoon	...	5,50,38,635	5,50,38,635	4,75,27,096	37,15,320	.	..		...	...	...	...	5,12,42,416	
	3,39,94,875	56,14,73,470	59,54,67,345	31,24,81,281	6,70,86,118	...	7,65,00,000	..	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	59,60,17,345	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			*Nil.*	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									5,50,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			59,54,67,345								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		59,54,67,345	

£1,012,635 (₹1,52,94,525) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 28th February 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 28th February 1915 to 8,62 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	..	8	..	8	4	...	4	..	...	4	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	5	..	5	2	..	2	...	...	9	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, MAJOR, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 3rd March 1915.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February 1915.

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th February 1915 .	29,67,600	1,06,38,900	5,78,46,500	1,60,73,700	80,46,900	19,18,750	9,45,24,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	9,74,92,850
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	68,000	..	...	..	68,000	...	..		...	...	.	..	...	...	68,000
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	..	.	...	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to . . .	.	...	..	...		...		..	.	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to . . .	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...		..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between and 1915	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Deduct—	29,67,600	1,06,38,900	5,79,14,500	1,60,73,700	80,46,900	19,18,750	9,45,92,750	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,75,60,350
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	10,000	...	...	25,500	35,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	35,500
Balance on 28th February 1915 .	29,67,600	1,06,38,900	5,79,04,500	1,60,73,700	80,46,900	18,93,250	9,45,57,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,75,24,850

Note.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1914 Enfaced from India 12,313 lakhs. re-transferred from London 12,687 lakhs.

..	1st Jan. 1915	15th Jan. 1915	ditto	1 lakh	ditto ..
..	16th Jan. 1915	31st Jan. ,,	ditto	.	ditto 1 lakh.
..	1st Feb. ,,	15th Feb. ,,	ditto	1 lakh	ditto 1 ,,
..	16th ,,	28th ,,	ditto	..	ditto ..
				12,315 lakhs.	12,689 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 4th March 1915.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd March 1915

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 1,04,24,016 0 6			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,48,45,240 12 3	2,52,69,256	12	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	19,32,57,357	8	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	7,00,591	7	0
Sundries	14,24,197	3	10
RUPEES	26,06,51,403	0	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				5,13,36,805	0	0
Other authorised Investments				1,01,10,130	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				3,74,44,642	11	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				4,55,79,666	8	1
Bills discounted and purchased				2,44,16,059	14	1
Balances with other Banks				19,19,241	15	1
Bullion				.....		
Dead Stock				27,16,630	1	7
Stamps				15,924	12	6
Sundries				5,11,820	15	11
	Rs.	A.	P.	17,40,50,921	14	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	5,55,09,290	1	9	8,66,00,481	1	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	3,10,91,190	15	6			
RUPEES				26,06,51,403	0	1

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,18,420 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 7,77,210 0 0

Rs. 10,95,630 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 4th March 1915.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 39·24

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1915.

No. 459.—With reference to Notification No. 4013—33, dated the 6th June 1914, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, publishing rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives, the following list of "authorized explosives" referred to in rule 4 (3) of the above rules is published for general information :—

LIST OF AUTHORIZED EXPLOSIVES.

The following explosives are at present authorized for importation into British India, for general sale :—

Class 1.—GUNPOWDER.

GUNPOWDER.

Class 2.—NITRATE MIXTURE.

AMMONAL.
CHILWORTH SPECIAL POWDER.

Class 3.—NITRO-COMPOUND.

Every explosive in this class and every explosive ingredient thereof shall be so thoroughly purified and otherwise of such character as to satisfy a test known as the heat test, and specified in the rule for testing explosives, published with Notification No. 4013—33, dated the 6th June 1914, referred to above.

Division 1.

ARDEER GELIGNITE.
BALLISTITE.
BLASTING GELATINE.
CAMBRITE.
CARBONITE.
CELTITE.
CHILWORTH SMOKELESS POWDER No. 2.
CORDITE.
CORDITE M. D.
DYNAMITE.
DYNOBEL.
FARMER'S DYNAMITE.
GELATINE DYNAMITE.
GELIGNITE.
MONOBEL POWDER.
PHŒNIX POWDER.
SAMSONITE.

Provided that every explosive in this division shall be of such character and consistency as not to be liable to liquefaction or exudation.

Division 2.

AMBERITE No. 2.
CHILWORTH SMOKELESS POWDER.
CHILWORTH SMOKELESS SPORTING POWDER.
E. C. SPORTING POWDER.
EMPIRE POWDER.
GUNCOTTON.
IDEAL POWDER.
IMPERIAL SCHULTZE GUNPOWDER.
NEGRO POWDER.
NEONITE.
NOBEL'S SPECIAL POWDER OR IDEAL POWDER.
N. S. SMOKELESS.
PICRIC ACID.
PICRIC POWDER.
PRIMROSE SMOKELESS.
RENDITE.

ROBURITE.
RUBY POWDER.
SCHULTZE CUBE POWDER.
SCHULTZE GUNPOWDER.
SMOKELESS DIAMOND.
TONITE OR COTTON POWDER.

Class 4.—CHLORATE MIXTURE.

Nil.

Class 5.—FULMINATE.

Nil.

Class 6.—AMMUNITION.

Division 1.

NOBEL'S SAFETY ELECTRIC TIME FUZE.
PERCUSSION CAPS.
RAILWAY FOG SIGNALS.
SAFETY CARTRIDGES.
SAFETY FUZES FOR BLASTING.
SAFETY ELECTRIC FUZES.

Division 2.

CARTRIDGES FOR CANNON, SHELLS, MINES, BLASTING OR OTHER LIKE PURPOSES.
CARTRIDGES FOR SMALL ARMS WHICH ARE NOT SAFETY CARTRIDGES.
CORDEAU BICKFORD.
ELECTRIC FUZES.
FILLED SHELLS NOT CONTAINING THEIR OWN MEANS OF IGNITION AND CLOSED BY A SUBSTANTIAL METAL PLUG.
FUZE LIGHTERS.
FUZES FOR SHELLS.
INSTANTANEOUS FUZE.
PORT FIRES.
TUBES FOR FIRING EXPLOSIVES.
QUICK MATCH.
WAR ROCKETS.

Division 3.

CARTRIDGES FOR SMALL ARMS WHICH ARE NOT SAFETY CARTRIDGES.
DETONATORS.
ELECTRIC DETONATORS.
FRICTION TUBES.
FUZES FOR SHELLS.
NOBEL'S ELECTRIC DETONATOR-TIME FUZE.
PRIMERS.
QUICK FIRING AMMUNITION.
TUBES FOR FIRING EXPLOSIVES.

Class 7.—FIREWORK.

Division 1.

Nil.

Division 2.—Manufactured Fireworks.

MANUFACTURED FIREWORKS.
ALUMINIUM TORCHES.
AMORCES.
CHINESE CRACKERS.
ELECTRIC SPARKLERS.
MAGNESIUM TORCHES.
PYROTECHNIC MATCHES.
ROCKETS.
SIGNAL LIGHTS.

C. A. MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. A.*,
Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th February 1915.

No. 1303-*Home*.—The following returns of births and deaths registered in Delhi Province during the half month ending the 14th of February 1915, are published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total
P. S. Alipur	38	30	...	...	...	18	...	11	...	...	1	1	4	9	13
Naugloi	33	19	...	1	...	14	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Najafgarh	38	26	..	...	...	9	...	14	...	...	3	2	6	4	10
Subzimundi	4	1	..	...	...	1		...	...	..	...	..	1	...	1
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.		...	...	...
Mehrauli	28	14	..	..	..	8	.	3	...	1	2	..	1	2	3
Raisina	7	18	...	...	...	18	...	..	...	...		...	2	2	4
Total of the District	148	108	...	1	...	68	...	32	...	1	6	3	17	19	36

No. 1305-*Home*.—The following returns of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 20th February 1915, are published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	63	96	159	54	33	87	...	...	...	54	5	17	1	10	1	13	15	28	35·9	19·7
	Notified Area	3,673	2	...	2	...	1	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	13·9
	Total .	...	65	96	161	54	34	88	..	...	...	55	5	17	1	10	1	13	15	28	...	...

The 25th February 1915.

No. 1314 C. & I.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 59 of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (1 of 1914), as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for the grant of licenses for the manufacture, supply, storage and sale of certain kinds of liquor in the Delhi Province.

1. The following licenses are hereby authorised :—

LICENSE.

Foreign liquor.

Form	
L. 1	Wholesale vend of foreign liquor to the trade only.
L. 2	Wholesale and retail vend of foreign liquor to the trade and the public.
L. 3	Retail vend of foreign liquor in a hotel.
L. 4	Retail vend of foreign liquor in a restaurant.
L. 5	Retail vend of foreign liquor in a bar attached to a hotel or a restaurant (supplementary to Nos. L. 3 and L. 4).
L. 6	Retail vend of foreign liquor in a railway refreshment room.
L. 7	Retail vend of foreign liquor in a railway dining car.
L. 8	Retail vend of foreign liquor off the premises (supplementary to Nos. L. 3, L. 4 and L. 6).
L. 9	Retail vend of foreign liquor in a military canteen.
L. 10	Retail vend of foreign liquor in a bazar.
L. 11	Bottling of foreign liquor.
No form	Retail vend of beer.
L. 12	Vend of medicated wines.

Country spirit.

L. 13	Wholesale vend of country spirit.
L. 14	Retail vend of country spirit.
L. 15	Bottling of country spirit.
L. 16	Reducing of country spirit.
No form	Vend of country spirit in sealed bottles.

Miscellaneous.

L. 17	Vend of denatured spirit.
L. 18	Purchase and storage of denatured spirit in privileged quantities.
L. 19	Vend of rectified spirit.
L. 20	Storage of rectified spirit in privileged quantities.

Special.

L. 21	Extension of hours during which sale is permitted.
No form	Vend of country liquor at a fair or on a special occasion.
L. 22	Retail vend of foreign liquor at a bar, theatre, etc., or any special occasion when temporary arrangements for the sale of liquor are required.

GENERAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO LIQUOR LICENSES.

2. Every licensee shall be bound to observe the general rules applicable to his license and the special conditions entered in his license.

Duty of licensees.

3. No license is transferable, but the Collector may permit a licensee to add any person as a partner in his business, or to transfer his license to any person.

Transfer of licenses.

4. A licensee shall not carry on any business connected with his license except in premises specified in his license.

Specification of premises.

5. Sales under different licenses shall be on different premises, except with the special permission of the Collector.

6. Premises to be licensed shall ordinarily be premises owned or leased by the licensee. Where, however, local conditions render it necessary, sites for liquor shops may be leased or bought for Government, under the special orders of Government in each case.

7. Where premises have been specially provided by Government for any shop, the licensee shall be bound to carry on his business in those premises and to pay to Government, in addition to his license fee, such rent for the premises as may be fixed by the Collector.

8. When a license has been sold for a fixed fee, the fee shall be payable in advance, except in cases where the Chief Commissioner has granted a license for the retail vend of country spirit on payment of a fixed fee; in such cases the course of payments shall follow the directions to be observed in the case of licenses sold by auction laid down in rule 82.

Payment of license fee.

9. Every licensee shall maintain, above the main outer door of the premises in which he carries on his business, a signboard exhibiting, in conspicuous painted letters, his name and the class of license held by him. The information shall be in the vernacular for country spirit, and in the vernacular and English for foreign liquor licenses. The license must be exhibited in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises.

Signboards.

10. No licensee for the retail vend of liquor shall allow any person to conduct sales in his behalf unless the name of such person has been previously submitted to the Collector for approval and endorsed by him on the license. This rule does not apply to (1) the licensee of a hotel, restaurant, bar, railway refreshment room or dining car, or (2) a chemist or druggist holding a license or permit under the Excise Act.

Authorisation of agents.

11. Every licensee shall furnish to the Collector, on his demand, a list of the persons employed or proposed to be employed in his licensed business.

Employés.

12. Except at the time when the premises are licensed to be open, no person is allowed therein, except employés or members of the licensee's family.

Closure of premises out of hours.

13. No licensee may open his shop before sunrise. No licensee in a rural area may keep his shop open after 6 P. M. between the 16th of October and the 15th of April, or after 8 P. M. between the 16th of April and the 15th of October. Any extension of these hours requires the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. No licensee for the vend of country spirit by retail or foreign liquor by retail, in a bazar or urban area, may keep his shop open after 7 P. M. between the 16th October and the 15th April or after 9 P. M. between the 16th April and the 15th October.

Hours.

No licensee, other than those mentioned in this rule, may keep his shop open after the closing time, if any, prescribed in his license, without the special permission of the Chief Commissioner.

14. Every shop must be kept open during the hours for which it is licensed.

15. Subject to the provisions of these rules, every licensee shall, in respect of any articles which he is licensed to sell, meet the demand of every customer entitled to be served who tenders payment for what is required by him, and the licensee shall maintain a sufficient stock of all articles, in which he is licensed to deal, to meet the probable demand.

Rights of customers.

16. No licensee shall give to any customer any free dole of liquor, nor shall he give any customer any perquisite or *dasturi* on the price of liquor sold.

Bribery.

17. No licensee shall sell liquor of any character or brand forbidden by the Chief Commissioner, nor shall he sell any other kind of liquor than that permitted by his license. No licensee shall sell, or keep on his licensed premises, any chloral hydrate, unless he is a chemist or druggist.

Liquor to be sold.

18. No sale of liquor by measure, whether wholesale or retail, shall be made by any other than standard measures stamped or approved by the Collector. The standard measure shall be the imperial gallon of 277·274 cubic inches, or fractions thereof, and the licensee shall keep measures representing $\frac{1}{8}$th, $\frac{1}{12}$th, $\frac{1}{16}$th and $\frac{1}{32}$th of a gallon.

Standard measures.

NOTE.—Arrangements will be made for the supply of standard measures through the Collector.

19. No licensee shall permit any professional entertainment or dancing, or the playing of musical instruments, or singing by professionals to be carried on in his premises in such a way as to attract the general attention of his customers; provided that the Collector may

Entertainments.

grant a general or special permit for such performances for any place licensed under forms L. 3, L. 4 and L. 6.

Temporary closures.

20. No compensation shall be due for any closure made under section 54 of the Excise Act, except a closure exceeding 6 hours ordered by the Collector.

Compensation.

21. No compensation shall be due to any licensee on account of the opening of a new shop or the issue of any special license during the currency of his license.

Effect of enhanced duty.

22. No compensation shall be due on account of any change during the currency of a license in the conditions thereof, in the rate at which customs or excise duty is charged on liquor, or in any other matter connected with the excise administration and dealt with under powers conferred by the Excise Act.

Cancellation for disorderliness.

23. The license of any licensee may be cancelled if drunkenness or disorder amounting to a public nuisance occurs in the vicinity of his shop in consequence of the sale of spirit thereat.

Return of license on revocation.

24. On the revocation, cancellation or determination of any license, the licensee or his representative shall cease to carry on his business under it and shall return his license to the Collector.

Incapacity of licensee.

25. In the event of a licensee dying or becoming insolvent or otherwise incapable of carrying on his business under the conditions of his license, the license shall forthwith determine. The Collector may continue the license to the representative of the licensee or other person for the remainder of the period on the same conditions.

Surplus stock on expiry of license.

26. If any person, who has held a license under these rules, shall have in his possession, on the expiry or determination from any other cause of his license, any exciseable article which he is unable forthwith to dispose of, under the provisions of these rules, to any person licensed or authorised to purchase it, he shall at once surrender the same to the Collector. The Collector shall make such articles over, in any quantity not exceeding that which the transferee is likely to sell within two months, to the incoming licensee, or, otherwise, to any licensee within the district who is licensed to sell articles of the kind surrendered:

Provided that if any such article, or any part thereof, be declared by the Civil Surgeon or other duly qualified officer to be unfit for use, the Collector shall cause the same to be destroyed.

27. A licensee to whom any article is made over under the preceding clause shall be bound to pay such price for the same as the Collector in his discretion may fix.

28. The Collector shall tender the price so paid to the outgoing licensee by whom the article was surrendered, and such licensee shall not be entitled to any price, payment or compensation whatsoever in respect of any article so made over, other than the sum so tendered.

Dealings with excise officers.

29. Any transaction of the nature of a gift or loan between the licensee and an excise officer is prohibited.

Registers.

30. Every licensee shall maintain the registers prescribed for the class of business carried on by him, and shall make all prescribed returns punctually. True accounts of transactions shall be maintained from day to day in ink. The licensee shall enter all figures in English numerals and other particulars in English or Urdu characters unless the Collector, by special order noted on his license, permit the use of other numerals or characters, and the licensee shall allow the inspection of his registers, stock and premises when duly requested by an excise officer.

Inspection book.

31. An inspection note-book, with the pages numbered consecutively, shall be maintained in every liquor shop and shall be handed over to the Excise Inspector of the district or any officer authorised by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor. A copy of all remarks of inspecting officers in this note-book shall be forwarded to the excise officer of the district for information. Any punishment or warning incurred by the licensee without forfeiture or cancellation of his license shall be recorded in this book.

32. A copy of these general conditions shall be pasted in every inspection note-book.

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF PARTICULAR LICENSES.

Foreign liquor.

Form L. 1.

33. An application for a license in form L. 1, for the wholesale vend of foreign liquor to the trade only, shall contain a description of the liquor which is proposed to be sold, and shall state where the business is to be conducted. The Collector may grant such licenses. The fee shall range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per annum. This license shall authorise the sale of beer and medicated wines which are classed as foreign liquor.

34. A license in form L. 2, for the vend of foreign liquor to the public, may permit retail vend only or both wholesale and retail vend. It may also include wholesale vend to the trade.

Form L. 2.

Such a license may be granted by the Collector in form L. 2, to any shop of proved respectability in a civil station, or cantonment, or any other place where there is a demand for superior foreign liquor. A license in this form may not authorise consumption on the premises. The fee shall range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 per annum for retail vend, with an extra fee, ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per annum, for wholesale vend.

35. A license for the retail vend of liquor in a hotel, for off consumption, may be granted by the Collector in form L. 3. The fee shall range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 per annum.

Form L. 3.

The Collector may, however, propose and the Chief Commissioner may sanction, a lower fee for small hotels and boarding-houses which are not much frequented. This license may be granted for 3, 6, 9, or 12 months at proportional fees.

36. A license for the retail vend of foreign liquor in a restaurant may be granted by the Collector in form L. 4. The fee shall range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 per annum. This license

Form L. 4.

may be granted for 3, 6, 9, or 12 months at proportional fees.

37. When the licensee of a hotel or restaurant wishes to keep a bar for the retail vend of foreign liquor the Collector may grant him a supplementary license in form L. 5. The

Form L. 5.

supplementary fee shall range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 per annum. This license may be granted for 3, 6, 9, or 12 months at proportional fees.

38. A license for the retail vend of foreign liquor in a railway refreshment room may be granted by the Collector in form L. 6. The fee shall range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 per

Form L. 6.

annum, but smaller fees may be fixed as in rule 35 above. This license may be granted for 3, 6, 9 or 12 months at proportional fees.

39. A license for the retail vend of foreign liquor in a railway dining car may be granted by the Chief Commissioner *only* in form L. 7. The fee shall range from Rs. 25 to

Form L. 7.

Rs. 300 per annum. This license may be granted for 3, 6, 9 or 12 months at proportional fees.

40. If the licensee of a hotel, restaurant, or railway refreshment room wishes to sell foreign liquor by retail for off consumption, the Collector may grant him a supplementary license

Form L. 8.

in from L. 8, provided that there is a local demand for foreign liquor which cannot otherwise be met. The fee shall be fixed by the Collector at his discretion. This license may be granted for 3, 6, 9 or 12 months at proportional fees.

41. A license for the retail vend of liquor in a military canteen may be granted by the Collector, with the approval of the Commanding Officer, in from L. 9. The fee shall be

Form L. 9

Rs. 24 per annum for a regiment and Rs. 12 per annum for a smaller unit. When a regiment or unit arrives in Delhi in possession of a canteen license granted in the Punjab the Collector shall countersign the license for the period for which it was originally granted without charging any additional fee.

42. Licenses for the retail vend of foreign liquor in a bazar shall generally be sold by auction (*vide* rule 60). If, however, the Collector thinks it advisable, he may grant any

Form L. 10.

such license on a fixed fee. The fee shall not be less than Rs. 1,200 per annum, and shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner. These licenses shall ordinarily be for off consumption. On consumption will only be permitted in very special cases by the Chief Commissioner.

43. Licenses in form L. 11 for the bottling of foreign liquor may only be granted to persons who already hold licenses in forms L. 1 or 2, by the Chief Commissioner. In proposing the grant

Form L. 11.

of such a license, the Collector shall report the arrangements he proposes to make to secure effective control of the introduction and removal of spirit and effective control of the bottling operations. The Collector shall also suggest the amount of the fee, which shall range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per annum ; provided that, if special excise establishment is entertained for the supervision and control of the bottling business, the fee shall be enhanced by an amount sufficient to cover the cost of such establishment. This license shall not be given to the holder of a license in form L. 15 to bottle country spirit. It should be noted that this license does not authorise any form of vend. The Collector may renew this license when once sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner at the same fee. An increase or decrease in the fee requires the Chief Commissioner's sanction. The Collector may refuse to renew the license.

44. The Collector may grant licenses in selected places for the retail vend of beer for on or off consumption. The Collector may prescribe the form of license and the fee. No such

Beer. No form.

license may be given to the holder of a license in form L. 14 for the retail vend of country spirit.

45. The Collector may grant to any medical practitioner, or to any respectable person genuinely engaged in the sale of drugs to the public for medical purposes a license in form L. 12 permitting the sale of medicated wines containing 42 per cent. or less of proof spirit, provided that such wines are sold as a tonic or medicine only. The license fee shall be Rs. 50 per annum.

Form L. 12.

NOTE.—No license shall be required for the sale of any medicated wine containing less than 20 per cent. of proof spirit.

Country spirit.

46. License in form L. 13 for the wholesale vend of country spirit shall be granted by the Collector. The ordinary fee shall be Rs. 24 per annum, but a separate license shall be required for each vend agency. The Collector may propose and the Chief Commissioner may sanction a reduced fee for shops whose business is small, or where difficulty is experienced in finding suitable men to take out wholesale licenses This license shall not be given to the holder of a license in form L. 11 to bottle foreign liquor.

Form L. 13.

47. Licenses in form L. 14 for the retail vend of country spirit shall be sold by auction (*vide* rule 60, *et seq.*). The Chief Commissioner, however, reserves the right to sell any such license for a fixed fee.

Form L. 14.

48. Licenses in form L. 15 for the bottling of country spirit may be issued by the Collector to holders of licenses in form L. 13 only. The fee shall range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per annum.

Form L. 15.

49. A license in form L. 16 to reduce country spirit may be given by the Collector to any licensee under form L. 13, provided the Collector can make satisfactory arrangements for the effective control of the reducing operations. No fee shall be charged for this license.

Form L. 16.

50. The Collector may grant licenses in cantonments, municipalities and large villages for the retail vend of country spirit in sealed bottles only, for off consumption. The Collector may prescribe the form of the license and the fee. Before granting such a license in cantonments, the Collector shall obtain the consent of the Commanding Officer.

Sealed bottles. No form.

Denatured spirit.

51. The Collector may grant licenses in form L. 17 for the vend of denatured spirit. No fee is chargeable and the Collector may reject any application or refuse to renew any license for sufficient reason.

Form L. 17.

52. Inasmuch as one of the conditions in license form L. 17 forbids a vendor to sell more than eight gallons of denatured spirit to one person, the Collector may grant a license in form L. 18 permitting any chemist, varnish-maker, or other person, who in his business uses larger quantities of denatured spirit, to purchase and possess any quantity of denatured spirit up to one hundred gallons. The possession of more than one hundred gallons requires the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. No fee is chargeable.

Form L. 18.

Rectified spirit.

53. The Collector may grant a license in form L. 19 for the vend of rectified spirit for medicinal, industrial and scientific purposes. The license will be given only to holders of licenses in form L. 2 or L. 17 or to chemists or druggists of good standing, approved by the Collector. The fee shall be Rs. 25 per annum.

Form L. 19.

54. The Collector may grant a license in form L. 20 for the possession of rectified spirit for use in the manufacture of drugs, medicines and chemicals, excluding perfumes and toilet preparations. This spirit will be excised at the privileged rate of Rs. 7-13-0 per proof gallon. The license shall be given free of fee, but shall not be given to any manufacturing chemist who has a license for the retail sale of foreign liquor on the same premises, or a license for the sale of rectified spirit at the ordinary rate in form L. 19.

Form L. 20.

55. * * * * *

56. * * * * *

57. In urban areas, the Collector may grant, a licensee under form L. 10 or 14, a special license in form L. 21 to keep his shop open for not more than two hours after the time fixed by his license for closing. This special license shall be given for important festivals only, at such fee as the Collector may prescribe.

Form L. 21; Extensions.

58. The Collector may grant a license for a special occasion, in a form to be prescribed by him, at such fee as he considers suitable. In granting such a license on the occasion of a fair the Collector shall observe the following instructions. No special liquor license shall be granted for any fair where such a license has hitherto not been granted or where, having in the past been granted, it has now been discontinued. If a new fair is inaugurated, the Collector shall not grant a special liquor license without the consent of the Chief Commissioner.

Fairs and special occasions. No form.

In the case of fairs for which special liquor licenses have hitherto been granted, the Collector may continue to grant such licenses. He should, however, take cognizance of any *bonâ fide* movement favouring prohibition, and he may without further sanction decline to grant a special liquor license, if, on testing local opinion, he is thoroughly satisfied that the discontinuance of such a license would be a measure approved by the unquestioned voice of local opinion, and that such local opinion is free from any suspicion of connivance at illicit distillation.

Licenses for recurring fairs of importance, at which it is permissible under these rules to provide for the sale of country spirit, should be included in the list of shops to be auctioned.

59. The Collector may grant a special license in form L. 22 for the retail vend of foreign liquor at a bar, at any place of recreation, or on any special occasion when temporary arrangements for the sale of foreign liquor are required. The Collector shall fix the license fee.

Form L. 22.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF AUCTIONS.

60. Licenses, including fair licenses, for the retail vend of country spirit shall ordinarily be sold by auction. The Chief Commissioner, however, reserves the right to grant any such license on payment of a fixed fee. Licenses for the retail bazar vend of foreign liquor are usually sold by auction (*vide* rule 42).

What licenses are sold by auction.

61. At the beginning of January in each year the Collector shall, for each shop to be auctioned, make an estimate of its probable sales during the next license year, and upon such estimate he shall determine the lowest annual fee at which each shop may reasonably be licensed. The value of the shop should be communicated confidentially to the selling officer, but should not be disclosed to the bidders. The Collector may close any existing shop.

Preparations for the annual auction of licenses.

62. Auctions shall be held once a year by the Collector or by a gazetted officer selected and empowered in this behalf by the Collector. The Chief Commissioner will fix the dates of the auctions.

Preparations for the annual auction of licenses.

63. The Collector will give timely notice of the date and place of the auction. This notice will also specify—

(*a*) the conditions to which the auction will be subject;

(*b*) the number and situation of the shops to be licensed for the sale of country spirit and foreign liquor, respectively;

(*c*) the minimum prices, if any, fixed for the retail vend of country spirit;

(*d*) any other information which may be of use to intending bidders.

64. Before the auction begins, the presiding officer will read out the conditions to which the auction will be subject and will explain the maximum and minimum prices, if any, which have been prescribed for various classes of liquor.

Conduct of auctions.

65. He will then proceed to put up each shop to auction, after carefully explaining its locality. The auction of two or more shops at one time requires the sanction of the Chief Commissioner in each case.

66. A license shall not be granted except to a person or persons by name or to a company registered under the Indian Companies Act or to a society registered according to law.

Persons who may not be given licenses.

67. No person shall be allowed to bid for a country spirit license if he, or any person closely associated with him in interest, holds a license for any dealings in foreign liquor, tari, or denatured spirit.

68. No person shall be allowed to bid for another, whether his partner or not, unless he holds a duly executed power-of-attorney enabling him in this behalf.

69. No person shall be allowed to bid unless he has deposited the sum of Rs. 25 in a Government treasury, or deposits that sum at the time of the auction with the presiding officer.

Persons who may not be given licenses.

70. No person shall be allowed to bid whose name is on the list of persons debarred from holding licenses or who is known to the Collector to be debarred from holding a license in another province.

71. The Collector may further exclude from the bidding any person, on account of his notorious bad character, or for any other sufficient reason to be recorded.

Acceptance and refusal of bids.

72. The presiding officer shall refuse to accept any bid by an excluded person, or any bid which he has reason to believe is made in the interest of any excluded person.

73. The presiding officer may refuse any bid which he considers to be merely speculative or dictated by private enmity or which, if accepted, would in his opinion tend to create an undesirable monopoly of interest.

74. The presiding officer shall record the name of each person making a bid and the amount of the bid.

75. Where the bidding exceeds Rs. 100, no bid shall be accepted unless it is a multiple of Rs. 10.

76. Bids shall be received for the whole annual license-fee and not for the monthly instalments in which it is payable. The presiding officer shall not be bound to accept the highest or any bid. When the highest bid is refused, the presiding officer shall record his reasons for accepting another bid.

77. All bids accepted by an officer subordinate to the Collector require the Collector's sanction. All sales are open to revision by the Chief Commissioner.

Procedure when sale is not concluded.

78. If the Collector refuses to sanction a sale or if a sale is set aside by the Chief Commissioner on revision, the Collector may re-sell the license by auction or by tender; if the re-sale is by tender, these rules shall apply as far as may be

79. If the lowest annual fee mentioned in rule 61 above is not bid for any shop, the Collector may in his discretion accept a lower bid provisionally, but shall report the case to the Chief Commissioner with whose sanction the shop may be—

(*a*) closed either permanently or till a person willing to take it up at the reserved price shall come forward, or

(*b*) carried on by a vendor who will work it for a commission on sales, or

(*c*) re-sold at another auction, or

(*d*) sold for the lower bid provisionally accepted.

Refund of deposits.

80. At the conclusion of every auction, the Collector or the officer conducting the auction shall refund to all persons who have not obtained licenses, all deposits made by them.

Report of auction results.

81. The Collector shall forward to the Chief Commissioner for sanction statements shewing the locality of each shop sold, the probable sales during the year (which shall be stated in gallons equivalent to London Proof), the lowest fee determined under rule 61 above, the name of the person to whom the shop has been sold, the amount for which it has been sold compared with the fee for the preceding year, and, in any case in which the shop has not been sold to the highest bidder, a short statement of the reasons for rejecting his bid. The Collector shall also forward a list of licensees and the shops held by them to the Superintendent of Police in his district, and in the case of country spirit shops, to the Manager of any distillery licensed in the Punjab from which direct sales to licensees in the district take place.

Payment of license fee.

82. A person to whom a shop has been sold shall pay one-sixth of the annual fee within seven days of the auction (any deposits already made shall be credited to this sum, and any excess shall be either returned to him or credited to future payments). Before the beginning of the month in which he begins business under his license, the licensee shall pay one-twelfth of the annual fee, and by the 7th of every subsequent month shall pay one-twelfth till the whole fee is paid. But he may at any time pay the whole amount due if he wishes. If the total amount due is less than Rs. 100, it shall be payable in one sum unless the Collector for special reasons allows payment to be made by instalments. If any person whose bid has been accepted by the officer presiding at the auction fails to make the deposit of one-sixth of the annual fee, or if he refuses to accept the license, the Collector may re-sell the license, either by public auction or by private contract, and any deficiency in price and all expenses of such re-sale or attempted re-sale shall be recoverable from the defaulting bidder in the manner laid down in section 60 of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province.

Procedure when licensee makes default.

83. If any person to whom a license has been sold—

(*a*) fails to pay any fee due,

(*b*) fails to carry on the business for which the license was granted,

(*c*) commits a breach of any of the conditions applicable to his license,

(*d*) is convicted of any offence under the Excise or Opium Acts,

or, if the license becomes liable to cancellation under any Act for the time being in force, the Collector may (1) cancel the license and make such arrangements as he may think fit for carrying on the business for which the license was granted, and declare forfeited to Government any fee paid or deposit made in respect thereof, or (2) permit the licensee to retain the license on payment of a further fee not exceeding Rs. 200.

Re-sale.

84. When a license has been cancelled, the Collector may re-sell it by public auction or by private contract. The Collector shall communicate the result of such re-sale in a statement to the Chief Commissioner in the same manner as the ordinary auction results. On the Chief Commissioner's order being received, the Collector shall communicate the change in the list of licensees to the Superintendent of Police of his district and to the Manager of any distillery to whom a list of such licensees has been supplied.

Dated Delhi, 25th February 1915.

No. 1315.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 59 of the Excise Act (I of 1914) as applied to the Delhi Province the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following license forms and registers :—

FORM L. 1.

Wholesale vend of foreign liquor to the trade only.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. and I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the wholesale vend of foreign liquor to the trade only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee may sell foreign liquor wholesale (*i e*, in quantities greater than two Imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles), bottled or otherwise, only to a person holding a license in Form L. 1, 2 or 10, and he shall not sell unbottled liquor to any retail vendor who is not licensed to sell for consumption on his premises, and he shall sell bottled liquor only in sealed and capsuled bottles.

2. The licensee shall not sell liquor of a less strength than 25° under-proof in the case of brandy, whisky or rum, or of spirit intended to pass as brandy, whisky or rum, or of a less strength than 35° under-proof in the case of gin, or of spirit intended to pass as gin.

3. The licensee shall not under this license compound, blend, flavour, colour, or rectify the liquor sold by him and shall not alter the labels under which he has purchased it.

4. The licensee may reduce foreign liquor to the strengths at which he is permitted to sell it.

5. The licensee shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell any rectified spirit.

Collector.

Dated *district.*

List of authorised agents or salesmen.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Residence.

FORM L. 8.

Wholesale and retail vend of foreign liquor to the trade and the public.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the wholesale and retail vend of foreign liquor only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor, wholesale or retail, for consumption off his premises only.

2. The licensee shall not sell liquor of a less strength than 25° under-proof in the case of brandy, whisky or rum, or of spirit intended to pass as brandy, whisky or rum, or of a less strength than 35° under-proof in the case of gin, or of spirit intended to pass as gin.

3. The licensee shall not alter either the nature of the liquor or the labels under which he has purchased it, provided that he may reduce foreign liquor to the strengths at which he is permitted to sell it.

4. Accounts of sales to the trade and to the public under this license shall be kept separate; and if the licensee holds any other license for the sale of liquor on the same premises, he must keep his accounts of transactions under each license separate.

5. The licensee shall not sell denatured spirit or rectified spirit unless he has obtained a license in Form L. 17 or in Form L. 19 for the sale of such spirits.

Collector,

Dated . *district.*

List of authorised agents or salesmen.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Residence.

FORM L. 3.

Sale of foreign liquor in a hotel.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail sale of foreign liquor in an hotel or dâk bungalow only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor retail for consumption on the premises only to residents in his $\frac{\text{hotel}}{\text{dâk bungalow}}$ and to other persons taking their meals there.

2. He shall not sell liquor of a less strength than 25° under-proof in the case of brandy, whisky or rum, or of spirit intended to pass as brandy, whisky or rum, or of a less strength than 35° under-proof in the case of gin or of spirit intended to pass as gin.

3. He may at any time serve any person entitled to be served on his licensed premises.

4. He shall not alter either the nature of the liquor or the labels under which he has purchased it.

5. He shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell any rectified spirit.

6. He shall not set up or maintain on his licensed premises any bar without taking out a separate bar license.

7. Liquor to be sold on the licensed premises shall be stored on these premises only unless the written permission of the Collector has been given to store it elsewhere.

8. The licensee may not obtain liquor from a licensee in Form L. 1.

Collector,

Dated *district.*

FORM L. 4.

Retail sale of foreign liquor in a restaurant.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 & 777-C. and I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail sale of foreign liquor in a restaurant only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor retail for consumption on the premises only to persons taking meals in the licensed premises.

2. He shall not sell liquor of a less strength than 25° under-proof in the case of brandy whisky or rum, or of spirit intended to pass as brandy, whisky or rum, or of a less strength than 35° under-proof in the case of gin or of spirit intended to pass as gin.

3. He shall not open the restaurant for the sale of liquor before sunrise or keep it open after 10 P. M.

4. He shall not alter either the nature of the liquor or the labels under which he has purchased it.

5. He shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell any rectified spirit.

6. He shall not set up or maintain on his licensed premises any bar without taking out a separate bar license.

7. Liquor to be sold on the licensed premises shall be stored on these premises only unless the written permission of the Collector has been given to store it elsewhere.

8. The licensee may not obtain liquor from a licensee in Form L. 1.

Collector,

Dated *district.*

FORM L. 5 (supplementary).

Retail sale of foreign liquor in a bar.

(To be issued to holders of licenses in Forms L. 3 and L. 4 only.)

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail sale of foreign liquor in a bar only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor retail for consumption on the premises by the glass only at a bar in his $\frac{\text{hotel}}{\text{restaurant}}$ described below :—

2. He shall be bound by all the conditions of his $\frac{\text{hotel}}{\text{restaurant}}$ license.

Collector,

Dated *district.*

FORM L. 6.

Retail sale of foreign liquor in a railway refreshment room.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 & 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. and I., dated February 1915,

AND to special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail sale of foreign liquor in a railway refreshment room only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor retail for consumption on the premises to *bonâ fide* passengers and other persons served with eatables there.

2. He shall not sell liquor of a less strength than 25° under-proof in the case of brandy, whisky or rum, or of spirit intended to pass as brandy, whisky or rum, or of a less strength than 35° under-proof in the case of gin or of spirit intended to pass as gin.

3. He may at any time serve any person entitled under rule 1 to be served on his licensed premises.

4. He shall not alter either the nature of the liquor or the labels under which he has purchased it.

5. He shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell any rectified spirit.

6. Liquor to be sold on the licensed premises shall be stored on these premises only, unless the written permission of the Collector has been given to store it elsewhere.

7. The licensee shall not sell liquor to persons employed on railway service except under rules issued by the railway administration.

8. The licensee may not obtain liquor from a licensee in Form L. 1.

Collector,

Dated *district.*

FORM L. 7.

Retail sale of foreign liquor in a railway dining car.

REGISTERED UNDER PROVINCIAL No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail sale of foreign liquor in a railway dining car only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor retail for consumption on a dining car attached to a railway train running in the Delhi Province. He shall sell only—

(*a*) to passengers by that train,

(*b*) under rules issued by the railway administration, to persons employed in railway service.

2. He shall not sell liquor of a less strength than 25° under-proof in the case of brandy, whisky or rum, or of spirit intended to pass as brandy, whisky or rum or of a less strength than 35° under-proof in the case of gin or of spirit intended to pass as gin.

3. He may at any time serve any person entitled to be served on the dining car.

4. He shall give immediate information to the nearest police officer of any suspicious character who may be present in his dining car, and of every irregularity committed therein, tending to disturb the public peace: and he shall at all times for police purposes permit free access to the police to all parts of his dining car or other place where liquor is kept for the purpose of this license.

5. The name of each person carrying on sale shall be reported to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province (not to the Collector as is ordinarily required) and endorsed over the signature of the Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner on this license upon the payment of a fee of Re. 1 for the endorsement of each name.

6. The licensee shall not alter either the nature of the liquor or the labels under which he has purchased it.

7. He shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell any rectified spirit.

8. Liquor to be sold on the licensed premises shall be stored on these premises only unless the written permission of the Collector has been given to store it elsewhere.

9. The licensee may not obtain liquor from a licensee in Form L. 1.

Dated *Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*

FORM L. 8 (supplementary).

Retail vend of foreign liquor off the premises.

(To be issued to holders of licenses in Forms L. 3, 4 or 6 only.)

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail vend of foreign liquor for off consumption only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor retail for consumption off the premises.

2. He shall be bound by all the other provisions of his license for sale in his hotel. / restaurant / railway refreshment room.

Collector,

Dated *district*

FORM L. 9.

Retail sale of foreign liquor in a military canteen.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee .

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail sale of foreign liquor in a military canteen only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

It is required of the holder of this license as a condition of its remaining in force that he do faithfully perform and abide by the following conditions, *viz.*—

1. He shall pay to Government in advance an annual fee of rupees.....

2. He shall not sell under colour of this license any spirituous and fermented liquor manufactured in this country, except such liquor manufactured in India after the English method as he may be permitted under his contract to sell.

3. He shall effect his sales of liquor only at the canteen or place appointed for the purpose by the military authorities, and shall not sell liquor at any other place or establish a second place of vend without another separate license.

N.B.—Tenants are allowed to establish a second place of vend without taking a separate license in cases where a portion of a regiment is detached for training and other purposes or is left behind.

4. He shall not store any imported spirituous or fermented liquor to be sold under this license in any premises other than those endorsed on the back of the license.

5. He shall sell no liquor of any description to persons other than those attached to the regiment for which this license is granted or duly authorised under the regulations of the Army to use such canteen.

6. He shall not wilfully adulterate or deteriorate any imported spirituous or fermented liquor sold by him, or sell the same knowing them to have been adulterated or deteriorated, or store or permit to be stored in his canteen any such liquor in an adulterated or deteriorated state.

N.B.—Tenants are permitted to store and sell spirituous liquor diluted with mineral water with the permission of General Officers Commanding.

7. He shall not rectify spirit by purifying, colouring or flavouring it or mixing any material with it.

8. He shall sell no imported and locally made foreign spirit below the minimum strengths of 25° under-proof for whisky, brandy and rum and 35° under-proof for gin.

9. He shall not receive any wearing apparel or other effects in barter for any excisable article the sale of which is covered by this license.

10. He shall at once produce for inspection on demand of any Excise Officer above the rank of a Jemadar this license and his accounts, and he shall not prevent any Excise Officer of whatever grade from inspecting his canteen.

11. He shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell rectified spirit.

N.B.—A violation of any of the above conditions will render the holder liable to any of the penalties prescribed by the Excise Act and rules in force for the time being.

Collector,

Dated *District.*

FORM L. 10.

Retail bazar vend of foreign liquor $\frac{\text{off}}{\text{on and off}}$ the premises.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C, & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail bazar vend of foreign liquor for $\frac{\text{off}}{\text{on and off}}$ consumption in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor for consumption $\frac{\text{off}}{\text{on and off}}$ the premises.

2. The licensee shall not sell liquor of a less strength than 25° under-proof in the case of brandy, whisky or rum, or of spirit intended to pass as brandy, whisky or rum, or of a less strength than 35° under-proof in the case of gin, or of spirit intended to pass as gin.

3. The licensee may not sell unbottled spirit for consumption off the premises.

4. The licensee shall not sell any liquor for consumption off the premises except in sealed and capsuled bottles, having their seals and capsules intact.

with any orders issued to him by the Collector or any inspecting officer for the removal defects.

6. The licensee shall not water, dilute, adulterate, mix or compound or otherwise al any spirit brought into his shop for sale, and shall not alter the labels under which he p chased it.

7. The licensee shall, in addition to keeping drinking vessels for the use of his custom keep in his shop for their use a supply of pure drinking water.

8. Liquor shall be sold on credit only by persons, approved by the Collector, who h licenses to sell liquor for consumption off the premises.

9. The licensee shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell s rectified spirits.

Collect

Dated *Distr*

List of authorised agents or salesmen.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Residence.

FORM L. II.

Bottling of foreign liquor.

(To be issued to holders of licenses in Forms L. 1 and L. 2 only.)

REGISTERED UNDER PROVINCIAL No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the bottling of foreign liquor in the premises herein specified, *viz.* —

and for the period from to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to bottle duty-paid foreign liquor only, whether manufactured in India or imported.

2. The licensee shall not bottle any foreign liquor of a less strength than 25° under-proof in the case of brandy, whisky or rum, or of spirit intended to pass as brandy, whisky or rum, or of a less strength than 35° under-proof in the case of gin, or of spirit intended to pass as gin.

3. Bottling shall be carried on only at the premises named in the license.

4. The licensee shall give timely information to the Excise Inspector of the days and hours during which bottling will be done.

5. Only foreign liquor shall be kept on the premises.

6. The licensee shall bottle liquor in bottles of three sizes only—(1) reputed pint from 12½ to 13½ ounces; (2) imperial pint of 20 ounces; (3) reputed quart from 25 to 26½ ounces, except in the case of liquor bottled as samples and disposed of as such.

7. The licensee shall label each bottle, after bottling, with a label showing in English printed characters, and also, if required by the Chief Commissioner in Urdu, Hindi or Gurmukhi characters, (1) the capacity in ounces of each bottle, (2) the true alcoholic strength of the liquor contained in it. The label shall also shew in English (3) whether the liquor is manufactured in India, or imported, and (4) the name of the licensed bottler.

8. The licensee may also affix to his bottles any other label or labels.

9. Before bringing any labels into use the licensee shall submit exact copies of them through the Collector to the Chief Commissioner for his approval, and shall comply with such instructions as the Chief Commissioner may issue regarding any label, and shall deposit in the Chief Commissioner's office an exact copy of each label that has been approved.

10. Labels must be so affixed to the bottles as to be easily distinguishable.

11. The licensee shall, on a system approved by the Chief Commissioner, securely seal and capsule every bottle bottled by him, in such a manner that the bottle cannot be opened without defacing the official label mentioned in rule 7 above.

12. The licensee shall enter in a stock-book the quantity, description and strength of any spirit received on his licensing premises. This stock-book shall be accessible to the excise officer at all reasonable hours, and shall be kept for 12 months from the date of the last entry in it.

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Dated

FORM L. 12.

Sale of medicated wines.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. 50 on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the sale of medicated wines only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from to
is granted to
of
in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee may sell medicated wine or other preparations which do not contain more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit, and he shall not sell any article covered by his license as wine or spirit rather than as a tonic or medicated wine.

2. The licensee shall not sell to any one person at any one time any article covered by this license in greater quantity than two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles provided that sales in larger quantities may be made to persons holding a chemist's license and to Government or charitable dispensaries.

3. Except upon the order of a qualified medical practitioner, the licensee shall not knowingly sell or supply any article covered by his license for consumption by a minor or person of unsound mind.

4. The licensee shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell any rectified spirit.

Collector,

Dated *district.*

FORM L. 13.

License for the Wholesale vend of country spirit.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774,775,776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. 24 on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the wholesale vend of country spirit only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee shall sell plain country spirit only at a strength of 20° or 40° under-proof according to the demand of the purchaser and special country spirit only at such strength or strengths as may be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, provided that it shall not be stronger than 20° or weaker than 40° under-proof.

2. The licensee may obtain his spirit for sale from the distillery or from any person holding a license in Form L. 13 in the districts of , but not from any other source, provided that, if he obtains his spirit from any place beyond the limits of the district in which he holds his license, he shall not break bulk till the consignment has reached such district and been compared by an Excise Officer with the pass which covers it.

3. Unless under the next succeeding condition he is permitted to reduce spirit, the licensee shall obtain his spirit for sale only at a strength prescribed in rule 1, and he shall sell the spirit so obtained without admixture or alteration of any kind.

4. If a supplementary license in Form L. 16 has been granted to him, the licensee may reduce for sale to a strength prescribed in rule 1 spirit obtained by him at any higher strength, provided that he shall not otherwise alter or compound such spirit, and that he shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use or sell any rectified spirit.

5. The licensee shall not sell or expose for sale country spirit in bottles, jars, casks or other vessels of such shape or colour or bearing such figures, words or marks as are reasonably calculated to lead any one to believe that such spirit is other than country spirit.

6. The licensee shall sell spirit only to a person holding a license in Form L. 13 or Form L. 14 (*license for retail bazar vend of country spirit*) in the districts of ; provided that he may sell a quantity not exceeding gallons in all to a person or persons holding a license in Form L. 13 or Form L. 14 in the districts of

7. On making any sale under his license the licensee shall apply to the Collector or other officer empowered in that behalf to prepare a pass in the prescribed form to cover the transport of the spirit to its place of destination; and shall not despatch any spirit till a pass covering such transport has been duly issued.

8. The licensee may sell country spirit either unbottled or in bottles, as the purchaser may demand.

9. No licensee shall sell any spirit before sunrise or after 7 P.M. in winter and 9 P.M. in summer.

Dated

Collector,
district.

List of authorised agents or salesmen.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Residence.

FORM L. 14.

Retail bazar vend of country spirit.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & I., dated the February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail bazar vend of country spirit only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell country spirit retail for consumption on or off the premises. He shall obtain his supplies from the licensed distillery at or from a person licensed to sell country spirit by wholesale in the districts of provided that if he obtains his spirit from any place beyond the limits of the district in which he holds his license, he shall not break bulk till the consignment has reached such district and been compared by an Excise Officer with the pass which covers it.

2. The licensee shall sell plain country spirit only at a strength of 20° or 40° under-proof according to the demand of the purchaser and special country spirit at such strength or strengths as may be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, provided that it shall not be stronger than 20° or weaker than 40° under-proof.

3. The licensee shall not sell or expose for sale country spirit in bottles, jars, casks or other vessels of such shape or colour or bearing such figures, words or marks as are reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe that such spirit is other than country spirit.

4. The licensee shall not sell more than one reputed quart bottle of spirit to any person at one time. Provided that he may sell to any person at one time any quantity of country spirit covered by a pass issued by an authorised officer provided that any sale made by a licensee under such a general or special pass shall be specially registered by him.

5. The licensee shall keep his premises thoroughly clean and dry and he shall comply with any orders issued to him by the Collector or any inspecting officer for the removal of defects.

6. No country spirit shall be sold for consumption off the premises in a cantonment except under a pass.

7. The licensee shall not water, dilute, adulterate, mix or compound or otherwise alter any spirit brought into his shop for sale.

8. Every licensee shall, in addition to keeping drinking vessels for the use of his customers, keep in his shop for their use a supply of pure drinking water.

9. Liquor shall be sold on credit only by persons, approved by the Collector, who have licenses to sell liquor for consumption off the premises.

10. The licensee shall not keep on his licensed premises any caramel or colouring matter or any essence capable of being used to give to country spirit the character or appearance of foreign liquor.

Collector,

Dated

district.

List of authorised agents or salesmen.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Residence.

FORM L. 15.

Bottling of country spirit.

(To be issued to holders of licenses in Form L. 13 only.)

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & I., dated the February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the bottling of country spirit only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from
is granted to
of
in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to bottle country spirit only, which includes special country spirit.

2. The licensee may bottle plain country spirit of a strength of either 20° or 40° under-proof and of no other strength. He may bottle special country spirit of such strengths as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe between the limits of 20° and 40° under-proof.

3. Bottling may be carried on only at the premises named in the license.

4. The licensee shall give timely information to the Excise Inspector of the days and hours during which bottling will be done.

5. The licensee shall bottle liquor in bottles of three sizes only—(1) reputed pint from 12½ to 13½ ounces; (2) imperial pint of 20 ounces; (3) reputed quart from 25 to 26⅔ ounces, except in the case of liquor bottled as samples and disposed of as such.

6. The licensee shall label each bottle, after bottling, with a label showing in English printed characters, and also if required by the Chief Commissioner in Urdu, Hindi or Gurmukhi characters, (1) the capacity in ounces of each bottle, (2) the true alcoholic strength of the liquor contained in it. The label shall also shew in English the name of the licensed bottler.

7. The licensee may also affix to his bottles any other label or labels.

8. Before bringing any labels into use the licensee shall submit exact copies of them through the Collector to the Chief Commissioner for his approval, and shall comply with such instructions as the Chief Commissioner may issue regarding any label, and shall deposit in the Chief Commissioner's office an exact copy of each label that has been approved.

9. Labels must be so affixed to the bottles as to be easily distinguishable.

10. The licensee shall, on a system approved by the Chief Commissioner, securely seal and capsule every bottle bottled by him, in such a manner that the bottle cannot be opened without defacing the official label mentioned in rule 6 above.

11. The licensee shall not keep on his licensed premises any caramel or colouring matter or any essence capable of being used to give country spirit the character or appearance of foreign liquor.

Collector,

Dated *district.*

FORM L. 16.

Reduction of country spirit by a wholesale vendor.

(To be issued only to holders of licenses in Form L. 13.)

REGISTERED UNDER PROVINCIAL No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

THIS LICENSE authorising the reduction of country spirit only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from to
is granted to
of
in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The holder of license No. in Form L. 13 is authorised to reduce by the addition of water, spirit of an original strength not exceeding 43° overproof.

2. The reduction must be done in a special empty receptacle. Water used for reduction must be pure, and the licensee must comply with directions of the Collector regarding the water-supply.

3. Timely intimation must be given to the Excise Officer when reduction is to be done.

Collector,

Dated *district.*

List of authorised agents.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Residence

FORM L. 17.

Sale of denatured spirit.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

THIS LICENSE authorising the sale of denatured spirit only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*

and for the period from to
is granted to
of
in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee shall not, without the special sanction of the Chief Commissioner, have in his possession at any one time denatured spirits in a quantity in excess of 100 gallons.

2. The licensee before selling any denatured spirits to any purchaser shall use all reasonable diligence to ascertain the quantity already in the purchaser's possession and shall

not at one time sell to him more than one gallon or such smaller quantity as, together with what is, or in good faith is believed to be, in the buyer's possession, will amount to one gallon.

Provided that the licensee may sell quantities greater than one gallon—
to persons licensed to sell denatured spirits, or
to persons holding exemption licenses authorising them to purchase quantities greater than one gallon.

3. The licensee shall not sell denatured spirit of a less strength than 50° overproof.

4. The licensee shall procure his supplies of denatured spirits either by direct importation from beyond sea or by purchase from other vendors licensed to sell denatured spirits, or by removal from licensed distilleries after obtaining the permit and pass required under the rules applicable to such removals.

5. The licensee shall not, without taking out a separate license, sell any spirits other than denatured spirits, and if he holds or obtains such separate license the admixture of denatured spirits with other spirits shall under no pretext be attempted by him.

6. The licensee shall constantly exhibit a sign-board at his place of vend bearing his name and the words "Licensed Vendor of Denatured Spirits."

Collector,

Dated *district.*

FORM L. 18.

Exemption from the limit of possession of denatured spirit.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C. & I., dated February 1915,

so far as they are applicable

AND to the special conditions below

THIS LICENSE authorising the possession of denatured spirit in privileged quantities only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. This exemption license extends only to the possession and use of, and not to the sale of, spirits rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.

2. The licensee may purchase denatured spirit from any licensed vendor thereof in quantities greater than one gallon at a time and may remove such spirit from a licensed distillery after obtaining the permit or pass required by the rules.

3. The spirit shall be kept on the licensee's premises and shall be used only in the preparation of medical compounds. used in the manufacture of

Collector,

Dated *district.*

FORM L. 19.

Sale of rectified spirit.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. 25 on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the sale of rectified spirit only in the premises herein specified, *viz.* —

and for the period from to
is granted to
of
in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

THE licensee is authorised to sell rectified spirit, which means pure rectified spirit imported from foreign countries by sea, or manufactured in India and excised at the tariff rate of duty. It shall not be of a strength less than 43° overproof.

2. The licensee shall not have in his possession at any one time a quantity exceeding ten gallons or such larger quantity as the Chief Commissioner may specially authorise.

3. The licensee shall sell rectified spirit for medicinal, industrial and scientific purposes only.

4. The licensee shall not sell in any one transaction more than the following quantities :—

(*a*) to a private individual—one pint,

(*b*) to a chemist, medical practitioner, a scientific body—2 reputed quarts,

(*c*) to any Superintendent of a main hospital—3 imperial gallons.

5. He shall label every receptacle containing rectified spirit conspicuously, showing the nature, and place of manufacture, of its contents.

Collector,

Dated *district.*

FORM L. 20.

Possession by manufacturing chemists of rectified spirit for use in the manufacture of drugs, medicines or chemicals.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C. & I., dated February 1915,

so far as they are applicable

AND to the special conditions below

THIS LICENSE authorising the possession of rectified spirit to be used in drugs, medicines or chemicals only at the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from to
is granted to of
in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to possess rectified spirit for use in the manufacture of drugs, medicines or chemicals.

2. The licensee shall not have in his possession at any one time for use by him in the manufacture of drugs, medicines or chemicals more than eight gallons of rectified spirit or such larger quantity as the Chief Commissioner may specially authorise.

3. No sale of rectified spirit is permitted under this license.

Collector,

Dated *district.*

FORM L. 21.

Extension of hours during which sale is permitted.

(To be issued to licensees of urban shops only, and only on the occasion of important festivals, at the discretion of the Collector.)

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the extension of hours during which sale is permitted only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from to
is granted to
of
in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

The holder of license No. in Form for the is authorised to sell liquor under that license between the hours of

2. He shall be bound by all the conditions of his license No.

Collector,
district.

Dated

FORM L. 22.

Retail sale of foreign liquor at a bar, in a theatre, etc.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail sale of foreign liquor at a bar, in a theatre, etc., only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from to
is granted to
of
in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor retail for consumption on the premises to be sold by the glass only.

2. He shall sell liquor between the hours of and only, and shall not keep his premises open more than half an hour later than the conclusion of any performance, rehearsal or entertainment.

3. No person shall be permitted to reside in the bar.

4. The licensee shall not alter either the nature of the liquor or the labels under which he has purchased it.

5. He shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell any rectified spirit.

6. Liquor to be sold on the licensed premises shall be stored on these premises only, unless the written permission of the Collector has been given to store it elsewhere.

7. The licensee shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell any rectified spirit.

Collector,
district.

Dated

Register Form No. L. 23.

To be maintained by every person holding a license in Forms L. 1 and L. 2 for the wholesale vend of foreign liquor.

All entries to be of quantities in bulk gallons.

Month and date.	Daily Total of Receipts.							Detail of each issue.								Remarks.
						Beer.			Quantity of each issue.							
	Imported whisky, brandy, rum and gin.	Whisky, brandy, and gin made in India.	Coloured rum made in India.	Other spirit and liqueurs.	Wine.	Imported	Indian	Name, address and license of person to whom each issue is made.	Imported whisky, brandy, rum and gin.	Whisky, brandy and gin made in India.	Coloured rum made in India.	Other spirit and liqueurs.	Wine.	Beer. Imported	Beer. Indian.	If the wholesaler is also a bottler, he should note specially in this column the number of bottles bottled by him and brought on to this register.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

The monthly returns to be submitted to the Excise Inspector are the totals of columns 2 to 8 and 10 to 16, with the balance at the end of each month.
Holders of licenses in Form L. 2 for wholesale or retail vend to the trade or to the public need not maintain column 9, and in columns 10 to 16 need enter only daily totals, but accounts of sales to the trade and to the public must be kept separate.
At the end of each day's business the totals of the day's transactions should be entered in columns 10 to 16; the totals of the issue columns should be copied under the totals of the corresponding receipt columns 2 to 10; and the daily balances should then be entered under them in the receipt columns.

Register Form No. L. 24.

To be maintained by every person holding a license in Forms L. 3 to L. 10 for the retail vend of foreign liquor.

All entries to be of quantities in bulk gallons.

Month and date.	Daily Total of Receipts.							Daily Total of Issues.							Daily Balance.							Remarks.
						Beer.							Beer.							Beer.		
	Imported whisky, brandy, rum and gin.	Whisky, brandy and gin made in India.	Coloured rum made in India.	Other spirit and liqueurs.	Wine.	Imported	Indian.	Imported whisky, brandy, rum and gin.	Whisky, brandy and gin made in India.	Coloured rum made in India.	Other spirit and liqueurs.	Wine.	Imported.	Indian.	Imported Whisky, brandy, rum and gin.	Whisky, brandy, and gin made in India.	Coloured rum made in India.	Other spirit and liqueurs.	Wine.	Imported	India.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

The monthly returns to be submitted to the Excise Inspector are the totals of columns 2 to 15 with the balance shown in columns 16 to 22 at the end of each month.

REGISTER FORM L. 25.

(To be maintained by every person holding a license in Form L. 11 for bottling of foreign spirit.)

Month and Date.	Details of each consignment of spirit received.				Details of each reduction or blending.						Transfer in bulk to wholesale vend register.			Spirit bottled and to be accounted for by the bottler in his wholesale vend register.							Daily Balance.			
					Before reduction or blending.			*After reduction or blending.*						*Issued for bottling*			*Number of bottles in which bottled.*								
	Name and address of wholesaler or distiller from whom received with No. and date of covering pass.	Bulk gallons.	Strength.	Gallons equivalent London proof.	Bulk gallons.	Strength.	L. P. gallons.	Bulk gallons.	Strength.	L. P. gallons.	Bulk gallons.	Strength.	L. P. gallons.	Bulk gallons.	Strength.	L. P. gallons.	Dozens and bottles.	Capacities.	Bulk gallons.	L. P. gallons.	Excess or loss in bottling.	Description.	Bulk gallons.	Strength.	L. P. gallons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

NOTE.—The monthly returns to be submitted to the Excise Inspector are the totals of columns 11 and 18.

REGISTER FORM L. 26.

To be maintained by every person holding a license in Form L. 13 for the wholesale vend of country spirit.

Month and Date.	DETAILS OF EACH RECEIPT OF SPIRIT.																
	Name and address of distiller or licensee from whom received.	Under pass No. and date.	20° U. P.							40° U. P.							
			Unbottled.		Bottled.					Unbottled.		Bottled.					
					Number of bottles.		Capacity of bottles in ounces.					Number of bottles.		Capacity of bottles in ounces.			
			Bulk gallons.	Ounces.	Dozens.	Bottles.		Bulk gallons.	Ounces.	Bulk gallons.	Ounces.	Dozens.	Bottles.		Bulk gallons.	Ounces.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	

DETAILS OF EACH ISSUE OF SPIRIT.																Remarks.
Number of transaction which must be entered also in the transport pass granted to the purchaser.	Name, address and license of the purchaser.	20° U. P.							40° U. P.							If the wholesale vendor is also a bottler or has a reduction license he must, when transferring to this register spirit bottled or reduced or blended by himself, note his own name in column 2 and enter details of the spirit in the appropriate columns.
		Unbottled.		Bottled.					Unbottled.		Bottled.					
				Number of bottles.		Capacity of bottles in ounces.					Number of bottles.		Capacity of bottles in ounces.			
		Bulk gallons.	Ounces.	Dozens.	Bottles.		Bulk gallons.	Ounces.	Bulk gallons.	Ounces.	Dozens.	Bottles.		Bulk gallons.	Ounces.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34

Plain and special spirit must be registered separately on separate pages of the register.

At the end of each day's business the totals of the day's transactions should be entered in columns 4 to 17 as well as in columns 20 to 33; the totals of the issue columns should be copied under the totals of the corresponding receipt columns; and the daily balances should then be entered under them in the receipt columns.

The monthly returns to be submitted to the Excise Inspector are the totals of columns 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, and 33 and the bulk gallons of the balances of unbottled and bottled spirit at each strength, separate for plain and special country spirit.

REGISTER FORM L. 27.

To be maintained by every person holding a license in Form L. 14 for the retail vend of country spirit.

Month and Date.	Particulars of place wherein and pass under which each consignment of spirit was received.		Details of each receipt and daily totals of sales and balances.												Remarks.
			Unbottled spirit to be entered in bulk gallons.						Bottled spirit to be entered in numbers of bottles.						
			20° U. P.			40° U. P.			20° U. P.			40° U. P.			
	Name and address of distiller or licensee from whom received.	Under pass No. and date.	Received.	Sold.	Balance.	Received.	Sold.	Balance.	Received	Sold.	Balance.	Received.	Sold.	Balance.	In this column the licensee must specially note every issue made under a special pass (see condition 4 of license Form L. 14) stating the name and address of the person to whom the issue was made, the quantity issued and the purpose for which it was issued.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Plain and special spirit must be registered separately on separate pages of the register.
The monthly returns to be submitted to the Excise Inspector are the totals of columns 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 14 with the balances shown in columns 6, 9, 12 and 15 at the end of each month.

REGISTER FORM L. 28.

To be maintained by every person holding a license in Form L. 15 for the bottling of country spirit.

Month and Date.	Details of each consignment of spirit received for bottling.					Spirit bottled and to be accounted for by the bottler in his wholesale vend register.										Remarks.
							Before bottling.			*After bottling.*			*Balance for bottling.*			
	Description.	Name and address of wholesaler or distiller from whom received with No. and date of covering pass.	Bulk gallons.	Strength.	Gallons equivalent L. P.	Description.	Bulk gallons.	Strength.	Gallons equivalent L. P.	Doz. bottles.	Capacities.	Bulk gallons.	Description.	Gallons equivalent L. P.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16

The monthly totals to be submitted to the Excise Inspector are the totals of columns 6, 10 and 11 and the balance shown in column 15 at the end of each month.

REGISTER FORM L. 29.

To be maintained by every person holding a license in Form L. 12 for the sale of medicated wines.

No Register is prescribed for detailed entries of stocks and sales, but each licensee must submit at the end of each month to the Excise Inspector of his district a statement in the following form showing his sales during the month, viz.:—

Name of licensee _____ licensed at _____

Sales of medicated wines during the month of _____

MEDICATED WINES.	Number of gallons sold.

REGISTER FORM L. 30.

To be maintained by every person holding a supplementary license in Form L. 15 for the reduction of country spirit.

Month and Date.	Details of each receipt of spirit.					Details of each reduction or blending.							Balance for reduction or blending.		Remarks.
						Before reduction or blending.			Results after reduction or blending, to be accounted for in the licensee's wholesale vend register.						
									20° U. P.		40° U. P.				
	Names and address of distiller from whom received.	Under pass No. and date.	Bulk gallons.	Strength.	Gallons equivalent L. P.	Bulk gallons.	Strength.	Gallons equivalent L. P.	Bulk gallons.	Gallons equivalent L. P.	Bulk gallons.	Gallons equivalent L. P.	Bulk gallons.	Gallons equivalent L. P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Plain and special spirit must be registered separately on separate pages of the register.
The monthly returns to be submitted to the Excise Inspector are the totals of columns 6, 9, 10 and 12 with the balance shown in column 15 at the end of each month.

REGISTER FORM L. 31.

To be maintained by every person holding a license in Form L. 17 or L. 19 for the sale of denatured or rectified spirit.

Month and Date.	Details of each receipt and issue with quantities in bulk gallons and bottles.									Balance.		Remarks.
	Receipts.					Issues.						
		If made in India.		Quantity.			Quantity sold.					
	From	Name and address of distiller or licensee from whom received.	No. and date of pass under which received.	Gallons.	Bottles.	Name, occupation or trade, and address of purchaser.	Gallons.	Bottles.		Gallons.	Bottles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12

The monthly returns to be submitted to the Excise Inspector are the totals of columns 5, 6, 8 and 9 with the balances shown in columns 10 and 11 at the end of the month; the returns should show separately spirit made in India and other spirit.

The 27th March 1915.

* **No. 1249-Home.**—The following draft rules which the Chief Commissioner proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914, to be brought into force if and when such Act is extended to the Delhi Province, are published for general information, and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st April 1915, and any objections or suggestions received by that date will be duly considered :—

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 11 OF ACT VIII OF 1914, REGARDING THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION AND OF DRIVING LICENSES AND FOR THE REGULATION OF THE USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE PROVINCE OF DELHI.

I.—Driving Licenses for Motor Vehicles.

1. Save as provided in rules made under sections 14 and 15 of the Act no person shall drive a motor vehicle within the limits of Delhi Province unless he has first obtained—

(*a*) a license from the District Magistrate, Delhi, or

(*b*) a license from the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or Rangoon or from the District Magistrate of a district in British India outside the province of Delhi.

2. Licenses to drive a motor vehicle may be obtained by drivers of over the age of 18 by application to the District Magistrate, Delhi ; they will be required to give proof of their competence to drive in the manner laid down in Schedule II annexed to these rules. Such licenses will not have effect for a longer period than one year and will in all cases expire on the 31st March next, following the date on which the license is granted.

The charge for each license will be Rs. 2.

The license will be in form A I attached to these rules.

3. The application for license should be made in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police.

4. Drivers are bound by the provisions of Act VIII of 1914, and by the rules issued from time to time by the Chief Commissioner under section 11 of that Act.

5. Drivers of hired motor vehicles will be required to be in possession of a driving license from the District Magistate, Delhi, and to obtain in addition the special certificate of competency for driving a hired motor vehicle laid down in Part IV of these rules.

II.—Certificates of Registration for Motor Vehicles.

6. No motor vehicle shall be used within the province of Delhi unless the owner shall have first obtained—

(*a*) a certificate of registration from the District Magistrate, Delhi ; or

(*b*) a certificate of registration from the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or Rangoon, or from the District Magistrate of a district in British India outside the province of Delhi

7. A certificate of registration may be obtained from the District Magistrate of Delhi. Applications should be directed in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police, before whom the motor vehicles to be registered shall be produced. Evidence will be required that the car meets with the requirements enumerated in Schedule I attached.

The charge for each original certificate will be Rs. 4 in the case of a motor bicycle and Rs. 16 in the case of a motor car. Sums previously paid for registration in Delhi may be deducted from payments under this rule.

The certificate will be in form A II attached to these rules.

8. Owners in possession of the certificates referred to in rule 6 (*b*) shall register their edtification number at the office of the Superintendent of Police.

9. In the case of vehicles registered in Delhi, the Superintendent of Police will assign to the owner on production of the certificate of registration an identification number which shall consist of the letter D with a serial number following. The owner shall present his certificate immediately after registration for this purpose, and registration shall not be considered as completed until a number has been assigned.

10. Numbers and letters assigned to motor vehicles shall be shown in large black figures on a white ground, and shall be of the following dimensions painted on a plate which shall be rigidly affixed in a conspicuous place on the front and back of the motor :—

(*a*) Height of each figure 3½ inches, uniform thickness ½ inch, each figure occupying a space of 2½ inches with 1 inch between each figure, and a margin 1 inch at the top, bottom and sides of the plate.

Provided that in the case of motor cycles the plate fixed on the front part of the cycle shall have duplicate faces and be fixed so that from whichever side the cycle is viewed the letters and figures on one or other face are easily distinguishable; and further that the size of the letters and figures may be proportionately reduced to a height of 1½ inches.

(*b*) No number shall in any way be obscured, or rendered or allowed to become not easily discernable at a reasonable distance.

11. Every transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle registered under these rules must forthwith be reported to the Superintendent of Police by the registered owner and by the transferee jointly. No charge will be made for recording a transfer of ownership.

12. The Superintendent of Police may assign a manufacturer of, or a dealer in, motor vehicles, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 20, a general provincial identification number which shall be affixed to any motor vehicle belonging to the said manufacturer or dealer when on trial after completion or by an intending purchaser. Such motor vehicles shall only ply within the limits of the Province of Delhi, and shall not ply for hire.

13. In addition to a certificate of registration a special permit is required in the case of motor vehicles which it is desired to ply for hire in Delhi Province. The rules regulating the grant of such permits will be found in Part IV of these rules.

14. The owner of a motor vehicle is bound by the provisions of Act VIII of 1914 and by the rules issued from time to time by the Chief Commissioner under section 11 of that Act.

III.—General.

15. A motor vehicle shall be driven in accordance with the rules of the road, which require a vehicle to keep on the left of the road except when passing horses and other vehicles going in the same direction, which shall be passed on the right; provided that it shall ordinarily pass a tram car on the left or near side whether it be going in the same or the contrary direction.

16. With regard to section 6 of the Act a person may receive instruction in driving a motor vehicle between the hours of 6 and 9 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. in a public place provided he is accompanied by a licensed driver.

17. In regard to section 5 of the Act a person shall be considered to have committed an offence under section 5 of the Act if he exceeds a speed of 15 miles within the limts of Delhi Municipality, Cantonment and Notified Area or in localities of special danger where notices are posted further restricting the speed of motor vehicles, if he exceeds the speed so fixed.

18. A motor vehicle shall not be driven in any footway nor in any road or public place where such traffic may, for the time being, be prohibited by the licensing authority.

19. The request referred to in sections 4 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of the Act may be made by such police officer or person by putting up his hand as a signal.

20. Every person driving a motor vehicle shall have ready and available for immediate use a deep-toned horn or other instrument capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of his approach or position, and shall sound the same whenever expedient to prevent danger to any of the public.

The Superintendent of Police shall have authority to prohibit the use of instruments of a type which are likely to cause inconvenience or annoyance to the public.

21. No person shall drive a motor vehicle during the period commencing half an hour after sunset and ending half an hour before sunrise unless such vehicle is provided with light as follows:—

(1) In the case of vehicles other than motor cycles—

(*a*) one lamp showing a white light in front affixed on each side of the front portion of the vehicle;

(*b*) one lamp showing a red light at the rear and showing a white light at the side affixed at the back of the vehicle in such manner as to illuminate with the white light and render easily distinguishable the signs and number on the plates.

(2) In the case of motor cycles—

(*a*) one lamp showing a white light in front affixed to the motor cycle.

(3) In all cases—

(*a*) the lamps shall be of suitable character and illumination;

(*b*) the lamps shall be kept properly alight;

(*c*) where acetylene or electric lamps or lamps of any description giving a powerful and intense light are used, the same shall be properly hooded or screened to the satisfaction of the registering authority.

N. B.—The lighting up time as advertised by the Police on notice boards shall be considered to be half an hour after sunset.

22. No motor vehicle shall be allowed to stand in any street or public place unattended by a person licensed under rule 1 above, unless all reasonable precautions have been taken to ensure that it cannot be put in motion in the absence of the driver.

23. No person shall leave a motor vehicle or keep it standing in a street at night without at least one lighted lamp of suitable character and illumination at front and back.

24. All motor vehicles shall be provided with a silencer which shall not be disconnected from the engine while the engine is running. No person shall cause or permit the emission of smoke or visible vapour from a motor car in such quantity as to cause annoyance or danger to the public.

25. A manufacturer of, or dealer in, motor vehicles shall keep a register in such forms as the registering authority may direct showing the description of the vehicle used, the name of the driver, and the hours and dates on which he was in charge of the vehicle. Such register shall be open to inspection on the demand of any police officer of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector.

26. In the event of the registered owner of a car being called upon by a Magistrate or police officer to disclose the name or whereabouts of the driver of his motor vehicle on any particular occasion, he shall be legally bound to furnish such information.

IV.—Permits to Vehicles to ply for hire.

27. Permits to ply for hire, in Delhi Province, will be granted by the Superintendent of Police, Delhi, to motor vehicles with certificates of registration in accordance with the following regulations. Permits will be in Form A III attached to these rules. Such certificates will require to be renewed every year.

28. Every driver, attendant, licensee or owner of a motor vehicle plying for hire shall be subject to the provisions of Act VIII of 1914, and to the rules made thereunder, and in addition shall observe the following additional rules and be bound by the following conditions.

29. The permit granted shall remain in force from the date thereof till the 31st March next following, unless suspended or cancelled in the meantime by the order of the Superintendent of Police.

30. The permit shall not be transferred to any other person without sanction duly endorsed thereon by the Superintendent of Police.

31. The vehicle shall not under any circumstances be driven by any person other than a driver holding a special certificate for competency for driving a motor vehicle plying for hire, in Form A IV, signed by the Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

32. The certificate of competency shall be produced whenever demanded by a police officer, and shall be liable to be suspended or cancelled at the discretion of the Superintendent of Police if he has reason to believe that the driver is incompetent or has been guilty of rash or negligent driving or has infringed any condition of the permit of which the Superintendent of Police shall be the sole judge.

33. The applicant for a certificate of competency must be produced by the owner of the car before the Superintendent of Police. He will undergo an examination and satisfy the Superintendent of Police that—

(*a*) he is a competent and careful driver;

(*b*) he possesses a general knowledge of the car which he intends driving;

(*c*) he has a knowledge of the law affecting motor vehicles as well as a knowledge of the rules of the road.

(*d*) he has acquaintance with the principal places and roads of Delhi.

34. When a driver's certificate is suspended or cancelled, or when he enters the service of an owner of a private motor vehicle his competency certificate must be surrendered to the Superintendent of Police, and it is the duty of the owner of the public motor vehicle to see that such license is surrendered.

35. The driver shall at all times when on duty with the public motor vehicle wear a metal badge which shall be supplied to him by the Superintendent of Police and shall surrender the same, if his certificate is suspended or cancelled, to the Superintendent of Police.

36. The owner of the vehicle plying for hire shall maintain regularly such register in such form as the Superintendent of Police may direct, showing the name of the driver and the hours and dates on which he was in charge of the vehicle.

37. Every motor vehicle plying under this permit shall be fitted with a taximeter.

38. Every motor vehicle intended to be licensed to ply for hire shall be brought to the office of the Superintendent of Police at such time as he may direct for the purpose of examination of the taximeter.

39. The Superintendent of Police will submit each taximeter to a practical test. If it is found by him to be correct the whole of the fittings shall then be sealed to the cabs in such a manner that they cannot be removed or tampered with without taking off the seals.

40. Every vehicle shall be brought to the Superintendent of Police for a fresh taximeter test each time the meter or transmission gearing is removed or repaired.

41. No taximeter shall be affixed to a motor vehicle plying for hire unless the seal or mark approved by the Superintendent of Police has been fixed thereto. The permit of any car not having the said seal or mark intact shall be liable to revocation by the District Magistrate. Any owner, attendant, licensee, driver or any other person, who shall break or tamper with the seal or mark attached to the taximeter or who shall, with intent to deceive, tamper with the taximeter shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

42. The driver of every motor vehicle plying for hire shall, as soon as he is hired and no sooner, set the taximeter in motion, and upon the termination of the hiring shall immediately stop the same. If he neglect or fail to do so, he shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

43. The brakes should be, as far as possible, be so affixed as to be capable of easy adjustment, and at least one must be so made as to be applicable by the foot of the driver. No two brakes which operate on the same part shall be considered as independent, and at least one should act directly upon the road wheels without any connection with the propelling gears.

44. All brakes and steering connections secured with bolts must have the bolts secured with nuts, the same to be locked or pinned.

45. The machinery shall be so constructed that no undue noise or vibration is caused.

46. Carburettors must not be placed in close proximity to magnetos or to connections of wires carrying electric current, unless they are suitably encased or screened.

47. All wires carrying electric current must be properly insulated and protected from injury and so placed that they cannot be the cause of danger.

48. Tanks for petrol or liquid fuel must be sufficiently strongly constructed. The inlet for fuel should be so placed as to prevent the ready ignition of any overflow.

49. Vehicles must be capable of being readily steered and able to turn on each lock and proceed in a contrary direction within a roadway 30 feet wide from kerb to kerb. The Superintendent of Police may at his discretion in special cases increase this limit.

50. Vehicles must have a light so fixed as to illuminate the taximeter at night.

51. Where acetylene or other gas is used to light the carriage, the vessels which contain the gas in which it is generated must be fixed outside in such a position as to be removed as far as possible from the danger of accidental ignition.

52. The floors must be covered with mats of suitable material.

53. No printed matter to be carried by way of advertisement shall appear on the inside or outside of the vehicle.

54. The doors, windows, seats, roof or hood, springs, cushions, wheels, linings, panels, etc., and all furniture and appointments of the motor vehicles must be maintained in proper order and repair, and the inside of the vehicle must be kept clean.

55. The vehicle shall be liable to examination at such times as the Superintendent of Police may prescribe, and the permit may be suspended or cancelled under the orders of the Superintendent of Police if the machinery or brakes are defective or if the lights, numbers or any accessory are not in accordance with the regulations binding in virtue of this permit.

56. A fee of Rs. 5 shall be paid for the permit.

57. The following rates for the fare or hire of motor vehicles fitted with a taximeter and in possession of a permit is fixed for Delhi Province whether the vehicle is used by three or any less number of passengers.

1st Tariff.—Between 6-30 A.M., and 10 P.M., within the boundaries of Delhi Municipality and Notified Area as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 831, dated the 6th November 1884, No. 713, dated the 24th September 1888, and No. 69, dated the 6th February 1892, and Chief Commissioner, Delhi's Notification No. 521, dated the 16th January 1913.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For first mile or part	0	12	0
After first mile for ½ mile or part	0	3	0
Detention for each two minutes	0	1	0

2nd Tariff.—Between 10 P.M. and 6-30 A.M., within the boundaries of the Delhi Municipality and Notified Area, and *at all times* for journeys outside the boundaries of the Delhi Municipality and Notified Area.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
For first ½ mile or part	0	12	0	
After first ½ mile, for each ½ mile or part	0	3	0	
Detention for each two minutes	0	1	0	
Return fare if discharged outside the boundary of the Delhi Municipality or Notified Area	0	6	0	per mile.

58. In the case of both tariffs a charge of Re. 0-2-0 for every package or article of baggage carried outside the vehicle may be made.

V.—Penalties.

59. Any person who contravenes the foregoing rules is liable to punishment under Part V of Act VIII of 1914.

Driving License under Act VIII of 1914.

Form A I.

Driving License.

Name

Address

Having been specially examined as regards competency and having paid a fee of Rs. 2, is hereby permitted to drive a motor vehicle in British India from
till 31st March

Date

District Magistrate.

Delhi.

Certificate Registration under Act VIII of 1914.

Form A II.

Registration Certificate.

Name and description of owner

Address

Make of car and H. P.

Identification number

Date

District Magistrate.

Delhi.

Permit to ply for hire in Delhi Province.

Form A III.

Motor vehicle No. in possession of a certificate of registration No. is hereby permitted to ply for hire within the limits of Delhi Province for the period from to 31st March

Date

Superintendent of Police.

Certificate of Competency for driving a motor vehicle plying for hire.

Form A IV.

Not transferable.

No. of 191 .

Certified that whereas vehicle No._____is qualified to ply or be let for hire in Delhi Province and its owner is in possession of a permit issued under Chief Commissioner's Notification No._____of_____191 .

This certificate of competency is issued by me by virtue of the powers vested in me by Chief Commissioner's Notification and is subject to the following rules:—

i. That you shall at all times when on duty with the said motor vehicle wear a metalled badge numbered as above which shall be supplied to you by me and shall surrender the same if your certificate is suspended or cancelled by me.

ii. That as often as you change your residence you shall give notice thereof in writing signed by yourself within one week after such change.

iii. That the certificate or its accompanying badge be not transferred or lent to any other person without my sanction duly endorsed thereon.

iv. A fee of 4 annas shall be paid for this certificate. Any breach of the foregoing conditions will render you liable to the punishment provided for offences under the Act.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
DELHI. *Superintendent of Police, Delhi.*

Date

SCHEDULE I.

Every motor car must comply with the following requirements :—

(1) The machinery must be so designed as to prevent as far as possible all danger of fire or explosion; so as not to frighten by its noise any animals whether ridden or driven; so as not to give rise to any other cause of danger to traffic or seriously to inconvenience by the emission of smoke or vapour, persons using the road.

(2) The car must be provided with the following :—

(*a*) a strong steering apparatus which will allow the car to be turned readily and with certainty;

(*b*) two brakes each independent of the other and adequate for the purpose; one at least of these brakes must be capable of acting rapidly and directly upon the wheels or upon brake drums immoveably fixed thereto;

(*c*) a mechanism which is capable of preventing even on steep gradients any backward movement, if one of the brakes is not sufficient for the purpose.

(3) Every car whose weight unladen exceeds 770 lbs. must be so constructed that the driver can from his seat reverse the movement of the car by means of the driving power;

(4) all the driving and steering apparatus must be so arrranged that the driver can manipulate it with certainty and at the same time have a clear view for the road.

SCHEDULE II.

Persons wishing to apply to the District Magistrate for a driving license should present their application in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent of Police may require any such person to undergo an examination and satisfy the examiner,

(i) that he is a competent and careful driver by driving the car under the examiner's observation.

(ii) that he possesses a general knowledge of the car he intends driving.

(iii) that he has a knowledge of the law affecting motor vehicles as well as a knowledge of the rules of the road.

After being satisfied of the results of the examination or having otherwise satisfied himself that the applicant is a competent driver, the Superintendent of Police shall endorse his application to the District Magistrate for the grant of a driving license.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th February 1915.

No. 149-S.-R.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for the construction of a road to the Mutton Slaughter Shed at Quetta, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

District.	Tahsil.	Circle.	Area in acres.			Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.			
Quetta .	Quetta.	Quetta.	18-2 poles.	...	18·2 poles	North .	S. Girdhari Lal's land.	Municipal Office, Quetta.
						South .		
						West .	Barnes Road .	
						East .	Mutton Slaughter House.	

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Political Agent, Quetta, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp, the 27th February 1915.

No. 2369-C.—1044-II.—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to approve of Mr. A. N. Peston Jamas of Bombay as a candidate for a license to prospect and mine for minerals in the British district of Ajmer-Merwara.

By order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, *Major*,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 25th February 1915.

No. 229-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898) as applied to the Administered Areas in Central India, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Dhanjishaw C. Pestonji to be an Honorary Magistrate of the 2nd Class within the Cantonment of Mhow.

This Agency's Notification No. 923-B, dated the 28th July 1914, is hereby cancelled.

By order, etc.,
R. H. CRUMP,
for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

No. 396-D.—The services of the Reverend R. G. Ledgard, Chaplain of Mhow, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 13th March 1915.

No. 400-D.—The services of the Reverend E. R. Clough, Chaplain of Nowgong, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 2nd March 1915.

By order,
S. F. BAYLEY,
for First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICES.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 25th September last while excavating near a house formerly belonging to Mr. Ibrahim Khan Mahomed Fitavala and now acquired by the City Improvement Trust in Case No. 2 of their East Agripada Scheme No. 32, 21 pieces of silver ornaments specified in the margin and 3 pieces of silver (parts of the ornaments) weighing in all about 21 Tolas were found by certain coolies, named Laha Chakori, Geni Dhanu, Gangadin Bhika, Frai Gayadin and Data Din Dabaj. Any persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay at his Office in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 1st June 1915, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

6 Talismans.
2 Tops for tassels.
8 Earrings of two kinds.
2 Old coins used as pendants.
1 Armlet.
2 Pieces of an Armplate.

Total 21 pieces.

A. H. F. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 17th October 1914.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about 3rd January 1915, the undermentioned treasure is said to have been found in the site of the ruined house of the late Arikatla Narasimha of Mahimalur, Atmakur Taluk, by Chanda Nagi Setti of the same village while levelling the ground and raising compound walls on the site.

Details of the find—	Estimated value. Rs.	A.	P.
A brass vessel containing whole rupees and a small brass covering vessel (Chembu) containing small silver, comprising of silver coins of the years 1835, 1840, 1841, 1862, 1875, 1876, and 1877 of which a sum of Rs. 739-14-0 has been recovered till now	739	14	0
As also three whole, one half and a quarter rupee of the Emperor Akbar	3	12	0
	743	10	0

Rs. 46-0-0 of this are current coins which the finders and others who divided the find among themselves gave in lieu of what they had misappropriated.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by an agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office in Nellore on Monday the 16th day of August 1915 in view to their claims being enquired into and disposed of according to law.

V. S. SAMBASIVA,
for Collector.

Dated the 25th February 1915.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th February 1915.

No. 4.—The leave granted to No. 1386, 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon C. Lourdes I.S.M.D., in this office Notification No. 158, dated the 3rd October 1913, is extended 2 months on medical certificate.

JAY GOULD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th February 1915.

No. 189-80-2.—On return from the privilege leave granted to him in the notificati of this office No. 1099-257-4, dated the 18th November 1914, Mr. G. T. Wrafter, Ex Deputy Conservator of Forests, resumed charge of his duties as Assistant Instructor at t Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, on the forenoon of 10th February 191

G. S. HART,
Inspector General of Forest

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction

CASE No. 30 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 19th February 1915.

In the matter of Nungambakum Paramasiva Moodeliar, Insolven

Notic
solvency Act, 1909, presented by [illegible]
ment Telegraph Office, Rangoon, residing in Thinga
1915 an order of adjudication of insolvency wa
on the same day against the said Nungambakun

CASE No. 31 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1915.

In the matter of Syed Ismail Ariff, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Syed Ismail Ariff, trader, of No. 14 A, Cross Road, Kandaw Glay, Rangoon, on the 12th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolve made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the sai Ariff.

CASE No. 32 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1915.

In the matter of Mohideen Syed Mahomed Kaka, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mohideen Syed Mahomed Kaka, Refreshment Seller, of No. 186, Monkey Point Road Rangoon, on the 12th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mohideen Syed Mahomed Kaka.

CASE No. 33 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1915.

In the matter of S. S. Sayed Mahomed Moideen, Wana Mahomed Moideen and Salma Mahomed Moideen, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Mamoon Brothers of Rangoon, creditors of S. S. Sayed Mahomed Moideen, Wana Mahomed Moideen and Salma Mohamed Moideen, carrying on business under the firm and style of S. S. Mahomed and Co., at Nos. 239, 255 and 256, Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 12th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said S. S. Sayed Mahomed Moideen, Wana Mohamed Moideen and Salma Mohamed Moideen was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 15th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 34 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th day of February 1915.

In the matter of Abdool Latiff Hajee Kareem and Ismail, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Abdul Kareem Tayab of Rangoon, a creditor of Abdool Latiff Hajee Kareem and Ismail, carrying on business under the name and style of Abdool Latiff Hajee Kareem & Co., at No. 206-7-C., Sooratee Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 12th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Abdool Latiff Hajee Kareem and Ismail was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 16th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 35 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1915.

In the matter of Kuppuram, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kuppuram, Clerk, residing at No. 49, 125th Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Kuppuram.

CASE No. 36 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1915.

In the matter of Chintapalli Latchana, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Chintapalli Latchana, a cooly maistry, residing at Kamakasit, Rangoon, on the 15th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Chintapalli Latchana.

CASE No. 37 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1915.

In the matter of Subaya Rowloo, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Subaya Rowloo, cooly maistry, residing at No. 38, 3rd Street, Rangoon, on the 15th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Subaya Rowloo.

CASE No. 38 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th February 1915.

In the matter of Mah Yin, Piece-goods dealer at Stall No. 494C, Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by the firm of S. Oppenheimer & Co., Ltd., Rangoon, creditors of Mah Yin, Piece-goods dealer at Stall No. 494C, Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 16th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Yin was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 16th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 39 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th February 1915.

In the matter of C. V. Thanigajalam, son of N. C. Vardarajooloo, residing at No. 82, Shan Village, Kemmendine, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. V. Thanigajalam, son of N. C. Vardarajooloo, residing at No. 82, Shan Village, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 17th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said C. V. Thanigajalam.

CASE No. 156 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba E, Clerk, residing in Yegyaw Quarter, Pazundaung, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Ba E an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 16th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 165 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 19th February 1915.

In the matter of Robert Myles, of No. 16, 43rd Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Robert Myles an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 15th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 169 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1915.

In the matter of Maung Hla Maung, No. 41, Oliphant Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Hla Maung an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 15th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 175 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1915.

In the matter of Jana Varanah, of No. 35, 41st Street Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Jana Varanah an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 17th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 188 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 18th February 1915.

In the matter of Moona Musaffer, son of Mohidee Ebrahim, of Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Moona Musaffer an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 18th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 40 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd February 1915.

In the matter of Ah Ngwe, unemployed, residing at No. 58, 19th Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ah Ngwe, unemployed, residing at No. 58, 19th Street, Rangoon, on the 19th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ah Ngwe.

CASE No. 41 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd February 1915.

In the matter of C. Kanny Chetty, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. Kanny Chetty, Merchant and Commission Agent, residing at No. 71, Thompson Street, Rangoon, on the 20th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said C. Kanny Chetty.

CASE No. 42 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba Thoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Thoon, clerk, residing at No. 23, Godwin Road, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Thoon.

CASE No. 43 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Ganny Naikwara, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Ganny Naikwara, clerk, residing at No. 52, Tseekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Ganny Naikwara.

CASE No. 44 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1915.

In the matter of Ahmed Ebrahim Ajim, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ahmed Ebrahim Ajim, unemployed, residing at No. 33, Tseekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ahmed Ebrahim Ajim.

CASE No. 45 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 24th February 1915.

In the matter of A. L. S. A. R. Soobramonian Chetty, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. L. S. A. R. Soobramonian Chetty, formerly a partner of the firm of A. L. S. A. R., residing at No. 32, 35th Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said A. L. S. A. R. Soobramonian Chetty.

CASE No. 46 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 24th February 1915.

In the matter of Ah Htan, Contractor, residing at No. 25, 51st Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ah Htan, Contractor, residing at No. 25, 51st Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ah Htan.

CASE No. 176 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Ahmed Mayet, Merchant of No. 56, Tseekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahomed Ahmed Mayet, an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 22nd day of February 1915.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SECTION 27.

SUIT No. 1 OF 1915.

Dated the 26th February 1915.

Notice to Creditors of the date of consideration of a composition or scheme of arrangement.

In the matter of the insolvency of Chhunu Mal, son of Kewal Ram, and Din Dyal, son of Chhunu Mal, caste Teli, of Delhi, Debtors.

To

The Creditors.

Take notice that the Court has fixed the 16th day of March 1915 for the consideration of a composition (or scheme of arrangement) submitted by the abovenamed debtors in the above Insolvency petition. No creditor who has not proved his debt before the aforesaid date will be permitted to note on the consideration of the above matter.

If you desire to be represented at the abovementioned hearing you should be present in person or by duly authorized pleader with your proofs.

SUIT No. 12 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 24th February 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Joti, son of Panmeshri, caste Rajput, of Delhi Sabzi Mandi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Joti to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 19th of March 1915.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 147 OF 1915.

The 26th February 1915.

Re Gangadas Rupchand, Labhchand Ratanlal and Bansilal Ratanlal, all of Bombay Marwadi Inhabitants, trading as Commission Agents in partnership in the name, style, and firm of Gangadas Mangalchand at Vithal wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, Adjudged Insolvents.

Whereas the abovenamed Gangadas Rupchand, Labhchand Ratanlal and Bansilal Ratanlal have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination of Insolvents.
305 of 1914	20th October 1914	V. Subrai Kottadia, a dealer in precious stones carrying on business at Nos. 54 and 85, Nynappa Naick Street, Sowcarpet, Madras.	23rd November 1914	23rd April 1915.
326 of 1914	9th December 1914	P. T. Somasundara Mudaliar, an Agent in the Universal Assurance Company, Calcutta and Madras, getting Rs. 25 a month and residing at No. 41, Krishnappa Naick Street, Georgetown, Madras.	9th December 1914	5th March 1915.
344 of 1914	21st December 1914	T. Ramaswami Naidu, manufacturer of Steel Trunks, carried on business at No. 2 Davidson Street, Georgetown, Madras, and residing at No. 80, Vardamuthiappen Street, Georgetown, Madras.	22nd December 1914	30th April 1915.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS;
The 26th February 1915.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. OF 1915.

Chootoo, son of Rupa Koli of Ajmer . . . . . Applicant, Insolvent

versus

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bhairun Christian, Ajmer	215	0	0
2. Chirmoli Koli, Ajmer	90	0	0
3. Chait Ram, Carpenter, Ajmer	35	0	0
4. Kanhia, Koli, Ajmer	38	0	0
5. Likhwa Mali, Ajmer	40	0	0
6. Sheo Karan, Koli, Ajmer	13	0	0
7. Giyarsa Koli	8	0	0
8. Ganga Ram, Carpenter, Ajmer	20	0	0

Whereas the applicant Chootoo has filed an application under section 11 of the Insolvency Act, III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court on 12th April 1915

at 11 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 25th February 1915.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 65 OF 1915.

Dated the 2nd March 1915.

Re Bukhtawarmull, Panna Lall and Debi Sahay, residing at No. 4, Narayan Prosad Babu's Lane in the town of Calcutta but whose present whereabouts are unknown, lately carrying on business of commission agency and piece-goods in co-partnership with each other under the name, style and firm of Gharsiram Mongal Chand at No. 4, Narayan Prosad Babu's Lane aforesaid, and at Sahebgung in Padranna.

Ex parte Joharmull Khunka, the creditor. Debi Prosad Khaitan, Creditor's Attorney.

On the 17th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *the Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 68 OF 1915.

Dated the 27th February 1915.

Re Prag Das Rathi, residing at No. 21, Sobharam Baysak's Street, Bara Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, trader and lately carrying on business in piece-goods at No. 14, Pagiaputty, Bara Bazar, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name and style of Bangsidhar Prag Das.

Ex parte the debtor. Rasik Lal Mullick, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 22nd day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Prag Das Rathi as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *the Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 70 OF 1915.

Dated the 27th February 1915.

Re William Joseph McDonald, formerly residing at No. 6, Kenderdine's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, at present residing at No. 21, Bentinck Lane, in Calcutta aforesaid, a shed officer in the Port Commissioner's Jetty.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor in person.

On the 25th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to *the Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1915.

No. 657-*Ap.*—Mr. J. J. Newton, Superintendent of post offices officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 26 days combined with leave on medical certificate for 5 months and 4 days (six months in all) with effect from the 2nd March 1915 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

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. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester W.C.
s Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
P. S. King & Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street,
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, L
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Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 or 1s. 11d. (4a.)

Electrical Undertakings in India. Corrected up to 1912. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (3a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers Serving under the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Part I (Indian and Statutory Civil Services, Provincial Civil, Executive and Judicial Branches and Subordinate Civil Services). Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1-6 or 2s. (6a.)

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Part II (Medical Police, Educational, Public Works and Miscellaneous Departments). Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy, with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VII, No. 11, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-11, and Extra No. The Bhasga Language. Vol. X, Nos. 1-4, at Rs. 2 per number.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 75, Part 3. At Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 9. Father A. Monserrati's Mongolicæ Legationis Commentarius by Rev. H. Hosten, S.J. Rs. 4.

Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 1. Sanskrit-Tibetan English Vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti by Alexander Cosmo deKoros, edited by E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., and Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., Part I. Rs. 5

Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 1. Srid-pa-ho: a Tibeto-Chinese Chart of Divination by Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.
Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.
Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.
Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.
Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.
Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.
Maasir-i-Rahimi. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.
Bisvahitam. By Isvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.
Upamitibhayaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 8. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.
Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.
Kiranavali. Fasc. 3, by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.
Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. 1. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.
Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.
Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.
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Tabakat-I-Akbari (English). Rs. 3.
Do. (Text). Rs. 2-8.
Sivaparinaya. Fasc. I. As. 10.
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Akbarnama (English) Vol. III. Fasc. 5. Re. 1-4.
Nyayabindu of Dharmakirti. Fasc. 2. Re. 1.
Masiru-Lrumara. Fasc. 3-4. (English). Rs. 3-8.
Maitra or Maitrayaniya Upanishad. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Visvahitam. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Kavindravacana Samuccaya. Rs. 3-8
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 2. As 10.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.
Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, June 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1 and annas 8.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

III. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Port Blair from September 1894 to August 1904.

IV. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Dhubri from November 1889 to May 1896.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XIX. By W. A. Harwood with an introduction by G. T. Walker. (Illustrated by 27 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

***Monthly Weather Review, September 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover Price Re. 1.

***Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1913.** (Illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall: Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

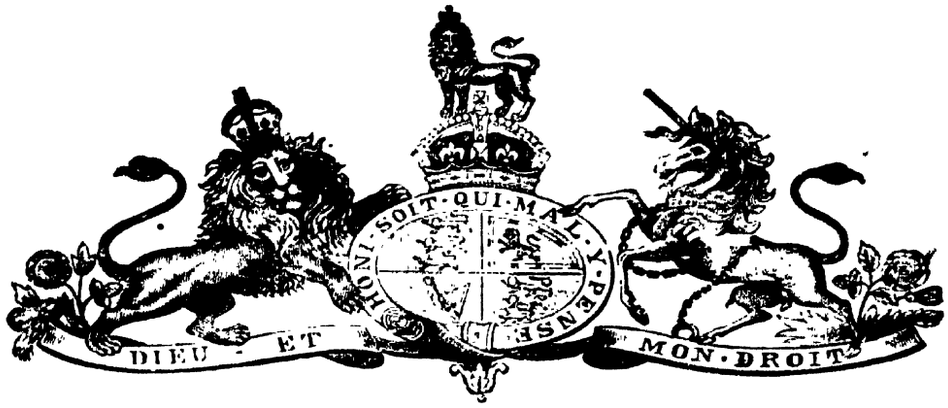
Monthly Weather Review. March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

ESTATE MRS. E. ANDERSON, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Elizabeth Anderson, widow, who died on 10th June 1911 at 20, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 26th March next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

Calcutta, 12th February 1915.

ESTATE J. W. SMYTH, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late John Watt Smyth of the Indian Civil Service who died at Duneira Larne, County Antrim, on 7th May 1914, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 19th March next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

Calcutta, 5th February 1915. J. E. VALLANCE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1915 OF :

RICE	ARHAR DÁL	TOBACCO
WHEAT AND FLOUR	OATS	TURMERIC
BARLEY	COTTON SEED	GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR	LINSEED	JAWAR STALKS
BAJRA	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	BHUSA (WHITE)
RAGI	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)	BRAN
KANGNI	GHI	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
MAIZE	SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)	KEROSENE OIL
GRAM	SALT	

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY

TRICTS	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
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.	30·62	30·62	55	52·81	55	43·38	...	...	...	...	33·33	...	33·28	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		District
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Tenasserim—*
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															Bassein
...	...	...	48·12	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (inland)*
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...	18·71	...	48·35	35·96	68·82	59·81	65·98	59·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Upper Burma*
...	...	...	..	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
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															Bengal—
...	...	...	...	...	70	67·5	...	...	...	...	...	90	65	60	*Eastern—*
															Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	75	50	..	...	...	...	100	...	70	77·5	Dacca
...	...	30	47·5	35	62·5	50	...	37·5	...	...	52·5	55	70	60	*Deltaic—*
															Calcutta
...	...	...	40	40	50	56·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·5	70	*Western—*
															Bardwan
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	48·75	70	62·5 to 72·5	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	80	67·5	...	...	...	...	45	43·75	...	60	*Northern—*
															Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	62·5	53·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	62·5	Rangpur
															Bihar and Or
...	31·25	30	46·75	36·25	63·75	56·87	35·12	37·5	...	...	50	55	50 to 60	53·12 to 56·25	*Bihar, north—*
															Bhágalpur
...	33·28	36·25	61·56	40	61·56	50	36·25	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpu
...	32·5	32·5	50	30	56·87	47·5	37·5	35	...	..	50	57·5	60	60	*Bihar, south—*
															Patna
...	...	...	38 07	38·07	68·07	50·78	55·62	43·54	...	...	...	...	75	75	*Orissa—*
															Cuttack
															United Provi
															(a) Agra—
...	...	31·41	42·4	40·73	57·24	51·2	...	...	...	...	53·02	56·41	55·16	55·16	*Eastern—*
															Benares
...	31·25	33·44	44·37	34·69	56·25	55	40	51·25	18·75	21·87	45·62	52·5	57·5	57·5	*Central—*
															Cawnpore
...	...	28·59	51·56	34·22	...	...	...	...	19·06	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
...	...	33·66	48·28	33·28	66·67	47·19	...	46·87	...	...	61·56	...	61·56	61·56	*Western—*
															Meerut
...	32·06	30·78	45·68	34·01	...	57·13	57·13	...	19·48	23·18	61·51	57·13	47·13	52·97	Agra
...	33·12	...	47·03	35	61·56	52·5	...	...	20	21·87	44·37	50	57·19	57·5	*Submontane,*
															Shahjahanp
															(b) Oudh—
...	30·78	34·79	45·78	36·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·03	47·03	66·67	63·91	*Southern—*
															Lucknow
...	32·66	36·25	47·03	38·75	61·56	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	*Northern—*
															Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
= *rim*—														
ai	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	27·47	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
?	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	25·7	20·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
mein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	16·89	15·76	...	...	..	...	...	...
eltaic)—														
oon	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	19·63	18·29	...	...	...	...	...	...
in	...	..	533·33	581·82	...	...	23·97	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
in	...	..	581·82	640	...	...	28·57	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
sland)—														
ada	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	...	25·81	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
roo	...	...	...	...	..	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
urma—														
alay	...	...	640	533·33	...	...	25·2	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
ku	...	...	640	711·11	...	...	30·47	22·54	...	...	...	..	...	...
=														
	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
nj (Sylhet)	..	...	532·5	570	57·5	65	20·6 and 21·02	18·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
utra—														
ra	...	...	400	530	65	62·5	25	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
i	...	...	425	540	53·75	70	25	22·5 and 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
=														
ong	...	.	540	600	65	62·5	18·75	16·56	...	...		...	...	...
	.		600	600	90	85	25	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
a	...	7..5	460	530	42·5	50	23·75	16·87	...	65	...	..	...	15
=														
n	...	.	420	510	40	60	23·75	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
ur	...	..	450 to 500	520 to 580	70	75	...	20	...	128·75 to 140	...	...	...	...
=														
	...	...	480	540	55	57·5	25 and 27·5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
r	...	...	650	540	70	90	30	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
] Orissa—														
th—														
pur	60	80	420	500	47·5	40	31 87	19·63	100	120	...	...	...	...
rpur	...	..	400	457 5	40	44·37	26·56	20	200	266·56	...	...	...	...
th—														
	50	60	390	460	47·5	42·5	21·25	20	20	20	...	...	5	3·75
	75	75	600	609 37	68·07	60·88	20	15·62	92·34	92·34	...	...	5	5
rovinces—														
	5·4	66·67	458·28	510·26	51·2	51·2	25·31	25·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
re	57·5	80	420	440	45	42·5	17·5	17·5 and 18·12	120	130	65	90	...	...
	46 72	66·56	366· 5	412·5	50	55	22 81	20·62	...	...	94·37	...	5	12·5
	61·36	89 37	400	457 19	42·19	40	18·12	17 34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	66·67	84 06	400	441 35	52·97	61·51	18·18	17·34	135	110	87·5	95	5	13·33
s, west—														
ánpur	48 44	73·75	370	420	45	45	20	20	175	180	55 and 90	70 and 100	...	...
=														
	50	66·67	410	410	44·43	44 43	21·61	20·62	90	90	...	...	5	7·5
	..	...	430	490	38·75	35	20·78	20·62	...	..	...	...	...	...

(...ures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

...w	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
													Burma—
													Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	20·58	14·19	...	...	...	...	2·5	4·12	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2	Moulmein and Amherst
													Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	32·99	36·99	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·81	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	14·29	11·43	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·87	Bassein
													Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Toungoo
													Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	28·83	28·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Pakôkku
													Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·37	3	Akyab
													Assam—
													Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·95	1·95	(Balaganj) Sylhet
													Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·69	2·62	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	2·75	Gauhati
													Bengal—
													Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	1·84	Chittagong
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·31	2·25	Dacca
	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·17	*Deltaic—* Calcutta
													Western—
10	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·26	2·25	Burdwan
4·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	2·19	Midnapur
													Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·19	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·31	Rangpur
													Bihar and Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	31·25	27·5	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·97	*Bihar, north—* Bhágalpur
...	...	...	10	10	25	25	...	...	...	...	2	2·03	Musaffarpur
...	...	...	7·5	7·5	27·5	20	...	...	...	...	2	1·87	*Bihar, south—* Patna
5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·5	*Orissa—* Cuttack
													United Provinces—
													(*a*) Agra—
...	...	...	...	...	27·6	27·6	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·75	*Eastern—* Benares
...	2·5	...	11·25	11·41	26·25	20	65	60 to 70	...	...	2·41	2·41	*Central—* Cawnpore
...	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	60	2·55	2·55	Jhánsi
...	...	...	13·28	10	28·59	23·44	...	...	...	...	2·56	...	*Western—* Meerut
10	...	...	6·67	11·41	30·73	25·78	...	...	80	80	2·56	2·56	Agra
...	...	...	11·25	10	33·75	33·75	50 and 55	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·53	2·5	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
													(*b*) Oudh—
...	...	...	13·33	10	31·25	25	30	40	...	...	2·5	2·44	*Southern—* Lucknow
...	...	...	12·5	6·87	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·37	2·37	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—con

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	26·67	26·67	...	...	61·36	43·12	...	...	39·06	34·79	32·19	33·33	36·09	33·12
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferospur	30·62	30·78	52·5	57·19	47·5	36·41	52·5	40	29·37	26·72	39 37	30·78	36·25	29·69
Central—														
Lahore	32 03	30	57·19	50	48·44	38·12	55·16	42·19	28·59	28·12	...	26·41	35·62	30
South-eastern—														
Delhi	...	35	66·25	66·87	53·12	41·25	55	43·12	35	32·5	36·87	31·87	40·94	38·12
Submontane—														
Amritsar	33·28	31 25	55	53·28	45·62	33·28	48·28	37·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	...	56·25	50·25	48·12	35·62	45·62	39·37	25	25·62	25	20·62	32·5	30
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	57·5	52·5	47·5	33·75	52·5	37·5	27·5	25	...	...	36·25	29·37
Multan	30	...	48·75	43·75	48·75	33·44	51·25	38·12	31·87	...	26·56	20·47	36·87	28·12
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	...	...	61·51	61·51	42·4	39·74	45·36	43·85	21·98	30·05	18·07	24·58	32·29	30·05
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	43·54	38·44	...	...	...	...	26·25	...	33·12	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	...	...	54·37	57·5	52·71	41·25	...	...	...	...	...	29·37	35·31	32·19
Shikarpur	26·4	23·12	...	63·75	54·06	35	...	...	35	27·5	...	...	32·5	30
Quetta	...	...	...	...	45 to 46·25	37·81 to 40	70	62·5	34·37	35·62	29·69	26·25	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	36·15	...	...	...	...	22·55	25·73	...	...
Sholapur	31·35	...	46·46	...	54·79	...	...	...	...	...	22 81	27 86	25 42	30 57
Poona	...	...	...	57·5	...	48·02	...	...	37·76	...	27·34	...	32·66	39·58
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·4	...	26·77	29·63
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	66·98	39·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·85	...
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	41·82	...	...	...	...	33·49	32·45	...	40·36
Ahmadabad	..	...	55	57·5	60	40	...	...	33·75	30	32·5	35	38·75	42·5
Central Provinces *—														
Western—														
Nagpur	...	...	42·31	46·12	55·25	37·25	80	50	...	...	30·44	32·62	...	...
Central—														
Jubbulpore	...	...	42·12	42·12	55·19	38·12	64	47·06	...	...	30 75	32	...	...
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	38	44·5	55	38	60	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	...	...	45·5	53	75·5	45·5	...	...	...	...	26·25	26·75	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	44·75	44·75	61·87	39·25	...	...	...	...	21·25	25·75	...	...
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9	32·9	31·7	36·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	29·4	...	...
Cuddapah	38·5	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9	...	35·6
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	33·1	33 9	...	36·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	33 9	35·2	49·7	66·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·6	39·1	33·5	46·2
Mysore—														
Mysore	24	24	60	58	60	58	132·5	50	...	...	29	29	...	...
Bangalore	26	32	56	70	60	60	67·76	67·76	...	...	40	39	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

(gures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
15	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Rajputana—
33	33·33	44·43	34·79	...	...	72·65	61·56	...	...	84·06	94·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
														Punjab—
25	26.72	38·12	29·69	61·56	50	...	...	24·06	32·19	66·72	66·72	64·06	61·56	*Southern—* Ferozpur
62	26·72	39·53	31·25	72·66	48·75	53·28	61·87	...	...	57·19	57·5	53·28	61·25	*Central—* Lahore
5	31·25	41·67	32·5	60	47·5	...	...	23 44	25	60	90	60	60	*South-eastern—* Delhi
..	...	38·12	31·25	...	...	...	...	25	26·25	...	...	60	60	*Submontane—* Amritsar
37	27·5	38·12	32·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·37	43·12	50	50	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
5	23·75	37 81	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	...	...	43 75	49·37	*Western—* Lyallpur
25	25	38·12	32·19	...	...	33 75	...	22 81	..	45	...	...	44 69	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
92	28·59	38·8	30·78	51·2	39·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 22	59·27	Peshawar
..	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	40	43·12	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
..	...	...	35·62	...	62·5	...	...	20·94	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi
..	...	...	35·31	...	...	...	...	22·5	28·75	...	...	..	...	Shikarpur
06	32	...	...	75 to 85	57·5 to 65	58·75	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
														Bombay—
..	...	48·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar
..	...	48·7	...	54·58	...	...	...	16·67	20	...	48·33	...	...	Sholapur
..	...	...	38·49	...	...	...	...	19·32	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	36·2	...	...	...	...	...	18·93	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar
...	...	50·05	38·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·02	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	43·75	35	58·75	50	...	...	23 12	25·75	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
														Central Provinces—
...	...	53 69	35·75	53·06	53·06	...	...	14·37	22·5	51·62	54·75	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	45·69	30·75	57 12	53·37	41·44	50	18·19	20	44·44	50	44 44	47	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	45	...	50	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	52 25	36	54	50	...	...	13	20	...	55·5	...	...	Akola
...	...	48·75	31·25	47·5	46·31	...	...	11·34	19·25	...	58 44	...	...	Amraoti
														Madras—
...	...	62·2	49·4	...	...	...	...	38·5	38·5	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	47·9	34·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	46·2	41·1	44·1	35·3	...	...	23·9	23·1	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	51	35·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	50·4	37·1	...	...	65·2	58·4	57·7	32·4	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	61·8	53·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	37·1	34	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
														Mysore—
...	...	36	36	34	66	40	68·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	32	36	34	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Gra
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Rajputana—													
Eastern—													
Ajmer	66·46	84·06	400	426·67	56·15	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·29
Punjab—													
Southern—													
Ferozpur	...	88·91	426·72	450	43·75	50	16·87	16·72	100	88·91	80	80	...
Central—													
Lahore	65·31	88·75	426·72	533·12	47·03	47·03	15·16	14·84	160	75	88·91	114·37	10
South-eastern—													
Delhi	65	90	440	510	42·5	41·25	17·5	17·5	90	77·5	70	100	11·41
Submontane—													
Amritsar	65	82·5	410	480	43·28	42·03	14·37	14·37	...	...	65	...	...
Northern—													
Rawalpindi	...	...	425	450	46·25	38·75	14·37	13·75	...	...	...	...	...
Western—													
Lyallpur	...	...	400	467·5	40	36·87	15	15	80	80	...	...	10
Multan	55	69·37	390	480	46·56	41·56	16·72	16·25	125	106·72	85	...	4·37
N.-W. Frontier Province—													
Peshawar	...	...	412·92	474·06	46·35	45·36	15·88	15·1	133·07	116·35	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—													
Karáchi	...	...	385	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	396·87	460	...	...	...	...	48·75	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	395 to 457·5	460 to 540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—													
Deccan and Karnátak—													
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	..	...	388·33	..	85·68	83·03	...	...	208·33	...	70·78	...	...
Poona	...	...	385·99	515·78	73·7	65·78	...	...	210·52	266·67	...	61·41	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—													
Ahmednagar	...	..	...	466·67	70·83	70·83	...	...	...	88·91	...	...	...
Dhulia	62·87	..	347·5	...	56·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—													
Surat		86·51	421·61	464·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...		380	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—													
Western—													
Nagpur	66·06	86·62	433·31	566	...	...	20	23·31	133·31	100	75	120	6·25
Central—													
Jubbulpore	50	61·5	380	470	...	...	22·19	22·25	80	114·25	72·69	88·87	4·44
Eastern—													
Raipur	...	...	380	470	...	...	26·5	20	140	160	...	80	...
Berar—													
Akola	57	76	381	635	...	...	19·5	19	...	119	...	...	...
Amraoti	60·5	83·31	320	460	...	...	19	19	124·44	124·44	...	...	6
Madras—													
South, central—													
Coimbatore	98·3	80·6	503	548·9	76·8	54·4	20·5	22·4	...	...	48·1	64·1	...
Salem	...	...	513·7	445·2	...	...	...	...	171·3	188·4	42·8	85·7	...
Central—													
Bellary	...	66·2	476·2	508	95·2	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	427·8	526·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·8	41·2	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154·2	150	49·4	65·8	...
East Coast, central—													
Nellore	...	...	366·6	433·3	...	...	...	15·7	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—													
Madras	74·1	69·2	579·6	493·8	69·2	49	12·8	12·8	197·6	181·7	46·1	41·1	...
Tanjore	...	..	533·3	600	...	...	18	13·1	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	540·5	675·7	...	...	17·6	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...
Southern—													
Madura	87	87	675·7	675·7	...	...	...	...	141·1	106·8	...	...	...
Mysore—													
Mysore	82	80	580	582·86	150	68·54	...	...	240*	205·68*	80	120	3·75
Bangalore	76	76	548·54	600	68·54	55·73	...	...	240*	240*	102·81	154·27	8·8

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
15	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
29	7·29	6·15	8·44	...	...	38·12	30·78	110	110	80	80	2·5	2·5	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
	...	...	6·72	7·97	6·72	33·28	...	135	90	175	150	2·59	2·56	Ferospur
	...	...	...	9·53	9·37	30·78	22·5	140	150	170	170	2·69	2·59	*Central—* Lahore
	...	8·12	11·41	15·62	10·62	30	20	80	80	150	150	2·19	2·17	*South-eastern—* Delhi
	...	...	...	8·75	7·81	25	20	120	100	...	...	2·76	2·69	*Submontane—* Amritsar
	...	...	...	10	13·12	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·5	2·37	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
	...	...	...	5·62	6·25	30	23·12	80	100	140	140	2·81	2·69	*Western—* Lyallpur
	...	4·37	...	7·34	...	26·56	...	100	...	...	...	2·67	2·64	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
	...	...	...	6·15	7·13	21·98	19·79	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·86	Peshawar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	3·19	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·2	Karachi
	...	...	...	6·25	5	20·62	17·5	...	...	...	...	2·51	2·5	Shikarpur
	...	...	...	7·97	6·56	34·53	21·25	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	2·5	2·47	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnátak—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	2·47	2·44	Dharwar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·39	2·39	Sholapur
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2·37	2·36	Poona
	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·50	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmadnagar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·47	2·41	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	Surat
	...	...	...	...	...	30	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·56	2·5	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	100	1·87	1·87	*Western—* Nagpur
81	6·62	6	6·75	...	...	33·31	28·56	60	60	70	70	1·87	1·94	*Central—* Jubbulpore
	...	4·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	*Eastern—* Raipur
														Berar—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	92	54	53	2·12	2	Akola
	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	70	60	75	80	2·19	2·19	Amraoti
														Madras—
	...	4·1	3·2	...	...	90·4*	110·9*	...	..	60	60	2·53	2·44	*South, Central—* Coimbatore
8	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	80†	...	...	2·22	2·22	Salem
	...	10·3	6·8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·76	2·38	*Central—* Bellary
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·31	Cuddapah
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·76	2·68	Karnul
3	3·6	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1·8	1·78	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
	...	...	...	...	...	37·6	27·7	195†	135†	...	...	1·79	1·79	*East Coast, south—* Madras
	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	13·5	170†	135†	...	...	2·17	2·17	Tanjore
	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·44	Trichinopoly
	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	60	40	2·06	2	*Southern—* Madura
37	3·65	4·37	2·97	...	...	...	36·72	100	80	100	100	2·81	2·62	**Mysore—** Mysore
3	5·88	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 3, 1915

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1915

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 10	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	10 7	10 7	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 2	7 2	...	...	9 14	9 12	10 3	10 —	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 0	4 —	...	...	9 2	8 1	10 7	9 1	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 10	10 11	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 9	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	6 14	7 8	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 3	11 3	14 14	14 14	...	
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 2	12 11	...	...	...	
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	..	...
Kyaukpyu	3 8	3 —	...	...	9 —	7 —	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 9	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 3	...	...	...	...
Manipur	7 —	8 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 — and 10 —	9 — and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	5 14	6 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	8 —	7 14	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	6 —	...	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	6 5	...	10 —	...	...	6 2	6 —	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	8 14	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 9	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	7 —	...	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	18 14	18 14	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 14	5 14	16 —	16 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Maubin
...	...	...	...	6 6	7 2	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
...	..	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	..	7 2	7 2	14 —	14 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 3	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	5 11	7 2	...	...	4 1	5 12	11 11	11 11	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Mandalay
	...	...	...	5 9	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	8 —	11 2	25 10	32 1	7 12	...	9 5	12 7	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 7	9 7	Sandoway
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	8 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 4	13 4	16 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 14	6 0	9 —	8 10	5 1	5 3	11 6	11 6	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 —	20 —	22 —	4 8	4 8	11 —	12 8	Manipur
...	...	..	...	6 —	5 8	...	..	4 12	4 12	11 —	14 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	..	..	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 8	16 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...		6 —	6 —	16 —	14 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	12 —	13 4	Darrang
...	...	...	..	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 4	5 8	13 -	14 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	..	6 8	6 8	...	..	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	7 —	...	...	5 8	...	20 —	20 —	Noakhali
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	6 —	13 —	16 —	Backergan j
...	...	...	...	...	5 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	...	16 —	18 8	Tippera
...	...	..	..	...	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	16 —	16 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	16 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 12	16 —	18 —	24-Parganas
	...	...	...	...	7 8	...	...	5 8	6 2	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	7 5	...	10 —	6 6	6 5	16 12	16 13	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	6 —	...	...	5 12	6 —	16 —	19 —	Hooghly
	...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	5 5	6 2	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagar)
.	...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	20 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura			...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan			...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum			...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur			...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad		8 8	...	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna			...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi		7 8	...	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 11	...	...	...	...
Malda		7 8	...	15 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra			...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri			...	...	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur		7 13	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...
Rangpur			...	...	...	...	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling		6 —	...	7 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	7 —		...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	7 —	7 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	6 9	8 3	12 1	12 9	...	...	8 3	8 12	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	6 8	7 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	...
Sáran	7 12	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	7 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	6 4	6 8	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	7 6	8 —	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7 12	8 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	8 8	11 —	11 12	8 —	...
Patna	7 2	7 8	13 —	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	...
Shahabad	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	10 —	...
Ránchi	6 4	6 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	10 —	9 8	9 8
Palámau	7 14	8 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 7	7 14	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	6 14	7 3	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Mirzapur	6 —	6 4	9 8	9 8	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 8	10 8	12 8	10 8	11 —
Benares	7 3	7 7	10 9	10 9	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	11 11	13 7	10 18½	11 2
Ghazipur	6 10	7 3	10 5	10 12	4 10	4 11	7 8	7 5	10 9	12 8	10 5	10 6
Jaunpur	7 —	7 1	10 3	10 3	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 7	...	...	11 13	11 4
Allahabad	6 12	7 —	10 12	10 12	4 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	11 —	13 9	10 8	11 12
Central—												
Bánda	6 14	7 4	8 4	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	9 —	13 4	14 —	11 4	12 —
Fatehpur	6 5	6 12	10 4	10 —	3 8	3 8	8 8	8 8	12 10	12 12	11 8	11 8
Hamirpur	5 14	6 2	8 12	8 12	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	12 8	13 11	11 8	12 8
Jalaun	6 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	14 —	11 8	12 8
Cawnpore	7 —	7 4	11 4	11 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	12 —	13 4	12 —	12 8
Jhansi	6 13	7 5	9 10	9 9	4 12	4 14	6 9	6 12	13 1	14 11	11 4	13 4
Etáwah	7 2	7 4	11 4	11 4	3 —	3 —	8 8	8 8	11 12	12 12	11 12	12 4
Farrukhabad	6 14	6 14	11 5	11 11	4 2	4 2	8 9	8 9	11 5	12 11	11 11	12 11
Mainpuri	6 —	6 8	10 8	10 12	5 —	4 4	9 —	10 —	11 6	13 4	11 —	12 8
Etah	7 4	7 8	9 5	9 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	10 4	12 8	10 4	11 8
Western—												
Meerut	7 —	7 12	11 —	11 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	11 8	10 4	11 8
Agra	6 12	7 —	11 —	11 8	5 12	6 —	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 12	10 —	11 12
Muttra	7 4	7 —	11 12	11 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 12	13 —	11 4	12 12
Aligarh	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	3 4	3 8	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 8	10 —	10 8
Bulandshahr	7 7	7 8	11 —	10 12	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	11 —	11 6	10½ 8	11 10
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	7 7	7 13	11 1	10 12	5 3	5 8	7 13	7 13	11 11	12 —	10 6	11 1
Azamgarh	7 —	7 12	9 8	10 8	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 15	7 15	12 13	12 13	6 6	6 6	7 15	8 7	13 4	15 4	12 5	12 5
Basti	7 12	8 —	11 —	9 8	5 12	5 4	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	16 —	16 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	7 12	...	...	8 —	6 8	16 —	18 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	7 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	19 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	8 4	...	...	6 4	6 8	19 —	20 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4 14	5 —	12 8	15 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	7 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	13 8	13 8	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	17 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 14	16 14	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	7 13	...	..	6 —	6 5	15 —	15 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	9 —	...	...	...	8 —	...	10 —	5 8	5 —	12 —	12 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	..	8 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 12	12 8	12 8	6 4	6 4	12 8	15 —	Bhágalpur
12 —	12 —	...	...	7 11	8 12	11 7	12 —	6 9	6 9	15 5	15 6	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	6 4	7 —	11 8	12 8	6 —	6 8	14 8	17 —	Muzaffarpur
15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	12 —	13 —	9 —	8 —	15 —	18 —	Sáran
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 4	9 —	12 4	13 4	6 4	6 8	12 8	14 —	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	12 6	12 8	6 12	7 —	18 14	18 14	Monghyr
12 —	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 12	11 8	12 —	6 4	6 4	15 8	17 —	Gaya
...	...	10 —	11 —	7 12	9 —	12 —	12 4	6 12	7 —	18 —	18 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 12	11 —	11 —	6 8	7 —	15 —	17 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	14 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	7 —	6 8	14 —	16 —	Mánbhum
13 —	14 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 —	12 8	6 4	6 4	13 —	14 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 9	10 15	11 4	7 5	7 14	15 3	16 14	Paláman
12 —	12 —	...	...	7 12	8 —	11 —	11 —	5 8	6 —	15 —	16 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 —	20 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	6 8 and 9 6	7 8 and 10 —	...	...	5 5	5 8	18 —	17 8	Balasore
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(*a*) Agra—
...	...	8 —	8 —	7 12	8 —	11 —	12 8	6 4	6 —	16 —	16 —	*Eastern*—
...	...	12 7	13 —	8 15	8 15	...	12 7	6 4	6 8	15 12	15 12	Mirzapur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 5	11 11	12 8	7 1	7 6	17 —	14 10	Benares
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	11 10	10 11	6 1	6 6	16 12	16 12	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	18 —	18 —	Jaunpur
												Allahabad
...	...	...	...	8 2	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	18 4	19 —	*Central*—
...	...	...	..	8 2	8 4	13 —	.	6 —	6 8	18 —	19 —	Bánda
...	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	17 4	17 4	Fatehpur
												Hamirpur
...	7 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	Jalaun
...	...	14 —	14 —	8 12	8 12	12 8	13 —	7 —	6 12	22 —	21 —	Cawnpore
8 9	9 5	...	...	7 8	8 13	..	14 12	5 9	6 —	17 —	18 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	13 8	13 8	6 4	6 12	14 12	15 4	Etáwah
...	...	...	..	8 7	8 9	11 11	13 1	6 3	6 3	20 —	20 10	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	11 8	12 —	6 —	6 8	19 —	18 8	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	11 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 12	12 —	6 —	6 12	21 —	23 8	Meerut
...	..	...	...	8 —	9 4	12 —	13 —	6 12	6 12	21 8	22 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	13 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	21 12	21 12	Muttra
...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	7 —	21 —	21 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	11 4	11 10	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	11 11	12 —	7 2	7 2	16 14	16 14	Ballia
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	...	12 5	12 5	7 11	8 3	13 4	13 4	6 12	7 2	17 8	17 8	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 4	12 —	7 4	7 2	18 8	16 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	7 —	7 14	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 4	8 4	8 8	12 —	13 —	11 8	12 12
Pudaun	6 8	6 9	9 10	10 2	3 11	3 8	7 13	8 4	12 8	15 10	11 8	14 6
Pilibit	7 —	7 6	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 2	6 4	...	12 —	10 12	11 6
Bareli	6 11	6 15	11 4	10 10	4 1	3 8	8 —	7 13	11 8	13 8	10 10	11 6
Moradabad	7 —	7 6	10 4	9 12	4 12	3 12	8 2	8 4	11 6	13 10	10 2	11 2
Bijnor	7 5	7 5	11 —	11 —	3 8	3 8	7 12	7 12	...	...	10 2	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	7 6	8 3	9 14	9 14	7 11	7 11	8 4	8 4	10 10	11 8	10 2	11 8
Sahárunpur	6 15	7 12	12 4	12 4	3 12	3 12	6 14	7 7	10 10	10 10	9 13	11 11
Dehra-Dun	7 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	3 —	3 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	9 8	12 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	6 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	2 12	2 12	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	7 —
Almora	8 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	3 8	3 8	9 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	16 —	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Sultanpur	7 8	8 4	11 8	11 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	12 8	...	...
Rae-Bareli	7 4	7 8	10 8	10 8	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 12	11 8	12 8
Unao	6 14	6 14	10 4	10 4	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 12	12 12	13 —	12 2	12 14
Lucknow	6 12	7 —	10 8	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 4	11 8	12 8	12 —	12 8
Hardoi	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 8	12 —	13 4	11 4	13 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 2	7 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	12 4	11 2	13 [illegible]
Barabanki	7 4½	7 14	10 —	11 —	4 6	4 8	7 12	8 2	11 9½	13 4	11 11	13 4
Gonda	7 4	7 8	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	12 8	14 —	13 8	13 —
Bahraich	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	13 8	15 4	14 —	15 —
Sitapur	7 4	7 4	9 8	9 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	13 —
Kheri	7 4	7 8	11 —	9 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 12
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	7 15½	9 2	15 2½	16 10	5 12½	5 15	6 8	6 10½	17 11½	18 10	10 2	10 10
Ajmer	6 4	6 12	10 —	11 —	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	10 12	11 8
Kishangarh	6 8	7 4	10 8	11 4	3 —	4 —	6 —	7 —	11 8	13 8	11 —	12 4
Tonk	5 7	5 12	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	13 8	10 4	11 —
Jaipur	6 8	6 13	10 12	11 4	5 4	5 —	5 12	5 12	13 2	13 9	11 —	11 12
Karauli	6 9	7 3	12 8	12 8	7 8	8 12	8 2	10 —	12 3	15 10	11 6	13 2
Dholpur	7 1½	7 2	8 1½	9 4	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	12 6½	15 ⅛	12 —	14 3½
Bharatpur	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 5	4 5	4 5	5 2½	4 13½	11 11	14 1	11 7	12 14
Alwar	7 1½	7 9½	11 12	11 14½	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	12 8	13 14½	11 ¼	12 —
Nasirabad	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 4
Western—												
Bikaner	6 —	7 —	11 8	12 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	5 5	5 9	...	...	4 4	4 8	6 6	5 9	10 10	10 10	9 9	9 5
Jodhpur	6 4 to 6 10	6 10 to 6 15	12 —	12 5	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	12 3	12 9	10 15 and 11 10	10 14 and 12 —
Central India—												
Indore	7 4	7 8	11 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 8	11 —	12 —
Neemuch	6 10	7 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8
Gwalior	6 8	7 4	...	...	2 4	2 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	7 8	7 8	11 12	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	12 8	10 12	12 8
Ferozepur	8 2	8 8	13 —	14 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	11 8	10 8	11 —
Central—												
Lahore	8 —	8 —	13 8	12 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	11 —	11 4
Gujranwala	8 6	8 14	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	9 —	9 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 —	11 —
Jhelam	9 —	9 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 —	11 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 4	12 —	14 4	6 8	7 —	19 —	19 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	11 —	12 4	8 6	8 9	13 11	15 12	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 2	13 9	6 8	6 4	20 —	19 —	Bareli
...	...	16 4	16 4	9 6	9 6	11 2	13 2	6 2	6 6	20 6	19 12	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 2	..	..	6 12	6 12	17 —	17 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 2	11 8	5 8	5 8	18 10	18 10	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 2	11 11	6 6	6 6	20 —	21 4	Saháranpur
11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
12 —	12 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	..	...	6 4	7 4	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
14 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 12	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	8 1	8 4	13 8	13 12	5 12	5 12	16 8	16 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	12 8	13 —	6 8	7 —	18 —	18 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	.	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	11 8	12 8	8 4	8 4	11 12	12 8	6 —	6 4	18 —	18 8	Fyzabad
[redacted] 8	...	9 5	10 —	8 3	8 1	12 4	13 6	6 2	5 14	18 4	20 —	Barabanki
...	...	9 —	9 —	8 12	9 —	13 —	13 8	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 8	13 8	13 12	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Bahráich
...	...	14 —	15 —	8 4	8 —	12 8	13 8	6 12	7 —	18 —	18 —	Sitapur
15 —	14 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	6 —	6 8	18 —	18 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	9 15	10 —	9 15	10 12	17 11½	18 6	5 12½	5 15	18 7	18 10½	Mewar (Udi
...	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 12	8 8	11 8	12 8	9 —	9 —	20 8	23 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 12	13 4	...	...	2[redacted]8	22 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	7 —	...	10 8	12 —	...	...	18 —	19 —	Tonk
...	...	7 13	7 1	8 15 and 9 7	8 15 and 9 7	12 9	13 1	12 1	12 —	24 —	24 —	Jaipur
...	...	13 12	13 12	9 6	9 11	...	...	...	...	20 —	18 12	Karauli
...	...	9 8	10 —	8 4⅝	8 4½	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 14	20 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	8 9	9 3	12 —	13 10	5 12	5 12	19 ½	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	9 9⅜	10 —	12 7½	13 1¼	11 8	11 8	22 7½	24 2	Alwar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	23 —	22 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	20 —	16 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 14	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	27 —	27 —	Jodhpur
												Central Indi
..	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	16 —	16 —	6 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	20 —	Neemuch
...	...	4 —	12 —	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	22 —	23 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	20 —	22 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	5 4	5 4	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	10 12	10 12	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	7 4	7 8	11 —	11 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 8	9 12	10 12
Delhi	7 —	7 4	11 —	11 12	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	10 8	12 —	9 8	11 —
Rohtak	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	13 —	10 8	11 8
Karnál	7 8	7 12	10 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 4	11 12	9 12	11 4
Submontane—												
Ambala	7 12	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 12	8 —	9 12	14 —	10 12	10 12
Ludhiána	7 8	7 12	11 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	12 —
Jullundur	8 4	8 12	13 —	13 —	...	.	7 —	7 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	8 —	8 12	13 8	14 —	...	..	6 —	6 8	10 —	10 8	10 —	9 8
Gurdáspur	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	.	...	8 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	...	...
Amritsar	8 10	8 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	12 —	11 —	11 8
Siálkot	8 —	8 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 8
Hills—												
Simla	7 8	7 12	13 8	12 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	9 6	10 12	10 —	9 6
Kángra	9 —	9 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	8 14	9 —	15 8	15 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 8	15 8	11 8	12 —
Attock	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 8	11 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	8 10	9 —	14 3	14 9	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	11 7	...
Jhang	8 2	8 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 8	10 12	10 12
Lyallpur	8 4	8 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	10 12	...
Multan	8 —	8 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	10 8	11 —
Montgomery	8 —	8 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 12
Muzaffargarh	8 2	8 6	...	..	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Dera Ghasi Khan	8 7	8 7	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 —
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hasára	8 12	8 14	16 12	16 10	3 9	3 9	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 8	9 [illegible]
Pesháwar	9 2	9 2	17 —	17 —	5 3	5 3	6 3	5 14	20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —
Kohát	9 4	9 6	14 10	14 10	4 2	4 2	8 7	8 7	16 9	16 9	13 1	13 1
Bannu	9 11	9 14	16 9	16 —	4 6	4 6	7 8	7 8	17 8	16 4	12 8	12 3
Dera Ismael Khan	8 14	9 1	13 —	12 8	3 12	3 12	5 10	5 —	15 —	14 6	11 4	11 4
Tochi	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	..	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Kurram	9 —	9 —	17 8	17 8	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	9 4	9 4	19 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Wano	7 14	7 14	6	9 6	3 5	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	7 —	7 —	...	..	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Hyderabad	6 12	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	6 —	6 4	...	...	5 —	5 8	...	...	11 8	12 —	9 8	10 4
Shikárpur	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	11 8	12 —
Upper Sind Frontier	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	6 4	6 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8
Quetta	8 10 to 8 14	8 10 to 8 14	11 —	10 13	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	12 7	12 5	9 7	9 7
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 2	6 2	...	...	5 12	5 8	8 2	8 2	11 5	10 9	...	...
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 1	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 11	7 11	10 6	9 12	10 10	10 10
Alibág	5 13	5 13	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 8	5 14	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	10 2	9 13	9 4	9 4
Thanna	5 15	6 13	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	12 8	12 8	10 6	10 6
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 6	8 13	9 13	9 13	14 11	14 11	13 14	12 —
Belgaum	8 15	9 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 2	9 2	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
Satara	5 4	5 5	...	...	6 4	6 6	7 8	7 8	12 11	12 6	12 7	12 13
Sholapur	6 13	7 11	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 6	8 6	16 4	17 2	14 —	14 14
Bijapur	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 8	7 8	16 10	16 10	15 10	15 10
Poona	5 9	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 9	7 9	14 4	14 4	12 —	12 —
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	5 14	5 14	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	15 2	16 8	12 8	14 —
Násik	5 14	7 12	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	...	...	13 3	13 3
Dhulia	5 12	7 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	15 3	15 3	12 —	12 —
Jalgaon	6 15	7 11	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 7	13 3	14 9	11 9	11 15
Gujarat—												
Surat	5 1	6 —	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 6	7 6	11 9	10 3	11 2	11 2
Broach	6 8	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Kaira	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8
Baroda	6 4	6 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8
Ahmedabad	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 8
Godhra	6 —	6 —	—	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 —	11 —
Disa	5 8	6 10	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	12 —	12 12	10 8	11 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	6 8	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	13 —	10 —	10 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	6 12	8 5	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 5	7 5	12 —	14 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	7 6	7 15	...	...	3 4	3 4	7 15	8 9	11 15	13 1	...	...
Betul	7 1	8 1	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 15	6 15	12 6	14 13	...	...
Chhindwara	6 4	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 3	9 3	15 7	16 13	...	...
Nagpur	7 —	8 4	...	...	5 3	5 14	9 2	9 2	12 11	13 13	...	...
Wardha	6 4	8 —	...	...	5 1	5 1	8 4	8 15	13 1	16 —	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (Eleusine coracana)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica)		Gram, channa, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (Cicer arietinum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	11 —	11 8	6 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	*South-eastern*— Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	11 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	10 4	11 8	6 —	6 —	20 —	18 —	Karnál
15 8	16 —	9 12	9 12	9 4	9 12	9 10	12 8	5 8	5 12	24 —	25 —	*Submontane*— Ambala
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 12	10 8	11 15	6 8	6 8	22 8	24 —	Ludhiána
...	...	11 —	12 —	9 12	10 8	10 —	12 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 12	10 —	11 4	5 8	5 8	23 —	23 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	8 —	...	9 8	9 12	11 —	11 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	11 —	11 8	10 4	9 12	10 12	11 4	5 8	5 12	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Siálkot
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 —	10 12	5 —	4 12	18 —	18 —	*Hills*— Simla
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Kángra
...	...	11 —	11 —	10 4	9 12	13 —	13 4	5 8	5 8	26 —	27 —	*Northern*— Rawalpindi
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 4	7 —	7 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
...	...	...	...	11 1	10 14	11 13	12 5	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	*Western*— Sháhpur
18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	10 4	10 —	11 4	10 12	...	...	21 —	16 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 —	12 4	6 —	6 —	24 —	18 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 —	13 —	10 4	10 4	10 12	10 12	...	...	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	9 6	...	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	20 —	20 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
[redacted]	...	...	...	8 10	8 6	12 13	12 12	...	...	20 10	20 10	Hazára
...	...	13 —	13 —	10 —	9 7	14 —	13 —	7 8	7 8	24 —	24 —	Peshawar
...	...	15 —	15 —	9 9	9 4	12 12	12 2	...	...	25 8	26 13	Kohát
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 11	14 6	14 3	...	...	27 8	27 8	Bannu
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 15	10 10	9 8	...	...	26 —	25 8	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	12 8	...	...	18 —	18 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 —	11 12	11 12	...	...	19 —	19 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	[redacted]	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 12	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	22 —	22 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	8 2 to 8 5	7 15 to 8 4	9 10	9 11½	4 8 to 5 —	4 8 to 5 [redacted]	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
12 8	11 9	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 11	5 11	20 10	20 10	*Konkan*— Karwar
11 12	11 12	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 —	20 —	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 8	...	...	5 13	6 5	20 13	20 13	Alibág
8 7	8 7	...	...	7 8	7 13	...	...	5 12	6 1	18 14	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...		5 10	6 1	22 4	22 4	Thana
...	...	...	...	7 10	6 10	...	...	4 14	4 14	18 10	18 10	*Deccan and Karnátak*— Dharwar
14 8	14 8	...	...	7 4	7 13	...	...	5 12	5 12	21 2	19 8	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	8 9	7 2	...	...	5 13	5 7	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	6 1	6 1	18 —	19 8	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 11	5 4	19 10	19 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	19 2	19 2	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	8 7	7 12	...	...	6 5	6 5	20 —	20 —	Ahmadnagar
17 4	16 9	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 10	19 6	Násik
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 5	6 5	17 11	17 11	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	7 7	7 10	...	...	7 4	7 10	18 3	18 3	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 13	26 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 [redacted]	22 13	25 —	Broach
13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	22 —	22 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Diss
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	17 8	17 8	Nimar
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	8 9	9 3	...	...	5 15	5 15	14 —	14 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 5	...	...	6 2	6 2	15 —	15 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 11	...	...	6 12	7 6	16 —	15 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 14	...	...	8 5	8 5	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1915—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *concluded*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	6 12	7 10	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 6	7 6	11 8	13 —	...	...
Saugor	7 4	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 8	...	...
Damoh	6 15	7 4	...	...	7 1	7 1	7 12	7 12	13 —	13 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	7 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	12 8	14 —	...	...
Mandla	7 —	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	7 2	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	10 11	10 11	14 3	14 3	...	...
Bálághát	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 7	5 7	10 15	10 15	...	...	..	...
Bhandára	6 2	7 15	...	...	5 9	5 10	10 14	8 15	14 4	14 14	...	...
Chánda	5 8	6 13	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	15 13	16 15	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	7 2	8 —	...	...	8 9	9 2	10 11	12 13	...	...	...	...
Raipur	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	7 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 12	10 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 —	8 6	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 14	7 14	17 4	18 5	...	...
Akola	5 4	6 5	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	14 —	18 —	...	...
Amráoti	6 5	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 11	8 11	18 —	18 —	...	...
Yeotmal	5 14	8 —	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 12	6 8	18 —	16 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	5 4	5 4	9 12	9 13	4 10	4 3	8 6	8 —	14 8	14 —	14 3	13 11
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 12	11 12	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	6 7	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	12 9	12 9	9 9	9 9
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 —	14 4	14 4	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	15 10	15 1	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 5	13 5	14 14	16 6
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 4	16 1	16 1	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	13 15	13 15
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 —	13 —	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	14 10	14 10	13 8	13 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	9 14	15 10	14 9	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 5	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 8	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	9 1	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 —	...	...	12 5	12 5
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 10	...	...	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 10	11 12	11 —	12 5	12 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 4	12 9	11 12	12 5	12 —
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 12	11 12	10 15	10 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 8	6 8	5 6	5 6	5 8	5 4	6 8	6 4	13 12	13 12	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 13	5 —	4 12	6 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	9 5	9 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 7	6 —	...	...	5 1	4 12	5 9	5 1	10 6	10 8	8 10	8 10

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.

Marua or Nagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 14	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	*Central*— Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Sangor
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 6	14 10	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 2	...	...	6 11	6 11	12 11	13 11	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	5 14	7 1	...	...	7 5	7 15	18 —	15 12	Chánda
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 13	12 13	*Eastern*— Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	15 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Drug
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	**Berar**— Buldána
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 3	8 3	19 —	19 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
16 5	15 1	...	...	6 6	6 5	...	...	9 10	8 12	13 10	13 6	**Hyderabad**— Secunderabad
												Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	19 8	*Malabar Coast*— Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	S. Canara
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	16 7	*South, central*— Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nilgiris
13 5	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16 1	16 1	Salem
10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	*Central*— Bellary
15 13	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	21 6	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14 8	Karnul
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	13 6	*East Coast, north*— Ganjam
14 6	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Visagapatam
15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	*East Coast, central*— Kistna
13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14	Guntur
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Nellore
13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 1	27 8	*East Coast, south*— Madras
12 15	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	Chingleput
14 13	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 11	25 12	N. Arcot
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	S. Arcot
14 1	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14	Tanjore
15 8	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 11	22 11	Trichinopoly
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 10	25 —	*Southern*— Tinnevelly
15 10	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
12 8	12 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	16 8	16 8	**Mysore**— Mysore
12 8	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	4 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
15 8	15 8	...	...	11 8	15 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	17 —	17 —	**Coorg**— Coorg
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 14	6 9	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, March 8, 1915

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY, 17, 1915

CROP FORECAST

GROUNDNUT

Final General Memorandum on the GROUNDNUT crop of the season 1914-15.

This memorandum is based upon reports received from the three provinces of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, which produce groundnut to a considerable extent.

The total area returned is 1,995,000 acres as compared with 2,106,000 acres (revised figure) for 1913-14, or a decrease of 5 per cent. The decrease in area is mainly in the Carnatic and Central districts of the Madras Presidency and in the districts of Satara and Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency, and is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time in these tracts. Conditions after sowing proved generally fair for the growth of the crop. The total yield is estimated at 929,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 749,000 tons (revised figure) for last year, or an increase of 24 per cent. Details for the provinces are given below (*in thousands* of acres and tons) :—

	1914-15		1913-14	
	Acres (000)	Tons (000)	Acres (000)	Tons (000)
Madras	1,485	580	1,605	411
Bombay (including Native States)	243	247	254	250
Burma	267	102	247	88
Total .	1,995	929	2,106	749

There is, in short, a decrease in acreage but an increase in production in 1914-15 as compared with the previous year.

The provincial reports are summarised below :

Madras (67·7 per cent of the total reported area under groundnut).—The total area under the crop is reported to be 1,485,200 acres which is 7 per cent below the actual area of last year. There has been a considerable reduction in the Carnatic and Central districts, though the area continues to expand in the Circars and in the ceded districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. The season has on the whole been fair, especially in the Central and Southern tracts. Both in the ceded districts and in the Circars heavy rain followed by a long spell of dry weather has tended to reduce the yield, and in the Carnatic what was promised to be a very heavy crop was damaged to some extent by heavy rain shortly before harvest. The total yield is estimated at 580,500 tons, showing an increase of 41 per cent.

Bombay (17·5 per cent of the total reported area under groundnut).—The estimates are up to the 10th December. The total area sown is reported to be 243,100 acres (179,900 in British districts and 63,200 in Native States). This is 4 per cent below last year's area. The decrease is in the Deccan, mainly in Satara and Belgaum, due to deficient sowing rains. Heavy and continuous rains in July and August retarded the progress of sowings; but the subsequent break was beneficial, and enabled the crop to prosper fairly satisfactorily. The November rain, however, is reported to have caused some damage in places to the crop ready for harvest. The total yield is estimated at 246,700 tons (180,400 tons in British districts, and 66,300 in Native States) as against 249,500 tons last year, or a decrease of about 1 per cent.

Burma (14·8 per cent of the total reported area under groundnut).—The total area under the crop is reported to be 267,000 acres, showing an increase of 8 per cent over last year's area, the districts mainly responsible for the increase being Pakokku, Myingyan, Meiktila, and Sagaing. The total yield is estimated at 102,000 tons as against 88,000 tons last year, or an increase of nearly 16 per cent, owing to the larger acreage cultivated.

Exports.—The quantities exported during ten months of this year and the whole of the five preceding years—1st April to 31st March—have been (in tons) :—

	From Madras	From Bombay	From Burma	From other Provinces	Total
1909-10 .	132,100	23,900	5,800	...	162,100
1910-11 .	129,900	49,100	5,400	100	184,500
1911-12 .	141,800	46,500	2,700	100	191,100
1912-13 .	180,200	48,800	14,300	100	243,400
1913-14 .	197,300	53,700	26,900	...	277,900
1914-15 (ten months).	98,000	14,200	1,900	100	114,200

Prices.—The figures below show the prices (per cwt) of groundnut at the end of January 1915 and at the same date in the two preceding years :—

	Madras per cwt			Bombay per cwt			Rangoon per cwt		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1913	8	2	5	10	1	0	6	6	2
1914	9	0	0	9	13	6	6	15	1
1915 . . .	5	4	8	6	6	0	4	13	0

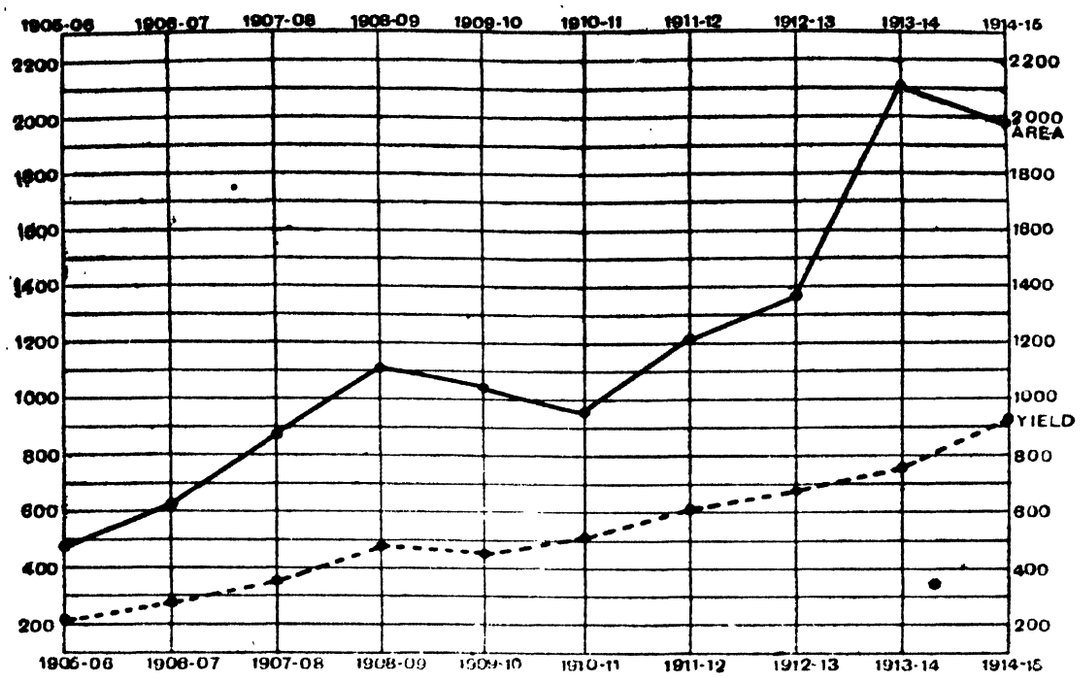
Freights from Madras to Marseilles (which receives nearly four-fifths of the total exports) in November, December, and January were £1 7*s.* 6*d.* in 1913-14 as against £1 14*s.* 10*d.* in November, £1 16*s.* 3*d.* in December, and £2 15*s.* in January of the season 1914-15.

Chart.

The chart below shows the present figures of area and yield as compared with the finally revised figures of the preceding nine years. The figures of area are in thousands of acres and those of yield in thousands of tons. The figures for years prior to 1907-08 exclude Burma.

AREA AND YIELD OF GROUNDNUT

Area (in thousand acres). Yield (in thousand tons).



G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Final estimate of the Groundnut Crop of the season 1914-15

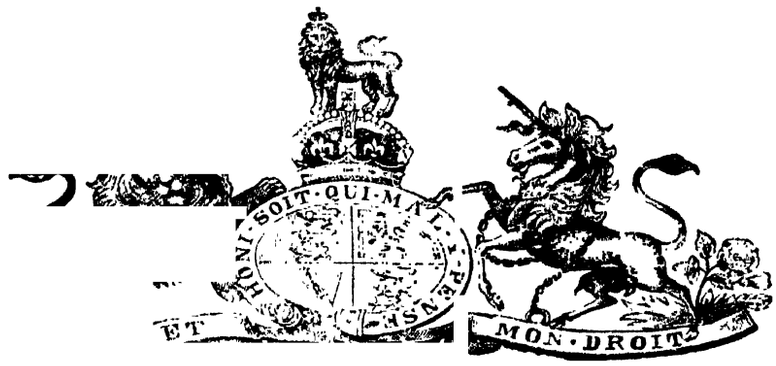
Provinces	Area (in acres)			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in current year (1914-15) over	
	Current year (1914-15)	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years
Madras	1,185,200	1,605,200	1,105,200	—7·5	+34·4
Bombay (*a*)	243,100	254,100	198,800	—4·3	+22·1
Burma	267,000	246,600	161,500(*b*)	+8·1	+65·8
Total	1,995,300	2,105,900	1,465,500	—5·2	+36·2

Provinces	Yield in (tons)			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in current year (1914-15) over	
	Current year (1914-15)	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years
Madras	580,500	411,800	273,900	+41·1	+112·5
Bombay (*a*)	246,700	249,500	199,400	—0·9	+24·1
Burma	102,000	88,000	73,400(*b*)	+15·9	+39·7
Total	929,200	748,800	546,700	+24·1	+69·8

(*a*) Including Native States
(*b*) Relates to principal groundnut growing districts only

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th March, 1915.

No. 8.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I., of Jullundur of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 9.—A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor General by reason of the resignation of the Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I., of Jullundur, an Additional Member of the said Council who represented the Non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Governor General is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, to call upon the Non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to elect in accordance with the said Regulations a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 30th day of April, 1915.

The 12th March, 1915.

No. 10.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Sir Henry Parsall Burt, K.C.I E., V.D., of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 11.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909, (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (2) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Robert Woodburn Gillan, C.S.I., I.C.S., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, *vice* Sir Henry Parsall Burt, K.C.I.E., V.D., resigned.

No. 12.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation I. B. of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Robert Graham, being a non-official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 10th March 1915.

No. 1296-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. P. R. Young, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Burma, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Sir Henry S. Hartnoll, Kt., I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, from the 18th March to the 12th September 1915.

MEDICAL.

The 12th March 1915.

No. 1339-C.—The services of Major Dewan Ganpat Rai, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the 20th February 1915.

POLICE.

The 6th March 1915.

No. 1195-C.—The services of Rai Bahadur Srikrishna Mahapatra, Deputy Superintendent of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa with effect from the 10th March 1915.

The 8th March 1915.

No. 1209-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

(1) In clause (6) of rule 39 the word "Delhi" shall be inserted between the words "of" and "Meerut."

(2) In schedule VI after entry no. 10, the following entry shall be added as entry no. 10A, *viz.* :—

(10A) The District Magistrate of Delhi	Any Native State	Ditto

POLITICAL.

The 9th March 1915.

No. 917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the leaflet entitled "Musulmanon ko kis ka sath dena chahiye"—("With whom should Muhammadans side")—contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor General in Council, no. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare all copies of the said leaflet to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they have a tendency to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 12th March 1915.

No. 184.—The services of the Revd. A. M. Nelson, a senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st April 1915, or the subsequent date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

EDUCATION.

The 10th March 1915.

No. 506.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Shamsul-Ulama Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, M.A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from the 25th December 1914.

H. SHARP,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Delhi, the 12th March 1915.

No. 377-C.—With reference to Notification No. 183-C., dated the 30th December 1914, the services of Mr. J. MacKenna, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma with effect from the 1st April 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th March 1915.

No. 8.—The services of Mr. T. R. J. Ward, C.I.E., M.V.O., Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 10th March 1915.

No. 9.—*Whereas* in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (Act III of 1903), the Governor General in Council was pleased, by Notification of the Government of India, No. 150, dated the 1st October 1908, to confer upon Messrs. D. G. Tata and R. J. Tata, of Bombay, the original licensees under the Bombay Hydro-Electric License, 1907, for the purposes in the said Notification mentioned, the powers possessed by the Telegraph Authority under sections 10 to 19 inclusive of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Act XIII of 1885);

And whereas the benefit of the said license is now vested in the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. (hereinafter called "the Company");

And whereas since the date of the above Notification the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, has been amended by the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1914 (Act VII of 1914), and the Company has petitioned the Government of India to extend the powers conferred by the said Notification so as to include the privileges comprised in section 19-A of the said Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1914;

Now it is hereby notified that in supersession of the said Notification No. 150, dated the 1st October 1908 and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 51 of the Indian Electricity Act (Act IX of 1910) the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer, subject to the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, upon the Company, for the placing of appliances and apparatus for the transmission of energy for the purpose of its undertaking between the terminal points following, *viz.*, the Generating Station near Khopoli in the Karjat Taluka of the Colaba Collectorate as shewn on the deposited map marked B and the Receiving Station near Sewree Cemetery within the area of supply as shewn on the deposited map, and as near as circumstances admit along the actual route specified in the said deposited map or such other route as may be decided upon by the Governor General in Council, the powers which the Telegraph Authority possesses under sections 10 to 19 inclusive of the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and under section 19-A of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1914, with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established and maintained.

The 11th March 1915.

No. 10.—The services of Mr. A. N. Peckham, Assistant Architect, Central Provinces temporarily attached to the office of the Consulting Architect to the Government of India are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the afternoon of the 6th March 1915.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 10th March 1915.

No. 1367-D.—The leave on medical certificate granted to Rao Bahadur Vadilal Baloobhai, Indian Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, in Notification No. 2057-Est. A., dated the 3rd September 1914, is hereby extended by six months.

The 11th March 1915.

No. 1381-D.—Brevet-Colonel C. Hutton Dawson, I. A., (retired), is appointed as Commandant, Mewar Bhil Corps, and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, with effect from the 14th February 1915.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

Delhi, the 12th March 1915.

No. 315-F. E.—Mr. F. J. Wood, Examiner, Government Press Accounts, has been granted privilege leave for three months and, in continuation, furlough for nine months with effect from the 4th March 1915.

Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz has been posted as Examiner, Government Press Accounts, with effect from the 4th March 1915.

No. 316-F. E.—Mr. G. D. Datta, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 3rd March 1915 and until further orders.

No. 317-F. E.—Mr. F. C. Rosair, Chief Superintendent, Class II, (Provisional), and Assistant Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Burma, has been granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 3rd February 1915.

Mr. T. Muthukrishna, Senior Auditor, office of the Accountant General, Burma, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, and Assistant Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Burma, with effect from the 16th February 1915 and until further orders.

No. 320-F. E.—Major G. H. Willis, R.E., is posted as officiating Mint Master, Bombay, with effect from the 3rd March 1915.

Major A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., is posted as Mint Master, Calcutta, with effect from the 6th March 1915.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMPANIES.

Delhi, the 13th March 1915.

No. 2551-3.—In pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the Baptist Missionary Society Corporation, Calcutta, from the requirements of sub-section (3) of the said section.

CUSTOMS.

The 13th March 1915.

No. 2528-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry shall be inserted in the schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914 :—

SCHEDULE.

Column I.—Prohibited goods.	Column II.—Exceptions.
Chrome iron ore (chromite)	Except to the United Kingdom.

No. 2561-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of the undermentioned classes of goods to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal :—

Forage and food for animals, namely :—

Beans (not including haricot beans).
Brewers' and distillers' grains.
Brewers' dried yeast.
Buckwheat.
Cakes and meals, the following, namely—
- Biscuit meal;
- Calf meal;
- Cocoanut or poonac cake;
- Compound cakes and meal;
- Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal;
- Fishmeal and concentrated fish;
- Gluten meal or gluten feed;
- Groundnut cake and meal;
- Husk meal;
- Linseed cake and meal;
- Locust bean meal;
- Mahua or mhowra cake;
- Maize germ meal;
- Maize meal;
- Meat meal;
- Niger cake;
- Palmnut cake and meal;
- Poppyseed cake;
- Rapeseed cake and meal;
- Safflower cake;
- Sesamum cake;
- Soya bean cake and meal.

Dari.
Hay.
Hempseed.
Lentils.
Maize.
Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
Millet.
Offals of corn and grain, including :—
- Bran and pollard.
- Mill dust and screenings of all kinds.
- Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
- Sharps and middlings.

Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.

Peas (except split, tinned and bottled peas, packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles).

Straw.

Oils, all vegetable (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils).

Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely :—

Castor beans.
Cocoanuts.
Copra.
Cottonseed.
Groundnuts (Arachides).
Linseed.
Mahua or mhowra seed.
Niger seed.
Palm kernels.
Poppy seed.
Rape seed.
Safflower seed.
Sesamum seed.
Soya beans.

No. 2607-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry shall be inserted in the schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914 :—

SCHEDULE.

Column I.—Prohibited goods.	Column II.—Exceptions.
Paraffin wax	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.

No. 2645-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914 and in supersession of Notification No. 1717-W., dated the 12th December 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words

"other than (1) Nux Vomica,
(2) Castor Seed, Mustard Seed, Linseed and Oils extracted therefrom"

shall be added after the entry "Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description", in column I of the Schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 25-W. (Customs), dated the 17th October 1914.

No. 2699-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that proviso (*d*) in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1669-W. (Customs), dated the 9th December 1914, shall be deleted.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 13th March 1915.

No. 2455-C.—For the purposes of rules 32 and 33 of the rules framed under Section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and published with Notification No. 2968-82-Geology and Minerals, dated the 21st April 1906, the Governor-General in Council has approved of the Columbia University in New York in respect of the degree of Engineer of Mines.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 12th March 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 242.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 26th January 1915 :—

Second Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. H. L. Hardinge, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain R. Stephens, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, resigned.

No. 243.—In Army Department Notification No. 78, dated the 22nd January 1915, *for* Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Harold Percy Coombes *read* Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Horace Percy Coombes.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 244.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry Branch.

To be Lieutenant.

George Percy Andrew. — Dated 12th March 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Alexander Maitland. — Dated 12th February 1915.

Arthur John St. Leger Hansard. — Dated 17th February 1915.

Anthony St. George Lyster.
Hugh Southern.
John William McDermott.
Walter Scott.
Francis Archibald Farquharson.
Gerard Linton Watkis.
Octavius Gelhard Kiernander.
Eric Herbert Wootten Wootten.
Gerald Noel Storrs.
Frank Moyle Shuttleworth Field.
Joseph Scruby.
Alfred Victor Cooper.
Philip William Craker.
William Hoare Hatchell Young.
Marcar Sheridan Gregory.
Russell Beaumont Woakes. — Dated 12th March 1915.

No. 245.—In Army Department Notification No. 1035, dated 20th November 1914, *for* "Philip Bapty" *read* "Philip Sydney Bapty."

No. 246.—In Army Department Notification No. 201, dated 26th February 1915, *for* "Harold Frederick Daw" *read* "Harold Frederick Dawn."

No. 247.—In Army Department Notification No. 220, dated 5th March 1915, *for* "Michael Eward Christian Hussey" *read* "Michael Edward Christian Hussey."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 248.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 27th January 1915, pages 877, 878, 881 and 891.

War Office,
27th January 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Division Commanders —

* * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) (temporary Brigadier-General) Ivor Philipps, D.S.O., from a Brigade Commander, and to be temporary Major-General. Dated 19th January 1915.

General Staff Officers.

1st Grade—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. de M. Norie, D.S.O., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 6th January 1915.

Special Appointments.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants, 1st Class.)

Dated 15th January 1915.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gervas S. Eyre, retired pay, Indian Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred S. Rooke, retired pay, Indian Army.
Major C. J. Keene, C.I.E., late Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

* * * * * * *

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General

Captain Wilfred F. S. Casson, 27th Light Cavalry, Indian Army, *vice* Major J. C. Browne, The Army Service Corps. Dated 3rd January 1915.

Brigade Commanders—

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) George deS. Barrow, 35th Scinde Horse, Indian Army, from Brigadier-General, General Staff, and to retain his temporary rank. Dated 7th January 1915.

* * * * * * *

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Central Flying School.

Instructor—

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) H. Le M. Brock, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a Flight Commander, Military Wing, *vice* Captain D. Le G. Pitcher, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, Indian Army. Dated 22nd January 1915.

* * * * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * * * *

The Connaught Rangers. 5th Battalion –

Captain Noel C. K. Money, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 28th December 1914.

* * * * * * *

TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

General List.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Edward Piercey, Retired List (late Indian Volunteers), to be Major. Dated 6th January 1915.

"London Gazette," dated 1st February 1915, pages 989, 990, 991, 993 and 997.

War Office,
1st February 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

* * * * * * *

General Staff Officers—

3rd Grade—

Captain Clement A. Milward, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), Indian Army. Dated 20th January 1915.

(Graded as Assistant Adjutant-Generals).

Brevet Colonel George H. Turner, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 27th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin C. B. Cotgrave, Indian Army, and to be temporary Colonel. Dated 13th January 1915.

Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Stevens, Unemployed Supernumerary List, Indian Army, and to be temporary Colonel. Dated 19th January 1915.

Colonel John B. Edwards, D.S.O., retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 25th January 1915.

* * * * * * *

CAVALRY.

Reserve Regiments.

The appointment to a temporary Captaincy of Harold D. S. Keighley, late Captain, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, which appeared in the Gazette of 7th January 1915, is antedated to 11th November 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

The Durham Light Infantry. 17th Battalion—

Captain J. H. Henderson retired, Indian Army, from the 15th Battalion The Northumberland Fusiliers, to be temporary Major. Dated 11th January 1915.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Yeomanry.

3rd County of London (Sharpshooters); Captain Geoffrey T. Hastings, Indian Army, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain Charles M. Truman. Dated 28th December 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 2nd February 1915, pages 1001, 1018, 1021 and 1028.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

Chancery of the Order,
St. John's Gate,
Clerkenwell, London, E. C.,
27th January 1915.

The KING has been graciously pleased to sanction the following addition to the list of Donats of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England :—

Colonel His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Siromani Sri Sir Ganga Singh, Bahadur, of Bikaner, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., A.D.C.

War Office,
2nd February 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Personal Staff.

Aides-de-Camp—

Lieutenant V. G. Kennard, Dorset (Queen's Own) Yeomanry, Territorial Force, *vice* Captain C. A. James, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, Indian Army. Dated 4th January 1915.

Special Appointments.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants, 1st Class.)

Major James H. B. dela P. Beresford, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 24th January 1915.

* * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * *

Qadir Bakhsh Khan, Commandant, Maler Kotla Sappers, to be Honorary Lieutenant. Dated 3rd February 1915.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

South Eastern Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance; Charles Edward Silvester, M.B. (late Surgeon-Captain, Surma Valley Light Horse), to be Lieutenant. Dated 9th January 1915.

* * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated 3rd February 1915, pages 1171 and 1172.

War Office,
3rd February 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Special Appointment.

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Lieutenant, 1st Class.)

Lieutenant-Colonel James C. B. Craster, retired pay, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 6th November 1914.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Military Wing. The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :—

Flying Officer—

Captain Hugh L. Reilly, 82nd Punjabis, Indian Army. Dated 5th August 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 4th February 1915, pages 1191, 1192, 1194 and 1196.

War Office,
4th February 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

* * * * * * *

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :—

Staff Captain—

Lieutenant J. R. Peploe, 6th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army. Dated 26th January 1915.

* * * * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers. 6th Battalion—

Captain George O. Turnbull, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 17th November 1914.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). 17th Battalion (Football)—

Brevet Colonel Charles F. Grantham, retired pay, Indian Army, to command the battalion. Dated 15th December 1914.

* * * * * * *

Ulster Division.

The following is substituted for the notification affecting the undermentioned officers which appeared in the Gazette of the 23rd January 1915 :—

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers). 9th Battalion (County Armagh)—

To be temporary Captain :—

Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Winton Seton, Indian Army. Dated 1st December 1914.

* * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 249.—The date of promotion of Second Lieutenant Pelham Stewart Corbould to Lieutenant is 13th September 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 136, dated 5th February 1915.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bombay List.

No. 250.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Richard Arthur to be Deputy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor (Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) Edwin Morris Bray, to be absorbed in the rank of Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,

Sub-Conductor Thomas Kelly to be Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeant Thomas Gates, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List,

vice Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Thomas Rogers, deceased; with effect from the 14th February 1915.

Amalgamated List.

No. 251.—Staff-Serjeant George King to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Joseph Mary Patrick Hartnett deceased; with effect from the 19th February 1915.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 252.—Jemadar Faujdar Singh, 35th Scinde Horse, appointed on probation in Army Department Notification No. 663, dated the 5th July 1912, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st January 1912.

No. 253.—The following promotions are made :—

20th Deccan Horse.

Risaldar Amir Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidars Prem Singh and Hafiz Abdul Ghani Khan to be Risaldars, Jemadars Mangal Singh, Hayat Mir Khan, Ali Sher Khan and Mir Sadik Ali to be Ressaidars and Kot-Dafadars Nabi Yar Khan and Dhulip Singh and Dafadar Dewa Singh, to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 21st December 1914.

22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Kot-Dafadar Kesar Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th January 1915.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners

Havildar-Major Harpul to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 28th January 1915.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Jemadars Firoz Ali and Ismail Khan to be Subadars; with effect from the 18th November 1914 and 27th December 1914, respectively.

Havildars Baryam Singh, Sawan Singh and Sripat-Barge to be Jemadars; with effect from the 9th September 1914.

Havildar Datadin Badhai to be Jemadar; with effect from the 30th October 1914.

Colour-Havildar Ashanna Poshati to be Jemadar; with effect from the 5th November 1914.

Havildar Tek Singh to be Jemadar; with effect from the 18th November 1914.

Havildar Sitaramrao Vichare to be Jemadar; with effect from the 27th December 1914.

All the above to complete the establishment.

54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Havildar-Major Bhikham Singh and Havildar Khwaja Muhammad to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th February 1915.

Jemadar Hukam Dad to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Dost Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Saidulla, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th February 1915.

84th Punjabis

Havildar Said Ghulam Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sabz Ali, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from a date to be notified later.

90th Punjabis.

Jemadar Imam Din to be Subadar and Havildar Makhan Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Hashim Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 5th January 1915.

Jemadar Bir Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Gurdit Singh and Havildars Mewa Singh and Lal Bahadur Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 20th January 1915.

97th Deccan Infantry.

Havildar Kaulesar Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 23rd September 1914.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Mahadavrao Deokar to be Jemadar; with effect from the 15th August 1914.

Havildar Shaikh Jamal to be Jemadar; with effect from the 1st September 1914.

Jemadar Maroti Ferande to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Krishanajirao Ghorpade, Havildar-Major Mhadu Wagmode and Colour-Havildar Sayad Umar to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th September 1914.

120th Rajputana Infantry.

Havildar Bakhsh Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th November 1914.

121st Pioneers.

Colour-Havildar Sita Ram to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 254.—The promotion of Jemadars Puran Sing Rana and Autar Sing Gurung should have effect from 12th August 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1039, dated the 20th November 1914.

RESIGNATION.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 255.—Second Lieutenant Alexander Gordon Dickson is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 12th February 1915.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 256.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Arnold Kemball, C.I.E., Supernumerary List, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 26th April 1914.

No. 257.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Supernumerary List, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 10th March 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 258.—Captain Charles Reginald Macdonald resigns his commission. Dated the 21st January 1915.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 259.—John Dunlop to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, *vice* Surgeon-Captain C. E. Silvester resigned. Dated the 30th January 1914.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 260.—William Peter Reid to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th November 1914.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

Naval Divisions.

No. 261.—Sub-Lieutenant Alexander Macgregor to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. G. MacIver transferred to the Supernumerary ist. Dated the 15th February 1915.

Robert Harold Child to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* N. Hamilton promoted. Dated the 3rd November 1914.

(Artillery Companies.)

No. 262.—Charles Borthwick Chartres to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st February 1915.

William Morton Glover to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th February 1915.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 263.—Lieutenant Owen Wynne Cole resigns his commission. Dated the 8th February 1915.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 264.—George Francis Stephen Christie to be Major, *vice* J. Graves transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Henderson Castor, I.M.S., to be Medical Officer, *vice* Major J. Good, M B., I.M.S., transferred to the Supernumerary List Dated the 1st February 1915.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 265.—Lindsay Eliott Lumley Burne (Captain, Indian Army), to be Captain, *vice* T. D. H. Hackett transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 8th February 1915.

Second Lieutenant Charles Bertram Smales to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. C. Tyndale transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 8th February 1915.

Second Lieutenant Basil Thornes Roberts to be Lieutenant, *vice* P. Hughes transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 8th February 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 12th March 1915.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 24th February and 9th March 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks.
21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse). Attached to 16th Cavalry.	Lieutenant Kenneth Sinclair Thomson.	3rd March 1915	Persian Gulf	Killed in action.
33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.	Captain James Gerald Willoughby.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Lieutenant Charles Alpe Grantham.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.	Major Reginald Edwin Bond.	Do.	Do.	Do.
7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.	Captain William Arthur Gover.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Captain Frederick Obré Mackenzie.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Lieutenant Wickham Leatles Harvey.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Lieutenant Douglas Burgoyne Burgoyne-Wallace.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Supply and Transport Corps.	Sub-Conductor William Colliffs Maiben.	2nd March 1915.	Aden	...
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Edmund James Culpeper.	28th February 1915.	Mayavo	...

ERRATUM.

In Army Department notification dated the 26th February 1915, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th February 1915, under column "Rank and name" *for* "Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Rogers" *read* "Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Thomas Rogers."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 12th March 1915.

PROMOTION.

No. 7.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 18th January 1915 :—

To be Commander, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant Hubert McKenzie Salmond, Royal Indian Marine.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th March 1915.

No. 53.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 253 T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 26th February 1915.

Adoption on the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway of the amendments in Rules 1 (26), 37 (1), 73 (1) and (2), and 91 of the General Rules for working Railways under construction.

RESOLUTION.—The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta have applied for permission to adopt, on such portion or portions of the Port Commissioners' Railway as may be under construction, the amendments, which were specified in the enclosure to Railway Board's circular No. 1023-T., dated the 23rd June 1914, and published in the *Gazette of India* under their Notification No. 169, dated the 26th June 1914, in the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were sanctioned for adoption on that railway in Railway Board's Resolution No. 1988 R. T., dated the 10th October 1912, and Notification No. 192, dated the 17th October 1912.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890). the adoption of the amendments cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portion or portions of the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway as may be under construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that the amendments, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be further notified to the railway servants concerned, and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of charge, in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief in charge of the construction of the railway ; also that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, Marine Department, for information and guidance, and to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, Calcutta, and the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, for information.

No. 54.—Mr. L. T. G. Mansell, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is, at his own request, permitted to resign the service of Government with effect from the 13th November 1914.

The 10th March 1915.

No. 55.—Mr. E. L. Manley, Assistant Engineer, Sara Sirajgunj Railway Construction, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 56.—Mr. S. D. Ker, Assistant Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred to the Sara Sirajgunj Railway.

No. 57.—The following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, State Railways, are ordered :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Gales, R. R. . . .	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Chief Engineer, class II, temporary.	14th February 1915.
Roberts, F. W. . .	Superintending Engineer, class II, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class I, permanent.	Do.
Wilson, C. D. D. . .	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary.	Do.
Sutherland, J.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Superintending Engineer, class II, permanent.	Do.
Smyth, Lt.-Col., W. C., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III (*Supy.*).	Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary (*Supy.*).	Do.
Pakenham Walsh A. R. .	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary.	Do.
Muter, Major, R. S., R. E.	Executive Engineer .	Superintending Engineer, class III, permanent.	Do.
Gales, R. R. . . .	Superintending Engineer, class I, permanent, and Chief Engineer, class II, temporary.	Chief Engineer, class II, permanent.	8th March 1915.
Wilson, C. D. D. . .	Superintending Engineer, class II, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class I, permanent.	Do.
Dawson, F. G. R. . .	Superintending Engineer, class III, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class II, permanent.	Do.
Richards, G. . . .	Executive Engineer, and Superintending Engineer, class III, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class III, permanent.	Do.

The 11th March 1915.

No. 58.—Mr. W. C. Stanton, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 59.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 46, dated the 23rd February 1915, Mr. A. Rowland, Chief Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, and Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay, is appointed Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, Madras.

No. 60.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 59, dated the 11th March 1915, Mr. V. T. Janson, Junior Government Inspector of Railways and Superintendent of Local Manufactures, Bombay, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

No. 61.—In continuation of Notification No. 382, dated the 31st December 1918, it is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned detailed surveys being carried out by the North Western Railway for the following lines of railways on the 2′ 6″ gauge :—

1. From Sargodha to Bhera, a distance of about 34 miles.
2. From Jaranwala to the Ravi Bridge near Thatta Nana Dogar, a distance of about 39 miles.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Monday, the 8th March, 1915.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 49 Members, of whom 42 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott asked:—

1. "With reference to the question put by me in the Legislative Council on the 17th September, 1913, asking that Government be pleased to consider the elimination of the word 'Subordinate' as applied to the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and to which the Hon'ble Major-General Birdwood replied that 'Government had under consideration the elimination of the word', will Government now be pleased to make a definite announcement?" Subordinate Medical Department.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied:—

"The question of the designation of military assistant surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department has been referred to the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, but a decision has been deferred pending the report of the Commission on Public Services regarding medical organization."

[*Mr. Abbott; Mr. Wood; Maharaja M. C. Nandi; Mr. Clark; Mir Asad Ali.*] [8TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott asked :—

Decorations for subordinate officials of the domiciled Anglo-Indian Community.

2. "Will the Government be pleased to state how many subordinate officials of the domiciled Anglo-Indian Community, in the following Departments, have been decorated (exclusive of the Durbar medal) for meritorious service during the last five years, giving the name and Department in each case :

(*i*) Public Works Department.
(*ii*) Posts and Telegraphs.
(*iii*) Forest Department.
(*iv*) Survey ,,
(*v*) Medical ,,
(*vi*) Police ,,
(*vii*) Secretariat and Ministerial offices.
(*viii*) State Railways.
(*ix*) Company-owned lines?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Wood replied :—

"The decorations for which subordinate officials are ordinarily eligible are companionships of the I. S. O. and the K. I. H Medal.

"A list* of the recipients of these decorations since 1911 is placed on the table. The Government of India are not in a position to say, without reference to Local Governments, what number of these belong to the domiciled Anglo-Indian Community."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Manufacture in India of articles imported from foreign countries.

3. "In view of the appointment of Mr. Gubbay as Indian Trade Commissioner to the Board of Trade, London, do the Government propose making an inquiry as to the feasibility of manufacturing in India articles which in normal years used to be imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary or other parts of the Continent?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

"The feasibility of manufacturing in India articles which in normal years used to be imported from Germany and Austria has already formed the subject of inquiry, and the results thereof have been issued to the public in the form of bulletins, while a collection has been on view in several of the leading towns in India of articles previously imported from Germany and Austria and similar articles made in India The Government of India do not propose to extend this inquiry to embrace articles made in other parts of the Continent of Europe."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

Improvement of industries.

4. "Will Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) Whether they propose to start small model factories to encourage local or cottage industries?

(*b*) Whether any scheme is under contemplation for improving the indigenous trade of the country with special reference to the goods or articles hitherto largely imported from enemy States?

(*c*) Whether they propose to establish at least in the provincial capitals commercial and industrial bureaus to help local merchants with required information on trade subjects?"

* *Vide* Appendix A, page 137, *post*, and Appendix B, page 143, *post*

[8TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Clark; Sir William Meyer; Mr. Dadabhoy.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

"(*a*) The question of how far local industries can be encouraged either by Government starting model factories, so far as the rulings of the Secretary of State on the subject permit, or by other means, has in the past received, and is constantly receiving, the attention of the Government of India and of Local Governments.

(*b*) I may refer the Hon'ble Member to my speech in the debate on the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh's Resolution in which I explained what action Government was taking in this matter.

(*c*) Arrangements are at present in existence in several provinces for the dissemination of commercial information through Directors of Industries. The question of whether the existing organization of the Commercial Intelligence Department can be improved is now under discussion with Local Governments and the Secretary of State, and I cannot make any statement on the matter at present."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FIRST STAGE.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"I beg to open the first stage of the discussion on the Financial Statement for 1915-16."

RESOLUTION *RE* REDUCTION OF RAILWAY ALLOTMENT AND INCREASE OF ALLOTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—Sir, I beg to move the following resolution :—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the allotment for Railways in the coming year be reduced by R50,90,000, and that the amount so freed be allotted to the Provincial Governments for the development of Education and Sanitation.'

"Sir, I should have been reluctant to suggest any change in the Budget Estimate for 1915-16 but for the conviction founded *inter alia* upon the authoritative pronouncements of Government that the claims of Education and Sanitation are paramount, and that there is almost an unlimited scope for the employment of funds, both public and private, for the promotion of Education and Sanitation. The most important pronouncement about the need of Education, and the pronouncement that Educated India treasures in her heart, is that of His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, made on 6th January, 1912. In the now celebrated Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Education of 21st February, 1913, an appeal is made to the public for donations for the support of Education in which 'there is a wide field and a noble opportunity for the exercise on modern lines of charity and benevolence.' The inference necessarily is that for an adequate progress the efforts of Government must be supplemented by those of private individuals, and that Government alone is unable to do all. In the whole discussion in this Council on my lamented friend Mr. Gokhale's Resolution of Free Primary Education and on his Education Bill, the one fact which was not challenged was that the question of the development of Education was one mainly of funds; in other words, without an unstinted supply of money assured, that adequate progress of the people in Education, about the necessity of which all are agreed, cannot be secured. In presenting the Financial Statement for 1912-13, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson referred to 'the growing demand for more schools and healthier homes.' In 1911-12,

a large amount was spent by the provinces for the support of Education and Sanitation, and yet an Imperial reserve of £97,000 recurring and £433,000 non-recurring for Education alone was entered in the Budget for 1912-13. In the Revised Estimate for 1912-13, the bulk of the large Imperial surplus was distributed 'in grants to secure a steady progress in Education and Sanitation, an object which has the support of both official and non-official opinion,' and 2½ crores were alloted 'for non-recurring expenditure on Education' and 1½ crores 'for urban sanitation'. In the following year again, *i.e.*, 1913-14, according to the Hon'ble Finance Minister's explanation of the Budget Estimate, 'the Provinces anticipate that they will spend £3,203 more than in the current year, the great bulk of the increase being accounted for under Education, Sanitation and Public Works.' In all these years there was never any complaint that the grants had lapsed through the inability of the Provinces to spend them. It was last year, when the Revised Estimate for 1913-14 was presented by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, that there was just a reference in his exhaustive

their ability, and in the Budget Estimate for 1914-15 the Hon'ble Finance Minister, with a statesmanlike appreciation of the needs of the situation, made 'recurring grants of £60,000 for Education and £40,000 for Sanitation' in addition to a substantial non-recurring grant. Even then he was not satisfied, and he regretted his inability to go further in view of the other calls upon Imperial funds. He observed :—

'I need not say that it would have been a great satisfaction to the Government of India if financial conditions had permitted of a larger grant-in-aid of these primary objects of our policy. We fully recognize the necessity of adequate provision for the increase in expenditure which the great advance now being made in Education and Sanitation must inevitably entail. But Hon'ble Members will recognize, I think, that in a year like the present it is not practicable to go further than is now proposed as regards Imperial allotments.'

"Unless, Sir, there was a large scope for the utilization of more money in this direction, these observations lose point. We now have it, however, from the same high authority that provincial expenditure under Education and Sanitation and other Medical heads has been less by £1,090,000 in the current year as against the Budget provision. And we are not left to speculate about the causes. With characteristic fairness the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has attributed the reduced expenditure, partially at least, to certain instructions issued by the Government of India. Certain other facts connected with provincial expenditure on Education which must be within the knowledge of this Government would prove the inaccuracy, and one might say the injustice, of the suggestion against the Provincial Governments. The Hon'ble Financial Secretary admits in his Memorandum that, 'in spite of the financial situation, most of the Provincial Governments have allotted larger funds from their ordinary provincial resources for the development of Education in various directions.' This does not indicate any slackness on the part of the Provinces to utilise the Imperial grants for Education. It is only fair to assume that any failure to employ the grants must have been due to unavoidable causes. In view of the Budget grants, the Provincial Governments try to put through their schemes as expeditiously as possible, but, as must be well known to all, the execution of individual schemes is delayed beyond the expected time limit by unforeseen circumstances. The delay over land acquisition proceedings alone would account for much of the so-called inability of the Provincial Governments to spend the whole of the non-recurring grant within one year. Moreover, the settlement of the preliminaries involves a good deal of labour and time. Building sites have to be selected, maps and estimates have to be prepared, land has to be acquired, tenders have to be called and so on. All this means time. It thus happens that the Provincial Governments have to their credit a large amount of cash early in the year, the useful employment

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of which can only be undertaken towards the close of it. And if the supply is suddenly withdrawn in the following year, when the Provincial Government has, after laborious effort, got the machinery into action, the result must prove disastrous to progress, the blame for which cannot in fairness attach to the Provincial Government concerned It is worse than useless to place funds at the disposal of the Provincial Governments for schemes which cannot be carried through forthwith, and then to cut off the supply at a time when they can be The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer would seem to have realised the unfairness of the present arrangements himself, as he has referred in his introductory speech to the risk of interference 'with *quasi*-commitments into which Local Governments have entered in carrying out a programme of special expenditure on these objects which they had every reason to expect to be able to maintain.'

"It is true that the budgetted grant to the Provinces shows a slight advance upon the Revised Estimate for the current year (Rs. 4,79,80,000 against Rs. 4,64,71,000), but the unfortunate circumstance is that it is insufficient for any reasonably large progress, and that the large number of schemes that have been got ready within the year will be hung up indefinitely. And this must cause not only serious inconvenience but actual loss. Sir, even in the present Budget, overshadowed as it is by war, forty lakhs of rupees have been provided for the New Capital at Delhi, and the Hon'ble Finance Minister has rightly justified his position by the statement that the amount is just 'which will suffice to carry on in some degree the work already in progress, and so obviate the deterioration of material and the disbanding of establishments.' The same line of reasoning will satisfy the Council that a larger grant is necessary in 1915-16 for the support of Education The risk of deterioration of building and other materials is, and the consequences of the disbanding of extra establishments like special land acquisition offices are, as great in this department as in any other. It is a poor consolation to the Provincial Governments that 'with this restricted programme the Provincial balances on the 31st March, 1916, will amount to £6·3 million,' and 'of this, £2·5 million may be taken as accruing from special grants, mainly non-recurring, which have been made by the Government of India, mostly for expenditure in connection with Education and Sanitation.' The application of the closing balances of the coming year is uncertain, and it is by no means unlikely that unforeseen factors will come into play to thwart the anticipations of the Hon'ble Finance Minister. The fairly large balances at the end of the current year can only be drawn upon up to a certain limit, namely, one million pounds sterling. I must admit my recommendation is not founded upon any accurate knowledge of the schemes that are ready and that will be starved without the additional grant; but I feel sure the number is large, and a reference to the Education Department will doubtless elicit the fact that I do not exaggerate the necessities of the situation. There is under the circumstances no just cause for the apprehension that if the Budget provision for Education and Sanitation be increased by fifty lakhs, the money would remain idle. That provision for Education alone is less than that made about this time last year by £676,200.

"Sir, the next year's provision for Medical expenditure is less than the Budget provision of the current year by £395,000, and is less than the Revised Estimate for the current year by £18,600. The deputation to military duty out of India of a large number of medical men undoubtedly explains a great deal of this diminished expenditure, but this is not the whole explanation. A heavy reduction in the allotment for Sanitation has much to do with it. From the Hon'ble Financial Secretary's Memorandum we find that a non-recurring grant of only 15·15 lakhs has been made in aid of Sanitation and Medical expenditure out of the Imperial revenues as against 106·88 lakhs in 1913-14 and 41·36 lakhs in 1914-15, leaving an unspent balance of R95,11,000. This cannot be satisfactory. What is even a grant of 15 lakhs to the whole of India? How many schemes of sanitary improvement could it finance? It is not correct to suggest that that is all that the Provinces can usefully

spend next year. With our knowledge of the urgent needs of the local bodies and of sanitary improvement in both urban and rural areas, we can confidently assert that there is just at the present moment in India an almost unlimited scope for the profitable employment of funds. It is money alone which is wanting, and not field for its employment. The insanitary conditions of India, Sir, are notorious; and what with malaria, plague, cholera, small-pox, tuberculosis and other diseases, the mortality among the general population is abnormally high. According to the Statistical Abstract relating to British India, out of a registered population of 238,688,119 so many as 7,639,544 died in 1911 from all causes, or a mean death-rate of 32·01 per mille of population. During the decade 1902-1911, the rate oscillated between 30·91 and 38·21. Of this the mortality from fevers alone was between 17·63 and 23·96 per mille. The average rate improved, it is true, to 29·71 in 1912 and to 28·72 in 1913, and that from fevers to 16·49 in 1912 and to 16·71 in 1913. Still the rates are very high. As pointed out last year by Dr. C. V. Drysdale before the Royal Colonial Institute, in his masterly survey of 'The British Empire and Birth-rate,' it is India with the highest birth-rate which pulls down the average of increase in population in the whole Empire. In Australasia the average death-rate is 10 per mille of population As it is, even with a phenomenal birth-rate of 38 59 per mille of registered population, the net addition to population in British India was not more than 6·58 per mille in 1911, and 'only 4·3 per mille per decade over the whole period from 1861 to 1911.' During the last decade the number of towns and villages also dwindled from 730,753 in 1901 to 722,495 in 1911. Sir, I belong to a city which is now in the terrible grip of the most virulent epidemic of plague that we have ever seen, and the people there are dying by the hundreds every day. And can it be that the conditions of life cannot be made healthier and more agreeable at Nagpur by opening out congested areas and adopting other methods of scientific sanitation? And what is true of Nagpur is true, with variations in degree only, of all urban and rural areas in India. Yet, how many Municipalities and District Councils have got the means to undertake a reasonably comprehensive programme of scientific sanitation? With funds forthcoming, what cannot be done to clear jungle, to fill up tanks, to improve the water supply, to provide a proper system of drainage, and to open out congested areas? And schemes of sanitation cannot be wanting. This question of special non-recurring grants for sanitation has been to the fore now for about five years, and it would be a wonder if a fair number of schemes be not ready by this time. The Department of Education, which has the oversight of sanitary matters, will be able to enlighten us on this point; but *primâ facie* it appears unconvincing that within three years we have reached a point in sanitary improvement when we cannot profitably employ in 1915-16 more than a seventh part of our actual expenditure to end of 1913-14, ₹15,15,000 against ₹1,06,88,000. No, Hon'ble Members may be sure that an increased non-recurring grant of fifty lakhs of rupees for the support of Education and Sanitation will be usefully spent in the provinces in the coming year, and the fear of any portion of it lapsing at the end of it is groundless It is furthermore necessary, as the foregoing statement of facts will show, that the additional grant should be made. The only relevant question that remains to be discussed in this connection relates to the source from which the money is to be found.

"Sir, an examination of the Budget will show that, out of the total allotment of eight million pounds sterling for capital outlay on Railways, rupees fifty lakhs have been provided for the construction of new lines made up, according to the Hon'ble Financial Secretary's Momorandum, of four items,—₹15,00,000 for the Vishnupur-Santragachi Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, ₹5,00,000 for the Dholka-Dandhuka Branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, ₹1 ,00,000 for the Southern Shan States Railway, and ₹15,00,000 for Reserve. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has explained his position with regard to these railways, but, with all his able advocacy, he will permit me to say that we remain unconvinced both about the urgency and the expediency of these allotments. It is a debatable point if a programme of new

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construction must always form a feature of our annual Budget. Either view has powerful advocates, but the one outstanding fact in the controversy is that the profitable nature of railway enterprise in India is doubtful. In good years there is a small margin of profit, but, as pointed out by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson two years ago, 'so recently as in 1908-09 our railway system was worked at a net loss to the State.' The policy of the Government of India was also laid down by him on that same occasion 'We must never allow our railways to become again, even temporarily, a net burden on the general taxpayer.' The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, speaking last year on the Budget, shared his predecessor's poor opinion about the profit-earning capacity of our railways, and observed with his accustomed force and directness: 'Briefly, although the net profits we have derived from railways in recent years are *per se* imposing, they represent but a small margin of profit on the total capital involved, and that margin may be materially affected by trade or climatic circumstances beyond our control.' This year the net profit after meeting interest charges has reached almost the vanishing point (·53 per cent). These circumstances only demonstrate the fact I wish to emphasize that our annual programme of new lines must be reduced to a minimum, especially because every addition to the mileage entails an increasing financial responsibility of Government for renewal and improvement which must be discharged irrespective of the state of its finance. It is true that weighty considerations, economic and political, would justify railway expansion; but the point I wish to impress upon Hon'ble Members is that this expansion must in future proceed upon extremely cautious lines, and should only be financed by Government in a lean year when it is unavoidable. It does not matter much if new construction is financed out of our surpluses, provided no indication of a subsequent deficit is present at the time the allotments are made. But when it comes to the question of finding the funds for it in a year of heavy deficit and of uncertain future like the present, the policy is certainly open to criticism. And when added to this is the fact that the allotment for construction of new lines is made, if not directly at the sacrifice of, but simultaneously with a heavy curtailment of, the programme of Education and Sanitation, which are admittedly 'the primary objects' of British Indian Administration, the impolicy of the capital outlay becomes obvious.

"Sir, last year, *i.e.* in 1913-14, the capital expenditure on railways was over twelve million pounds sterling, and a trifle less than the scale of £12½ millions recommended by the Mackay Committee, and in the current year, a year of great anxiety to Government, when all expenditure has had to be cut down, it exceeds £11½ million pounds sterling. Now, after the two years' heavy outlay, would it be wrong to claim a respite, at least in the matter of the construction of new lines? And what is the special urgency about the three new lines for which the Hon'ble Finance Member is anxious to provide fifty lakhs of rupees next year? The Administration Report on Railways in India for 1913-14 shows that the Vishnupur-Santragachi Railway was not even surveyed in that year. It may be that it is 'primarily intended for the relief of the existing lines between the coal-fields and Calcutta,' but the point that demands examination is, how is its construction so very urgent that it cannot be delayed for one year? There is nothing to show that a year's delay would be injurious to the interests of the country as a whole. The Dholka-Dandhuka Railway, again, was surveyed as far back as 1906-07. The construction could be put off so long, although we have passed through very prosperous years in the interval. Last year provision was made for it, but it could not be taken in hand for unavoidable reasons. Supposing there is a further delay of a year, how will the consequences be serious? That the urgency cannot be great is evident from the fact that only five lakhs of rupees have been allotted for the construction of this line against an estimated expenditure of 23 lakhs. The Southern Shan States Railway, with a length of 105·04 miles, is being constructed in sections. On 31st March, 1914, it had an open length of 23 miles, and the capital outlay amounted to R1,32,95,785. The remaining portion was sanctioned on 23rd July, 1909. In the current

year there was a budget provision of 15 lakhs for further construction. Presumably, the amount has been defrayed in the way intended. Substantial progress has thus been made, but it is not expected that the whole length will be constructed at once And if that is not the case and if the construction be a question of years, it is not clear to my mind how 'the further development of the Southern Shan States will be seriously hampered if this extension is not carried out at once.' Sir, to the lay mind the representation about the urgency of the construction to which the Hon'ble Finance Member has referred, would appear to lack special merit. It should be borne in mind that there was an actual loss in 1913-14 on the open length of 23 miles for which we have statistics, the proportion of expenses to earnings being 118·31. If these lines disappear from our next year's Budget, the reserve of R15 lakhs becomes unnecessary; even with the construction provided for, a 43 per cent reserve must strike one as wholly unnecessary.

"Sir, on the strength of the above analysis of the needs of Educational and Sanitary progress, and in the absence of special urgency about the construction of the three new lines of railway for which provision is made in the Budget, I claim a re-adjustment, and suggest that the allotment for Railways should be reduced by the sum of rupees fifty lakhs set apart for fresh construction, and the amount thus freed should be employed for the support of Education and Sanitation. I take Education and Sanitation together, as with my insufficient knowledge of the schemes under each head which are ready, or are likely to be ready shortly, it is far better that I should plead for a further grant of fifty lakhs for both, leaving it to the Department of Education, with its fuller grasp of details, to apportion the amount between the two."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis :—"Sir, any reasonable proposal, as that made by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, for strengthening the resources of Local Governments and for increasing non-recurring Imperial grants for the promotion of Education and Sanitation, in addition to the liberal grants that have been made in recent years by Government, will have the cordial support of Hon'ble Members. It is for this that last year I invited the attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to the urgency of a liberal revision of the rules regarding 'lapsed grants' in the case of these and other necessary objects. But apart from the question of 'lapse,' I think the Hon'ble Mover has successfully indicated the way in which the budgetted grants for these important heads of expenditure can be substantially increased without prejudice either to the interests of the general administration or to the special interests of the Railway Department.

"Though I do think that the Budget as it is has been very carefully prepared and that there should be as little interference with it as possible in times like these, the question of the construction of new lines of railway should be examined and decided in view of the necessary recurring expenditure involved. It is not the initial outlay alone that has to be provided, but in addition the annual renewals of each line constructed have to be financed. The financial responsibility of Government is thus of a twofold nature, and this should impose on us extra caution in the matter of extension. And it follows that only unavoidable expenditure should be incurred in this direction, especially when the State is not flush of cash

"I may also point out that the allotments to the Provinces that are now suggested may be utilised by this Government if the necessities of a sudden situation in the course of the war so demand. There will never be any unwillingness on the part of the Provincial Governments to come to the relief of this Government in such a contingency. This year they have responded promptly to the appeal of the Government of India, and there is no reason to suppose that they will not be equally reasonable in future.

"One suggestion more. The additional grants for Education and Sanitation should only be made to Local Governments that have got schemes ready, and are therefore in a position to employ the funds within the year to the best advantage.

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"My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has just alluded to the state of Nagpur at the present time, but I will not be doing my duty if I do not acknowledge the great help that has been given by the Local Government during the last ten years in improving the town, and if plague is at its worst this year, it is a mere accident and not in any way due to lack of help on the part of Government and, for the matter of that, of the Municipality. I must, however, say that there is still room for much sanitary improvement, and any increased grant made for the improvement of the town will be most thankfully received and most usefully spent."

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"I think, Sir, it might be useful to the Council if I were to intervene at this juncture to say a few words about our proposals for expenditure on new railways, an expenditure which the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy appears to regard with disapproval. I will leave the question of general policy to be dealt with by my Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member, and will merely lay before the Council a statement of the main railway projects which we have in hand. I had hoped that my Hon'ble Colleague the President of the Railway Board, who knows, of course, much more about the details of these projects than I do, could have done this; but unfortunately he is indisposed. However, for the purpose of this debate, probably the general outlines will be sufficient. I can hardly hope perhaps to carry conviction to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, who has told us that my Hon'ble friend the Finance Member has already failed to convince him; but it is clearly my duty to try. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has told us that if more money is not available for education and sanitation, many schemes will be hung up and much money will be wasted. I do not know how far this is really applicable to education and sanitation, but I am quite sure that it is particularly applicable to railways. It will be most uneconomical to proceed, as the Hon'ble Member said we ought to proceed, by merely taking up new construction when there happened to be large surpluses, possibly spaced out by considerable periods, during which all the work previously done had been lying idle and all the capital employed had been lying idle. If the Hon'ble Member will forgive my saying so, he seems to regard the building of a new line of railway in something of the same way as buying a new hat, as an individual piece of extravagance which can or cannot be committed and which stands by itself. This is not at all the case with railways. A so-called new line is really an extension of or connection between existing lines. It is often required for the development of existing lines and means increased revenue and increased traffic.

"Of the actual construction which we have in hand at present there are six lines, which I may describe as minor projects. On these we propose to spend in all a sum of between 15 to 16 lakhs only. I need not describe these projects in detail, but I should like to point out that if we fail to incur this expenditure during 1915-16, not only shall we incur a very substantial loss of revenue due to failure to open these lines as early as we might, but hereafter when construction is resumed—for if we spend less than is proposed, work will have to be shut down,—we shall have to incur very considerable unnecessary expenditure in making good the damage caused by weather in the intervening period. Excluding the Hardinge Bridge, which has practically ceased to make a call upon our resources, we have in hand four projects, which I may describe as major projects. A word in regard to each of these is perhaps desirable. They are the four projects to which the Hon'ble Member referred. The Southern Shan States Railway has now been practically completed for the 72 miles between Thazi, the junction station, and Aungban, which is perhaps best described as a point on the map, for there is there neither a town nor a village worth considering so far as railway traffic is concerned. The Hon'ble Members from Burma, should they care to intervene in the debate, will be able to inform the Hon'ble proposer of the resolution of the state of feeling in Burma regarding the proposed further extension of this line. I was myself in Burma last year, and it was most strongly pressed on me by the commercial community there. I am not in a position

to say anything definite on the subject of the extension at present, but I am quite sure we should have to meet very strong criticism and opposition from Burma if we were to drop our proposal to reserve funds for this project. Two other large projects—the Burdwan Howrah Chord and the Bombay Harbour Branch extension—though they are new railways, fall within the category of works of open line improvement, since each of them is designed primarily for the relief of congestion on existing lines Each is both an important and an expensive project on which work is at present in full swing, and we cannot give less than the allotment proposed without involving eventually additional outlay on establishment and so forth, by prolonging the period of construction. The last of these four projects is the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway with a branch to the Pench Valley. This project has already been under construction for over six years, and the section from Nagpur to Amla is not yet half completed. No one, I am sure, knows better than the Hon'ble proposer himself, the strong feeling which exists in favour of this railway being completed in his Province, and I am sure that neither he nor Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis would wish to see this project discontinued. There remains a great deal of work to be done including heavy earth work and tunnelling, and the delay in tackling it has, as the Hon'ble proposer of the motion probably knows better than most of us, been a cause of very great complaint in the Central Provinces. After carefully considering the matter we have come to the conclusion that it is not worth while taking up this work piecemeal, but that the time has come when a special effort should be made to get this important line open for traffic throughout. As I have said, it has already been six years under construction and if we give money in driblets the total period of construction may well extend to ten years with a very large loss of revenue on the outlay already incurred. A full allotment is I hold extremely desirable, in fact almost a necessity, for this particular line.

"We have also proposed to reserve funds for three new projects. The first of these—the Vishnupur-Santragachi Chord—has not yet been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but it has already been recognised as a most important work on account of the relief it will afford to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company's main line between Calcutta and the coal-fields. If the commencement of work is postponed until the end of the war the opening of the line for traffic will be considerably delayed. Unless we begin work at once all hope that the Bengal Nagpur Railway will be relieved in this way before the next boom occurs must be abandoned.

"The Hon'ble Members from the Madras Presidency would I am sure strenuously support our action in reserving funds for the construction of the Panruti-Trichinopoly Railway. The delay in the commencement of work on this project has been a chronic cause of complaint for the best part of two decades. We hope, though the matter is still under discussion, to be able to commence work during the forthcoming year, and it would be very short-sighted if we were to fail to take advantage of this opportunity.

"The only other new project is a comparatively small one—the proposed Dholka-Dandhuka Railway. It is in fact but part of a larger project for a railway from Ranpur to Dholka of which the Ranpur-Dandhuka section will be constructed at the expense of the Bhavnagar Durbar. We are under agreement with His Highness and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company to undertake the construction of the two sections simultaneously and unless we reserve funds for commencing work upon the British section we shall run the risk of failing to carry out our part.

"In the circumstances which I have explained, I submit to the Council that it would be most inexpedient to fail to proceed with the construction of these new railways. Apart from the particular considerations which I have placed before the Council, we have to look forward to a great revival of trade when the war is over. And there is the question of employment in India. At

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the present moment it is very undesirable that we should do anything to lead to greater unemployment than must inevitably be the result of the war. That to my mind is a very strong additional reason for carrying out these works."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi:—"Sir, I have great sympathy with the object which it is desired to obtain by the resolution moved by my friend, namely, that more money may be allotted to the Provincial Governments for the development of education and sanitation. While I yield to none in my desire that considerably more money should be spent by the State in furtherance of education and sanitation than is being done at present, while I consider the claims of Education and Sanitation to be most supreme, while I am of opinion that from the point of view of the people of this country nothing is more urgently required than education and sanitation, I am afraid I cannot see eye to eye with my friend in regard to the means which he proposes to be employed for the desired end in this instance. It is true that malaria is increasing in virulence year after year. Certain portions of Bengal which were, comparatively speaking, free from malaria have suffered untold miseries owing to this scourge this year, and although we are nearly coming to the end of the cold weather, malaria has not abated to any appreciable extent in the major portion of East Bengal.

"It is also true that education must be the future watchword of our country. Our greatest public man, who has just passed away, made that his principal cry, and I entirely share his view that primary education must gradually be made free and, if possible, compulsory. It was with intense satisfaction that we in Bengal hailed the gracious announcement made by His Excellency only last Saturday at the Convocation meeting that the Government of India were going to grant ten lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta University. Therefore I should personally welcome any proposition that may help us to obtain more and more money for the cause of Education.

"In this instance, however, my friend proposes that the allotment for Railways in the coming year be reduced by fifty lakhs. Now there is no question that of all our wants, the cause of Sanitation takes precedence, for it is only natural that the requirements of our health must receive our first consideration, and the increasing mortality due to malaria and other diseases due to insanitary conditions and particularly the want of pure drinking water must be checked. Next to this certainly comes the claim of Education of the right sort without the immediate and increasing development of which no hopes for the betterment of this country can be entertained But immediately after this, I am inclined to advocate the cause of Irrigation and Railways. Our country is very badly served as regards railways. In some parts, especially in Bengal, our great waterways are gradually being silted up. Communications in the interior are extremely difficult, and in a great many they do not exist at all. Besides, I am strongly of opinion that railways carry in their wake a kind of Education and Progress. My friend the Hon'ble Finance Minister has already effected a very large curtailment with regard to railway expenditure for the coming year while he has maintained the entire amount, namely, one million one hundred thousand pounds, which would be required for the purpose of irrigation as advised by the Public Works Department, he has cut down railway expenditure by one-third of the total amount. Where originally 12 millions were provided he has cut them down to 8 millions. Therefore, a further reduction seems hardly to be possible and is likely to impede the working of our railways

"I had the extreme pleasure the other day of witnessing the opening ceremony of the Hardinge Bridge on the Lower Ganges at Sara, which is one of the greatest Engineering works in the world. Although this has, during the past years, made a heavy call upon our resources, now that it is completed, it will no doubt give a great impetus to trade and commerce. Expenditure in irrigation and railways is never wasted, for railways and irrigation are always paying concerns. The total interest charges on our public debt amounted to

some 9½ millions in the year 1913-14, while our railways and irrigation works in the same year yielded us a return of 15½ millions. Thus, there was still left some 6 millions of clear revenue from these great undertakings. In spite of this, however, if my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister had not already proposed to make a sober curtailment of 4 millions in our railway expenditure, I would have been very glad to have supported a motion in favour of a reduction in the allotment for railways. Under the careful and wise guidance of my friend who is unfortunately absent to-day, I mean the Hon'ble Sir Henry Burt, the present head of the Railway Board, I have no doubt that our railways have a great future before them. The cause of Education and Sanitation are certainly paramount, but I am sure there are other means and ways whereby more money can be found for the furtherance of these objects and I shall be glad to offer my humble suggestions on another occasion."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi:—"Sir, I beg to support this resolution. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has made out a good case for reducing the allotment for railways in the coming year by rupees fifty lakhs and allotting that amount to Provincial Governments for the development of Education and Sanitation. Sir, it is true that in view of the strain caused by the war the allotment for railways for the forthcoming year has been reduced from 12 to 8 millions sterling, but the fifty lakhs mentioned in the resolution is intended for the construction of new lines for which there is no urgency and which may well be put off for some time. The Government have always had at heart the promotion of Education and Sanitation and this principle may be well affirmed by the Government accepting the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid:—"Sir, I entirely sympathise with my Hon'ble friend in his desire that education should progress, and I think he will also appreciate our desire that railway and other developments should also progress. I think we must realise that this Budget is essentially a business one, and there is no room for a great deal of sentiment in it; I think probably it is the most businesslike Budget which has ever been presented to this Council. We have all had to realise that the Finance Minister's first duty has been to cut down expenditure in every way. We have our own particular fancies in the way of education, railways and other things, but we have all had to realise that we must accept a great deal less than we asked for and a very great deal less than we could usually expect to get In reducing the railway grant from 12 millions to 8 millions, I think my Hon'ble friend should realise that the reduction is one-third or 33 per cent. It has been pointed out frequently that 12 millions was some years ago considered to be the minimum on which the railways could work in this country. My own opinion is that we should require now, to go ahead properly and to maintain the railways, something more like 15 or 16 millions. Sir, seeing that we have agreed, and cheerfully agreed, to accept, under present conditions, a sum of 8 millions, which is about half of what we consider is the least we ought to have, I think that those whose particular province is education should be well pleased that they have got almost as large a grant as they have ever got before. In saying that we willingly accept this grant of 8 millions for railways, we realise that it is the very least by which existing railways can be kept up to any state of efficiency; and if railways do not progress, they must go back. It must also be borne in mind that there are a large number of unproductive works in this country now on which enormous sums have been spent. Until they become productive, the country is suffering severe losses, and I know well that the Finance Minister in framing this Budget has borne in mind the urgent necessity of bringing these works to a productive stage. I therefore regret that, though I sympathise entirely with my Hon'ble friend's desire that education should be well supported, I cannot support his proposition."

[8TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Sir William Meyer.*]

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"Sir, this resolution is, strictly speaking, not in order at all at this stage of the discussion, with reference to No. 3(*2*) of the Rules which regulate our discussion of the Financial Statement, since the resolution does not specifically refer to any additional grant to Local Governments proposed or mentioned in the Financial Statement or in the Secretary's supplementary Memorandum. Since, however, it is the only resolution that has been put forward at this first stage, we have decided not to challenge it; but this must not be taken as a precedent for the future.

"Well, the Hon'ble Mover made it clear that what he desires is to cut out the whole of the 50 lakhs allotted for new lines in the coming year's railway programme and present this amount to the Provinces for further expenditure on education and sanitation.

"Taking first the effect of this proposal on our modest railway programme, I need not add much to the remarks already made by the Hon'ble Commerce Member and by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid. I may once more remind the Council that our proposed railway programme of 8 millions means a very drastic curtailment, a curtailment of one-third, from what has been accepted for the last two years as the standard. It is also nearly two million less than the expenditure in 1912-13. A large amount of the railway outlay is spent in India and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Clark has brought out, further restriction of this amount beyond what we have already proposed will reduce the demand for labour which, in the present circumstances, it is desirable to interfere with as little as possible. To make a further curtailment by wiping out the whole of such small provision as we have been able to make for new lines, I regard as absolutely inadmissible As I pointed out in my Budget speech last year, we must not regard the economic benefits to the community which the Government are able to bestow as confined to education and sanitation, valuable as these are.

"The people are equally benefited, as I then said, by an extension of railway facilities, which expands trade, mitigates the effects of famine or scarcity, and adds to the personal convenience of Indian travellers. I do not in the least undervalue the benefits of education and sanitation, which press so upon the mind of the Hon'ble Mover, but we must try and hold the scales more even than he proposes.

"Then, I would draw attention, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi has already done, to what I said in paragraph 98 of my recent speech introducing the Financial Statement now under discussion As I there brought out, our capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation is in ordinary circumstances of so productive a character that it yields us a very large balance—in 1913-14 it amounted to some six million pounds—to meet ordinary general charges after paying all the expenses connected with our debt. But for this source of income, I would ask the Hon'ble Mover to remember, the Government of India could not have embarked on the large schemes of education and sanitation that have distinguished recent years. I hold that it is a most short-sighted policy to discount future benefits of a similar character by an unnecessary curtailment of beneficient capital outlay. My Hon'ble friend, for a little gain to education and sanitation at present, is proposing to throw away possibilities of much larger gain in the future.

"The Hon'ble Mover also quoted some remarks of mine as to the small percentage of profits on railways. I do not withdraw a word of what I said in those remarks. It is my duty to look at both sides of every case, and I pointed out that althongh our profits are large—millions of pounds—they are small as compared with the capital charges outstanding, which will soon amount to about 368 million pounds. That shows, as I have always said, the necessity for caution,—that is, to be quite sure that works will be productive—or as sure as we can be—before we start upon them. But because, in the abnormal circumstances of the present year, the percentage of profit on railways taken to the whole sum outstanding is only ·53 per cent after meeting interest charges, and because in 1915-16 we estimate it only at ·32 per cent, the

[*Sir William Meyer.*] [8TH MARCH, 1915.]

Hon'ble Member treats these as despicable quantities. He took these figures from the table in paragraph 77 of my recent Budget speech. I would like to draw his attention to the figures which immediately precede them. He will see that, even on these small percentages, the net profit on railways, after meeting all working and interest charges, is expected to be £1,914,000 in 1914-15, and £1,179,000 in 1915-1916. These despicable figures (as the Hon'ble Mover seems to hold them) come together to over 3 million pounds. Without those 3 million pounds my Hon'ble friend would have had to face the necessity of fresh taxes. It is the railway profit, of which he is scornful, which has stood between the country and increased taxation.

"I now come to the effect of the resolution on education and sanitation outlay. What the Hon'ble Mover desires is to expand the million pounds, by which we propose to allow the Local Governments to exceed their current revenues in 1915-16, by another ⅓ million pounds. The financial effect of this proposal would be not merely to add to our Imperial revenue deficit, but to diminish our cash balances and to increase *pro tanto* the amount of next year's borrowings on account of the unproductive debt, the productive borrowing being decreased in like proportion. From a financial point of view this is a most unsound proposal. As I indicated in the concluding part of my recent Budget speech, our present wholly satisfactory financial position has been built up by the wise caution of our predecessors, and although the circumstances now existing have justified us, for this year and the next, in having recourse to unproductive borrowing rather than increased taxation, I am not prepared to add to such borrowing more than is necessary. Nor is there any reason for overriding this general proposition in order to buttress expenditure on education and sanitation.

"The Hon'ble Mover spoke as if the financial position in the coming year was such as to involve disastrous stoppage of educational and sanitary projects and what not I will just give a few figures to rebut that. Taking the total outlay on education and sanitation financed from grants given by the Government of India, including the expenditure connected therewith under the Civil Works head—in 1913-14, the aggregate expenditure amounts to 257 lakhs; in 1914-15 (according to the Revised Estimate) to 280 lakhs; in 1915-16 (according to the Budget) to 224 lakhs, to which we must now add 10 lakhs on account of the grant to hostels recently announced by His Excellency the Viceroy. Well, there is a diminished outlay no doubt in 1915-16 as compared with 1914-15; but it is not nearly as much as the diminished outlay on railways. Moreover, these figures take only the special grants into account. If we look at the total Provincial expenditure on education, what do we find? The Budget provision for 1915-16 is £3,198,000 actually £100,000 more than the Revised Estimate for 1914-15 and a little more, too, than the actuals of 1913-1914—£3,056,000. Under 'Medical' again, we have for 1913-1914 (in round figures) £1,200,000; for 1914-1915 (Revised Estimate) £1,349,000; for 1915-1916 £1,299,000—a little falling off, but not much. To be quite fair I must admit that the large falling off in the Civil Works grants to which I referred in my Budget speech will probably to some extent affect Education and Sanitation buildings. But taking all the figures together, the diminished outlay under these two great heads of expenditure is trifling compared to the reduced provision that has been made under Railways; and with this war upon us and the possibility of its continuing for a long period, we cannot undertake to keep outlay on Education and Sanitation fully up to the specially high standard attained in 1914-1915 and 1913-1914. We do not go back on our previous policy. We must, however, move somewhat more slowly: there must be a little stoppage of the speed here, as under other heads. I cannot therefore accept the resolution before the Council. My Hon'ble friend the Mover must not however be discouraged: when my Hon'ble Colleague, the Member for Commerce and Industry, next lays proposals before me for new railways in the Central Provinces, it will be my duty to bear in mind that the elected Members from those Provinces do not want those railways."

[8TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Abbott; Mr. Dadabhoy.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott:—"Sir, I beg to oppose any reduction in the construction of railways in India or Burma."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Sir, I wish to express my gratitude to my non-official colleagues for the support they have given to my resolution. As I expected, from official quarters I have not received the same measure of support. Nor did I anticipate it. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Marshall Reid has rightly pointed to the most businesslike Budget presented by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister. Nobody disputes the excellence of the Budget, and I shall have another opportunity in common with the other Hon'ble Members, at the proper time, to pay my tribute of admiration and gratitude for the generally very well-intentioned Budget which has been framed. But the only issue before the Council, and a very important issue it is, is entirely different; and I regret to say that I still remain unconvinced after what I have heard from the Hon'ble the Finance Minister and my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Clark It is a mistake to suppose that non-official members of this Council do not attach importance to the expansion of the railway programme. That is not the point at all. I have been in this Council for several years; I have made it clear in this Council and outside this Council that the railway programme should be supported; but the point which claims our attention at this particular juncture is the propriety, the wisdom, the expediency of allocating a large sum of money for it in a lean year when a heavy deficit is expected. I share the view which the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce entertains, in common with some other members, as regards the general utility of the Railway programme But the question is, are we justified, are we entitled to use the tax-payers' money in the further expansion of railway programme in a year of deficit? I say, Sir, that strategic railways, railways that are required for political purposes, are absolutely necessary, and must be constructed at all cost, even when our finances do not permit of it; I go further and say that protective railways, railways that are required for the mitigation of famine and find suitable employment in times of famine, should also be undertaken. But, Sir, protective railways as well as strategic railways and railways that are required for political purposes stand on an entirely different footing from railways that are required for the promotion of trade and commerce. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister has spoken about the profits of our railways, and has pointed out that, but for these profits on railways, the necessity for additional taxation would have been self-evident. But when one applies his attention to the enormous capital that has been laid out in building railway lines in India, the profits after paying interest are absolutely small and do not appeal to our consideration. I submit I should not be misunderstood. I have not run down railways; I am a cautious supporter of railways, and all that I have stated is that the Government have not made out a case for spending this year 50 lakhs of rupees on the construction of new railways. Sir William Meyer says that we have reduced our expenditure from 12 crores to 8 crores,—a very drastic curtailment. I note further that the bulk of these 8 crores will be spent on renewals and repairs, and a very small percentage of it will be spent in the construction of new railways. But all this is inconclusive. Reference was made to the Nagpur-Itarsi railway. In my speech I did not at all allude to the expenditure under that head being dropped for the reason that that scheme had been shelved for a period of three years after the construction had been started It is, therefore, not surprising that it should find a place in the next year's railway programme. But I must submit that there has been no explanation about the other railways forthcoming. I was very anxiously expecting an explanation of some sort as regards the urgency of these three new lines, which are now contemplated to be constructed, and neither the Finance Minister nor Mr. Clark has thrown any light on the absolute necessity of spending money this year on those lines. It has not been at all pointed out that the postponement of this programme for a year would cause any serious inconvenience either to the State or to the country. Sir William Meyer, with his characteristic force, has also stated that he will bear in mind when a

suitable opportunity comes, about the construction of railways in the Central Provinces, and that he would then remind me of my utterances to-day. I am prepared. I may say that I am not a man likely to be discouraged by that. These discussions have their moral effect, and I have no doubt that, though the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has not accepted my resolution to-day, it will have a great deal of effect in the future, and I feel confident that in the succeeding year's budget we shall have a larger sum under the heads of Sanitation and Education. Sir, I know the ultimate fate of my resolution. It is not likely to be passed, but I feel the moral importance of it; and though I do not press for a division, I still request you, Sir, to put it to the vote."

The resolution was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION *RE* A CHIEF COURT FOR THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy :— "Sir, I beg to move—

"That this Council recommends the Governor General in Council that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces be replaced by a Chief Court consisting of five Judges or more"

"This is a resolution which affects directly the judicial machinery of the Central Provinces and Berar, and consequently the people of that province; but it has an indirect, and perchance not an inconsiderable, influence upon the good-will and contentment of India as a whole. Impartial administration of justice, as has more than once been observed, is the bed-rock of British Indian Administration. Anything therefore which improves the judicial administration of any part of India has more than a local interest, and must engage the favourable consideration of this Council.

"Sir, the Central Provinces form one of the group of four provinces which under the Parliamentary Act of 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., C. 77) are administered and managed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India through Chief Commissioners,—the other three being Oudh, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province The oldest of these, Oudh, formed in 1856, does not now retain its former character, and since 1902 has lost its entity in the United Provinces. In point of time the Central Provinces come next after Oudh, and take precedence of Assam and the North-West Frontier Province, being formed in 1861, while Assam became a separate administrative unit in 1874 and the North-West Frontier Province was formed in 1901. With the exception of Assam, which is under the jurisdiction and control of the Calcutta High Court, the judicial machinery in all these provinces is practically identical. Perhaps the absence of a sufficiently large number of civil and criminal actions in Assam in the beginning, the presence in it of a fairly large number of resident Europeans, and the fact of its having formed a part of Bengal before 1874, justified the inclusion of the province within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court. The history of early British rule in Oudh possibly explains why it was not placed under the jurisdiction of the High Court at Agra. The amalgamation of the Punjab districts of Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat and the Trans-Indus portions of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan with areas like Dir, Swat and Chitral perhaps necessitated their exclusion from the jurisdiction of the Punjab Chief Court. But speculation on these points is useless for our present purposes. The only point I request Hon'ble Members to note is that, owing to the difference in local conditions, the analogy of Oudh and the North-West Frontier Province does not provide an answer to the plea for a Chief Court in the Central Provinces and Berar.

[8TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Dadabhoy.*]

"Sir, whatever may have been the reason for its existence in the past, the Judicial Commissioner's Court is unsuited to the present condition of the Central Provinces and Berar. Socially, economically and politically the development of the province has been great indeed. Notwithstanding the ravages of plague and famine, the population has grown from 10,879,384 in 1871 to 16,033,310 in 1911, or an improvement of nearly 50 per cent and a substantial improvement upon the figure for 1891 (14,761,534). Making allowance for differences due to territorial changes and taking the two units—the Central Provinces and Berar—separately, the same increase in numbers is noticeable. The European population, exclusive of Anglo-Indians, was over 7,000, and the Anglo-Indians numbered about 3,500. The educational progress of the province—high, secondary and primary—has also been satisfactory. According to the last Census Report—

'The number of matriculates and of scholars undergoing collegiate education has more than doubled since 1901 and the number of those who have attained their degree has increased in the same proportion. The male scholars in the secondary schools are nearly four times as many, and the female scholars nearly eight times as many as in 1901, while the boys studying in primary schools are now 227,000 instead of 149,000 in 1901 and the girls 16,000 as against 10,000. The number of educational institutions has increased by 13 per cent.'

"According to the statistics of the Education Department, in 1911 there were 3,865 institutions as against 3,430 of 1901 and 3,129 of 1891, and the scholars were 297,620 as against 174,091 of 1901 and 161,840 of 1891. There were in the same year over 3,000 lawyers of all kinds; 2,599 medical practitioners of all kinds; 9,046 compounders, midwives, vaccinators, etc.; 12,919 professors and teachers of all kinds and clerks, etc., connected with education; 3,317 architects, surveyors, etc.; and over 17,000 Government servants in the province, and the numbers are progressive. The Judicial Administration Report for 1913 shows that on 1st January, 1914, barristers practising in the Central Provinces and Berar numbered 62, other advocates 70, and pleaders of all grades 559. In 1911 the total number of newspapers etc., published in the province was 27 with an aggregate circulation of 10,627. Our industrial activity during the past few years has been even more marked, and in the same year 1911 we had 52 mines and quarries employing 15,590 persons and 255 factories employing 41,028 persons. New mines have been worked and new factories have been started since then. We have, besides, the home industries which give employment to large numbers of people. Communications, too, have improved a good deal in the Central Provinces and Berar, and the railways have had a distinctly stimulating effect upon the economic condition and the public spirit of the people. It would be a wonder if this all-round progress had not expanded their political and administrative horizon. As a matter of fact, the local public now evince far greater interest in the working of local bodies and the general administration than they have ever done before, and there are few administrative acts which escape public criticism.

"Sir, it can well be imagined that such a progressive population would demand better and more up-to-date arrangements for the administration of the province, and it has thus come to pass that the existing administrative machinery fails to satisfy them. But I confine my attention here to the judicial machinery, and Hon'ble Members will please note that large sections of the people want the whole judiciary to be placed on a sounder and more independent footing, and an improved Court of Final Appeal. The main point to bear in mind in this connection is that, not only should justice as between man and man be dispensed impartially and with due regard to law and precedent, but that the public should feel that justice is so dispensed. The confidence of the public is a great, and perhaps the determining, factor in the case. Now, judged by this test, the Judicial Commissioner's Court falls below the ideal. Not that the Judges are wanting in the performance of their arduous routine work, but that the whole constitution is old and antiquated, and opposed to progressive ideas, and does not ensure to the Court that measure of freedom from executive

control which is essential for thorough judicial independence. I do not mean to suggest that the Executive Government has ever interfered with the judicial independence of the Judges; what I do suggest and emphasize is that the system is bad and open to criticism, and the very best Judges would unconsciously and unwittingly act under some sort of restraint.

"Sir, down to the 26th October, 1896, we had only one court, *i.e.*, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Under the law he owed, as he owes now, his appointment to the Governor General in Council. But since then we are having Additional Judicial Commissioner after Additional Judicial Commissioner until we have come to have three of them, two permanent and one temporary but who will shortly be made permanent; and all these Judges of the highest Court of Appeal are appointed by the Local Government. This would not be the case in a Chief Court, and that is a solid gain. The appointment, again, of the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court lies in the hands of the Local Government. It is not so in a Chief Court, where every officer holds office directly under the Hon'ble Judges. The Registrar, be it noted, has to discharge important functions in relation to the bar and the subordinate judiciary of the province, and it is advisable that his appointment should be in the gift of the Chief Judge instead of the Local Government.

"Sir, the Judicial Commissioner is almost always a civilian, whereas in a Chief Court the office of Chief Judge is generally held by a barrister. Then, of the four judges we now have in the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Nagpur, three are members of the Civil Service, and one only is a barrister. There is no limit to the extent to which the Bench may be recruited from the Civil Service. The case would be different in a Chief Court, and at least two of the judges would be lawyers. This difference, along with the difference in the qualifications of the Chief Judge of a Chief Court, would constitute a real gain to the cause of judicial administration. Without any disparagement to the high capabilities of the members of the Civil Service, it may be stated that lawyer judges as a rule prove more successful and more satisfactory on the Bench than civilian judges. Two strong reasons contribute to this result. In the first place, civilians lack the requisite legal training; and in the next place, the best, the most capable among civilians prefers the Executive Service. The Judicial Service is thus recruited mostly from civilians who do not give promise of brilliance in the sister service. There are of course many honourable exceptions, but this is the general rule. The evil is aggravated in the Central Provinces and Berar by the fact that the incentive of a healthy competition such as the presence on the Bench of a reasonable number of lawyer judges, who may sometimes be imported from other provinces in the case of a Chief Court, would ensure, is almost entirely absent. It is not in the highest Court of Appeal alone that the unfortunate results of this absence of all impetus to legal study and legal scholarship manifest themselves, but the practical limitation of recruitment to civil servants within the province makes all civilian judges in the districts indifferent to the higher study of law. The fact that only a few civilians serve in the districts as judges—nine in all—and have at least three prize appointments open to them, ensures the ultimate promotion of almost all of them to the Judicial Commissioner's Court. Moreover, the presence of a civilian judge at the top dispels all fears of supersession of the senior members of the Service on the occasion of a new appointment. Promotion to the Judicial Commissioner's Court thus has hardly to be earned by distinguished service in the subordinate ranks, but comes in the majority of cases as a matter of course. The quality of the work of the Chief Appellate Court must in such circumstances suffer. And the further fact, that at Nagpur the Bar, consisting of about 25 barristers and over 80 pleaders including advocates, is very strong, can only contribute to unsatisfactory results. A strong Bar without an equally strong, if not stronger, Bench is detrimental to the interests of justice; and a good deal of the proverbial 'law's delay' is attributable to such an unequal combination. The increase in the number of appeals involving complicated questions of the *lex loci* and commercial law, is another strong

[8TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Dadabhoy.*]

reason for liberalising the Court with a larger admission of trained lawyers as judges. The Central Provinces and Berar do not stand where they were in 1873, when the Judicial Commissioner's Court was established, and simple bond and rent suits have lost in importance before the suits of a complicated nature which a growing civilisation and industrial expansion have brought on.

"Sir, if I have so far based my arguments for a Chief Court upon the present unsatisfactory constitution of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, it is not for lack of other solid grounds. The limited powers of the Judicial Commissioner's Court are a source of great public inconvenience and public dissatisfaction. The Court has no jurisdiction in criminal proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects, and all decrees *nisi* in divorce cases of the Subordinate Courts must be made absolute by the Bombay High Court. With a fairly large and growing European population in the province, both these limitations must cause public inconvenience; and the Hon'ble Home Member, whose knowledge of the province is unique, must know full well that a number of such cases which the Judicial Commissioner's Court is not competent to try have annually to be carried to the Bombay High Court for disposal. This arrangement, however necessary or satisfactory forty years ago, cannot fail to cause public dissatisfaction in these days of progressive enlightenment in the Central Provinces and Berar. The establishment of a Chief Court at Nagpur will remove all the present difficulties.

"Sir, it is a matter for consideration also that the growing sense of importance of the provincial people requires that a Chief Court should be established at Nagpur. The province has now got a Legislative Council, and no reason is apparent why a Chief Court, with a fixed minimum of Lawyer Judges and a Barrister as Chief Judge, which will undoubtedly command greater public confidence, should not replace the present Judicial Commissioner's Court. Besides, it is not consonant to the public ideas of dignity that lawyers, who by reason of their connection with the Local Legislative Council are Honourables, should appear in the highest Court before Judges who, so long as they are Judicial Commissioners, are not entitled to claim that distinction. This is a matter of sentiment, it is true, but sentiment has its importance in certain circumstances.

"Sir, the above reasons will have made it clear to Hon'ble members that the establishment of a Chief Court in the Central Provinces is a matter of necessity, and should engage the serious attention of Government. Now a few words about the number of Judges. I suggest that we should start with five, two of whom at least should be lawyers We have at present four, one of whom is a Barrister. The adoption of my proposal will therefore necessitate the appointment of another practising lawyer as Judge. The congested state of the Judicial Commissioner's file will supply ample justification for my suggestion. With years the business of the Court has increased enormously. In 1873 we started with 91 civil appeals, 17 civil rules, 246 miscellaneous appeals, 87 criminal appeals and 65 criminal revision cases; or a total of 354 civil cases and 150 criminal cases, and of this only 7 second appeals and 1 civil rule remained undisposed of at the end of the year. By 1895 the volume of business had outgrown the capacity of the Court. Of the total of 770 civil cases and 676 criminal cases so many as 543 civil cases and 12 criminal cases were pending hearing. In October, 1896, therefore an Additional Judicial Commissioner was appointed, who held office for five months. In March, 1904, again one Additional Commissioner was appointed, and on 1st September, 1905, a second Additional Judicial Commissioner was added. In 1910, there were altogether 1535 cases of a civil nature, and 741 cases of a criminal nature, and 559 of the former and 47 of the latter group of cases remained undisposed of at the end of that year. In 1911, out of 1,599 civil cases and 787 criminal cases before the Court, 777 civil and

47 criminal cases were carried over to 1912; and in 1913, the institutions of civil appeals alone rose to 1,321 against 1,253 in 1912, and 1,040 in 1911. The number of civil motions also increased from 396 in 1912 to 479 in 1913. The last Judicial Administration Report remarks:—

1,102, in spite of the fact that

litigation, it will be impossible for the work to be done
and the appointment of the fourth Judge originally sanctioned for one year
a second year, will have to be made permanent'.

"But I am almost certain that the pending file cannot be kept down without detriment to the quality of the work unless there are at least five Judges. The Judicial Commissioner's time is partially taken up by heavy administrative work and by the trial of important original cases under the Probate and Administration Act. It is therefore essentially necessary that the Chief Court I recommend should have a minimum of five Judges. Provision must be made for normal growth in the volume of business.

"Sir, the question of cost now remains to be discussed, and in this connection three points arise for consideration, *viz.*—(1) what will be the additional cost required; (2) whether such additional cost should be incurred; and (3) whether the present is the most opportune time when the additional cost should be sanctioned by Government. Nothing definite can be said on the first point without a detailed examination of the extra needs of the suggested Chief Court. The increased salary of the Judges will undoubtedly involve some extra expenditure. The present rate of salary of the Judges of the Judicial Commissioner's Court is Rs. 3,000 a month with Rs. 500 more for the Judicial Commissioner, while a Chief Court Judgeship would probably carry a monthly salary of Rs. 4,000, with perhaps a thousand more for the Chief Judge. With a strength of five Judges, the change would thus entail an additional expenditure of Rs. 8,500 a month. This should be reduced by Rs. 3,000, the amount that will have to be spent sooner or later on a fourth Additional Judicial Commissioner, whether permanent or temporary. The increased expenditure thus would be Rs. 5,500 a month. It is difficult to estimate the cost of the extra ministerial establishment, but one thing is certain that we have already a fairly strong staff, which will have to be further strengthened immediately in consequence both of increased volume of business and the permanent retention of the third Additional Judicial Commissioner; and that should enable us to introduce the reform at a far less cost than it has been found practicable in other provinces. In the Punjab there was only one Judicial Commissioner when the Chief Court with two Judges was established. The extra monthly cost found necessary there for a more efficient ministerial staff was Rs. 1,363, as per Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 977 of 28th February, 1866, and the letter of the Government of India, Home Department, to the Punjab Government, No. 400 of 28th April, 1866. In the Central Provinces the additional cost under this head should be much less. Roughly speaking, the total additional expenditure may be put at Rs. 10,000 a month on the assumption that a fourth Additional Judicial Commissioner will not be necessary, and Rs. 7,000 on the contrary supposition; or, with allowance for contingencies, say a lakh and a quarter a year at the outside This sum is not particularly burdensome. Even if it were, it would be well worth spending for the improvement of the judicial administration of the province.

"The decision on the second point does not admit of doubt. As a general proposition, all expenditure for improved administration of justice is justifiable. But it is a question certainly if Government should entertain proposals of increased expenditure at this crisis, especially when, according to the Financial Statement presented by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, the budgetted provincial deficit in 1915-16 of Rs. 5,65,000 will have to be made good by

[8TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Dadabhoy; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.*]

reducing the closing balance to Rs. 89,35,000 as against Rs. 95,00,000 in 1914-15 and Rs. 1,09,53,278 in 1913-14. My reason for pressing this reform now is twofold. Firstly, war or no war the administration must proceed on progressive lines; and secondly, if Government decides to establish a Chief Court in the Central Provinces, the scheme would not in all probability be introduced in the course of the year. So many preliminaries have to be got through. The additional expenditure will therefore be incurred in 1916-17, by which time it is expected the war will be over and normal conditions will be restored. Moreover, the estimated provincial deficit is abnormal in that increased expenditure synchronizes with a falling off in revenue. The provincial revenue is bound to recover with the restoration of normal conditions, and the Supreme Government will be in a better position to strengthen the provincial resources by a substantial grant. In spite of shortage in revenue from the Courts of Law of the Central Provinces of Rs. 35,000 in 1914-15 ccmpared to the budget estimate and a further estimated loss of Rs. 8,000 in 1915-16, the Provincial Government has budgetted for an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,27,000 in 1915-16 for Courts of Law, over and above the extra Rs 36,000 spent in 1914-15. The whole of this expenditure will presumably be required for giving partial effect to the scheme of reorganization of the subordinate judiciary sanctioned by Government at an estimated annual cost of Rs. 1,90,969-12-0. Now it would be awkward if the improvement in the subordinate judiciary be not correlated by an improvement in the highest Court of Appeal. With better times this Government will surely not hesitate to come to the relief of the Provincial Government, if necessary, for an object so laudable as judicial reform. Besides, the decline in revenue in this particular department is due to temporary causes, and we may fairly count upon an agreeable rebound in the near future. Probably by the time the scheme of reform I press upon the attention of this Council is given effect to the improved state of our finances, both Imperial and Provincial, will reduce the inconvenience of increased expenditure to a minimum. There is thus nothing wrong in our adopting the resolution now.

"Sir, one word more. In the scheme of judicial reform I advocate, it is furthest from my mind to disturb vested interests. There need not be any difficulty. In the Punjab there was none, and the Civilian Judicial Commissioner became the first Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mover has dealt pretty fully and one might say exhaustively with the important aspects of the question now before the Council. His speech will have convinced Hon'ble Members of the necessity of the reform. There is a general desire among the local people for an advance in the machinery for the administration of justice in the Chief Court of the province with a view to cope expeditiously with the increased work on account of the development of the province. We have also to count with the new sense of dignity which they now have. It appears the Local Government has in hand a scheme of reorganization of the subordinate judiciary. I am not aware of the details, but it is hoped it will facilitate in the districts the institution and disposal of civil and criminal cases, both original and appellate. That scheme, however, leaves untouched the Judicial Commissioner's Court It is certainly desirable that the process of reform should reach that Court also and that the status of that Court should be raised. Both the Judicial Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner appear to be equally anxious with the people to make the dispensation of justice in the highest court expeditious and attractive alike. The Bench is to be further strengthened by the addition of a permanent third Additional Judicial Commissioner. A Barrister has also got a place on it. These facts indicate as much the necessity of reform as the determination of the local authorities to carry it through. The whole point for the consideration of Hon'ble Members is, whether the reforms already introduced, go far enough, and whether, instead of this piecemeal reform, an improvement corresponding to what exists in similarly developed provinces elsewhere would not be far better. I have not heard even one complaint about the quality of

justice in my province in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, but the complaint in some quarters is that justice is not as expeditious as it ought to be. An increase in the number of Judges and the raising of the dignity of the Court will meet the requirements.

"Besides, every province which has attained to a reasonable degree of progress should be self-contained as regards its judicial administration. The Central Provinces and Berar are not, as the Hon'ble Mover has shown. The great advance the Province has made in every department should entitle it to have a court which would be fully competent to deal with any judicial matter arising within the local limits of its jurisdiction. A Chief Court would be an improvement upon the Judicial Commissioner's Court in this respect.

"At the same time that I support the proposal for the establishment of a Chief Court in the Central Provinces, I must accept the position that the additional expenditure involved should be incurred after the war is over I am glad the Hon'ble Mover has also proceeded upon this assumption.

"With these remarks I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, by the terms of his resolution desires this Council to state that in its opinion the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces should be elevated into a Chief Court having the same status as the Chief Court of the Punjab or of Lower Burma, and that the Court so elevated should consist of five Judges. Mr. Dadabhoy is, I think, partly actuated by the very human tendency that we all share of always thinking that something that we have not got is a little better than something we have. And I feel myself exceedingly doubtful whether the mere alteration in the name and status of the Court is going to alter materially the nature of the justice administered by that Court. We have had very many eminent men among the Judges who have presided over that Court, some of whom, I have no doubt the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy will readily admit, could have occupied with distinction and credit seats on any High Court in India. But, Sir, besides that feeling there is always a healthy provincial patriotism which desires that the institutions of the province shall be raised in status and be made equal to the institutions of other provinces. As an individual no one can accuse me of being at all slow in desiring the progress and development of the Province in which I have spent so many years, and speaking in that individual capacity, I sympathise entirely with what the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has said and with the aspirations of the Province that its status may grow as time goes on and as its circumstances develop.

"In point of fact there has been an extraordinary development in the judicial administration of the province, most of which has taken place within the period of my service in India. When I first came to the province, the courts were those of the Judicial Commissioner at the top—a single officer—and under him were the courts of Commissioners, then of Deputy Commissioners, then of Assistant Commissioners, and, at the bottom, the courts of Tehsildars. These courts dispensed the whole of the civil and criminal justice, besides carrying on their revenue and executive functions. Between that time and this no less than six new Courts Acts have been passed in the Imperial Council for developing judicial administration in the Central Provinces. That development has continued up to the present time. The permanent court now consists of a Judicial Commissioner, and two Additional Judicial Commissioners, and a third has been appointed temporarily since 1913. Proposals for turning that third appointment into a permanency are now before the Secretary of State, so that the permanent constitution of the court may in a very short time be expected to be four Judges.

"Mr. Dadabhoy, in order to justify his proposal, has cited some figures regarding pending files in the Judicial Commissioner's Court. Now I do not think it is the experience of any one in India that the pending files of any

[8TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Dadabhoy; The Vice-President.*]

High Court are determined by its status. I fancy that if we were to examine the pending files of the various High Courts of India, we might find that, after all, there was something to be said for a Judicial Commissioner's Court in the matter of the disposal of business; so that I do not think that the mere fact that the pending files of the Judicial Commissioner's Court in the Central Provinces are heavy is in itself an argument for increasing the status of that Court. As I have said, the Government of India have always been favourable to the development of judicial administration in the various provinces when the time comes to take each step forward. In the present instance, however, the Local Administration has not, up to the present, put forward a proposal to elevate the Judicial Commissioner's Court into a Chief Court, and, necessarily, from the point of view of the Government of India, the first authority to put forward this proposal should be the Local Administration. There is the question of the volume and complexity of litigation to be considered; there is the question of expense, and there is also the question of local opinion on the subject. All these have to be carefully examined and, so far as the Government of India are concerned, they preserve a perfectly open mind on the case. I hope that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy will be satisfied if the attention of the Local Administration is drawn to his resolution and an opportunity is given to the Local Administration to consult with their officers, with the Judges of the Judicial Commissioner's Court and with non-official opinion. When they have considered that question, if the change is recommended by the Local Administration and a case is considered by the Government of India to have been made out, no doubt the necessary action will be taken; but for the present, the Government of India preserve an open mind on this subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Sir, after the very sympathetic reply given by the Hon'ble the Home Member, it is not necessary for me to add anything further to what I have already said in my opening speech. The Hon'ble the Home Member has acknowledged the extraordinary development of the Province during the last few years, to which it is only fair to add, the Hon'ble Member himself has contributed a great deal by his personal exertions. It is only therefore in the fitness of things that that development should be carried a stage further, and that the present Judicial Commissioner's Court should be elevated to the dignity of a Chief Court. The Hon'ble the Home Member has stated that no proposal to this effect has come up from the Local Government or from the Judicial Commissioner. So far as the Judicial Commissioner's Court is concerned, there is a certain amount of delicacy in the matter, and the Judicial Commissioner's Court is not likely to move in the matter. But I am glad that the attention of the Provincial Government will be drawn to my resolution and local official and non-official opinion will be taken on the subject. I can confidently say to the Hon'ble the Home Member that there will be only one answer to that appeal, and that that answer will be 'let us have a Chief Court'."

The Vice-President:—"Does the Hon'ble Member wish to withdraw his resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Practically the Hon'ble the Home Member has accepted my resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"No, I have not accepted the resolution at all."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"In the circumstances, I think it right to withdraw my resolution."

[*The Vice-President.*] [8TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Vice-President:—"The resolution is by permission withdrawn."

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th March, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI;
The 12th March, 1915.

APPENDIX A.

[*Referred to in the Answer to Question 2, page 114,* ante.]

LIST OF THE MEMBERS

OF THE

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

From the 12th December 1911 to the 22nd June 1914.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

COMPANIONS.

[Civil Services in India—Europeans]—92.

No.	Members.	Date of appointment.
1	Henry Lawrence French, Esq. (Retired), (Europe) . . .	12th December 1911.
2	Edmund Wilfrid Baker, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
3	Stanislaus Kostka Murphy, Esq (Retired), (Europe) . .	Ditto.
4	Thomas William Payne, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
5	Roderick Korneli Biernacki, Esq. (Punjab)	Ditto.
6	Thomas Oakley Drake, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
7	James Stuart Salt, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India) .	Ditto.
8	Joseph Bocarro, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
9	Charles William Caston, Esq. (Retired), (Bengal) . . .	Ditto.
10	Joseph Edward Lacey, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
11	Charles Albert Pogson, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
12	John Alexander McIver, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
13	Walter Henry Thompson, Esq. (Bengal)	Ditto.
14	Walter Arthur Shilstone, Esq. (Bihar and Orissa) . . .	Ditto.
15	Gerald Aylmer Levett-Yeats, Esq. (United Provinces) . .	Ditto.
16	Robert Henry Niblett, Esq. (United Provinces) . . .	Ditto.
17	Charles Edward Browne, Esq. (Burma)	Ditto.
18	Albert George Lincoln, Esq. (N.-W. Frontier Province) . .	Ditto.
19	Major Allen Mellers Anscomb, V.D. (Retired), (Europe) . .	Ditto.
20	George William Marshall, Esq. (Headquarters, Governmoet of India).	Ditto.
21	Augustus Stapleton, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India) .	Ditto.
...	Walter James Bagley, Esq.	Ditto. Deceased.
22	The Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. (Bihar and Orissa).	14th June 1912.
23	William James Drake, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
24	John Charles Clancey, Esq. (Burma)	Ditto.
25	George Joseph Rogers, Esq. (Kashmir)	Ditto.
26	Francis George Marshall, Esq. (Madras)	Ditto.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

COMPANIONS—*contd.*

[Civil Services in India—Europeans]—92.

No.	Members.	Date of appointment.
27	Andrew Peter Mitchell, Esq. (Central Provinces)	14th June 1912.
28	Leonard Charles Dixon Bean, Esq. (Punjab)	Ditto.
29	Conly James Dease, Esq. (Retired), (Europe)	Ditto.
30	Henry Raynor Goulding, Esq. (Punjab)	Ditto.
31	Henry Alfred Hall, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
32	Robert George Girard, Esq. (Bengal)	Ditto.
33	Herbert Moir Stowell, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India)	1st January 1913.
34	Walter Burr-Bryan, Esq. (Punjab)	Ditto.
35	George William Judd, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
36	Edward Alexander Chadwick Walker, Esq. (Burma)	Ditto.
37	David James Murtrie, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
38	Charles Edward Pyster, Esq. (Retired), (Bengal)	Ditto.
39	Henry Clarke, Esq. (Bangalore), (Mysore)	Ditto.
40	Charles Willford, Esq. (Central Provinces)	Ditto.
41	Dr. Paul Johannes Bruhl, D.Sc., M.I.E.E., F.G.S., F.C.S., (Bengal).	Ditto.
42	Norman Orton Peters, Esq. (Assam)	Ditto.
43	William Hawkins, Esq. (Punjab)	3rd June 1913.
44	Thomas Fisher, Esq. (Madras)	Ditto.
45	John Dufour Shapcott, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
46	Charles Patrick O'Rielly, Esq. (United Provinces)	Ditto.
47	Bertini Lemoine Allard Laville, Esq. (Madras)	Ditto.
48	George Hamilton Maflin, Esq. (Bengal)	Ditto.
49	Edward Holroyd Gadsden, Esq. (Madras)	22nd June 1914.
50	James Guyer Harris, Esq. (Burma)	Ditto.
51	Frank Luker., Esq. (on leave)	Ditto.
52	Arther Henry Wilsone, Esq (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
53	Gilbert Franklyn Winn, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

COMPANIONS.

[Civil Services in India—Indians]—100.

No.	Members.	Date of appointment.
1	Shaikh Shadi (Headquarters, Government of India) . .	12th December 1911.
2	Upendra Nath Chatterji (Headquarters, Government of India) .	Ditto.
3	Rai Bahadur Lala Ram (Bengal)	Ditto.
4	Babu Narayan Kissen Sen (Headquarters, Government of India)	Ditto.
5	Jahangir Dosabhai Framji (Bombay)	Ditto.
6	Rao Bahadur Rudragauda Chenvirganda Artal (Bombay) . .	Ditto.
7	Rao Bahadur Gobindram Salamatrai (Bombay) . . .	Ditto.
8	Ahsan-ud-din Ahmad, Esq. (Bengal)	Ditto.
9	Babu Umesh Chandra Das (Bihar and Orissa) . . .	Ditto.
10	Mirza Irfan Ali Beg, Esq. (United Provinces) . . .	Ditto.
11	Taw Sein Ko, Esq. (Burma)	Ditto.
12	Maung Ogh, K.S.M. (Burma)	Ditto.
13	Mahdi Hasan, Esq. (Central Provinces)	Ditto.
14	Rai Sahib Gajju Mal (North-West Frontier Province) . .	Ditto.
15	Pandit Nand Lal (Central India)	Ditto.
16	Mir Shams Shah (Baluchistan)	Ditto.
17	M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur Annaji Aiyangar Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avergal (Madras).	Ditto.
	M. R. Ry. Parambil Tharyan Tharyan Avergal . . .	Ditto. Deceased.
18	M. R. Ry. Canchi Sarvottama Row Avergal (Madras) . .	Ditto.
19	M. R. Ry. Bhimanakunte Hanumantha Row Avergal (Madras) .	Ditto.
20	Babu Charu Chandra Goswami (Assam)	14th June 1912.
21	Maung Po Sa (Burma)	Ditto.
22	The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur (Bengal)	Ditto.
23	Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Hussain Khan Bahadur (Madras) .	Ditto.
24	M. R. Ry. Chingleput Ratna Mudaliar Avergal (Madras) . .	Ditto.
25	Babu Ram Smaran Lal (United Provinces)	Ditto.
26	Rao Bahadur Kashinath Keshav Thakur (Central Provinces) .	Ditto.
27	Isa Charan Chandu Lal, Esq. (Punjab)	Ditto.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

COMPANIONS—*concld.*

[Civil Services in India—Indians]—100.

No.	Members.	Date of appointment.
29	Khan Bahadur Saiyed Shams ud-Din Saiyed Mian Kadri (Bombay).	14th June 1912.
30	Godrez Dorabjee Pudumjee, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
31	Babu Bepin Vehari Das (Headquarters, Government of India) .	1st January 1913.
32	M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Tandalam Sundara Rao Avergal (Madras).	Ditto.
33	Mr. Dhanjishah Dinshah Mehta (Ajmer)	Ditto.
34	Mr. Ganga Narayan Ray (Bengal)	Ditto.
35	Babu Ambica Charan Chatterjee (Bengal)	Ditto.
	Pandit Mani Ram	Ditto. Deceased.
	Mr. Ravji Balaji Karandikar	Ditto. Ditto.
	Maung Shwe Tha, K.S.M., A.T.M.	Ditto. Ditto.
36	M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Annu Chidambara Pranatharthihara Aiyar Avergal (Madras).	3rd June 1913.
37	Khan Bahadur Kutb-ud-din (Raj-Nandgaon State), (Central Provinces).	Ditto.
38	Maung Pe (2), K. S. M. (Burma)	Ditto.
39	Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Narayan Joglekar (Bombay) . .	Ditto.
40	Babu Khagendra Nath Mitra (Bengal)	Ditto.
41	Mr. Munchershaw Framji Oonvala (Bengal)	Ditto.
42	Mr. Manmatha Nath Ghosh, M.A., B.L. (Bengal) . . .	22nd June 1914.
43	Rai Bahadur Tilok Chand (Punjab)	Ditto.
44	Shankar Madho Chitnavis, Esq., B.A. (Central Provinces and Berar).	Ditto.
45	Babu Kanti Bhushan Sen (Bihar and Orissa)	Ditto.
46	Rao Bahadur Anant Sadashiv Tambe (Bombay) . . .	Ditto.

APPENDIX B.

[*Referred to in the Answer to Question 2, page 114,* ante.]

List of recipients of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal from the 2nd January 1911 to the 1st January 1915.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1911.

No. 1.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to :—

1. LADY THERESE MUIR-MACKENZIE, wife of Sir J. Muir-Mackenzie, late Senior Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.
2. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY SMITH, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon of Amritsar, Punjab.
3. MRS. EDWIN DAVIES, Chief Lady Superintendent, Lady Minto Indian Nursing Association.
4. MAJOR THOMAS WALTER IRVINE, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., Indian Medical Service, late Residency Surgeon, Mewar, Rajputana.
5. KHAN BAHADUR ARDESHIR DINSHAJI CHINAI, retired District Judge, Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

1. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREDERICK AUGUST CHRISTIAN KREYER, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad.
2. MRS MITTER, late Lady Superintendent, District Board Schools, Jullundur.
3. MA MA GYI of Prome.
4. MRS JWALA PRASAD (Srimati Purnima Devi), wife of the Hon'ble Pandit Jwala Prasad, M.A., Collector of Muzaffarnagar, United Provinces.
5. BABU LAL BIHARI SHAH, Founder, Principal and Secretary of the Industrial Home and School for Blind Children, Entally, Calcutta
6. DR. CHARLES BANKS, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Superintendent of Emigration and Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta.
7. MRS SASI MUKHTI NAG, Hospital Assistant in charge of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Dacca.
8. THE REVD FREDERICK VOLKOMOR PAUL SCHULTZE, Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, Salur, Madras Presidency.
9. MISS BERTHA THORN, a member of the Baptist Zenana Mission, Delhi.
10. SHEIKH SALA-UD-DIN, a landlord of Multai in the Betul District, Central Provinces.
11. MUNSHI GHULAM HAFIZ MUHAMMAD, a member of the Ajmer Municipal Committee, Rajputana.
12. LALA RAM DAS, retired Hospital Assistant, Dera Ismail Khan.
13. MAJOR ROBERT JAMES BLACKHAM, Royal Army Medical Corps, Sanitary Officer, 1st (Peshawar) Division.

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

Delhi, the 12th December 1911.

No. 75-C. D.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to announce that the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to :—

1. HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, C. I.
2. MAJOR ALBERT ELIJAH WALTER, Indian Medical Service, Superintendent, X-Ray Institute, Dehra Dun.
3. DENYS DESAUMAREZ BRAY, ESQUIRE, Indian Civil Service, Census Superintendent, Baluchistan.
4. JOHN THEODORE ROEBUCK STARK, ESQUIRE, Registrar of the Railway Department of the Government of India.
5. MAX CARL CHRISTIAN BONIG, ESQUIRE, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Port Blair.
6. RAO BAHADUR RAM BHAU MEGHASHAM JOSHI, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Chanda, Central Provinces.
7. HAROLD FIELDING PATRICK HALL, ESQUIRE, lately a Deputy Commissioner in Burma (retired).
8. JAMES EMILE DUBERN, ESQUIRE, Vice-President of the Rangoon Municipal Committee
9. FRANK FREDERICK LYALL, ESQUIRE, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Muzafferpur, Bengal.
10. MAJOR ARTHUR GWYTHER, M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Howrah, and Superintendent of the Howrah Jail.
11. DARCY LINDSAY, ESQUIRE, Joint Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Club.
12. RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR, Secretary, Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling, and an Honorary Magistrate, Darjeeling.
13. EDWARD GOLDING BARTON, ESQUIRE, B.A., B.E., M.I.C.E., District Engineer, Darbhanga, Bengal.
14. DR. THOMAS JOSEPH O'DONNEL, lately Chief Medical Officer, Kolar Gold Fields.
15. THE REVEREND CECIL EARLE TYNDALE-BISCOE, M.A, Principal of the Church Missionary Society Schools, Kashmir.
16. CAPTAIN JASPER ROBERT JOLY TYRRELL, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar, Central India.
17. MAJOR WILLIAM HANCOCK TUCKER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Indian Medical Service, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.
18. DR. HERBERT F. LECHMERE TAYLOR, M.B., PH.D., M.A., of the Church of Scotland Mission, Jalalpur, in the Gujrat District, Punjab, and in charge of the Jalalpur Hospital.
19. JOSEPH WILSON-JOHNSTON, ESQUIRE, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.
20. ALEXANDER BROADWAY, ESQUIRE, Honorary Magistrate, Shorkot Tahsil, Jhang District, Punjab.
21. GEORGE RAMSAY MURRAY, ESQUIRE, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Magistrate, United Provinces, on special duty.
22. EDWARD MARSDEN HODGSON, ESQUIRE, Forest Department, Bombay, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Surat, and Assistant Political Agent for the Dangs.
23. THE REVEREND GEORGE PRITCHARD TAYLOR, M.A., D.D., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Ahmedabad, and President and Professor of the Stevenson Memorial Divinity School, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.

24. THE HONOURABLE SARDAR RAJI SHAMBHUSINGH AMARSING JADHAVRAO RAJI of Malegaon, Bombay Presidency, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.
25. THE REVEREND JOHN CAMERON YOUNG, Medical Missionary of the Keith Falconer Mission at Shaikh Othman, Aden.
26. JAMES FOREST BRUNTON, ESQUIRE, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., Chief Officer and Chief Engineer of the Karachi Municipality.
27. JEHANGIR HORMUSJI KOTHARI, ESQUIRE, of Karachi, a Municipal Councillor, Karachi Municipality.
28. DR. RAGHAVENDRA ROW, M.D., D.S.C., of Bombay.
29. MISS BECK, Secretary, National Indian Association.

Delhi, the 12th December 1911.

No. 76-C. D.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

1. PETER HENRY CLUTTERBUCK, ESQUIRE, F.Z.S., F.R.G.S., F.E.S., Deputy Conservator of Forests, United Provinces and Oudh, Major, 2nd (Northern) Regiment, U. P. Horse, and an Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.
2. BRIAN EDWARD O'CONOR, ESQUIRE, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, High Court of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
3. BRYCE CHUDLEIGHT BURT, ESQUIRE, B.S.C., F.C.S., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Central Circle, Cawnpore, United Provinces
4. ANDREW ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, Secretary to the Quetta Municipality.
5. U Ko of Kyigon, Shwebo District, Chairman of the Kyigon Pathi Rural Co-operative Credit Society and of the Tantabin Union, Burma. Retired Police officer.
6. MAUNG PO TOK, Municipal Commissioner of Tharrawaddy, Burma.
7. FREDERICK JAMES LANGHORNE, ESQUIRE, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, North Chanda Division, Central Provinces.
8. DR. MARGARET MACKELLAR, Lady Doctor of the Canadian Mission, Neemuch, Central India.
9. MUSSAMAT PARBATI BAI, of Baghoda in the Betul District, Central Provinces.
10. MULLA YUSUF ALI, KOTHEWALA, of Burhanpur, Central Provinces
11. JEONA PATEL, Malguzar of Roshna, in the Balaghat District, Central Provinces.
12. RAO BAHADUR BAPU RAO DADA, Vice-President of the Nagpur Municipality, Central Provinces.
13. MISS ROSE MARGARET PHAILBUS, of the Krishnagar Medical Mission, Bengal.
14. BABU HARNATH SINGH, Coal-cutting Contractor at Giridih, Bengal, Chairman of the Educational Sub-Committee in the East Indian Railway Company's Collieries.
15. THE REVEREND JAMES MERRY MACPHAIL, M. S., of Monghyr, Bengal.
16. THE REVEREND FREDERICK WILLIAM AMBERY SMITH, Senior Member of the Wesleyan Mission in Bankura and in charge of the Bankura Leper Asylum, Bengal.
17. MISS ELEANOR LOUISA MOORE, of the Baptist Zenana Mission, Barisal, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
18. JOHN HEWETT STEPHENS, ESQUIRE, Municipal Engineer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, Mysore.
19. MISS ALEXANDRINA MATILDA MACPHAIL, L.R.C.P. & S., of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Madras.

20. THE REVEREND JOHN SCUDDER CHANDLER, of the American Madura Mission in the Madras Presidency.
21. MIRZA NASRULLA KHAN, Honorary Vice-Consul, Kerman, Persian Gulf.
22. AGHA MOHAMED KHALIL-BIN-MOHAMED KARIM, Dragoman in the British Residency, Bushire, Persian Gulf.
23. MACKERTICH GULZAD, ESQUIRE, Provision Contractor to the Navy and Indian Marine, Bushire, Persian Gulf.
24. YASUF KANOW, an Arab Merchant of Bahrein, Persian Gulf.
25. DR. EDITH BROWN of the Memorial Mission Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab.
26. LALA DHARM CHAND, Tahsildar, Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, on special duty in connection with the new Chorutta Town.
27. LALA MATHURA DAS, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab.
28. COMMISSARY (Honorary Captain) WILLIAM DAVID GRAY, Indian Miscellaneous List, Chief Clerk, Military Secretary's Branch, Army Head-Quarters.
29. MISS ELIZABETH ANNIE WILDMAN, R.R.C., Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Poona.
30. MISS ELEANOR SARAH KELLY, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Meerut (on leave).
31. MISS MARY LAVINIA HAYES, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Rawalpindi.
32. MISS HELEN ANNA MACDONALD RAIT, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Senior Nursing Sister, Lucknow (on leave).
33. HONORARY CAPTAIN CHARLES HENRY ORMAN, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Dalhousie, Punjab.
34. SUBADAR ABDUR RAZZAK KHAN, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal
35. JAMADAR NIRANJAN DAS, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.
36. IHSAN ALI, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.
37. USMAN NAWAZ KHAN, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.
38. SHAIKH ALI SHABASH, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay.
39. MISS MOTIBAI KAPADIA, F.R.C.S., Medical Officer in charge of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.
40. THE REVEREND JOHN FERGUSON STEELE, M.A., Missionary at Anand, and an Honorary Magistrate, Anand, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency.
41. OLIVER HAROLD BAPTIST STARTE, ESQUIRE, B.A., Indian Civil Service, Assistant Collector, on special duty in connection with the Settlement of Criminal Tribes in the Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency.
42. SAMUEL ALGERNON STRIP, ESQUIRE, Principal, Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency.
43. ROBERT TULLIS HARRISON, ESQUIRE, J.P., Public Works Department, Bombay, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Irrigation and Buildings and Roads Branches.
44. MISS LAIS MOXON, Governess, Akalkot State, Bombay Presidency.
45. TRIMBAK RAGHUNATH GUNE, ESQUIRE, L.M. & S., in charge of the Cholera Hospital at Pandharpur, Bombay Presidency.

46. ALEXANDER McGREGOR MACKENZIE, ESQUIRE, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Ajmer, Rajputana.

47. ALBERT EDWARD PIERRE GRIESSEN, ESQUIRE, Superintendent of the Gardens of the Taj Mahal at Agra, United Provinces.

48. SARDAR SAHIB BALWANT SINGH, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.

49. MISS FLETCHER of the Baptist Medical Mission, Gurgaon District, Punjab.

50. R. PARSONS, ESQUIRE, Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

51. W. G HANRAHAN, ESQUIRE, Assistant Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

52. C. B. OWEN, ESQUIRE, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

53. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK JOHNSON, ESQUIRE, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

54. LIEUTENANT ALAN HENRY MOUNT, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

55. MOHAMED NAIMULLAH, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Viceroy's Body-guard.

56. DR. M. Y. YOUNG of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

Simla, the 14th June 1921.

No. 597.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to.—

1. M. R. Ry. T. MADHAVAN NAIR AVERGAL, M.D., Private Medical Practitioner and a Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation of Madras

2. MISS CATHARINE FRANCES LING, a member of the Church of England Zenana Mission, Madras Presidency.

3. REVEREND MOTHER MARY OF ST. PAULA, Lady Superior of the College of the Sacred Heart and of the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Bangalore

4. EDWARD GEORGE HICKIE, ESQUIRE, Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association.

5 ABDUS SAMAD KHAN, Chief Secretary of the Government of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur.

6 PERCY BROOKE BRAMLEY, ESQUIRE, Deputy Inspector General of Police in the United Provinces.

7. HIS HIGHNESS RAJA MALHAR RAO BABA SAHIB PUAR, of Dewas State, Junior Branch, Central India.

8. HARRY WILLIAM MACLEAN IVES, ESQUIRE, A.M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Upper Chenab Canal, Punjab.

9. SITARAM NARAYAN PANDIT, ESQUIRE, BAR-AT-LAW, of Rajkot, Kathiawar.

No. 598.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

1. REVEREND FATHER PERROY, Superintendent of the Roman Catholic Mission Schools at Thanze, Burma.

2. MAUNG KYAW, 2nd Grade Advocate, Mongwa Town, Lower Chindwin District, Burma.

3. BABU PARBATI SANKAR RAI CHAUDHURI, Zamindar of Jaigunj, Dinajpur District, Bengal.
4. BABU BARODA SUNDAR PAL, Manager of the Estate of the Hon'ble Nawab Sayed Hussain Haidar Chaudhari in the Tippera District, Bengal.
5. MRS. LILIAN DOROTHEA STEWART, wife of the Manager of the Gadi Silk Factory, Muzaffarpur District, Bihar and Orissa.
6. MRS. ALICE RAIKES, Missionary, Hooghly, Bengal.
7. MISS JOSEPHINE ANNIE EVANS, Church of England Zenana Mission, Barnagore, Bengal.
8. THOMAS LEONARD GODFREY, ESQUIRE, Sanitary Inspector, Hyderabad Residency Bazar, Local Fund.
9. WILLIAM FRASER, ESQUIRE, Merchant and Municipal Councillor Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.
10. RAO SAHIB DAJI RAMCHANDRA, Subordinate Medical Service, Sub-Assistant Surgeon (retired), Nagpur.
11. MRS. FLORENCE PRIDEAUX TAYLOR, wife of Mr. Alfred Taylor of the Friend's Foreign Mission Association, Sehore, Central India.
12. BABU BHAJAN LAL, Head Clerk, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer, Rajputana
13. MISS ANNA BOLSTER, Lady Superintendent, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, Secunderabad.
14. KHAN ABDUL MAJID KHAN, Pathan, of Jullundar, Inspector of Co-operative Credit Societies.
15. ROBERT HENRY LOCKE, ESQUIRE, Superintendent, Government Imperial Gardens, Delhi, Punjab.
16. TOM SALKIELD, ESQUIRE, Municipal Engineer, Delhi, Punjab.
17. MRS. LOUISE LAWRENCE, wife of H. S. Lawrence, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Collector of Karachi.
18. SISTER FANNIE CECILIA, of the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, Wantage, Sister in charge, Sassoon Hospital, Poona.
19. GANESH KRISHNA CHITALE, ESQUIRE, Pleader and President of the Ahmednagar Municipality.
20. DHONDO KESHAV KARVE, ESQUIRE, Professor at the Fergusson College, Poona.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

Delhi, the 1st January 1913.

No. 103-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Major HENRY WILLIAM GRATTAN, Royal Army Medical Corps, Officer in-charge, Enteric Fever Convalescent Depôt, Naini Tal, and late Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary), 8th Lucknow Division.
2. REVEREND ALFRED HERBERT HILDESLEY, M.A., Education Department, late Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, Punjab.
3. The VERY REVEREND THE ABBE NOEL RONDY, Vicar-General of Coimbatore, Madras.
4. Dr. JOHN ANDREW TURNER, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

46. ALEXANDER MCGREGOR MACKENZIE, ESQUIRE, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Ajmer, Rajputana.

47. ALBERT EDWARD PIERRE GRIESSEN, ESQUIRE, Superintendent of the Gardens of the Taj Mahal at Agra, United Provinces.

48. SARDAR SAHIB BALWANT SINGH, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.

49. MISS FLETCHER of the Baptist Medical Mission, Gurgaon District, Punjab.

50. R. PARSONS, ESQUIRE, Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

51. W. G. HANRAHAN, ESQUIRE, Assistant Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

52. C. B. OWEN, ESQUIRE, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

53. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK JOHNSON, ESQUIRE, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

54. LIEUTENANT ALAN HENRY MOUNT, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

55. MOHAMED NAIMULLAH, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Viceroy's Bodyguard.

56. DR. M. Y. YOUNG of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

Simla, the 14th June 1915.

No. 597.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to.—

1. M. R. Ry. T. MADHAVAN NAIR AVERGAL, M.D., Private Medical Practitioner and a Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation of Madras

2. MISS CATHARINE FRANCES LING, a member of the Church of England Zenana Mission, Madras Presidency.

3. REVEREND MOTHER MARY OF ST. PAULA, Lady Superior of the College of the Sacred Heart and of the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Bangalore.

4. EDWARD GEORGE HICKIE, ESQUIRE, Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association.

5. ABDUS SAMAD KHAN, Chief Secretary of the Government of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur.

6 PERCY BROOKE BRAMLEY, ESQUIRE, Deputy Inspector General of Police in the United Provinces.

7. HIS HIGHNESS RAJA MALHAR RAO BABA SAHIB PUAR, of Dewas State, Junior Branch, Central India.

8. HARRY WILLIAM MACLEAN IVES, ESQUIRE, A.M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Upper Chenab Canal, Punjab.

9. SITARAM NARAYAN PANDIT, ESQUIRE, BAR-AT-LAW, of Rajkot, Kathiawar.

No. 598.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

1. REVEREND FATHER PERROY, Superintendent of the Roman Catholic Mission Schools at Thanze, Burma.

2. MAUNG KYAW, 2nd Grade Advocate, Mongwa Town, Lower Chindwin District, Burma.

3. BABU PARBATI SANKAR RAI CHAUDHURI, Zamindar of Jaigunj, Dinajpur District, Bengal.
4. BABU BARODA SUNDAR PAL, Manager of the Estate of the Hon'ble Nawab Sayed Hussain Haidar Chaudhari in the Tippera District, Bengal.
5. MRS. LILIAN DOROTHEA STEWART, wife of the Manager of the Gadi Silk Factory, Muzaffarpur District, Bihar and Orissa.
6. MRS. ALICE RAIKES, Missionary, Hooghly, Bengal.
7. MISS JOSEPHINE ANNIE EVANS, Church of England Zenana Mission, Barnagore, Bengal.
8. THOMAS LEONARD GODFREY, ESQUIRE, Sanitary Inspector, Hyderabad Residency Bazar, Local Fund.
9. WILLIAM FRASER, ESQUIRE, Merchant and Municipal Councillor Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.
10. RAO SAHIB DAJI RAMCHANDRA, Subordinate Medical Service, Sub-Assistant Surgeon (retired), Nagpur.
11. MRS. FLORENCE PRIDEAUX TAYLOR, wife of Mr. Alfred Taylor of the Friend's Foreign Mission Association, Sehore, Central India.
12. BABU BHAJAN LAL, Head Clerk, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer, Rajputana.
13. MISS ANNA BOLSTER, Lady Superintendent, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, Secunderabad.
14. KHAN ABDUL MAJID KHAN, Pathan, of Jullundar, Inspector of Co-operative Credit Societies.
15. ROBERT HENRY LOCKE, ESQUIRE, Superintendent, Government Imperial Gardens, Delhi, Punjab.
16. TOM SALKIELD, ESQUIRE, Municipal Engineer, Delhi, Punjab.
17. MRS. LOUISE LAWRENCE, wife of H. S. Lawrence, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Collector of Karachi.
18. SISTER FANNIE CECILIA, of the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, Wantage, Sister in charge, Sassoon Hospital, Poona.
19. GANESH KRISHNA CHITALE, ESQUIRE, Pleader and President of the Ahmednagar Municipality.
20. DHONDO KESHAV KARVE, ESQUIRE, Professor at the Fergusson College, Poona.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

Delhi, the 1st January 1913.

No. 103-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Major HENRY WILLIAM GRATTAN, Royal Army Medical Corps, Officer in-charge, Enteric Fever Convalescent Depôt, Naini Tal, and late Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary), 8th Lucknow Division.
2. REVEREND ALFRED HERBERT HILDESLEY, M.A., Education Department, late Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, Punjab.
3. The VERY REVEREND THE ABBE NOEL RONDY, Vicar-General of Coimbatore, Madras.
4. Dr. JOHN ANDREW TURNER, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

5. Mr. JYOTSNANATH GHOSAL, Indian Civil Service, Collector of Panch Mahals District, Bombay.
6. The Reverend EDMOND LINWOOD STRONG, M.A. (Oxon.), Oxford Mission to Calcutta, Barisal, Bengal.
7. Major ERNEST REINHOLD ROST, Indian Medical Service, Senior Civil Surgeon, Rangoon, Burma.
8. Mrs. GABRIELLE LOUISE CAROLINE leHOWARD, M.A., Personal Assistant to the Imperial Economic Botanist.
9. Major ELLACOTT LEAMON WARD, Indian Medical Service, Punjab.

No. 104-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Major GILBERT LANDALE CATTELL, Indian Army, lately Cantonment Magistrate, Central India.
2. Sub-Assistant Surgeon MAKKHAN SINGH, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in sub-medical charge, Cantonment Hospital, Rawalpindi.
3. Mrs. ALICE MAUDE PENNELL (*née* Sorabji), B.SC., M.B., B.S. (London), Medical Missionary, North-West Frontier Province.
4. Rai Sahib LALA AMAR NATH of Lahore, Joint Secretary, King Edward Memorial Committee, Punjab.
5. Mr. DOUGLAS GUMBLEY, Assistant Superintendent, Indo-European Telegraph Department, in charge Jask Sub-Division, Persian Gulf.
6. SAHAN RAM KALI a widow lady of Chandausi in the Moradabad District.
7. Miss LYDIA WOERNER, M.D., Medical Missionary of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Rajahmundry, Madras.
8. M. R. RY. PICHU AIYAR NARAYANA AIYAR AVERGAL, B.A., B.L., Vakil, High Court, Madura, Madras.
9. Miss JANE BLESSETT BARDSLEY, Zenana Missionary at Katni-Murwara, Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces.
10. Mr. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer to the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund, Bombay.
11. The Reverend FATHER AUGUSTIN, Missionary, Capucin Mission, Ajmer.
12. Mrs. RAMABAI RANADE, Manager, "Seva Sadan" charity for women in Bombay, and Joint Secretary of the Hindu Widows' Home, Poona.
13. Mr. JAMES WILLIAM NICOL CUMMING, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and City Magistrate, Quetta, Baluchistan.
14. Rai JADU NATH MOZUMDAR BAHADUR, B.A., B.L., Government Pleader, Jessore, Bengal.
15. The Reverend JOHN CEREDIG EVANS, Headmaster, Government High School, Shillong, Assam.
16. Moulvi SAIYED ABUL FATTAH, Honorary Magistrate of Rungpore, Bengal.
17. Mr. JOHN PHILLIP SEQUEIRA, late Extra Assistant to the Resident, Persian Gulf.
18. Babu SARAT CHANDRA RAY, Pleader, Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.
19. Babu RAMDHARI SINGH, Medical Practitioner and Vice-Chairman of the Motihari Municipal Committee, Bihar and Orissa.
20. ESMAIL KADIR MARACAN, General Merchant, Burma.

A. H. McMAHON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 3rd June 1913.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. LADY DANE, wife of Sir Louis Dane, retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
2. LADY BENSON, wife of Sir Ralph Benson, lately a Puisne Judge of the High Court, Madras.
3. The Honourable CHRISTINA PHILIPPA AGNES SPENCE, wife of Major A. H. O. Spence, Assistant Secretary, Army Department, Government of India.
4. ROBERT STANES, Esquire, Merchant, Madras.
5. Rao Bahadur RAMNARAYAN AMARCHAND, Municipal Councillor, Poona, Bombay.
6. Sardar DYAL SINGH, Man, Sardar Bahadur, Public Works Department, Punjab, President of the Council of Administration of the Faridkot State, Punjab.
7. Lieutenant-Colonel PATRICK BALFOUR HAIG, M.B, Indian Medical Service, Agency Surgeon, Bhopal, Central India.
8. Raja Rao JOGENDRA NARAYAN ROY Bahadur, of Lalgola, Murshidabad, Bengal.
9. The Reverend JOHN BUCHANAN, B.A., M.D., Missionary, Amkhut, Central India.
10. FREDERICK ST. GEORGE de LAUTOUR BOOTH-TUCKER, Esquire, Salvation Army.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Miss ELLEN MARGARET FARRER, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), Baptist Mission, Bhiwani, Punjab.
2. Mr. BHAGAT RAM, Barrister-at-Law, Jullunder, Punjab.
3. CHARLES VERNON DALRYMPLE-HAY, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras.
4. Subadar SHER SINGH, late Subadar of 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.
5. Mrs. ALICE ROBERT HENDERSON, wife of Mr. Henderson, Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.
6. Mr. RUSTAMJI HORMASJI MADAN, L.C.E., Extra Deputy Conservator and Divisional Forest Officer, Bombay.
7. The Reverend Father JOHN HOFFMANN, S.J., Roman Catholic Priest, Member of the Roman Catholic Mission at Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.
8. MAUNG BA TOK, Rice Mill Manager and Chairman of the Upper Burma Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Burma.
9. HENRY WEIR, Esquire, Managing Partner, Kaline Tea Estate, Cachar, Assam.
10. Mr. MANEKSHAH CAWASHA TALEYARKHAN, Deputy Accountant, Bombay Corporation, Bombay.
11. HOWARD MACKENZIE, Esquire, Dredging Superintendent, Kashmir.
12. SAMUEL TIMOTHY, Esquire, Station Superintendent, Ajmer Junction, Ajmer, Rajputana.
13. Miss RACHEL PATERSON, Missionary, Ajmer.
14. The Reverend JOHN ERNEST CUMMINGS, D.D., American Baptist Missionary, Burma.
15. Sister CATHERINE, Nursing Sister, Rangoon Leper Asylum, Burma.

16. Honorary Captain CHARLES SHERIFFE WISEMAN, late Treasurer of the Sassoon Hospital's Nursing Fund Association, Bombay.
17. Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES THOMAS PETERS, Indian Medical Service, retired.
18. VALAPPAKKAM DAIVASIGOMONI THANDAVAROYAN MUDALI, Senior Apothecary, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Hyderabad, Deccan.
19. The Reverend WILLIAM CUTTING, Principal of the London Mission School, Benares.
20. Miss ADA LOUISE PIERCE, Army Nursing Reserve.
21. Honorary Major LOUIS ARTHUR HENRY CLERKE, Assistant Surgeon on the Viceroy's Staff.

A. H. McMAHON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Delhi, the 1st January 1914.

No. 261-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Dr. WILLIAM STOKES, M.B., Chief of the Basel German Medical Mission, Madras
2. Raja BAN BIHARI KAPUR, C.S.I., of Burdwan, Bengal.
3. Dr. MARCUS BRADFORD CARLETON, M.D., in charge of the Leper Asylum, Subathu, Punjab.
4. The Honourable Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS, Mill-owner and Contractor, of Lahore, and Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, for making Laws and Regulations.
5. The Reverend PAUL WAGNER, Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, Purulia, Bihar and Orissa.
6. The Reverend Mother MECHTILDA, Mother Superior, Loreto Convent, Shillong, Assam.
7. The Reverend JAMES SHEPHERD, M.D., D.D., Missionary, United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Udaipur, Rajputana.

No. 262-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Lady CONSTANCE ATKINSON, wife of the Honourable Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.
2. JOHN WILLIAM MAIDEN, Esquire, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Masulipatam, Madras Presidency.
3. Mr. ANTOLDAS HORGOVANDAS JAMBUSARVALA, B.A., LL.B., Public Prosecutor, Broach, and Vice-President, Broach Municipality, Bombay Presidency
4. CHATRABHUJ GOVARDHANDAS, Merchant, firm of Messrs. Mulji Jetha & Co., Bombay.
5. Mrs. SHIVAGAURI GAJJAR, Superintendent of the Vanita Vishram, Bombay and Surat, Bombay Presidency.
6. DONALD HORNE WARES, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, Bengal.
7. Dr. CHARLES HENRY STANDISH HOPE, Medical Missionary, Pubna, Bengal.

8. Babu SASHI BHUSAN MALLIK, of Dacca, Bengal.
9. Sister PATRICK, Superintendent of St. Joseph's Convent, Mandalay, Burma.
10. MAUNG PO THEIN, Trader, and Municipal Commissioner of Syriam, Burma.
11. Miss MARY PRISCILLA WESTERN, Assistant Principal, Queen Mary's College for Girls, Lahore, Punjab.
12. JOHN POWELL, Esquire, Honorary Magistrate, Murree, Punjab, and a Major in the Punjab Light Horse.
13. Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon MOHAMMED KHAN, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in Sub-Medical Charge, 24th Punjabis.
14. Assistant Surgeon JAMES JOSEPH MCDONALD, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Assistant Secretary to Director, Medical Service, Army Head-Quarters, India.
15. Miss JENNY MULLER, of St. Stephen's Mission Hospital, Delhi.
16. Sister ANASTASIE, Superior Nursing Sister, Cuttack General Hospital, Bihar and Orissa.
17. The Reverend JOHN PENGWERN JONES, Minister, Welsh Calvinistic Mission, Maulvi Bazaar, South Sylhet, Assam.
18. Charles JOHN HOMER, Esquire, Public Works Department, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, Honorary Assistant Engineer in charge of Lighthouse Construction in the Persian Gulf.
19. Seth MOTILAL of Piparia, Sohagpur Tahsil, Hosangabad District, Honorary Secretary, Sohagpur Central Co-operative Bank, Central Provinces and Berar.
20. ROBERT DOUGLAS THOMSON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

No. 263-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Miss AGNES HENDERSON, M.D., Medical Missionary, Nagpur, Central Provinces and Berar.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

No. 988-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. ARTHUR DAVIES, Esquire, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, Principal, Madras Law College, Madras.
2. Mr. TRIBHUVANDAS NAROTTAMDAS MALVI, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor of Surat, Bombay Presidency.
3. ALBERT MEREDYTH YOUNG, Esquire, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, Bahadur Khel, North-West Frontier Province.
4. Rai HIRA SINGH, Chief of the Sangri State, Simla Hill States, Punjab.
5. Major CHARLES EDWARD SOUTHON, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Chief Plague Medical Officer, Punjab.
6. The Reverend Mother GONZAGA, Provincial of the Order of Loreto Sisters, Calcutta.

7. Dewan Bahadur KRISHNARAJAPURAM POLLEGONDAI PUTTANNA CHETTY, late a Member of the Mysore State Council, President of the Bangalore City Municipality.
8. Honorary Captain WILLIAM JOHN ALEXANDER HOGAN, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail, Muzaffarnagar, United Provinces.
9. WILLIAM COLDSTREAM, Esquire, Indian Civil Service (retired).

No. 989-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award to the Reverend EDWARD GUILFORD, Church Mission Society, Tarn Taran, Amritsar District, Punjab, a Bar to be worn with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First Class, which has already been awarded to him.

No. 990-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. The Reverend GEORGE NICHOLAS THOMSSEN, American Baptist Mission, Bapatla, Guntur District, Madras.
2. BAI ZAOERBAI BHAGWANDAS, widow of the late Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Bombay.
3. The Reverend FRANK VAN ALLEN, M.D., American Madura Mission, Madras.
4. Babu JOGENDRA NATH MUKHARJI, Bengal Police, Inspector of Police, Serampur, District Hooghly, Bengal.
5. Miss EMMA TUDBALL, Lady Superintendent, Ahmedabad Nursing Association, Bombay Presidency
6. Risaldar-Major (Honorary Captain) HANWANT SINGH, Sirdar Bahadur, of Beri, Rohtak District, Punjab.
7. Miss LILIAN WINIFRED BROCK, B.A., Indian Educational Service, Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, Bengal.
8. MAUNG SHWE THA, Bar.-at-Law, Manager of W. Re Gyaw Thu's Bank, Akyab, and Municipal Commissioner, Burma.
9. The Reverend CECIL SILAS MEAD, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., Medical Missionary, Orakandi, Gopalganj P. S., Faridpur, Bengal.
10. Captain CHARLES REGINALD MACDONALD, Planter and a Captain in the Bihar Light Horse.
11. JAMES THEODORE BEST, Esquire, M.A., Principal of St. John's College, Rangoon, Burma.
12. PERCY ALBERT CHURCHWARD, Esquire, Managing Director of the Bank of Rangoon, Burma.
13. Assistant Surgeon GEORGE ARCHIBALD DEANE, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in sub-charge of Station Hospital, Secunderabad.
14. Dr. JOHN HUTCHISON, Church of Scotland Mission, Chamba, Punjab.
15. THOMAS CHARLES FLASHMAN, Esquire, Member of the Rawalpindi Cantonment Committee and Murree Municipal Committee.
16. Mrs. DOROTHY WEBB-WARE, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Webb-Ware, C.I.E., Political Agent, Chagai, Baluchistan.
17. FREDERICK CHIGHTON WALLER, Esquire, Merchant and Municipal Councillor, Delhi.
18. Miss JEAN GRANT, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Missionary, Seoni, Central Provinces and Berar.
19. SAMUEL GILBERT THOMAS, Esquire, Late Headmaster, St. John's College, Agra, United Provinces.

No. 991-*I.-C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to the Honourable the Reverend ANDREW CAMPBELL, D.D., Missionary in charge of the Sonthal Mission at Pakhuria, Manbhum District, Bihar and Orissa, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

Delhi, the 1st January 1915

No. 2-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. WILLIAM DOUGLAS ST. LEGER, Esquire, Organist, St. George's Cathedral, Madras.
2. The Reverend ANTOINE MARIE TABARD, Chaplain of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore.
3. Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES HAMERTON PRITCHARD, Indian Army, Political Department, late Political Agent in Bundelkhand.
4. Hakim MAHOMAD AJMAL KHAN, Hazik-ul-Mulk, President, Anjuman Tibbia (Medical Association) of Delhi
5. EDWIN ASHBY PHELPS, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Jalaun , United Provinces.
6. Rai Bahadur MAHABIR PRASAD SHAH, of Chapra, Bihar and Orissa.
7. Major JAMES HUSBAND, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Wana, North-West Frontier Province.
8. Dr. CHARLES ALBERT BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., Special Officer under the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.
9. Khan Bahadur QAZI KHALIL-UD-DIN AHMAD, Diwan of the Panna State, Central India.

No. 3-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in dia to—

1. ALEXANDER STEEL, Esquire, Agent of Messrs. A & F. Harvey & Co., Cotton Merchants at Virudupatti, Tinnevelly District, Madras Presidency.
2. ROBERT WILLIAM HAMILTON WAIT, Esquire, Chairman, Municipal Council, Adoni, Bellary District, Madras Presidency.
3. AZAM KESARKHAN KALUBAVA, Thakur of Vajiria, Rewa Kantha Agency, Gujarat, Bombay Presidency.
4. Mr. GOPAL KRISHNA DEODHAR, M.A., Member of the Servants of India Society, Poona, Bombay Presidency.
5. Assistant Surgeon MEHTA HARNAM DUTTA, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Lecturer in Anatomy, Medical College, Lahore.
6. HUGH FYSON, Esquire, B.A., Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.
7. Miss MONA BOSE, Lady Superintendent, Victoria Girls' School, Lahore, Punjab.
8. Captain HENRY RUNDLE LAWRENCE, Indian Army Political Department, Assistant Political Agent in Bundelkhand, Central India.

9. Major RANDLE HARRY PALIN, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, Baluchistan.
10. Babu AKHOY KUMAR MOITRA, Director of Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi, Bengal.
11. Mrs. CATHERINE STUART RICHARDSON, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. W. Richardson, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.
12. U. KAN BAW, Advocate of Pyinmana, Yamethin, Burma.
13. U. PET GYI, a Municipal Commissioner of Salin, Burma
14. Babu NAGENDRA NATH MUKHARJI, Provincial Civil Service, Special Excise Deputy Collector, Gaya, Bihar and Orissa.
15. The Reverend Mother Saint MONICA of the Convent of St. Joseph at Saugor, Senior Sister in charge of Nursing at Bhagalpore Hospital, Bihar and Orissa
16. Sub-Assistant Surgeon HAR NARAIN, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Kotah, Rajputana.
17. The Reverend PITT HOLLAND MOORE, Missionary of the American Baptist Mission, Nowgong, Assam.
18. Miss ELIZABETH LLOYD, B.A., Missionary of the Welsh Calvinistic Mission, Silchar, Assam.
19. The Reverend EUSTACE DICKINSON PRICE, Church Missionary Society, Mandla, Central Provinces.

No. 4-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. The Reverend ADAM ANDREW, Missionary, United Free Church of Scotland, Chingleput, Madras Presidency.
2. Miss ANNE JANE ASKWITH, Principal, Sarah Tucker College, and C.M.S. Missionary, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly District, Madras Presidency.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL OF THE SECOND CLASS.

4th February 1915.

1. Mr. HERBERT DOMINIE THOY, of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, Fao, in the Persian Gulf.

2. Mr. NAOUM ABBO, lately Dragoman to the British Consulate at Basrah and now on the Staff of the Chief Political Officer in the Persian Gulf.

BAR TO THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL OF THE SECOND CLASS.

February 1915.

1. The Reverend ALFRED TAYLOR, Missionary of the Friends Foreign Mission Association, Sehore, Central India.

REGISTERED No. L. 48.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 11.} DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight rupees if sent by post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 11th March 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A depression of the winter type entered northwest India on the 6th and was followed by another on the 9th. The combined disturbance gave unusually heavy rainfall over the whole of northwest and central India. At the beginning of the week widespread rain fell in Assam and Bengal.

2. *Burma.*—There were a few light falls of rain in Tenasserim and the extreme north of the province.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall was nearly general on the 4th in Assam and Bengal, excluding the southeastern districts.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain fell on the 9th and 10th in the west of the Central Provinces, on the 9th in Central India East and on the 10th in the west of the United Provinces.

Northwest India.—There was nearly general rain in north Baluchistan on the 7th and 10th, in south Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province on the 9th, in Sind on the 10th, in the Punjab on the 9th and 10th, in east Rajputana on the 8th and over the whole of Rajputana on the 10th. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat.

The Peninsula.—There were only scattered falls of rain, chiefly in the northwestern district.

3. The chief amounts of rain were as follows :—

March 4th—Burdwan 1·78″, Bogra 1·01″ and Masulipatam 1·25″.
„ 5th—Dibrugarh 2·20″.
„ 7th—Parachinar 1·57″.
„ 8th—Parachinar 0·96″, Aurangabad 0·88″ and Ahmadnagar 0·75″.
„ 9th—Agra 1·36″, Hoshangabad 1·05″, Saugor 1·14″, Panjgur 1·78″, Murree 2·91″, and Simla 0·82″.
„ 10th—Mainpuri 1·26″, Meerut 1·21″, Dehra Dun 1·45″, Mussooree 2·93″, Mukteswar 0·94″, Delhi 2·45″, Hissar 1·10″, and Dwarka 1·00″.

4. The week's rainfall was normal in the United Provinces East and 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces East, Hyderabad South, Mysore, Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan. No rain fell in Central India West and the Konkan, but the absence of rain is a normal feature of the weather there at this time of year. In all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess.

The rainfall from the 4th December to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in all divisions, except Orissa, Baluchistan and Sind, where it is 20 per cent. or more in defect; and in Assam, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, and the Punjab Southwest where it differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 11th March 1915.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1914 to 11th March 1915.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·1	—0·1	15·3	7·6	+7·7	+101	+104
Lower Burma	0·1	0·2	—0·1	2·8	1·2	+1·6	+133	+170
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	1·9	0·9	+1·0	+111	+137
Assam	1·0	0·7	+0·3	3·6	3·6	0	0	—10
Bengal	0·4	0·3	+0·1	2·4	1·9	+0·5	+26	+25
Orissa	0·1	0·4	—0·3	1·4	2·2	—0·8	—36	—28
Chota Nagpur	0·1	0·4	—0·3	4·5	2·9	+1·6	+55	+76
Bihar	0	0·2	—0·2	2·1	1·5	+0·6	+40	+62
United Provinces, East	0·1	0·1	0	3·0	1·9	+1·1	+58	+61
United Provinces, West	1·2	0·2	+1·0	6·2	2·9	+3·3	+114	+85
Punjab, East and North	1·0	0·3	+0·7	5·3	3·9	+1·4	+36	+19
Punjab, South-West	0·5	0·2	+0·3	1·6	1·9	—0·3	—16	—35
Kashmir	0·4	0·9	—0·5	8·5	8·8	—0·3	—3	+3
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·2	0·3	—0·1	3·2	2·8	+0·4	+14	+20
Baluchistan	1·0	0·3	+0·7	2·1	4·3	—2·2	—51	—73
Sind	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·6	0·9	—0·3	—33	—63
Rajputana, West	0·2	0	+0·2	1·6	0·7	+0·9	+129	+100
Rajputana, East	0·6	0·1	+0·5	3·2	1·1	+2·1	+191	+160
Gujarat	0·2	0	+0·2	0·7	0·2	+0·5	+250	+150
Central India, West	0	0	0	2·5	0·4	+2·1	+525	+525
Central India, East	0·4	0·1	+0·3	2·9	2·1	+0·8	+38	+25
Berar	0·2	0·1	+0·1	4·3	1·4	+2·9	+207	+215
Central Provinces, West	0·7	0·1	+0·6	3·7	1·6	+2·1	+131	+100
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	4·6	2·1	+2·5	+119	+142
Konkan	0	0	0	1·4	0·2	+1·2	+600	+600
Bombay Deccan	0·3	0	+0·3	2·6	0·6	+2·0	+333	+283
Hyderabad, North	0·6	0·1	+0·5	3·9	0·9	+3·0	+333	+313
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	3·1	0·8	+2·3	+287	+343
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	0·9	+0·5	+56	+75
Malabar	0·2	0·1	+0·1	7·0	2·2	+4·8	+218	+224
Madras, South-East	0	0·1	—0·1	4·5	5·7	+1·8	+32	+34
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	3·9	0·8	+3·1	+387	+457
Madras Coast, North	0·3	0·1	+0·2	4·0	2·4	+1·6	+67	+61

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories

Dated the 11th March 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1913-14.	1914.	1915.	27th February 1914.	27th February 1915.	1914.	1915.	27th February 1914.	27th February 1915.			
	State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,069	2,676	8,88,766	9,55,000	333	357	3,78,04,160	3,67,44,000	...	10,60,160	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	9,717	8,200	463	390	3,56,921	4,01,000	44,079	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	998	1,091	7,51,410	7,26,000	753	725	3,19,05,812	3,01,91,000	...	17,14,812	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,576	1,570	7,05,463	6,77,000	448	431	3,45,36,876	2,99,13,000	...	46,23,876	
	East Indian	775	2,571	2,571	21,87,223	23,44,000	851	912	9,41,31,502	9,36,09,000	...	5,22,502	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	21,15,121	20,23,000	834	793	7,67,57,504	6,88,39,000	...	79,18,504	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	45,767	63,000	364	500	20,62,875	27,82,000	7,19,125	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	4,088	3,100	101	77	1,55,475	1,25,000	...	30,475	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	30,394	24,600	536	432	14,70,436	10,43,000	...	4,27,436	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	278	2,553	2,553	7,98,922	7,70,000	313	302	3,35,15,377	3,32,33,000	...	2,82,377	
	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,010	16,31,422	15,60,000	407	389	7,89,43,151	7,46,26,000	...	43,17,151	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	289	1,600	1,601	4,62,486	5,00,000	289	312	2,15,33,487	1,83,64,000	...	32,19,487	
	Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	76	1,889	4,700	57	62	(a) 58,125	1,69,000	1,10,875	...	(a) From 21st April 1913
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	8,419	9,100	263	284	4,29,127	4,11,000	...	18,127	
3' 3½" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,57,844	1,41,000	195	166	63,08,651	61,17,000	...	1,91,651	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	6,68,558	6,45,000	366	353	2,68,75,748	2,57,93,000	...	10,82,748	
	Burma	306	1,342	1,342	5,83,597	5,35,000	435	399	1,99,98,691	1,91,74,000	...	8,24,691	
	Burma Extensions	...	187	187	58,821	42,000	315	225	18,70,329	14,45,000	...	4,25,329	
	Southern Shan States	...	23	70	1,109	5,000	48	71	28,258	59,000	30,742	...	
	Dhone-Kurnool	...	32	32	2,821	2,200	88	69	1,11,365	97,000	...	14,365	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	22,536	18,900	181	152	11,94,936	9,16,000	...	2,78,936	
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	304	313	45,103	49,700	148	159	19,59,894	17,26,000	...	2,33,894	
	Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	179	411	411	76,464	67,600	185	164	34,62,808	33,15,000	...	1,47,808	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,454	1,455	5,55,494	5,20,000	382	357	2,55,04,347	2,47,75,000	...	7,29,347	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	16,774	15,800	155	146	8,24,252	8,07,000	...	17,252	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	2,28,055	2,13,000	291	270	93,16,506	87,48,000	...	5,68,506	
2' 6" gauge.	Broach-Jambusar (b)	...	...	30	...	600	...	20	...	12,000	12,000	...	(b) Opened from 23rd November 1914.
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32	2,663	2,000	82	63	1,17,737	1,08,000	...	9,737	
	TOTAL	415	26,267	26,457	1,20,60,926	1,19,22,500	459	451	51,12,84,350	48,35,42,000	...	2,77,42,350	

5' 6" gauge.	Assam's Guaranteed State	376	344	344	1,22,000	1,18,000	365	353	58,40,863	60,74,000	...	7,66,863
	Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	6,328	5,800	186	171	2,69,837	2,79,000	9,163	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	47,982	36,000	444	393	17,93,505	12,78,000	...	5,15,505
	Southern Punjab	262	425	425	1,45,857	1,09,000	343	256	52,03,425	48,89,000	...	3,14,425
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	29,388	28,000	190	181	12,15,339	10,86,000	...	1,29,339
	Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	13,476	12,000	65	58	5,98,988	5,41,000	..	57,988
	Tapti Valley	198	155	155	41,734	38,000	267	252	14,11,170	11,43,000	...	2,68,170
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,233	2,000	66	59	1,13,788	1,10,000	...	3,788
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	87	89	89	8,073	8,100	98	91	3,54,492	3,73,000	18,508	...
	Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,239	2,00,011	2,06,000	161	168	97,06,586	96,47,000	...	59,586
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	34,459	32,500	225	212	15,21,427	14,52,000	...	69,427
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	7,957	8,300	153	169	3,21,012	3,60,000	38,988	...
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	249	33,595	35,000	148	142	13,61,710	14,87,000	1,25,290	...
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	6,912	5,500	209	197	2,67,5 7	3,47,000	...	20,567
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	28,542	27,800	332	323	12,31,332	11,96,000	...	35,332
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	16,947	14,700	92	74	7,14,159	7,41,000	26,841	...
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	39,007	29,400	185	134	12,50,519	12,60,000	9,481	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	1,28,575	93,700	291	219	39,10,117	38,29,000	...	81,117
	Jaipur	82	73	73	7,385	6,200	101	85	2,73,268	2,50,000	...	23,268
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	6,804	5,400	126	100	2,10,665	2,05,300	5,335	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,080	1,074	99,500	94,700	96	88	49,21,799	43,05,000	...	6,16,799
	Junagad	105	113	114	20,625	11,200	183	98	5,53,656	5,48,000	...	5,656
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	5,159	6,000	316	238	3,02,820	2,69,000	...	33,820
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	4,749	5,700	47	55	2,01,453	2,03,000	1,547	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	15,225	15,500	164	124	7,07,933	6,94,000	...	13,933
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	9,546	11,400	173	227	4,60,489	4,62,000	1,511	...
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	298	268	37,057	35,500	148	132	18,79,111	15,97,000	...	3,12,111
	Sangli	153	5	5	905	700	195	140	35,080	32,400	...	2,680
	Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	13,551	12,800	208	197	5,94,925	5,94,000	...	925
	Tanjore District Board	183	103	152	17,966	15,400	174	161	8,94,499	8,62,000	...	32,499
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	7,300	6,400	110	95	2,77,145	2,45,000	...	32,145
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	219	116	116	37,344	25,400	322	219	11,45,029	9,79,000	..	1,66,029
	Bilimora-Kala-Amba (*c*)	...	...	26	...	400	...	15	...	8,700	8,700	...
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*d*)	...	11	11	520	600	47	55	4,335	32,300	27,965	...
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	1,778	1,200	89	60	79,567	56,200	...	23,367
	Dhond-Baramati (*e*)	...	...	27	...	1,100	...	41	...	43,000	43,000	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	142	142	15,009	13,500	106	95	5,85,785	6,13,000	27,215	...
	Godhra-Lunavada	...	24	25	784	700	33	28	(*f*) 8 256	38,500	30,244	...
	Jacobabad-Kashmore (*g*)	...	...	76	...	1,600	...	21	...	14,700	14,700	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	490	400	19	15	22,871	22,000	...	871
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur (including Karanja Sec.)	...	48	63	2,663	8,100	56	119	(*h*) 50,701	2,61,000	2,10,299	...
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	2,331	2,300	84	82	91,656	1,05,000	14,344	...
	Petlad-Vaso (*i*)	...	..	15	...	300	...	20	...	4,000	4,000	...
	Rajpipla	67	37	37	3,332	2,200	89	59	1,12,028	1,05,000	...	7,028
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	27,008	16,000	530	314	10,93,926	10,36,000	...	57,926
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*j*)	...	...	54	...	1,900	...	19	...	36,000	36,000	...
	Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	434	300	17	12	23,745	23,200	...	545
	TOTAL	166	7,516	7,863	13,98,799	12,58,000	186	160	5,82,13,328	5,49,07,200	...	33,05,128
	GRAND TOTAL	359	33,783	34,320	1,34,59,725	1,31,80,500	398	384	56,94,96,678	53,84,49,200	...	3,10,47,478

(*c*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
(*d*) Opened from 15th December 1913.
(*e*) Opened from 30th May 1914.
(*f*) From 5th December 1913.
(*g*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
(*h*) Opened from 1st December 1913.
(*i*) Opened from 10th December 1914.
(*j*) Opened from 16th June 1914.

Simla, the 11th March 1915.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE.

Sale of Andamans timber in 1915.

It is notified for general information that quarterly tenders will be invited during 1915 for shipments of padauk, and of pyinma (Lagerstræmia hypoleuca), a wood somewhat resembling jarool, and of koko or siris (Albizzia Lebbek), in the form of rough-hewn logs or 'squares' to be shipped ordinarily by the Port Blair mail steamer, or as opportunity may offer by other steamers.

It is expected that the following minima quantities will be available during the year:—

Padauk, good and off-coloured	2,600 tons.
Pyinma	500—1,000 „
Koko	500 „

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Divisional Forest Officer, Andamans, Port Blair.

F. NOYCE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 17th February 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE.

License to extract and purchase timber from the North and Middle Andaman Islands.

1. Notice is hereby given that the Government of India are prepared to consider tenders for a license to extract and purchase padauk and other timbers from—

(*i*) The North Andaman with Interview, Bennett, and all other islands North of Austin Strait.

(*ii*) The Middle Andaman excepting that portion to the west of Yoljig and South of the main line cleared from the junction of the Chara-lung-ta and Bom-lung-ta streams westwards to Mount Oldham and on to the sea.

2. Sites for depots, sawmills, residences, and other purposes essential to the carrying out of the terms of the license will be made available at Pott Cornwallis, Stewart Sound, and Long Island at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. Tenders may be submitted for either or both of the above areas. The license will be for 20 years from the 1st January 1916, or such later date within six months of the acceptance of the tender as may be agreed upon, with the option of renewal for another 20 years on terms to be notified by the Government of India hereafter; but those persons whose tenders have been accepted will be permitted to clear land for buildings, and other purposes connected with the license, and to start the erection of such buildings, as from the date on which the agreement is signed and the security money deposited.

4. The fellings will be regulated by the working plans sanctioned, or to be sanctioned, by the Government of India. The two areas mentioned in paragraph 1 above will each be divided into three sub-periodic blocks. Felling and extraction of timber and the payment of royalty thereon must be completed in sub-periodic block I by the end of the first seven years of the license, work being similarly completed in sub-periodic blocks II and III by the end of the 11th and 15th years, respectively. Throughout the period of the agreement the Secretary of State for India in Council will retain the right to extract from the licensed areas timber required for local (other than trade) purposes and for local public works, and in any sub-periodic block on the expiry of the period allotted for the working thereof to issue licenses or otherwise provide for the felling, extraction, and disposal of timber which the licensees have omitted or are not bound to extract.

5. The padauk trees to be felled will be marked previously by the Forest Department, and none but marked trees shall be felled. The first sub-periodic block in each area will be located in the neighbourhood of Stewart Sound.

6. The minimum annual outturn of padauk timber for the first fourteen years after which the present working-plan will be revised, is estimated as follows, but the accuracy of the estimate is not guaranteed :—

(*i*) From the North Andaman including Interview and Bennett Islands—

1,200 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

1,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

2,100 tons of first class logs.

1,400 tons of second class logs.

2,000 tons of third class logs.

(*ii*) From the Middle Andaman—

2,400 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

2,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

4,200 tons of first class logs.

2,800 tons of second class logs.

4,000 tons of third class logs.

The outturn for the last six years of the license will be determined by working plans to be drawn up hereafter.

7. In addition the licensees will be permitted to cut, subject to previous marking, should this in the opinion of the Forest Officer be considered desirable, and to such limits as to area

and number as may be imposed by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from time to time, other species as follows :—

Gurjan over 8 feet in girth, *didu* and *pyinma* over 7½ feet in girth, and *koko*, black *hulgam*, white *chulgam*, white *bambwe*, red *bambwe*, and *taungpein* over 6 feet in girth.

8. The timber will, in all cases, be measured in the round log either at the stump or at collecting depots as may be found convenient by the Forest Department. All felled timber will be held to be at the risk of the licensees and to be liable to the payment of royalty which must be paid before removal from the islands or conversion in a sawmill.

9. For the first three years of the license royalty will be payable at the rates agreed on and on the amount of timber felled : but thereafter minima annual royalties will be payable as follows :—

(*i*) For the North Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(*ii*) For the Middle Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(*iii*) In case of a combined license for both islands Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

10. Except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer all padauk trees, sound or unsound, which have been marked by the forest officers as in their opinion worth conversion, must be felled and royalty paid on them.

11. Should the licensees desire to exploit any form of minor produce or any timber other than those species mentioned above they may be permitted to do so on terms to be settled hereafter by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

12. The licensees will be subject to such restrictions as the Government of India may prescribe to prevent communication between their employés and the convict population in the Andamans.

13. Subject to the general control of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the cultivation of field crops solely for the support of the labour force will be permitted free of taxation.

14. Facilities will be provided at Stewart Sound for wireless telegraphy, and as far as may be possible for a weekly steamer or launch connection for postal purposes between this place and Port Blair.

15. Such padauk timber as may be available from departmental working in the areas not included in the first paragraph of this notice, or in sub-periodic blocks in which felling and extraction of timber has been completed by the licensees in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 above and as may not be required for local consumption in the islands or for issue to State-worked Railways or other Government departments in India and Burma, will be sold either by public auction or by public tender, provided that the quantity to be so sold annually, commencing from the first of January 1917, shall not exceed 500 tons of squares and 1,000 tons of scantlings. There will be no limit to the quantity of timber other than padauk which may be extracted from the areas under reference, and no restriction as to its disposal.

16. The Inspector-General of Forests, Simla, will answer calls for further information.

17. Tenders must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and must be accompanied by a receipt for the payment into any Government Treasury of a sum of Rs. 1,500 in cash or in Government securities. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but in the case of persons whose tenders have been accepted will be subject to forfeiture in the event of their failure to execute, within the time specified, the agreement referred to below.

18. All persons whose tenders have been accepted will be required to execute an agreement in a form approved by the Government of India, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla. This agreement must be signed within three months of the acceptance of the tender.

19. Tenders, marked "Tender for Andamans Timber License," should be submitted so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, on or before the 1st September 1915. The Government of India do not undertake to accept the highest or any tender either for padauk or for other timbers, or to assign any reasons for the refusal or acceptance of any tender.

20. Without the written sanction of the Government of India no transfer, assignment or sub-letting of their license by the licensees will be valid.

SIMLA ;
The 10th February 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 11th March 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 6th March 1915, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	18	15
		Kaira District	12	6
		Panch Mahals District	12	3
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach „	23	8
		Bulsar Port	5	...
		Surat Town and Port	8*	5*
		Surat District	31*	16*
		Bhiwndi Port	1	1
		Bandra „	...	...
		Bassein „	3	5
		Thana „	...	.
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Thana District	12	14
	Central	Nasik District	103	124
		Ahmednagar District	21	10
		East Khandesh District	29	16
		Poona Town	3	11
		Poona District	25	27
		Satara „	51	43
		Sholapur Town	38	31
		Sholapur District	65	55
	Southern	Panvel Port	3	1
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri „	1	1
		Belgaum „	64	37
		Dharwar „	106	52
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	2	2
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	17	15
		Hyderabad District	10	20
		Karachi Town and Port	3	1
		Karachi District	17	13
		Sukkur „	...	...
		Larkana „	...	...
		Nawabshah „	14	10
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	55	37
		Cutch „	3	3
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar Port	...	...
		Bhavnagar Port	3*	3*
		Rewa Kantha Agency	11	9
		Kathiawar Agency	82*	63*
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	91	73
		Akalkot State	...	...
		Khairpur „	...	...
		TOTAL	1,001	730
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	17	12
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	15 (a)	16 (a)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	11 (a)	8 (a)
		Mangalore Town and Port	1	1
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	17 (c)	8 (b)
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...
		Trichinopoly District	4	4
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	65	49

* For two weeks. (a) One imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Three imported.

In the return for the week ending 27th February 1915 against the Sukkar district *read* 12 cases, 1 death *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	2	2
		Patna District	144	150
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	134	119
		Shahabad District	128	105
	Tirhut	Saran District	395	370
		Champaran District	6	4
		Muzaffarpur ,,	47	48
		Palamau ,,	8	1
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	107	89
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	45	31
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	9	7
		Bhagalpur District	79	69
		Santhal Parganas District	10	8
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	1,114	1,003
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	115	80
		Muzaffarnagar District	34	26
		Meerut ,,	4	2
		Bulandshahr ,,	48	44
	Agra	Aligarh City	5	2
		Aligarh District	36	36
		Muttra City	1	1
		Muttra District	8	8
		Mainpuri ,,	...	...
		Etah ,,	6	6
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	91	86
		Moradabad District	14	23
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	27	26
		Farrukhabad District	3	3
		Cawnpore City	19	19
		Cawnpore District	5	5
		Fatehpur ,,	42	36
		Allahabad City	4	4
		Allahabad District	120	104
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun ,,	...	...
	Benares	Benares District	21	21
		Mirzapur ,,	10	10
		Jaunpur ,,	102	96
		Ghazipur ,,	261	213
		Ballia ,,	295	280
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	195	99
		Basti ,,	71	64
		Azamgarh ,,	765	667
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	6	6
		Lucknow District	31	31
		Unao ,,	125	114
		Rae Bareli ,,	56	53
		Sitapur ,,	109	84
		Hardoi ,,	28	22
		Kheri ,,	8	8
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	32	28
		Fyzabad District	57	56
		Gonda ,,	48	23
		Bahraich ,,	58	48
		Sultanpur ,,	30	27
		Partabgarh District	11	7
		Bara Banki ,,	19	19
		TOTAL	2,920	2,487

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	127	84
		Gurgaon „	57	56
		Rohtak „	37	15
		Karnal „	184	181
		Ambala „	172	172
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	666	623
		Jullundur City	81	63
		Jullundur District	718	565
		Ludhiana „	690	371
		Ferozepore „	87	34
	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	252	167
		Amritsar City	39	39
		Amritsar District	1,001	1,001
		Gurdaspur „	1,075	945
		Sialkot „	478	473
		Gujranwala „	1,077	943
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	66	38
		Gujrat „	426	414
		Jhelum „	764	436
		Rawalpindi „	955	753
		Attock „	73	83
	Multan	Montgomery District	4	...
		Lyallpur District	194	140
		Jhang „	110	86
	Native States	Nabha State	72	68
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	485	388
		Kapurthala State	251	153
		Maler Kotla „	129	56
		Jhind State	22	7
		Kaisia State	...	...
		TOTAL	10,322	8,354
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	12	13
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	26	25
		Pegu District	6	5
		Prome „	15	15
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	25	18
		Bassein District	3	3
		Henzada „	13	13
		Myaungmya „	4	4
		Maubin „	3	3
		Pyapon „	4	3
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo „	14	12
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Magwe District	2	2
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Bhamo „	...	...
		Katha „	...	...
	Sagaing	Sagaing „	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	9	9
		Meiktila „	9	8
		Yamethin „	...	...
		Myingyan „	18	26
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	...	...
		TOTAL	163	159
Assam	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	296	279
		Nagpur District	453	278
		Bhandara Town	1	1
		Bhandara District	2	...
		Wardha Town	2	1
		Wardha District	2	2
		Balaghat Town	1	...
	Jubbulpore.	Saugor Town	13	13
		Saugor District	50	30
		Saugor Cantonment	...	...
		Damoh Town	9	7
		Damoh District	3	3
		Seoni District	2	1
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	39	39
		Narsinghpur „	26	19
		Chhindwara „	10	10
	Berar	Amraoti Town	7	4
		Amraoti District	1	1
		TOTAL	917	688

In the return for the week ending 27th February 1915 against Jhind State *read* 71 deaths *for* 17 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.		Plague deaths.
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	26	20
		Bangalore City	2	...
		Bangalore District	10	8
		Mysore City	1	1
		Mysore District	17	17
		Hassan „	12	9
		Kadur „	1	1
		Kolar „	32	22
		Kolar Gold Fields	26	23
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	...	...
		Chitaldroog „	1	1
		TOTAL	128	102
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	7	3
		Bidar „	38	36
		Medak „	20	19
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Gulbarga „	16	13
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	11	11
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	..	..
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	92 (a)	82 (a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal City	2	2
		Bhopal State	69	59
		Gwalior „	7	5
		Indore City	3	2
		Sehore Cantonment	7	8
		TOTAL	88 (b)	76 (b)
Rajputana.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		Hazara District	1	1
		TOTAL	1	1
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	141	84
		TOTAL	141	84
		GRAND TOTAL	16,952	13,815

(a) From the 22nd to the 28th February 1915.
(b) For the week ending 27th February 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 6th March 1915.

Burma.—Rain is reported from the districts on the Tenasserim coast, from the northern districts of Upper Burma, from the northern Shan States and from the Chin Hills. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice have been almost completed in Upper Burma. Cultivation of spring rice and miscellaneous crops is proceeding satisfactorily. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon is falling gradually and is much below normal.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable and favourable for agricultural operations Slight rain has fallen in all districts. Transplantation of spring rice in Sylhet has been finished. Harvesting of mustard and rapeseed has been nearly completed. Hoeing and pruning of tea and pressing of sugarcane still continue. Ploughing of land for rice and jute is in progress and sowing is going on in places. The price of common rice is stationary. Cattle disease is reported from four districts.

Bengal.—Light to moderate rain fell throughout the Province. It has considerably improved the prospects of the standing *boro* paddy and has much facilitated the ploughing operations for the autumn crops. Sowing of jute and autumn paddy has commenced in parts of eastern Bengal. Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Standing crops are in fair condition. Cattle disease is reported from fifteen districts. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light to moderate rain was general over Orissa and Chota Nagpur. In Bihar the rainfall was light and scattered. Preparation of lands for the next season's crops, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of spring crops continue. Planting of sugarcane for the next season has commenced. Standing spring crops are, on the whole, doing well. The price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Light rain fell in the Central and Lower Doab, Southern Oudh, South Eastern and Bundelkhand districts and in the Benares State. More rain is needed in the Tehri State. A few districts report slight damage to crops mostly due to rain or hail but they are on the whole, doing well and prospects are favourable. Pressing of sugarcane and sowing of extra crops have been almost completed. Sowing of maize, tobacco, sugarcane and *sawan*, irrigation of extra crops, threshing, reaping and harvesting of spring crops, weeding of poppy, extraction of opium and preparation of lands for autumn crops and cotton continue. The condition of agricultural stock is good but cattle disease still prevails in twelve districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Stocks continue low in Mainpuri and Hardoi. Wheat has run short in Benares. Prices of food grains are still high but have a tendency to fall in places.

Punjab.—The weather is cloudy. Rain is badly wanted in the western districts where crops are, suffering from drought. Elsewhere the condition and prospects of standing wheat and other spring crops are good both on irrigated and unirrigated lands. Ploughing for and sowing of the extra spring crops are in progress and are normal. Pressing of sugarcane has been completed except in a few districts with yield average to good. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water for drinking and irrigation are sufficient. Prices are falling slightly but still approximate to scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight rain fell during the week in Peshawar. Rain is wanted in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The weather is moderate. Standing crops are generally in good condition but are below normal on unirrigated areas in Bannu owing to

the absence of rain. Harvesting of sugarcane in Bannu and its pr[illegible]ar in Peshawar continue. Sowing of the extra spring crops is in progress in P[illegible]d Bannu. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are proc[illegible]rices are high but are falling in Peshawar and are rising in the case of gram in Dera I[illegible]han.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 13 and maize from 10 to 22 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in the Jasmirgarh tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Good rain fell in Anantnag and none elsewhere. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are slightly rising in Baramulla and are normal elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Rajputana.—Slight showers are reported in parts of Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Kotah and Jaipur. The weather is cool and clear. Irrigation and harvesting continue. Standing crops are in good condition and their prospects are fair to good generally. The condition of cattle is good except in parts of Dungarpur and Mewar where cattle disease is prevalent. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are stationary but are rising in a few places.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was general in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and the Southern States, partial in Baghelkhand and *nil* elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Crops are generally in good condition and their outturn is expected to be good. Crops have been damaged for want of rain in the Garrauli State of Bundelkhand. Cattle disease prevails in the Sanwer, Kannod, Kantaphor, and Garot perganas of Indore and in the Nagod State of Baghelkhand. The condition of cattle is generally good. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are high in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand, are falling in Barwani, are fluctuating in the Mehidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura districts of Indore, and are stationary elsewhere. Poppy is being weeded and irrigated in Gwalior and is in good condition in Indore

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cool and occasionally cloudy. Light to moderate rain was received throughout the Provinces, nowhere exceeding 2¼ inches. It was accompanied by hail in Betul, Buldana and Yeotmal. Reaping of spring crops continues. It has been retarded somewhat owing to rain in Seoni, Betul, Chhindwara and Buldana. Preparation of lands for the ensuing season's crops is in progress in seven districts. Rain, hail and insects have slightly damaged crops in parts of Jubbulpore, Mandla, Betul, Chanda and Buldana, otherwise the prospects of spring crops are generally fair to good. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Variations in prices are unimportant.

Feudatory States.—Nine States received light showers of rain. Harvesting of spring crops continues and prospects are favourable. Prices remained steady or fluctuated slightly.

Bombay.—Rain fell in all districts of the Presidency proper except two, in West Khandesh and in five talukas of Bijapur and two talukas of Belgaum. Crops have been damaged slightly by frost and wind in Sukkur; by frost, insects and wind in the Upper Sind Frontier; by frost in four talukas of Nawabshah and by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha. Slight damage to crops is also reported from four talukas of Hyderabad by insects and frost, from two talukas by insects and from two other talukas by want of moisture. Cotton picking is progressing in Gujarat, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Kolhapur. Harvesting of spring crops generally continues. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the parts affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar and one taluka of Nawabshah. Cattle are in good condition Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall.

Hyderabad.—General rain fell during the week, the average fall being 2 inches 3 cents. The highest falls were 6 inches 88 cents in Siddipet and 6 inches 19 cents in Parbhani. The rainfall has damaged the standing crops especially the spring crops. Late rice is being weeded and irrigated in parts. Crops are fair to good. Cattle disease prevails in seven talukas. Prices of grains are almost constant. The highest price in districts is *jwar* 10½ seers per rupee in Warangal and the lowest 24 seers in Adilabad.

Mysore.—Good rain fell in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur and light to fair elsewhere. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Kolar, Mysore and Hassan. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested *ragi* and sugarcane is good and that of wheat, paddy, coffee and cotton is fair. Ploughing operations are in progress. Sugarcane and paddy are being sown in parts. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

[redacted]ring the week. Prices of food grains are high. The public [redacted]der for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was light in Ganjam, the Vizagapatam littoral and Sandur, heavy in Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor and fair to good elsewhere except in South Canara where no rain was received. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or require rain in parts of four districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowing of sugarcane, paddy and dry crops is proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, the Deccan, Nellore and South Arcot and in parts of the central and southern districts except Tanjore. Pasture is sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur and in parts of eight other districts. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are steady.

Nepal.—*Report for the quarter ending 15th January 1915.*—The rainfall for the period was ·9 inch against 1·96 inches for the corresponding period of last year. Rain is wanted in the Nepal Valley.

October and November 1914.—Pepper was gathered and the outturn was normal. Autumn rice was harvested with good results. Oranges began to ripen.

December 1914.—The orange crop was plucked and was a good one. Lands were prepared for the sowing of spring crops. The first crop of potatoes was dug up and the outturn was normal. Sowing of winter vegetables was begun in the Nepal Valley.

January 1915.—The wheat crop is backward for want of rain. Lands are being prepared for the second crop of potatoes.

With the exception of cattle disease which is prevalent in some places in the Valley the health of the live stock is reported to be good. The market is well stocked and the price of food grains continues normal.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870. the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE.
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1915.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th February, 1915 :—

No. 4 of 1915.

A Bill to extend the powers of the Governor General in Council during the continuance of the present war to make rules under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

II of 1911.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915.

Short title, extent, etc.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas.

(*3*) This Act and the rules made thereunder shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. In this Act the expression 'subject of any State at war with His Majesty' includes-

Definitions.

(*i*) any person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty; and

(*ii*) with reference to a company, any company the business whereof is managed or controlled by such subjects, or is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit or on behalf of such subjects, notwithstanding that the company may be registered within His Majesty's dominions.

3. (*1*) The power of the Governor General in Council under section 77 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, to make rules shall include power to make rules—

Power to make rules.

(*a*) for avoiding or suspending in whole or in part any patent or licence, the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any State at war with His Majesty;

(*b*) for avoiding or suspending the registration, and all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any design the proprietor whereof is a subject as aforesaid;

(*c*) for avoiding or suspending any application made by any such person under the said Act;

(*d*) for enabling the grant, in favour of persons other than such persons as aforesaid, on such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration or for such less period, as may be thought fit, of licences to make, use, exercise, or vend, patented inventions and registered designs so liable to avoidance or suspension as aforesaid; and

(*e*) for extending the time within which any act or thing may be or is required to be done under the said Act.

(*2*) If the rules made under this Act so provide, the rules or any of them shall have effect from the passing of this Act.

(*3*) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

4. The power to make rules conferred by section 3 (*1*) (*a*) and (*d*) of this Act shall be exercisable in respect of any exclusive privilege acquired under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, as if such exclusive privilege had been a patent granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

Power in case of exclusive privileges under Act V of 1888.

V of 1888.

II of 1911.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is considered desirable, during the present hostilities, that power should be taken to refuse to receive applications for the grant of patents or registration of designs from persons who are subjects of a State at war with His Majesty, and to order the avoidance or suspension of patents or designs held or registered by or for the benefit of such subjects, and to enable the grant of compulsory licences to persons other than such subjects. The Bill empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules for the purpose of carrying out the above objects.

2. The Bill is on the same lines as the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914 (4 and 5 Geo. 5, c 27), as amended by the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Temporary Rules (Amendment) Act (4 and 5 Geo., c. 73).

W. H. CLARK.

The 18th February 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

March 2.

2047. N. Fraser, P. Fraser and G. S. Fraser. *Improvements in machinery for forming plaited soles for boots and shoes.*

2048. L. Karnet. *Apparatus for straightening rails, girders or the like.*

2049. W. G. Rhodes. *Improvements in electric lamps and switches therefor.*

2050. W. M. Griffith. *Linked block construction.*

March 3.

2051. J. Hendrickson and J. W. Johnson. *Permutation padlock.*

2052. G. Constantinasco and W. Haddon. *Means for counteracting the effect of inertia in liquid columns.*

2053. H. Grob. *Improved double magnet.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed Form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1521. S. T. Gresham. *An insulated railway-van.*

2018. W. C. J. Copeman. *Improvements in or relating to stuffing boxes for rudder posts and the like.*

2020. J. Gardner. *Improvements in microphonic signalling devices.*

2021. J. G. A. Kitchen and I. H. Storey. *Improvements in and relating to means for reversing screw propelled boats without reversing the propeller.*

2023. H. Leitner. *Improvements in or relating to dynamos.*

2024. G. J. Coles. *An improved automatic coupling for colliery tubs or corves and similar vehicles.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1781. C. E. D'O. Fendall. *A bar and lock timber arrester.*

1870. F. A. Haugh. *Improvements in and relating to under-reamers.*

1892. J. P. Rogers. *Improvements in steam engines.*

1933. G. K. Paul. *A compact folding hand harmonium.*

1947. E. Thompson. *Improvements in electro-magnetic perforators.*

1957. F. R. Morgan. *Right and left hand key for keying flatfooted rails to metal sleepers or chairs.*

1966. R. D. T. Alexander and H. G. Salmond. *Portable rivet heating furnace.*

1980. Samuel Thompson & Co., Ltd., & W. Harrison. *Improvements in and relating to flushing cisterns.*

1981. J. Thomas. *Improvements in the suspension of vehicle bodies on bogies.*
1982. F. P. Aylwin. *Improvements in and relating to portable houses.*
1983. Usher-Walker, Ld., and C. E. Sohn. *Improvements in or relating to resilient compositions for printers' rollers.*
1986. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in beadsteads and bed curtains.*
1987. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in mosquito nets.*
1993. W. R. Norman. *Bullet.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed Form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1326. Calcar, Ellerman & Martijn.
1752. Ramachandra Aiyer.
1844. Weldless Couplings, Ld.
1903. Rutnagur.
1915. Taff.

PATENTS SEALED.

1463. Emanuel, Tomes and the Porter Patent Safety Seals Ld.
1563. Christophersen & Johansson.
1583. Haywood, Kershaw, Saxby & Farmer Ld. and Saxby & Farmer (India) Ld.
1728. Briscoe.
1827. Laurent.
1874. Kummer.
1898. Lang and Powell.
1904. Thomas Transmission Ld.
1905. Irwin.
1909. McWilliams.
1910. Brewer.
1911. Embrey.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

502 of 1904. Deakin. (To 2 March 1916.)
533 of 1905. Kharegat. (To 2 April 1916.)
384 of 1906. Haywood & Srs. (To 1 March 1916.)
618 of 1906. F. Shirtliff. (To 30 January 1916.)
47 of 1907. Bachmann. (To 4 September 1916.)
401 of 1907. Z Electric Lamp Syndicate Co. (To 25 March 1916.)
402 of 1907. Lane & ors. (To 22 April 1916.)
540 of 1907. Kershaw & ors. (To 22 April 1916.)
39 of 1908. Regina Maschinenfabrik. (To 4 March 1916.)
139 of 1908. Tierney & Anr. (To 2 May 1916.)
221 of 1908. J. R. Hatmaker. (To 25 January 1916.)
349 of 1908. Wimmar. (To 3 March 1916.)
9 of 1909. Manganese Steel Rail Co. (To 14 May 1916.)
373 of 1909. Campbell. (To 18 March 1916.)
400 of 1909. Haydock & Anr. (To 18 March 1916.)
506 of 1909. Dutton & ors. (To 4 March 1916.)
607 of 1909. Schnapp. (To 3 March 1916.)
8 of 1910. R. Stock. (To 10 February 1916.)
254 of 1910. Woods and ors. (To 6 March 1917.)
348 of 1910. Serpek. (To 22 April 1916.)
412 of 1910. Cosserat. (To 8 March 1916.)
440 of 1910. Radley & Anr. (To 4 April 1916.)
568 of 1910. The Leeds Forge Co. & Anr. (To 11 April 1916.)
28 of 1911. Mackenzie & Holland Ltd. & Anr. (To 22 March 1916.)
52 of 1911. Ringrose. (To 3 March 1916.)
72 of 1911. Billows. (To 11 April 1916.)
97 of 1911. Beauscourt. (To 30 March 1916.)
131 of 1911. Mecke. (To 20 April 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1903.

351, (Cook).

1904.

177, (Hodgkinson). 430, (Hodson & Dutton).

1906.

164, (Manly).

1908.

169, (Linotype & Machinery Ld.).

1910.

263, (Pearelal Mistri).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

March 1st to 6th, 1915.

Class 13. Nos. 2715 to 2731. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 23.

Class 13. Nos. 2733 and 2734. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. March 2.

Class 15. No. 2732. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 23.

Class 15. No. 2735. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. March 2.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. IA, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*) Annual Subscription with postage		0	1
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(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual index for the year 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention		0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

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(4)	„	„ 1908-09	„	„ 3
(5)	„	„ 1909-10	„	„ 3-8
(6)	„	„ 1910-11	„	„ 3-8
(7)	„	„ 1912-13	„	„ 2-8
(8)	„	„ 1913-14	„	„ 2-8

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price R2-12

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price R2-8

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta. . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Amballa Cantonment, (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Dorset Battery, Sudder Bazar Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17-1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 86, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
8. M. Dalilnddin Ahmed . . . . . 1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
12. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . Regimental Munshi Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . Talban, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dungar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . C/o Wheeler's Book Stall, Railway Station, Meerut Cantonment.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . Late Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Taily Mahalla, Sadar Bazar, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd The Queen's Own West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . Opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers Munshi Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S	14. Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola—P. O. Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashtar	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

H. St. J. B. PHILBY,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₹ 18 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₹ 12 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₹ 5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

For any quantity	₹ 4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th March 1915.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.									
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).		
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹
Calcutta	1,75 04 500	21,71,42,160	23 46,46,660	12,60,86,765	1,12,23,699		7,65,00,000				9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	35,38,19,401
Cawnpore		2 82,42 905	2,82,42,905	3,19,42,687	62,15,670								3,81 58,357
Lahore		4 90,54,830	4,90,54,830	2 21,51,092	1,28,96,933								3,53,47,725
Bombay	1,12,56,160	13,34 37,850	14,46,94,010	2,88,71 811	3,69,75,112								6 58,46,923
Karachi		2,20 13,730	2,20,13 730	41,05,573	30,41,100		...		...				72,06,673
Madras	1,20 12,865	6,83,26,220	8,03,39,085	4,65,79,955	20,93,340		...				...	...	4,89,73,295
Rangoon		5,72,15,885	5,72 15,885	4,63,73,971	37,15,335				...				5,00,89,306
	4,07,75,525	56,64,33,580	60,72,09,105	30,67,72,454	7,61,60,280	...	7,65,00,000				9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	59,94 32,680
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			78,26,425	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									50,000
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			59,93,82,680								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		59,93 82,680

REMARKS.
(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571

£600,000 (₹90,00,000) was transferred in Gold from the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve during the week ending 7th March 1915. The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th March 1915 to 7,72 lakhs in sovereigns.

HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH MARCH 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13	...	...	...	..	..	...

A. McCORMICK, Major, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 9th March 1915.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th March 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 1,12,09,339 9 2			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,47,08,267 12 6	2,59,17,607	5	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	18,98,21,501	8	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	10,44,243	13	1
Sundries	13,98,016	6	5
RUPEES	25,81,81,369	2	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	5,14,37,390	0	0
Other authorised Investments.	1,01,09,730	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,87,37,609	11	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,55,24,988	0	4
Bills discounted and purchased	2,34,64,266	14	7
Balances with other Banks	26,14,640	2	5
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	27,13,374	7	11
Stamps	15,977	5	6
Sundries	5,01,534	5	7
	17,51,19,511	0	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* Rs. 5,01,24,466 2 11			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 3,29,37,391 14 11	8,30,61,858	1	10
RUPEES	25,81,81,369	2	0

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,13,905 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 7,87,072 8 0

Rs. 11,00,977 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 11th March 1915.

H. MITCHELL
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 38·07

NOTICE.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 8th March 1915.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. N. H. Matheson on return from leave to resume his appointment of Agent at Rangoon, *vice* Mr. W. McIntosh, transferred.

Mr. D. Morrison from Head Office to be Sub-Agent at Rangoon, *vice* Mr. J. Graves proceeding on furlough.

Mr. P. A. Selfe on return from leave to officiate as Superintendent of the Public Debt Office, *vice* Mr. E. Bent.

Mr. E. Bent to be Agent at Patna Branch, *vice* Mr. A. D. S. Highton, transferred.

Mr. W. Reynolds on return from leave to resume his appointment as Agent at Nagpore, *vice* Mr. J. M. Laing.

Mr. J. M. Laing to be Deputy Superintendent, Public Debt Office, *vice* Mr. A. Eager, transferred.

By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Controller of Currency on 31st December 1914, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code, and under tion IV of the Indian Life Insurance Companies' Act VI of 1912.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
nment Promissory Notes ived from civil officers in ect account under Article 164.						
Ajmer.						
rjee Nowraji, Abkari Contractor	...	1,000	5,000	...	6,000	Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.
ant Commissioner, Ajmer .	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
mi Narain, Head Accountant, mer Treasury . . .	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
and Anadra Dispensary Fund .	5,000		...	...	5,000	Agent, Governor General, Residency Surgeon, and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.
r Dispensary Fund . . .	4,000	...	...	..	4,000	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Govt. College . . .	2,400	...	200	...	2,600	Commissioner of Ajmer and Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
„ „ Scholarship Fund	1,400	...	...	...	1,400	Commissioner, Director of Public Instruction, and Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
„ „ Endowment Fund	41,100	...	...	...	41,100	
General Hospital . .	...	...	15,000	...	15,000	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
lia Dispensary Fund .	500	...	...	...	500	
ywar Bhil Corps . . .	14,500	..	10,500	...	25,000	Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps Ajmer.
pore College Fund . . .	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and the Resident at Jeypore.
kur Bijai Singh of Masuda .	1,40,000	...	50,000	...	1,90,000	General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer.
dowment of Sir Elliot Colvin medal	...	...	200	...	200	Commissioner of Ajmer and the Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.
kibai Khandakar Scholarship Fund, Ajmer Government College .	100	...	2,000	...	2,100	
dowment of a Scholarship in the Ajmer Government College . .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
tra Dispensary Fund . . .	2,200	...	...	...	2,200	Assistant Political Superintendent. Hilly Tracts, Meywar.
yo College Accumulated Fund .	24,600	29,000	...	...	53,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Principal, Mayo College.
„ Endowment Fund .	7,20,900	...	...	...	7,20,900	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
thi Sing, Kamdar . . .	100	...	...	...	100	Commissioner of Ajmer.
msar Dispensary Fund . .	2,500	...	...	...	2,500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
serve Fund for Hospital Assistants	63,800	...	...	...	63,800	Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.
Rai Nath Nazir . . .	600	...	...	...	600	Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward .	10,28,700	30,000	83,900	...	11,42,600	
Ajmer—*contd.*						
Sett Champa Lal, Rai Bahadur, Sudder Khajanchi, Ajmer . . .	10,000	...	50,000	...	60,000	Assistant Commissioner, Ajme
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rajputana Agency . .	...	...	10,000	...	10,000	First Assistant to the Ag Governor General, Rajputana
,, Mehta Purshotam, Manager, Binai Estate . . .	...	...	500	...	500	General Manager, Court Wards, Ajmer.
General Establishment Fund . .	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
Thakur Bijey Sing, Istimrardar Masuda Estate, Minor . .	25,000	28,100	1,05,000	...	1,58,100	
Mayo College Boarding House Fund .	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	
Thakur Udai Sing, Basundai Estate .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
,, Wathu Sing of Kalahera Bogla	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Todgarh Dispensary Fund . .	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Walterkrit Hitkarni Sabha . .	3,000	...	2,000	...	5,000	Assistant Commissioner, Ra tana, and President, Walte Hitkarni Sabha.
Pandit Kailash Nath, Sham Nath, Scholarship Fund . . .	...	1,000	6,000	...	7,000	Commissioner of Ajmer, Princ Government College, Ajmer, Inspector of Schools, Aj Merwara.
Baghelkhand.						
Collector of Shahabad, Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Rai Jai Pergash Lal, Bahadur, on account of Dowry of H. H. Ujjainin Moharani of Rewah	1,28,700	...	...	...	1,28,700	Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, credit to H. H. the Mahar of Rewah.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rewah State	27,000	...	...	...	27,000	Political Agent, Baghelkhand.
Bagdad.						
British Cemetery Fund . . .	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Political Resident and Resid Surgeon, Bagdad.
Bhopal.						
Bani Madho Scholarship Fund, Sehore School	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Bayley Memorial Scholarship Fund .	3,500	...	...	...	3,500	
Bhagwat Lal	...	...	3,700	...	3,700	
Bhopal Water Works Endowment Fund	3,37,800	...	...	...	3,37,800	
,, Dispensary Fund . .	3,300	...	...	...	3,300	
Bhopal Boundary Settlement Fund .	3,500	...	...	...	3,500	
,, Local Fund	40,000	40,000	...	...	80,000	
Carried over .	16,18,500	99,100	2,63,100	...	19,80,700	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward	16,18,500	99,100	2,63,100	....	19,80,700	
Bhopal—*contd.*						
ncaid Scholarship Fund, Sehore Girl School	2,500	...	...	...	2,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
hore Boys' School Fund	36,200	...	...	...	36,200	
hore Girls' School ,,	3,700	...	...	...	3,700	
curity Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency	20,000	...	...	...	20,000	
,, Sett Gyanchand, Treasurer, Sehore Treasury	...	...	7,500	...	7,500	
,, Dabbi Badrilal Nathumal, Treasurer	...	...	5,200	...	5,200	
ıore Leper Asylum	500	...	...	...	500	
mvallab, Minor	500	...	3,200	...	3,700	
hamedgarh State	11,200	...	...	...	11,200	
thari State	18,300	...	...	...	18,300	
ilchipur Estate	41,900	...	1,33,800	...	1,75,700	
ria Kheri Jagir	11,000	...	...	...	11,000	
hmuda Karahya Jagir	1,000	...	5,100	...	6,100	
rwai State	55,900	...	...	..	55,900	
Calcutta.						
rthbrook Medal Prize Fund	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
llock Prize Medal Fund	6,200	...	...	...	6,200	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
curity Deposit of Krishna Das Mookerjee, Cashier	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
,, Hara Prosanna Halder, Cashier	...	...	500	...	500	
,, Sattya Churun Dey, Asstt. Cashier	...	...	200	...	200	
,, Rai Mati Lal Ganguly Bahadur, Currency Office	10,000	15,000	25,000	...	50,000	Deputy Controller of Paper Currency.
,, Gopinath Sen, Treasurer, Currency Office	46,100	...	28,900	...	75,000	
,, Treasurer's subordinates	13,800	28,900	36,600	500	79,800	
,, Mint Bullion-keeper	50,000	...	...	...	50,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
,, Nogendra Nath Ganguly, Store-keeper	...	...	500	...	500	
Carried over	19,49,800	1,43,000	5,10,600	500	26,03,400	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent, 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	19,49,300	1,43,000	5,10,600	500	26,03,400	
Calcutta—*contd.*						
Security Deposit of Krishna Lal Roy, Contractor . . .	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
„ Browne, J. J. Melter . .	1,000	...	100	...	1,100	
„ Medal Contractor, Army Department . .	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Government of India, Army Department.
„ Nibaran Chandra Chatterjee, Superintendent . .	400	...	100	...	500	Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
„ Bonomali Acharya, Chief Accountant . . .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal.
„ Debendra Nath Mookerjee, Cashier	200	..	...	...	200	
„ Krishna Nanda Chatterjee, Bank Sircar . .	200	...	...	..	200	
„ LeFranc, S. H., Store-keeper	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
„ Gulab Singh and Sons, Contractors . . .	...	...	25,000	...	25,000	
„ Pulin Behary Banerjee, Stationery-keeper .	...	..	1,000	...	1,000	
„ Panna Lal Sil, Contractor .	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Trilochan Chowdhury, Cashier	6,000	..	4,000	..	10,000	
„ Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Store-keeper . .	15,000	...	...	...	15,000	Controller of Printing, Stamps and Stationery.
„ Jugual Kishore Sen, Stamp Store-keeper . . .	2,00,000	...	...	...	2,00,000	
„ Annada P. Ghosh, Contractor	...	...	500	...	500	
„ Baghchi & Co., P. M., Contractors	...	500	400	...	900	
„ Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Managing Agents, Bengal Paper Mill . . .	...	...	36,000	...	36,000	
„ Banerjee, M. L., Contractor .	...	...	200	...	200	
„ Callarman, J., & Co. . .	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
„ Dino Nath Dass & Co., Contractors . .	2,000	...	8,000	...	10,000	
„ Elahi Buksh Patwar, Contractor . . .	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Gooptu, F. N. & Co., Contractors . . .	...	...	500	...	500	
„ Girindra Nath Bhattacharjee, Contractor . . .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Carried over .	21,77,100	1,45,100	5,89,400	500	29,12,100	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward	21,77,100	1,45,100	5,89,400	500	29,12,100	
Calcutta—*concld.*						
Security Deposit of Heilgers, F. W., & Co., Contractors	14,200	3,000	90,900	...	1,08,100	Controller of Printing, Stamp and Stationery.
„ Jadu Nath Pan & Co. „	..	1,000	500	...	1,500	
„ Kanay Lal Ranjee Das „	300	...	...	...	300	
„ Nuffer Chandra Kolay „	500	3,000	...	...	3,500	
„ Panna Lal Sil „	...	1,200	500	...	1,700	
„ Seymour Hale, E. „	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	
„ Upper India Couper Paper Mills Ld., Lucknow	1,000	...	5,000	...	6,000	
„ Jean Bufford, Head Clerk	...	...	500	...	500	Librarian, Imperial Library.
Coorg.						
District Board, Coorg, Mercara	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Chief Commissioner of Coorg and President, District Board, Coorg.
Somvarpet Municipality	500	200	...	...	700	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Somvarpet Municipality.
Fraserpet School Endowment Fund	500	...	...	...	500	Commissioner of Coorg and the Inspector of Schools, Coorg.
Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund	26,500	...	...	...	26,500	
Thomson Prize Fund	1,300	...	...	...	1,300	
Mercara School Endowment Fund	4,500	...	...	...	4,500	
Virajpet Municipality	1,100	...	...	...	1,100	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Virajpet Municipality.
Koravanda Bollavva Nanjappa's Charity Fund	...	...	5,000	...	5,000	Commissioner of Coorg.
Kodandera Thangamma Prize Fund	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
Hazi Ismail Sait & Sons, Abkari Contractors	9,000	...	4,500	...	13,500	
Proclamation Jubilee Prize Endowment Fund for Secondary Schools, Virajpet	100	...	...	...	100	
(*Held on account of minors.*)						
Shivachar Siddalingappa	...	...	400	...	400	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Pechama	...	950	...	...	950	
Carried over	22,47,600	1,54,450	6,98,700	500	31,01,250	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	22,47,600	1,54,450	6,98,700	500	31,01,250	
Coorg—*contd.*						
(*Minors*—contd.)						
Hala Kurubara Javara, Kunta Kela and Kenga	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	
Kabbachira Iyappa . . .	300	...	...	...	300	
Kallana, Ramappa and Ammaka .	200	...	...	...	200	
Linganna of Palur . . .	200	...	...	...	200	
Kambera Uttane	100	...	...	...	100	
Kayapanda Muddappa . . .	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
Padamanabhaia	6,700	...	...	...	6,700	
Nangaru Subbayya . . .	200	...	...	...	200	
Bora and others	2,300	...	...	...	2,300	
Nanapati and Belliappa . .	500	...	...	...	500	
Venkata Subayya and five others .	6,000	...		...	6,000	
Benchamma and three others . .	5,100	...	300	.	5,400	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Biddandra Ponnappa and Carriappa .	3,500	...	...	.	3,500	
Nanjamma and Gouramma . .	2,100	...	...	...	2,100	
Namakka	500	...	...	...	500	
Numari	400	...	...	...	400	
Nupumma and Basamma . .	400	...	...	...	400	
Nendrima da Appachu Carriappa Aiyanna and Mutanna . .	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
Nupada Basappa	5,600	...	...	...	5,600	
Napandra Muttanna and Ganapatty .	...	...	800	...	800	
Nedambadi Chinnappa and Subbaraya	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
Nahmin Ramakrishnaya Sitaranya and Annaya	700	...	..	...	700	
Nntayya and Doddayya . .	1,000	. .	...	...	1,000	
Nasliamma and Elizabeth .	200	...	...	...	200	
Nndratandra Ayanna Muttana .	200	...	1,300	...	1,500	
Nppa of Siddapur . . .	900	...	...	...	900	
Nnjappa	200	...	...	...	200	
Nurity Deposit of Aichettira Kutappa, Shanbogue . . .	...	100	...	...	100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer Coorg.
Carried over .	22,89,400	1,54,550	7,01,100	500	31,45,550	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward	22,89,400	1,54,550	7,01,100	500	31,45,550	
Coorg—*concld.*						
Security Deposit of Ammekandra Kalappa, Shan bogue	200	...	...	...	200	
,, Appaneravandra Puvaiya, Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	100	
,, Areyada Subbaiya, Shanbogue	100	...	....	...	100	
,, Avaremadanda Muddaiya, Shanbogue	100	...	...	...	100	
,, Bachettira Muttanna, Shanbogue	100	...	...	...	100	
,, Balla Chandra Apachu Parpattigarh	300	200	...	...	500	
,, Bopaiya, M. Assistant Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	100	
,, Boveriandra Kalappa, Shanbogue	...	200	...	...	200	
,, Chendrimada Madappa, Nad Clerk	...	...	200	...	200	Commissioner and Treasu Officer, Coorg.
,, Chotteya Pandra Kunjappa, Shanbogue	...	200	...	...	200	
,, Chottira Chengappa, Shanbogue	...	...	200	...	200	
,, Chiyakapuvandra Machaiya, Parpattigarh	...	200	200	...	400	
,, Ittira Ponnapa, Parpattigarh	500	...	...	...	500	
,, Kakamada Modappa, Assistant Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	100	
,, Kunchetti Subbaiya, Shanbogue	...	200	...	...	200	
Kodandra Appaiya, Subedar	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	
,, Kodandra Chengappa, ,,	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
,, Kanganandra Ganapati, Sheristadar	...	500	...	...	500	
,, Kodandera Madappa, Parpattigarh	500	...	...	...	500	
,, Kollimada Pemmaiya, Shanbogue	300	...	...	...	300	
,, Katoli Chengappa, Subedar	...	...	500	...	500	
,, Madanda Mandanna, Parpattigarh	200	...	...	...	200	
Carried over	22,93,700	1,58,350	7,02,200	500	31,54,750	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward .	22,93,700	1,58,350	7,02,200	500	31,54,750	
Coorg—*contd.*						
Security Deposit of Machamandra Devaiya, Assistant Shanbogue . . .	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Mandida Belliappa, Assistant Shanbogue . .	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Muchimane Machayya, Subedar	500	...	...	...	500	
„ Mukkatira Machaiya, Shanbogue . . .	200	...	...	...	200	
„ Mukkati Ganapati, Shanbogue . . .	300	...	...	...	300	
„ Mallachira Achaiya, Assistant Shanbogue . .	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Mandipandra Appachu, Parpattigarh . .	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Mandipandra C. Bopayya, Nadclerk . . .	100	...	...	...	100	
„ Murwandra Muttanna, Parpattigarh . . .	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Narayana Ayyanger, Treasurer, Coorg Treasury .	1,000	1,000	1,000		3,000	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
„ Nayada Ponnappa, Assistant Shanbogue . .	...	100	...		100	
„ Palekandra Belliappa, Subedar	1,000	1,000	...		2,000	
„ Puttichandra Madappa, Assistant Shanbogue .	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Paleyanda Kuttappa, Parpattigarh . . .	500	...	...	...	500	
„ Somaiyanda Muddaiya, Assistant Shanbogue .	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Siddappa, B., Assistant Shanbogue . . .	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Subbaraya, N., Parpattigarh	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Udiandra Nanjoppa, Shanbogue . . .	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Vamana Boliga, B., Subedar	500	...	500	...	1,000	
„ Colaco, R. F., Ranger .	500	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Coorg.
„ Kabbinâbhithlu Venkapayya, Contractor . .	800	...	...	...	800	
Carried over .	22,99,100	1,62,650	7,03,700	500	31,65,950	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	22,99,100	1,62,650	7,03,700	500	31,65,950	
Delhi.						
tation School, Delhi . . .	7,100	...	...	...	7,100	Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
t. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi .	1,06,200	...	...	...	1,06,200	
ala Debi Pershad, District Nazir, Delhi	...	...	500	...	500	Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.
ala Sarup Lal, Lamourdar, Delhi .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Gwalior.						
lloo Fund	1,000	...	6,900	...	7,900	Resident at Gwalior.
girdar of Tappa	7,000	...	2,000	...	9,000	
hakur of Bhadaura Estate . .	9,100	...	1,000	...	10,100	
ewan of Sirsa State . . .	4,000	.	...	...	4,000	
rone Estate	14,400	...	...	...	14,400	
arandia State	6,600	...	500	...	7,100	
ja of Khania Dhana State . .	15,500	...	...		15,500	
Hyderabad Deccan.						
manna, R. Cantonment Shroff, Bolarum	200	...	...	...	200	Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Bolarum.
underabad Cantonment Drainage Scheme	1,95,500	...	...	...	1,95,500	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
underabad Civil Hospital . .	...	...	7,300	...	7,300	
curity Deposit of Stamp Storekeeper, Hyderabad Residency .	...	...	4,000	...	4,000	
sistant Treasurer, Residency Office	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
Indore.						
hota Bar Khera Estate . .	6,000	...	...	...	6,000	Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India.
rwani State	50,000	...	10,500	...	60,500	
tria Estate	7,000	...	2,000	...	9,000	
thiawar State	6,000	...	...	...	6,000	
li Baori Estate	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
ltan Estate	16,000	...	10,000	...	26,000	
Carried over .	27,54,700	1,62,650	7,49,400	500	36,67,250	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward	27,54,700	1,62,650	7,49,400	500	36,67,250	
Indore—*contd.*						
Kachhi Baroda Estate	28,000	...	...	...	28,000	Political Agent in the Southe States of Central India.
Nimkhera Estate	8,100	...	...	...	8,100	
Ratanmal Estate	10,500	...	1,000	...	11,500	
Security Deposit of Rai Sahib Sett Pannalal, Treasurer, Political Agency, Bhopawar	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	
Thakur Dasrath Sing	...	...	37,000	...	37,000	
Victoria Charitable Hospital, Sirdarpur	9,000	...	9,500	...	18,500	
Indore Charitable Hospital Fund	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Dhar Leper Hospital Fund	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	
Guna Agency Local Fund	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
„ „ School Fund	6,500	...	...	...	6,500	
Indore Residency Bazar Fund	10,200	10,000	...	...	20,200	Agent, Governor-General, Central India, Indore.
King Edward Hospital Medical School Fund	50,000	...	10,000	...	60,000	
Kibia Scholarship Fund	3,000	...	...	...	3,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Central India Medical School Fund	500	...	...	...	500	Extra Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Central India.
Mhow Church of England Mission Fund	3,500	...	...	...	3,500	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury	...	...	25,000	...	25,000	Extra Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Central India.
Daly College	...	100	...	...	400	Principal, Daly College, Indore.
Lady O'Dwyer's Girls' School Committee	1,800	...	...	...	1,800	First Assistant to Agent, Governor-General, Central India.
Kalat.						
Mir Yacoob Khan and Mir Ayub Khan of Las Beyla	20,600	...	...	..	20,600	Political Agent, Kalat.
Loralai.						
ardar Shah Ghazi Khan Minor	...	...	9,600	...	9,600	Political Agent, Loralai.
oralai Town Fund	5,100	...	...	...	5,100	
mall	700	...	...	...	700	
Madras.						
arayan Rao, B., Contractor	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras and Coorg.
Carried over	29,35,700	1,73,050	8 41,500	500	39,50,750	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	29,35,700	1,73,050	8,41,500	500	39,50,750	
Mhow.						
Mhidpore Cantonment Fund . .	9,400		...	...	9,400	President, Cantonment Committee, Mhow.
Malwa.						
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Malwa Agency	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Political Agent, Malwa.
Raisahib Sett Kissori Singh Chand Mal, Treasurer, Panth Piploda Estate	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	
Nepal.						
Security Deposit of T. N. Sukul, 4th Clerk and Treasurer, Nepal Residency	200	...	2,300	...	2,500	Resident in Nepal.
Neemuch.						
Neemuch Cantonment Fund . .	16,000	...	10,000	..	26,000	Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Neemuch.
Nowgong.						
Cantonment Fund	5,000	...	...	...	5,000	Cantonment Magistrate and Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Nowgong.
Victoria Famine Insurance Fund .	22,000	...	...	...	22,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
Prince of Wales' Recovery Fund .	2,400	...	...	...	2,400	
Rao Bahadur Roshun Sing . .	1,50,000	...	...	...	1,50,000	
King Edward Memorial Fund of the Bundelkhand Agency . .	12,400	...	...	...	12,400	
Security Deposit of Shew Charan Lal, Treasurer, Bundelkhand Agency . . .	3,000	...	..	...	3,000	
„ Kissen Prosad, Treasurer, Nowgong Treasury .	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Treasury Officer, Nowgong.
„ Nihal Chand, Contractor .	...	200	...	...	200	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.
„ Moona Lal & Sons, Contractor	5,000	...	...	...	5,000	Executive Engineer, Dhassan Canal Nowgong.
Port Blair.						
Security Deposit of Rai Sahib V. Murugasa Mudalliar, Head Store-keeper.	300	2,200	...	...	2,500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair.
of K. Mooneswamy Moodliar, Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury . .	...	...	2,100	...	2,100	Treasury Officer, Port Blair.
C. R. Vijai Rangam Moodliar, Head clerk	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Andamans.
Carried over .	31,91,400	1,76,450	8,55,900	500	42,24,250	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward .	31,91,400	1,76,450	8,55,900	500	42,24,250	
Quetta.						
Abdul Rohim, Minor . . .	1,200	...	1,000	...	2,200	Political Agent, Quetta.
Quetta Municipality . . .	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Municipal Secretary and District Engineer, Quetta.
Pishin Sadar District Bazar Fund .	30,000	...	...	...	30,000	Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.
Nazar Mahammad, Minor . .	1,400	...	...	...	1,400	
Raipur.						
Zamindar of Bhopalpatnum . .	10,500	...	...	...	10,500	Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatory States.
Sambhar.						
Security Deposit of Chand Mal, Copper Coin Contractor .	500	...	...	...	500	Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
„ Chand Mal Treasurer, Sambhar Treasury .	30,000	...	...	...	30,000	
Sibi.						
ir Bakhtiyar Khan, Minor . .	21,900	...	...	...	21,900	Political Agent, Sibi.
arnes School Scholarship Fund .	3,200	...	...	...	3,200	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.
emale Dispensary at Sibi . .	10,800	...	...	...	10,800	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.
arig Bazar Local Fund . .	6,900	...	...	...	6,900	Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, Sibi.
j Mohammad Nehar Khetram, Minor	700	...	...	...	700	Political Agent and the District Magistrate, Sibi.
Simla.						
urity Deposit of Khetra Nath Bhaumic, Stationery-keeper . . .	...	...	500	...	500	Superintendent, Government Press, Simla.
Ulwar.						
ar Municipal Committee . .	1,33,100	...	60,000	...	1,93,100	Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.
Zhob.						
ntess of Dufferin Hospital Fund .	2,200	...	500	...	2,700	Political Agent, Zhob.
Sandeman Bazar Local Fund .	...	...	8,000	...	8,000	
Carried over .	34,58,800	1,76,450	9,25,900	500	45,59,250	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.				
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Brought forward	34,53,800	1,76,450	9,25,900	500	45,56,650
Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes:—					
Appu Row, S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	2,000
Mohon Rai Dolat Rai	...	...	400	...	400
Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay	...	...	34,000	...	34,000
Kali Das Das	500	...	...	...	500
Kiranbala Ghosh	...	...	300	...	300
Kamal Kamini Dassi	...	3,500	...	...	3,500
Ram Kumar Basu	...	...	800	...	800
Kamalammal, W.	...	...	1,500	...	1,500
Giridhari Lal Roy	500	...	...	...	500
Hamilton, F. S.	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
Wilkins, Dr. R., F.R.C.S.	500	300	4,800	...	5,600
Kumud Kamini Kor	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Surendra Chandra Ray Chowdhuri	8,000	...	...	...	8,000
Aubhilash Chandra Dutta	1,000	...	..	...	1,000
Balbhadra Das	10,000	...	...	...	10,000
Government Promissory Notes held on account of the following Funds:—					
Abdar Razak Indemnity Fund	86,400	...	...	...	86,400
Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	5,16,000	...	...	...	5,16,000
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	11,25,000	...	...	..	11,25,000
Mysore Railway Debenture Loan Sinking Fund	54,61,700	10,66,100	24,11,200	...	89,39,000
Patriotic Fund	3,10,800	...	...	...	3,10,800
Persian Famine Relief Fund	14,000	...	...	...	14,000
DEPOSITS HELD ON ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS.					
East Indian Railway Company.					
Colliery Benefit Fund	14,400	...	5,500	..,	19,900
Fine Fund	35,300	...	35,100	...	70,400
Hill School Endowment Fund	2,00,000	...	...	...	2,00,000
Mutual Guarantee Fund	32,700	...	18,400	...	51,100
Carried over	1,12,73,600	12,47,350	34,38,900	500	1,59,60,350

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.				
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent., Loans.	Debentures.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Brought forward .	1,12,73,600	12,47,350	34,38,900	500	1,59,60,350
Provident Fund	78,000	...	87,77,000	1,33,89,000	2,22,44,000
Savings Bank	3,93,800	...	...	...	3,93,800
Stephenson Memorial Fund . .	5,000	...	...	...	5,000
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.					
Provident Fund	5,21,600	...	21,35,900	46,55,000	73,12,500
Deposits held on account of Indian Life Insurance Companies under Sec. 4 of Act VI of 1912.					
Gujarat Parsee Mutual Death Benefit Fund, Surat	...	...	45,000	...	45,000
Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Co. Ld., Calcutta	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	2,00,000
National Insurance and Banking Co., Ld., Amritsar . . .	1,800	50,000	48,500	...	1,00,300
Indian Equitable, Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	...	96,000	4,000	...	1,00,000
National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	31,500	98,500	70,000	...	2,00,000
Universal Assurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	25,000	...	25,000	...	50,000
National Insurance Co., Ld. ,, .	20,000	...	1,80,000	...	2,00,000
Mutual Help Association, Simla .	20,000	...	5,000	...	25,000
Imperial Guaranteed Assurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	15,000	...	10,000	...	25,000
Chittagong Life Insurance Co., Ld. .	...	58,000	...	...	58,000
Hindusthan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Ld., Gujranwala .	56,300	63,600	13,600	...	1,33,500
Coromondal Life Assurance Co., Ld., Bimlipatam	80,500	...	...	...	80,500
United Assurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	...	25,000	...	...	25,000
Northern Circars Life Assurance Co., Ld., Vizagapatam . . .	...	1,80,000	20,000	...	2,00,000
Unique Assurance Co., Ld., Calcutta .	...	...	25,000	...	25,000
Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., Lahore .	55,000	...	1,45,000	...	2,00,000
Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ld., Bombay	...	...	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
British Indian Insurance Co., Ld., Lahore	...	25,000	...	...	25,000
Carried over . .	1,25,77,100	19,43,450	1,51,42,900	1,80,44,500	4,77,07,950

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.				
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Brought forward .	1,25,77,100	19,43,450	1,51,42,900	1,80,44,500	4,77,07,950
Deposits held on account of Indian Life Insurance Companies under Sec. 4 of Act VI of 1912—*contd.*					
Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ld., Bombay	...	...	39,500	...	39,500
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ld., Bombay .	1,35,000	...	65,000	...	2,00,000
United India Life Assurance Co., Ld., Madras	...	32,600	50,000	...	82,600
Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ld., Bombay	...	...	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
All India United Insurance Co., Ld., Bombay	...	...	50,000	...	50,000
Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ld., Bombay . . .	...	...	25,000	...	25,000
Bengal Provident and Insurance Co., Ld.	...	25,000	...	...	25,000
Eastern Life Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	500	16,000	8,500	...	25,000
Christian Mutual Provident Fund, Lahore	21,000	...	10,000	...	31,000
Star of India Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	...	25,000	...	...	25,000
General Assurance Society, Ld., Ajmer	13,000	...	1,03,000	...	1,16,000
Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund, Madras	...	...	28,000	...	28,000
Co-Operative Assurance Co., Ld., Lahore	...	2,00,000	...	...	2,00,000
Capital Assurance Co., Ld., Calcutta .	...	1,600	500	...	2,100
Popular Assurance and Provident Fund Ld., Rawalpindi . .	500	...	32,500	...	33,000
Light of Asia Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	100	24,000	900	...	25,000
Tinnevelly Widows' Fund, Madras .	25,000	...	...	...	25,000
Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Bombay	...	...	25,000	...	25,000
Surya Insurance Co., Ld , Cachar .	2,000	30,000	23,000	...	55,000
Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	...	...	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
Asian Commercial Assurance Co., Ld., Bombay	...	...	41,000	...	41,000
Indian Life Assurance Co., Ld., Karachi	...	38,500	51,500	...	90,000
Carried over .	1,27,74,200	23,36,150	1,60,96,300	1,80,44,500	4,92,51,150

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	1,27,74,200	23,36,150	1,60,96,300	1,80,44,500	4,92,51,150	
Associacao Goana De Mutuo Auxillio Ld., Bombay	19,000	...	35,000	...	54,000	
Bombay Zoroastrian Mutual Death Benefit Fund, Bombay . .	...	...	42,000	...	42,000	
Provincial Life, Horse and Cattle Insurance Co., Ld. . . .	...	...	25,000	...	25,000	
Hindu Provident Fund, Ld., Calcutta	12,300	...	27,000		39,300	
Western Indian Life Insurance Co., Ld., Satara	17,100	...	8,000	...	25,100	
Victoria Life Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	...	25,000	...	...	25,000	
East and West Insurance Co., Ld., Bombay	...	...	25,000	...	25,000	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Zoroastrian Association, Bombay .	17,000	...	24,000	...	31,000	
TOTAL OF TRUSTS AND CIVIL OFFICERS INDIRECT ACCOUNT HELD IN STOCK .	1,28,29,600	23,61,150	1,62,82,300	1,80,44,500	4,95,17,550	
Trust Account Investment held under Articles 164A and 167A, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes and under the Press Act.						
Abdul Shakur and Shaik Kallo .	...	...	300	...	300	No interest drawn.
Akil Chandra Mohaladar . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Azim Mia	..	...	300	...	300	
Anukul Chander Sen . . .	...	...	300	...	300	
Amrita Naud Gupta . . .	...	...	600	...	600	
Arjun Jha	...	...	100	...	100	
Apurba Narain Das . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Ashutosh Dutta	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Akhoy Kumar Dutta . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
Babu Ram Deb	...	...	100	...	100	
Baikuntha Nath and Srinath Shaha .	..	...	300	..	300	
Basiruddin Mollah Kaliffa . .	...	..	100	...	100	
Bankim Chandra Guha . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
Bell, J. W.		...	1,000	...	1,000	
Bharosi Ram	...	...	1,300	...	1,300	
Bhajan Ram and Ram Narain . .	...	...	400	...	400	
Bilash Roy and Sew Dutt Roy .	...	...	100	...	100	
Carried over .	...	...	6,500	...	6,500	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	...	...	6,500	...	6,500	
Bissessur Saraswati . . .	...	...	700	...	700	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	...	...	200	...	200	
Brojo Nath Sarbanand Dey . .	...	...	200	...	200	
Charles Claph	...	...	100	...	100	
Chander Kanto Bose . .	...	...	200	...	200	
Chander Kanta Mozumdar . .	...	...	1,300	...	1,300	
Chimney Ram Jaswant Mal . .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad . . .	...	...	4,900	...	4,900	
Durga Das Chowdhury . . .	...	...	2,200	...	2,200	
Durga Nath Shaha . . .	...	...	300	...	300	
Dulari Ram Sakul . . .	...	...	400	...	400	
adadhar Dass	...	...	200	...	200	
eorge Drumond . . .	...	...	500	...	500	
iridhari Lal Shaha . . .	...	...	100	...	100	No interest drawn.
ourhari Banik and Mohesh Chandra Banik	...	...	200	...	200	
ossai Dass Rana . . .	...	...	800	...	800	
overnment Agency Balance . .	...	...	...	500	500	
ovind Ram and Dalchand . .	...	...	1,700	...	1,700	
rindlay Groom & Co. . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
adar Mollah	...	...	200	...	200	
ulab Das Gopy Nath . . .	...	...	300	...	300	
ajee Noor Mohamed Joonas . .	...	...	1,500	...	1,500	
dra Kumar Chakrabarty . .	...	...	300	...	300	
mail Miah and Ibrahim Miah .	...	...	1,800	...	1,800	
war Dayal Pandey . . .	...	...	1,000	..	1,000	
du Nath Goswaim . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
ggan Nath Kajarimal . .	...	...	500	...	500	
gat Dhar Narain Prosad . .	...	...	16,600	...	16,600	
gessur Dass	...	...	100	...	100	
di Kadi Karikar . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
li Krishna Sen, Kabiraj . .	...	...	100	...	100	
li Prosanna Roy . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Carried over .	...	...	44,500	500	45,000	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	...	...	44,500	500	45,000	
Karim Bux Hajee . . .	...	...	500	...	500	
Khoob Lall Shahu . .	...	...	1,500	...	1,500	
Krishna Coomar Sirkar . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
Lolit Chand Mittra and Probodh Chand Mittra	...	...	100	...	100	
Magni Ram Bhakat . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Mahomed Amin of Pendra Road .	...	...	500	...	500	
Mahomed Nazarali . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Mussamat Goharjan and Begumjan .	...	...	1,900	...	1,900	
Mussamat Tetri Shahani . .	...	...	800	...	800	
Mathewson, H.	...	...	200	...	200	
Maya Shah Uttamp Chand . .	...	...	500	..	500	
Mathura Lal Ram . . .	...	...	500	...	500	
Mohan Lal Mulraj . . .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Mohendra Nath Pal Chowdhury .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	No interest drawn.
Moulvi Ahmed Ali . . .	...	...	...	800	800	
Munshi Nayab Mian . . .	...	...	300	...	300	
Munshi Abdul Aziz Khan . .	...	...	900	...	900	
Mulraj Bhabra	...	...	500	...	500	
Munshi Juman Bepari . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Munshi Yar Mahomed Bepari . .	...	...	300	...	300	
Naruddin Sircar	...	...	100	...	100	
Nathu Ram	...	...	100	...	100	
Nobo Kishore Dass . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Norendro Kumar Dutt . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
Paul, P. G.	...	...	100	...	100	
Pran Nath Chowdhuri . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
Paramanantha Agarwala . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Pundit Devi Dayal . . .	...	...	500	...	500	
Pundit Rama Sanker Misr S. C. S. .	...	...	400	...	400	
Pyari Mohun and Nanda Mohun Shaha.	...	...	400	...	400	
Radha Madhab Shaha . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Raghu Saran Lal Maroji . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Carried over .			57,900	1,300	59,200	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	...	...	57,900	1,300	59,200	
ai Charan Dutta . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
akhal Chunder Sinha . . .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
am Bandhu Bhattacharjee . .	...	...	300	...	300	
m Golam Sing . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
m Kissen Sett	...	...	100	...	100	
m Saran Ram	...	500	...	...	500	
m Sukh Bhakat and Ram Ratan Bhakat.	...	...	200	...	200	
m Dass Dina Nath Mahajuns .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
m Sundar Majhi . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
him Buksh	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
apat Lal Das	...	...	200	...	200	
muddin Sarkar . . .	...	..	1,100	...	1,100	
bananda Das	...	...	100	...	100	
da Soonder Paul . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
Kumar Dass . . .	...	...	6,000	...	6,000	No interest drawn.
a Narain Shaha . . .	...	...	800	...	800	
k Safdar Ali and Khaderan Ali .	...	...	5,000	...	5,000	
k Safdar Ali and Khadim Ali .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Sagar Mookerjee . . .	...	...	700	...	700	
Prosad Agarwala . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
ani Biswas	...	...	200	...	200	
atti Sarat Kumari Dassi . .	...	...	100	...	100	
nto Shah Chowdhury . .	...	...	300	...	300	
amoy Roy	...	...	200	...	200	
: Mohamed Kazim Hussain Fakir hamed	...	...	500	...	500	
Mahomed Ibrahim Hossain an and Syed Akbar Ali Khan .	...	...	500	...	500	
Mohamad Shafi . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Abidar Rahman . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
vengada Swamy Naicker .	...	...	300	...	300	
Raj	...	...	100	...	100	
J. C.	...	...	100	...	100	
Carried over . .	...	500	79,600	1,300	81,400	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	...	500	79,600	1,300	81,400	
Superintendent, Government Printing, account Panna Lal Sil . .	...	500	...	...	500	
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account Hari Sankar Dalal	...	100	1,000	...	1,100	
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account M. L. Banerjee .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account P. M. Bagchi .	...	...	600	..	600	
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account A. P. Ghosh .	...	300	...	...	300	
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account Nuffer Chand Kolay	...	...	1,000	..	1,000	
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account F. W. Heilgers & Co.	..		5,600	...	5,600	Interest drawn when required.
Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.						
Security deposit of Munshi Suraj Narain	...	...	500	...	500	
Security deposit of Syed Mohamed Irtiza Wahidi	...	...	500	..	500	
Security Deposit of Abdul Rasid .	...		500	..	500	
„ „ Qusim Ali .	...	...	1,000	..	1,000	
Syed Naziruddin	...	500	...	.	500	
G. Kanahiya Lal	...	500	..	.	500	
SAFE CUSTODY TOTAL .	...	2,100	91,300	1,300	95,000	

Besides the above the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not yet converted into Book Debt Certificate :—

Case No.	232	Deputy Controller, Paper Currency, account Treasurer's Subordinates . .	200
„ „	282	Ditto ditto ditto	1,100
„ „	287	Ditto ditto ditto .	1,400
„ „	341	Ditto ditto ditto .	300
„ „	375	Ditto ditto ditto .	100
„ „	376	Ditto ditto ditto .	200
„ „	397	Ditto ditto ditto .	300
„ „	411	Ditto ditto ditto .	1,200
„ „	335	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, account Nihal Chand, Contractor .	100
„ „	405	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, account Secunderabad Cantonment Drainage Scheme	5,700
„ „	406	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, account King Edward VII, Memorial Fund, Secunderabad	27,000
„ „	378	Christian Mutual Provident Fund	1,500
„ „	408	East Indian Railway, Fine Fund	7,500
„ „	412	Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	3,000

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of January 1915 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.
	£
Cash at the Bank of England	1,950,970
British Treasury Bills	1,890,584
Short loans to approved borrowers on security . .	3,350,000
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	7,191,554

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 12th March 1915.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 5th March 1915.

No. 767-W.—1. Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for the extension of the Metcalfe Estate at the Qutab, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act 1 of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Directions.	Boundaries.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Delhi.	Delhi.	Lado-Sarae.	·02	North to South .	Near N. E. corner of Metcalfe Estate.	Offices of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, and Executive Engineer, II Project Division, Raisina.
Delhi.	Delhi.	Mahrauli.	1·875 1·641 ·234 3·75	East to West .	*North*—Kutab area compound wall. *East*—Metcalfe Estate. *South*—Metcalfe Estate. *West*—Mahrauli village.	
			3·77			

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 27th February 1915.

No. 1349-*Home*.—The following draft rules which the Chief Commissioner proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914, to be brought into force if and when such Act is extended to the Delhi Province, are published for general information, and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st April 1915, and any objections or suggestions received by that date will be duly considered :—

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 11 OF ACT VIII OF 1914, REGARDING THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION AND OF DRIVING LICENSES AND FOR THE REGULATION OF THE USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE PROVINCE OF DELHI.

I.—Driving Licenses for Motor Vehicles.

1. Save as provided in rules made under sections 14 and 15 of the Act no person shall drive a motor vehicle within the limits of Delhi Province unless he has first obtained—

(*a*) a license from the District Magistrate, Delhi, or

(*b*) a license from the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or Rangoon or from the District Magistrate of a district in British India outside the province of Delhi.

2. Licenses to drive a motor vehicle may be obtained by drivers of over the age of 18 by application to the District Magistrate, Delhi ; they will be required to give proof of their competence to drive in the manner laid down in Schedule II annexed to these rules. Such licenses will not have effect for a longer period than one year and will in all cases expire on the 31st March next, following the date on which the license is granted.

The charge for each license will be Rs. 2.

The license will be in form A I attached to these rules.

3. The application for license should be made in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police.

4. Drivers are bound by the provisions of Act VIII of 1914, and by the rules issued from time to time by the Chief Commissioner under section 11 of that Act.

5. Drivers of hired motor vehicles will be required to be in possession of a driving license from the District Magistrate, Delhi, and to obtain in addition the special certificate of competency for driving a hired motor vehicle laid down in Part IV of these rules.

II.—Certificates of Registration for Motor Vehicles.

6. No motor vehicle shall be used within the province of Delhi unless the owner shall have first obtained—

(*a*) a certificate of registration from the District Magistrate, Delhi ; or

(*b*) a certificate of registration from the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or Rangoon, or from the District Magistrate of a district in British India outside the province of Delhi.

7. A certificate of registration may be obtained from the District Magistrate of Delhi. Applications should be directed in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police, before whom the motor vehicles to be registered shall be produced. Evidence will be required that the car meets with the requirements enumerated in Schedule I attached.

The charge for each original certificate will be Rs. 4 in the case of a motor bicycle and Rs. 16 in the case of a motor car. Sums previously paid for registration in Delhi may be deducted from payments under this rule.

The certificate will be in form A II attached to these rules.

8. Owners in possession of the certificates referred to in rule 6 (*b*) shall register their identification number at the office of the Superintendent of Police.

9. In the case of vehicles registered in Delhi, the Superintendent of Police will assign to the owner on production of the certificate of registration an identification number which shall consist of the letter D with a serial number following. The owner shall present his certificate immediately after registration for this purpose, and registration shall not be considered as completed until a number has been assigned.

10. Numbers and letters assigned to motor vehicles shall be shown in large black figures on a white ground, and shall be of the following dimensions painted on a plate which shall be rigidly affixed in a conspicuous place on the front and back of the motor :—

(*a*) Height of each figure 3½ inches, uniform thickness ¾ inch, each figure occupying a space of 2½ inches with 1 inch between each figure, and a margin ½ inch at the top, bottom and sides of the plate.

Provided that in the case of motor cycles the plate fixed on the front part of the cycle shall have duplicate faces and be fixed so that from whichever side the cycle is viewed the letters and figures on one or other face are easily distinguishable; and further that the size of the letters and figures may be proportionately reduced to a height of 1¾ inches.

(*b*) No number shall in any way be obscured, or rendered or allowed to become not easily discernable at a reasonable distance.

11. Every transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle registered under these rules must forthwith be reported to the Superintendent of Police by the registered owner and by the transferee jointly. No charge will be made for recording a transfer of ownership.

12. The Superintendent of Police may assign a manufacturer of, or a dealer in, motor vehicles, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 20, a general provincial identification number which shall be affixed to any motor vehicle belonging to the said manufacturer or dealer when on trial after completion or by an intending purchaser. Such motor vehicles shall only ply within the limits of the Province of Delhi, and shall not ply for hire.

13. In addition to a certificate of registration a special permit is required in the case of motor vehicles which it is desired to ply for hire in Delhi Province. The rules regulating the grant of such permits will be found in Part IV of these rules.

14. The owner of a motor vehicle is bound by the provisions of Act VIII of 1914 and by the rules issued from time to time by the Chief Commissioner under section 11 of that Act.

III.—General.

15. A motor vehicle shall be driven in accordance with the rules of the road, which require a vehicle to keep on the left of the road except when passing horses and other vehicles going in the same direction, which shall be passed on the right; provided that it shall ordinarily pass a tram car on the left or near side whether it be going in the same or the contrary direction.

16. With regard to section 6 of the Act a person may receive instruction in driving a motor vehicle between the hours of 6 and 9 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. in a public place provided he is accompanied by a licensed driver.

17. In regard to section 5 of the Act a person shall be considered to have committed an offence under section 5 of the Act if he exceeds a speed of 15 miles within the limts of Delhi Municipality, Cantonment and Notified Area or in localities of special danger where notices are posted further restricting the speed of motor vehicles, if he exceeds the speed so fixed.

18. A motor vehicle shall not be driven in any footway nor in any road or public place where such traffic may, for the time being, be prohibited by the licensing authority.

19. The request referred to in sections 4 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of the Act may be made by such police officer or person by putting up his hand as a signal.

20. Every person driving a motor vehicle shall have ready and available for immediate use a deep-toned horn or other instrument capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of his approach or position, and shall sound the same whenever expedient to prevent danger to any of the public.

The Superintendent of Police shall have authority to prohibit the use of instruments of a type which are likely to cause inconvenience or annoyance to the public.

21. No person shall drive a motor vehicle during the period commencing half an hour after sunset and ending half an hour before sunrise unless such vehicle is provided with light as follows:—

(1) In the case of vehicles other than motor cycles—
  (*a*) one lamp showing a white light in front affixed on each side of the front portion of the vehicle;
  (*b*) one lamp showing a red light at the rear and showing a white light at the side affixed at the back of the vehicle in such manner as to illuminate with the white light and render easily distinguishable the signs and number on the plates.

(2) In the case of motor cycles—
  (*a*) one lamp showing a white light in front affixed to the motor cycle.

(3) In all cases—
  (*a*) the lamps shall be of suitable character and illumination;
  (*b*) the lamps shall be kept properly alight;
  (*c*) where acetylene or electric lamps or lamps of any description giving a powerful and intense light are used, the same shall be properly hooded or screened to the satisfaction of the registering authority.

N. B.—The lighting up time as advertised by the Police on notice boards shall be considered to be half an hour after sunset.

22. No motor vehicle shall be allowed to stand in any street or public place unattended by a person licensed under rule 1 above, unless all reasonable precautions have been taken to ensure that it cannot be put in motion in the absence of the driver.

23. No person shall leave a motor vehicle or keep it standing in a street at night without at least one lighted lamp of suitable character and illumination at front and back.

24. All motor vehicles shall be provided with a silencer which shall not be disconnected from the engine while the engine is running. No person shall cause or permit the emission of smoke or visible vapour from a motor car in such quantity as to cause annoyance or danger to the public.

25. A manufacturer of, or dealer in, motor vehicles shall keep a register in such forms as the registering authority may direct showing the description of the vehicle used, the name of the driver, and the hours and dates on which he was in charge of the vehicle. Such register shall be open to inspection on the demand of any police officer of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector.

26. In the event of the registered owner of a car being called upon by a Magistrate or police officer to disclose the name or whereabouts of the driver of his motor vehicle on any particular occasion, he shall be legally bound to furnish such information.

IV.—Permits to Vehicles to ply for hire.

27. Permits to ply for hire, in Delhi Province, will be granted by the Superintendent of Police, Delhi, to motor vehicles with certificates of registration in accordance with the following regulations. Permits will be in Form A III attached to these rules. Such certificates will require to be renewed every year.

28. Every driver, attendant, licensee or owner of a motor vehicle plying for hire shall be subject to the provisions of Act VIII of 1914, and to the rules made thereunder, and in addition shall observe the following additional rules and be bound by the following conditions.

29. The permit granted shall remain in force from the date thereof till the 31st March next following, unless suspended or cancelled in the meantime by the order of the Superintendent of Police.

30. The permit shall not be transferred to any other person without sanction duly endorsed thereon by the Superintendent of Police.

31. The vehicle shall not under any circumstances be driven by any person other than a driver holding a special certificate for competency for driving a motor vehicle plying for hire, in Form A IV, signed by the Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

32. The certificate of competency shall be produced whenever demanded by a police officer, and shall be liable to be suspended or cancelled at the discretion of the Superintendent of Police if he has reason to believe that the driver is incompetent or has been guilty of rash or negligent driving or has infringed any condition of the permit of which the Superintendent of Police shall be the sole judge.

33. The applicant for a certificate of competency must be produced by the owner of the car before the Superintendent of Police. He will undergo an examination and satisfy the Superintendent of Police that—

(*a*) he is a competent and careful driver;

(*b*) he possesses a general knowledge of the car which he intends driving;

(*c*) he has a knowledge of the law affecting motor vehicles as well as a knowledge of the rules of the road.

(*d*) he has acquaintance with the principal places and roads of Delhi.

34. When a driver's certificate is suspended or cancelled, or when he enters the service of an owner of a private motor vehicle his competency certificate must be surrendered to the Superintendent of Police, and it is the duty of the owner of the public motor vehicle to see that such license is surrendered.

35. The driver shall at all times when on duty with the public motor vehicle wear a metal badge which shall be supplied to him by the Superintendent of Police and shall surrender the same, if his certificate is suspended or cancelled, to the Superintendent of Police.

36. The owner of the vehicle plying for hire shall maintain regularly such register in such form as the Superintendent of Police may direct, showing the name of the driver and the hours and dates on which he was in charge of the vehicle.

37. Every motor vehicle plying under this permit shall be fitted with a taximeter.

38. Every motor vehicle intended to be licensed to ply for hire shall be brought to the office of the Superintendent of Police at such time as he may direct for the purpose of examination of the taximeter.

39. The Superintendent of Police will submit each taximeter to a practical test. If it is found by him to be correct the whole of the fittings shall then be sealed to the cabs in such a manner that they cannot be removed or tampered with without taking off the seals.

40. Every vehicle shall be brought to the Superintendent of Police for a fresh taximeter test each time the meter or transmission gearing is removed or repaired.

41. No taximeter shall be affixed to a motor vehicle plying for hire unless the seal or mark approved by the Superintendent of Police has been fixed thereto. The permit of any car not having the said seal or mark intact shall be liable to revocation by the District Magistrate. Any owner, attendant, licensee, driver or any other person, who shall break or tamper with the seal or mark attached to the taximeter or who shall, with intent to deceive, tamper with the taximeter shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

42. The driver of every motor vehicle plying for hire shall, as soon as he is hired and no sooner, set the taximeter in motion, and upon the termination of the hiring shall immediately stop the same. If he neglect or fail to do so, he shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

43. The brakes should, as far as possible, be so affixed as to be capable of easy adjustment, and at least one must be so made as to be applicable by the foot of the driver. No two brakes which operate on the same part shall be considered as independent, and at least one should act directly upon the road wheels without any connection with the propelling gears.

44. All brakes and steering connections secured with bolts must have the bolts secured with nuts, the same to be locked or pinned.

45. The machinery shall be so constructed that no undue noise or vibration is caused.

46. Carburettors must not be placed in close proximity to magnetos or to connections of wires carrying electric current, unless they are suitably encased or screened.

47. All wires carrying electric current must be properly insulated and protected from injury and so placed that they cannot be the cause of danger.

48. Tanks for petrol or liquid fuel must be sufficiently strongly constructed. The inlet for fuel should be so placed as to prevent the ready ignition of any overflow.

49. Vehicles must be capable of being readily steered and able to turn on each lock and proceed in a contrary direction within a roadway 30 feet wide from kerb to kerb. The Superintendent of Police may at his discretion in special cases increase this limit.

50. Vehicles must have a light so fixed as to illuminate the taximeter at night.

51. Where acetylene or other gas is used to light the carriage, the vessels which contain the gas in which it is generated must be fixed outside in such a position as to be removed as far as possible from the danger of accidental ignition.

52. The floors must be covered with mats of suitable material.

53. No printed matter to be carried by way of advertisement shall appear on the inside or outside of the vehicle.

54. The doors, windows, seats, roof or hood, springs, cushions, wheels, linings, panels, etc., and all furniture and appointments of the motor vehicles must be maintained in proper order and repair, and the inside of the vehicle must be kept clean.

55. The vehicle shall be liable to examination at such times as the Superintendent of Police may prescribe, and the permit may be suspended or cancelled under the orders of the Superintendent of Police if the machinery or brakes are defective or if the lights, numbers or any accessory are not in accordance with the regulations binding in virtue of this permit.

56. A fee of Rs. 5 shall be paid for the permit.

57. The following rates for the fare or hire of motor vehicles fitted with a taximeter and in possession of a permit is fixed for Delhi Province whether the vehicle is used by three or any less number of passengers.

1st Tariff.—Between 6-30 A.M., and 10 P.M, within the boundaries of Delhi Municipality and Notified Area as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 831, dated the 6th November 1884, No. 713, dated the 24th September 1888, and No. 69, dated the 6th February 1892, and Chief Commissioner, Delhi's Notification No. 521, dated the 16th January 1913.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For first mile or part mile	0	12	0
After first mile for ¼ mile or part	0	3	0
Detention for each two minutes	0	1	0

2nd Tariff.—Between 10 P.M. and 6-30 A.M., within the boundaries of the Delhi Municipality and Notified Area, and *at all times* for journeys outside the boundaries of the Delhi Municipality and Notified Area.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
For first ¼ mile or part	0	12	0	
After first ¼ mile, for each ¼ mile or part	0	3	0	
Detention for each two minutes	0	1	0	
Return fare if discharged outside the boundary of the Delhi Municipality or Notified Area	0	6	0	per mile.

58. In the case of both tariffs a charge of Re. 0-2-0 for every package or article of baggage carried outside the vehicle may be made.

V.—Penalties.

59. Any person who contravenes the foregoing rules is liable to punishment under Part V of Act VIII of 1914.

Driving License under Act VIII of 1914.

Form A I.

Driving License.

Name

Address

Having been specially examined as regards competency and having paid a fee of Rs. 2, is hereby permitted to drive a motor vehicle in British India from
till 31st March

Date

District Magistrate.

Delhi.

Certificate Registration under Act VIII of 1914.

Form A II.

Registration Certificate.

Name and description of owner

Address

Make of car and H. P.

Identification number

Date

District Magistrate.

Delhi.

Permit to ply for hire in Delhi Province.

Form A III.

Motor vehicle No. in possession of a certificate of registration No. is hereby permitted to ply for hire within the limits of Delhi Province for the period from to 31st March

Date

Superintendent of Police.

Certificate of Competency for driving a motor vehicle plying for hire.

Form A IV.

Not transferable.

No. of 191 .

Certified that whereas vehicle No._____is qualified to ply or be let for hire in Delhi Province and its owner is in possession of a permit issued under Chief Commissioner's Notification No._____of_____191 .

This certificate of competency is issued by me by virtue of the powers vested in me by Chief Commissioner's Notification and is subject to the following rules :—

i. That you shall at all times when on duty with the said motor vehicle wear a metalled badge numbered as above which shall be supplied to you by me and shall surrender the same if your certificate is suspended or cancelled by me.

ii. That as often as you change your residence you shall give notice thereof in writing signed by yourself within one week after such change.

iii. That the certificate or its accompanying badge be not transferred or lent to any other person without my sanction duly endorsed thereon.

iv. A fee of 4 annas shall be paid for this certificate. Any breach of the foregoing conditions will render you liable to the punishment provided for offences under the Act.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, DELHI. } *Superintendent of Police, Delhi.*

Date .

SCHEDULE I.

Every motor car must comply with the following requirements :—

(1) The machinery must be so designed as to prevent as far as possible all danger of fire or explosion; so as not to frighten by its noise any animals whether ridden or driven; so as not to give rise to any other cause of danger to traffic or seriously to inconvenience by the emission of smoke or vapour, persons using the road.

(2) The car must be provided with the following :—

(*a*) a strong steering apparatus which will allow the car to be turned readily and with certainty;

(*b*) two brakes each independent of the other and adequate for the purpose; one at least of these brakes must be capable of acting rapidly and directly upon the wheels or upon brake drums immoveably fixed thereto;

(*c*) a mechanism which is capable of preventing even on steep gradients any backward movement, if one of the brakes is not sufficient for the purpose.

(3) Every car whose weight unladen exceeds 770 lbs. must be so constructed that the driver can from his seat reverse the movement of the car by means of the driving power;

(4) all the driving and steering apparatus must be so arrranged that the driver can manipulate it with certainty and at the same time have a clear view for the road.

SCHEDULE II.

Persons wishing to apply to the District Magistrate for a driving license should present their application in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent of Police may require any such person to undergo an examination and satisfy the examiner—

(i) that he is a competent and careful driver by driving the car under the examiner's observation.

(ii) that he possesses a general knowledge of the car he intends driving;

(iii) that he has a knowledge of the law affecting motor vehicles as well as a knowledge of the rules of the road.

After being satisfied of the results of the examination or having otherwise satisfied himself that the applicant is a competent driver, the Superintendent of Police shall endorse his application to the District Magistrate for the grant of a driving license.

The 4th March 1915.

No. 1415-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 27th February 1915 are published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	81	87	168	44	49	93	...	...	...	50	3	28	1	11	...	23	10	33	38·0	21·0
	Notified Area	8,673	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	13·9
	Total .	...	81	88	169	44	50	94	...	...	...	50	3	29	1	11	...	23	10	33	...	...

The 5th March 1915.

No. 1429-*Home*.—Under the provisions of Section 28, sub-section (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, Lala Har Sarup, Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Delhi, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 2nd class, with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Delhi Municipality and with effect from the forenoon of 9th January 1915.

2. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lala Har Sarup shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Act to be a Munsif.

No. 1431-*Home*.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of Act IX of 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Lala Har Sarup as Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Delhi and to confer upon him within the local limits of the Delhi Municipality, with effect from the 10th of February 1915, the date of which he assumed charge of his duties, the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 20.

The 6th March 1915.

No. 1464-*Education*.—The services of the Reverend A. M. Nelson, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment in the Punjab as Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Murree, with effect from the 1st April 1915, or the subsequent date by which he may relinquish charge of his duties at Delhi.

The 8th March 1915.

No. 1494-*Revenue & Agriculture*.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner of the Delhi Province that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for cross bund of Groyne No. 6 right marginal bund, upper division, Agra Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose. This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6, Act I of 1814, and under Section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

District.	Tahsil.	Mausa.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Delhi .	Delhi .	Madanpur .	2·66	The required land is for closing breach in cross bund No. 6 of right marginal bund and lies north-west of the bund in Madanpur village.	Office of Executive Engineer, Upper Division, Agra Canal, Delhi, and Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.
		Total .	2·66		

ERRATUM.

The 10th March 1915.

For the first three lines of forms L. 1 to L. 22 published with this office notification No. 1315, dated the 25th February 1915, *substitute* the following :—

"Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and 1314-C. & I., dated the 25th February 1915."

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Quetta, the 2nd March 1915.

No. 123-*J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that in his Notification No. 4826, dated the 16th October 1903, the following sub-divisions shall be substituted opposite the entry " (2) The Zhob District ":—

(1) The Upper Zhob Sub-Division, consisting of Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils.

(2) The Lower Zhob Sub-Division, consisting of Fort Sandeman Tahsil.

2. The Notification of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, No. 137-S, dated the 30th January 1908, is hereby cancelled.

No. 124-*J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the table annexed to his Notification No. 4827, dated the 16th October 1903, as amended subsequently :—

(1) Opposite entry No. 5 for the words "The Lower Zhob and Fort Sandeman Sub-Divisions" in column III, the words "The Lower Zhob Sub-Division" shall be substituted :

(2) Opposite entry No. 31 for the words "The Fort Sandeman Tahsil and the Lower Zhob Sub-Division" in column III, the words "The Fort Sandeman Tahsil" shall be substituted ; and

(3) Opposite entry No. 31 (*a*) for the words "The Office of the Naib-Tahsildar of Kakar Khurassan" and "The Lower Zhob-Division" in columns I and III respectively, the words "The Office of 3rd Naib-Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman" and "The Fort Sandeman Tahsil" shall be substituted.

No. 125-*J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that entry No. 4 in his Notification No. 4828, dated the 16th October 1903, be cancelled.

No. 126-*J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B, dated the 28th July 1911, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in his Notification No. 4831, dated the 16th October 1903, as amended subsequently :—

(1) Opposite entry No. 31, for the words "The Fort Sandeman Tahsil and the Lower Zhob Sub-Division" the words "The Fort Sandeman Tahsil" shall be substituted ; and

(2) Opposite entry No. 31(*a*) for the words "The Court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Kakar Khurassan and the Lower Zhob Sub-Division" in columns I and II respectively, the words "The Court of the 3rd Naib-Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman" and "The Fort Sandeman Tahsil" shall be substituted.

No. 127-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4, Sub-section (2), of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B, dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that opposite entry No. 20 in the table annexed to his Notification No. 4832, dated the 16th October 1903, for the words "The Court of the Second Naib-Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman and Lower Zhob Sub-Division" the words "The Court of the Second Naib-Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman" and against entry No. 20 (*a*) for the words "The Office of the Naib-Tahsildar of Kakar Khurassan" and "The Court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Kakar Khurassan" the words "The Office of the 3rd Naib-Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman" and "The Court of the 3rd Naib-Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman" shall be substituted.

No. 128-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that in Order No. 3, of his Notification No. 4836, dated the 16th October 1903, opposite entry '(5) Zhob' for the words "The Fort Sandeman Tahsil and the Lower Zhob Sub-Division" in the third column, the words "The Lower Zhob Sub-Division" shall be substituted.

No. 129-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1913, as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B, dated the 28th July 1911, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to cancel his Notification No. 136-S, dated the 30th January 1908.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Abu, the 5th March 1915.

No. 705.—With reference to Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January 1884, as amended by Foreign Department Notification No. 1692-I.A, dated the 30th April 1901, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to appoint Mr. B. J. Glancy, I.C.S., to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Captain H. R. N. Pritchard, I.A., with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March 1915.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 5th March 1915.

No. 600.-R.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to sanction the retirement from the public service on medical certificate of Kazi Abdulla Jan, a provisional Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, with effect from the 25th February 1915, the date on which his combined leave expired.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Camp, the 4th March 1915.

No. 2403-*C.—A. 1—II.*—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify the appointment of Mr. G. J. Westropp as an elected member of the Municipal Committee of Ajmer with effect from the 25th February 1915, *vice* Mr. B. J. John removed.

No. 2408-*C.—979—II.*—Pandit Bhava Dutta, Head Pandit of the Government High School, Ajmer, who was appointed to act as 6th Professor of the Government College, Ajmer, in this office Notification No. 40-131, dated the 9th January 1913, is hereby made substantive *pro tempore* 6th Professor for the period from the 17th September 1913 to the 1st January 1915.

Pandit Bhava Dutta is appointed to officiate as 6th Professor with effect from the 2nd January 1915 during the deputation of Mr. G. V. Tulpule, M.A., to act as 5th Professor or until further orders.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, *Major*,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th February 1915.

No. 259.—The following promotion in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department is ordered :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of Promotion or Reversion.	With effect from
Mr. Isharat Husain	Inspector, 1st grade.	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion	18th and 19th November 1914, in succession to Mr. P. T. Watling, Superintendent, in transit.

J. F. CONNOLLY,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 40 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd February 1915.

In the matter of Ah Ngwe, unemployed, residing at No. 58, 19th Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ah Ngwe, unemployed, residing at No. 58, 19th Street, Rangoon, on the 19th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ah Ngwe.

CASE No. 41 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd February 1915.

In the matter of C. Kanny Chetty, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. Kanny Chetty, Merchant and Commission Agent, residing at No. 71, Thompson Street, Rangoon, on the 20th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said C. Kanny Chetty.

CASE No. 42 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba Thoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Thoon, clerk, residing at No. 23, Godwin Road, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Thoon.

CASE No. 43 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Ganny Naikwara, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Ganny Naikwara, clerk, residing at No. 52, Tseekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Ganny Naikwara.

CASE No. 44 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1915.

In the matter of Ahmed Ebrahim Ajim, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ahmed Ebrahim Ajim, unemployed, residing at No. 35, Tseekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ahmed Ebrahim Ajim.

CASE No. 45 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 24th February 1915.

In the matter of A. L. S. A. R. Soobramonian Chetty, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. L. S. A. R. Soobramonian Chetty, formerly a partner of the firm of A. L. S. A. R., residing at No. 32, 35th Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said A. L. S. A. R. Soobramonian Chetty.

CASE No. 46 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 24th February 1915.

In the matter of Ah Htan, Contractor, residing at No. 25, 51st Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ah Htan, Contractor, residing at No. 25, 51st Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ah Htan.

CASE No. 176 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Ahmed Mayet, merchant, of No. 56, Tseckai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahomed Ahmed Mayet an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 22nd day of February 1915.

CASE No. 47 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 25th February 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Gaffoor, clerk, residing at Railway Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Gaffoor, clerk, residing at Railway Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, on the 24th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Gaffoor.

CASE No. 48 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 25th February 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Shakoor, clerk, residing at Railway Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Shakoor, clerk, residing at Railway Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, on the 24th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Shakoor.

CASE No. 49 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1915.

In the matter of Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Assistant, Messrs. Solomon & Co., No. 272, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Dadabhoy Hormusjee.

CASE No. 50 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Myun, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Myun, clerk, residing at No. 46, 14th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 3rd day of March 1915 against the said Maung Myun.

CASE No. 51 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1915.

In the matter of Robert Fletcher, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Robert Fletcher, clerk, residing at No. 41, 119th Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Robert Fletcher.

CASE No. 180 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 1st day of March 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Raza, residing No. 65, 35th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahomed Raza an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 1st day of March 1915.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 69 OF 1915.

Dated the 5th March 1915.

Re Satya Charan Bannerjee, residing at No. 35-1, Baranassee Ghose's Street, in the town of Calcutta, a broker under the Banian of the Sylhet Lime Co.

Ex parte the debtor. Surendro Chandra Ghose, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 22nd day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Satya Charan Bannerjee as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 71 OF 1915.

Dated the 6th March 1915.

Re Hiralal and Kherakuru of No. 178, Harrison Road in the Town of Calcutta carrying on business as dealers in cloth at the said premises No. 178, Harison Road, under the name, style and firm of Hiralal Kherakuru.

Exparte Kasiram Rathi and others, the creditors. B. N. Basu & Co.—Creditors, Attorneys.

On the 27th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 72 OF 1915.

Dated the 5th March 1915.

Re Henry Vivian Coley residing at No. 95-1, Elliot Road, in the town of Calcutta, formerly a manager of the firm of B. H. Smith & Co., in Calcutta aforesaid, and at present an accountant in the office of James Lumsden & Co. of 19, Convent Road, Entally.

Ex parte the debtor. H. C. Ghose, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 2nd day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Henry Vivian Coley as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 73 of 1915.

Dated the 5th March 1915.

Re Chooni Lal, residing and lately carrying on business in *papur* under the name and style of Chooni Lal Bombaywalla and Bye Ganda at No. 26, Banstolla Street, Daccaputty in the town of Calcutta, at present doing nothing.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor in person.

On the 3rd day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Chooni Lal as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 74 of 1915.

Dated the 5th March 1915.

Re George Bellety, residing at No. 9-A, Ripon Lane, in the town of Calcutta, a clerk in the Surveyor General of India.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor in person.

On the 3rd day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 163 of 1915.

Dated the 9th March 1915.

Re Narayan Babaji Javke, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, landlord, residing at Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay: an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Narayan Babaji Javke has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Offical Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
250—1913	Arthur Misquith and Charlotte Ann Misquith.	Eurasian . . .	Lower Parel, near Ferguson Post Office.	The 1st debtor a guard in Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 2nd unemployed.	1st	May .	1913.
252—1913	Faizkhan Emamkhan Pathan . .	Mahomedan . .	Lower Colaba	A motor driver in the Bombay Port Trust . .	2nd	,, .	,,
253—1913	Gulamhusein, *alias* Gulamalli Tyeballi, Damoodi Bora.	,, . . .	Bhaji Palla Lane	Lately a moulder and fitter, and now a servant in the employ of Esoofalli Tyeballi.	5th	,, .	,,
257—1913	Frederick Joseph O'Halloran . . .	European . . .	Byculla, opp. Byculla Club . .	A Telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office Bombay.	,,	,, .	,,
259—1913	Gerald Patrick Reynolds . . .	,, . . .	Byculla, Clare Road. Dhun Castle .	Apprentice fitter, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshop, Parel	,,	,, .	,,
262—1913	John Jeran Siquira	Portuguese . .	Curry Road	Fitter in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	6th	,, .	,,
264—1913	Gulamalli Karimbux Gushith . .	Mahomedan . .	Byculla Goojri Bazar	A hawker in fruit	,,	,, .	,,
265—1913	Harry Smith	European . . .	Watson's Annex	A bootmaker in the employ of Messrs. Badham Pile & Company, Limited.	7th	,, .	,,

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled—*contd.*

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
266—1913	Mrs. Annie Lydia Taylor, widow of the late David Taylor.	European	Apollo Bunder, Waterloo Mansions	Lately a boarding house-keeper and now unemployed.	8th	May	1913.
268—1913	Harkisondas Devidas Barbhai	Hindu	Grant Road	Lately a speculator in cotton and now unemployed.	„	„	„
278—1913	Mahomedally Rajbhai Damoodi	Mahomedan	Mutton Street	Lately a petty dealer in glassware, etc., and now unemployed.	15th	„	„
281—1913	Haroon Tarmahomed Memon	„	Nos. 120-22 ,Chhas Moholla	Lately a landed proprietor and now unemployed	22nd	„	„
282—1913	Kazi Mahomed Issain, *alias* Yasin Hakim	„	No. 98, Abdul Rehman Street	Lately a Native Unani Hakim and now a servant in the employ of Allimahomed Gunny.	26th	„	„
289—1913	Pius Fouseca	Christian	Minto House, Byculla	A medical practitioner	28th	„	„
292—1913	Esuf Adam, *alias* Esuf Adam Patel	Mahomedan	No. 1, Chawl Gilder Street	Lately a dealer in milk and now unemployed	2nd	June	„
296—1913	Thomas Azanid	Eurasian	Jacob's Circle, next to Messrs. Martin & Co., Chemist.	Formerly a clerk in charge Dining-Car in the B., B. & C. I. Railway and now unemployed.	4th	„	„
297—1913	Lalji Depar Sha	Hindu	Vithalwady	Formerly a petty dealer in grains and now unemployed.	„	„	„
304—1913	John Waiwright	West Indian	Parel, Delisle Road	A fireman in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company	11th	„	„
305—1913	Raghunath Narayen Wadkar	Hindu	Mahim Gopi Talao	A painter in the G. I. P. Railway Company	„	„	„
307—1913	Manji Shariff Khoja	Mahomedan	Durga Mohalla Dongri	A hawker in old articles	„	„	„

310—1913	Narayen Balkrishna Pathare	Hindu		A fitter in the employ of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited.	14th	
316—1913	Raghoo Sakharam Kaskar	„	andvi Kolimada . .	An Advice Messenger in the G. I. P. Railway Company.	17th	
317—1913	Aga Mahomed Ismail Kazrani	Mogal Mahomedan	No 37, Frere Road . .	Formerly a speculator in Government paper and now unemployed.	„	
321—1913	Shinji Bhomanji Sha .	Hindu . .	Mandvi	Lately a speculator in Jotta, etc., and now unemployed.	20th	
325—1913	Bhoolabhai Aliji Mehta	Mahomedan .	Tookdi Moholla, Null, Bazaar	Lately a milk vendor and now unemployed .	24th	
328—1913	Chobildas Jethabhai Naik	Hindu . .	No. 15, Gaimady . .	A clerk in the employ of Mr. H. N. Parikh .	26th	
329-1913	Vincent Korreya .	East Indian .	No. 214, Ripon Road . .	Lately a Chargeman in the G. I. P. Railway workshop, Matunga and now unemployed.	„	
332—1913	Kurson Vithal Sutar	Hindu	Mazagon	A carpenter	27th	
333—1913	Balkrishna Damodar Soolay	„	Girgaum Back Road . .	A clerk in the Bombay Sub-Registrar's Office .	30th	
334—1913	Aloysius Cummings .	Eurasian	Mzaagon Nohalis Tank Road	Fitter in the Erecting Shop, B., B. and C. I. Railway, Parel.	„	
336—1913	Simon Shalom *alias* Soloman Kasookar	Jewish	Dana Bundar . . .	A. Brakesman in the G. I. P. Railway Company.	1st	July
337—1913	Dhanaji Ramchander Pendharey .	Hindoo	521 Mandvy Bhat Bazaar .	A dealer in mutton	„	„
339—1913	Manji Janmahomed Khoja and San Janmahomed Khoja.	Mahomed	180 Durga Moholla . .	Lately petty dealers in grocery, etc., in partnership under the name of Manji Janmahomed, and now unemployed.	3rd	„
340—1913	John Emmanel Vaz . . .	Eurasian	No. 16, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort	A Telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.	4th	„
341—1913	Liladhar Suderji Sha . . .	Hindoo	Dhs avi	Lately a dealer in grain, etc., and now unemployed.	5th	„
343—1913	Ahmed Jooma Memon . . .	Ma	Gowli Molla, Ol lasi Chukla	Formerly a grocer in partnership with Jooma Ismail, in the name of Jooma Esmail, lately a mehta in the service of Oomer Adamji & Co., and now unemployed.	7th	„

NOTICE is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled—*concld.*

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
46—1913	Anandrao Ganpatrao Mangde . . .	Hindu . . .	Oomercarry	Lately dealer in grass and also a Municipal Contractor for supplying water and now unemployed.	7th	July	1913.
48—1913	Frederick Lewis Beatty . . .	Eurasian . . .	Lower Parel, new Building . . .	A fireman in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company	,,	,,	,,
49—1913	Revandas Merghabhai Patel . . .	Hindu . . .	Duncan Road	Lately carrying on business as Butter Supplier in the name and style of Luxminarayen Dairy Company and now a servant in the employ of Shankerbhai Bawaji.	8th	,,	,,
50—1913	John McIntosh	European . . .	Wellesley House, Fort Cooperage .	A watchmaker in the employ of Fevre Leuba & Company.	,,	,,	,,
56—1913	Samuel Donald	Eurasian . . .	Bank Street, Fort	A fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, Parel	15th	,,	,,
358—1913	Ratanshe Dossabhai Billimoria and Nowraji Dossabhai Billimoria.	Parsee . . .	19, Dadi Santuk Lane, Dhobi Talao .	1st debtor a clerk in the Bombay Port Trust and the 2nd unemployed.	,,	,,	,,
362—1913	Esmail Ebrahim Memon . . .	Mahomedan . .	Narayen Dhuree Street . .	Unemployed	16th	,,	,,
363—1913	Mithalal Jugounath Barmeca . .	Hindu . . .	Vithalwady	A Goldsmith under the name of Venichand Jagounath.	17th	,,	,,
364—1913	Pandurang Narayen Rew . . .	,, . . .	Girgaum	A clerk in the French Bank	,,	,,	,,
	Nurmahomed Mamooji Memon . .	Mahomedan . .	Jacob Circle	Lately a milk-seller and now unemployed .	,,	,,	,,

368—1913	Bhikoo Babaji Maladkar *alias* Bhundari.	Hindu . . .	Chandawadi . . .	Lately a Victoria-keeper and now a Turner in Jafferbhai Datubhai's Foundry.	19th	"	"
369—1913	Manekchand Geega Vania . . .	" . . .	New Hanoo nan Gully . . .	Lately a dealer in spices in the name of Nathalal Manekchand and now unemployed.	"	"	"
371—1913	Dharamsi Premji Khoja . . .	Mahomedan . .	Grant Road. Mujafarabag . .	A dealer in coal	"	"	"
374—1913	Shaik Esoof Shaik Ramjan . . .	" . . .	No. 23, Surti Molla	Formerly a grocer and now unemployed . .	23rd	"	"
376—1913	Nadirshaw Jamshedji Gadiwalla . .	Parsee . . .	Lower Parel	A Shunter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company	28th	"	
378—1913	Goonaji Bhimaji Shete and Dharmaji Goonaji Shete.	Hindu . . .	Upper Mohini (Nakhodaswady) . .	Lately vegetable and fruit sellers and now unemployed.	29th	"	"
379—1913	Abdula Salemahomed Memon . . .	Mahomedan . .	No. 415, Bhoj Molla, Jakeria Musjid .	Lately a dealer in sand and now unemployed .	"	"	"
380—1913	Rama Khundoo Hingaula . . .	Hindu . . .	Parel (Tadiwala's Chawl) . . .	A Jobber in the Gold Mohur Mills . . .	30th	"	"
383—1913	Bhikoo Bhamoo Thomre and Sakharam Bhamoo Thomre.	" . . .	New Nagpada Khoka Building . .	1st debtor a plumber in the British India Steam Navigation Company and the 2nd a Weaver in the Khatao Mukunji Mills, Limited.	"	"	"
384—1913	Virji Velji Sha *alias* Bhishrawalla .	" . . .	Dana Bunder	A Mehta in the employ of Vishram Dharsey .	"	"	"
392—1913	Bhicoo Tukaram Narvankar . . .	" . . .	No. 25, Parel Sewri	A servant in the employ of Ganpat Bapoo Kangootkar.	31st	"	"

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of March 1915.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petition.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
123—1915	Marati Laxumon Pawar . .	Hindu . .	Mandvi Kaliwada . .	Foreman in the G. I. P. Railway . .	15th	February	1915	16th	February .	1915.
124—1915	Richard Cecil Williams . .	Anglo-Indian .	Sopari Bag, Parel . .	Inspector in the Bombay Municipality .	16th	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
125—1915	Balkrishna *alias* Balaram Padmanji Desai.	Hindu . .	Worli 3rd Pakhodi . .	Carpenter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
126—1915	Alfred Coutts . .	East Indian .	No. 11, Byculla . .	Guard in the B., B. &. C. I. Railway Company.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
127—1915	Nurbhai Abdulalli Dawoodi Vora	Mahomedan .	Nall Bazar . . .	Lately doing business in partnership with Akbarali Ebramji as dealer in oil paints in the name of Tyeballi Nurbhai and also speculator in Jotta, etc., on his own account and now unemployed.	17th	,, .	,,	17th	,, .	,,
128—1915	Abdula Narsi Khoja . .	,,	No. 14, Kasai Gali, near Crawford Market.	Lately dealer in second-hand furniture and now unemployed.	16th	,, .	,,	18th	,, .	,,
129—1915	Richard William Green . .	European . .	Dhun Castle, Clare Road .	Lately chargeman in the G. I. P. Railway and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
130—1915	Gafoor *valad* Ahmedsah Thakoor, Hoosein *valad* Gafoor Thakoor and Esuf *valad* Gafoor Thakoor.	Mahomedan .	Mazagon	1st debtor unemployed, 2nd debor boilermaker in the Alcock Ashdown and Company and the 3rd debtor, apprentice in the British India Steam Navigation Company.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,

131—1915	John De Silva . . .	Portug	Worli	Fitter and weighing machine Muccadum in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company .		„	„	„	„
132—1915	Manekshа Sorabji Subedar	Parsi	Lowe Parel	Fireman in the B., B. & C. I. Railway	19th	„	19th	„	„
133—1915	Bastiao Antone *alias* Sebastia De Silva.	Native	Parel .	Fitter in the G. I. P. Railway . .	20th	„	20th	„	„
134—1915	Purshotum Morar Surti .	Hindu	Parel Delis	Motor fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	„	„	„	„	„
135—1915	Abdulhusein Hassonalli Dawoodi Vora.	Mahom	No. 244, Doctor Street, Nall Bazar.	Brass moulder, lately in the name of Abdul Husein Tyeballi and now in the name of Abdulhusein Hasonali.	22nd		22nd		„
136—1915	Jusab Alarakhia Cutchi Memon	„	No. 119, Halai Molla .	awker			„		„
138—1915	Mattrabhai Nanabhai Shroff .	Parsi	Chandanw di . . .	Carpenter	„		„		„
139—1915	Laxumon Ganoo Loke . .	Hindu	Veinkar Building, Parel Road.	Jobber in the Dawn Mills, Parel . .	„		„		„
140—1915	Abaji Aboo Pansdi . . .	„	34, Kama ipura 1st Lane .	Lately building contractor and now unemployed.	„		„		„
141—1915	lius Piedade Pereira .	Portugu	Gaiwadi	Lately clerk in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust and now unemployed.	„		„		„
142—1915	hai Ginabhai Khakar .	Hindu	1st Khet di Lane . .	Turner in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company	„		„		„
137—1915	Gangaram Jiwraj Lohar		Kumbha ada 4th	Blacksmith	„		„		„
143—1915	Sakharam Dowlat Lawan		Lalwadi	Jobber in the Jam Mills	23rd		23rd		„
144—1915	Dewji Hirji Sha .		C	Lately dealer in oil in partnership with Rowji Hirji Sha in the name of Rowji Hirji and now servant in the employ of Walji Hirji & Co.	24th		24th		„

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*concluded.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay	Description	Date of presentation of petition.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day	Month	Year.
145 - 1915	Joseph Charles Spencer . .	European .	Jubilee Building, Sankli Street, Byculla.	Guard in the G. I. P. Railway . . .	25th	February .	1915	25th	February .	1915.
146—1915	George Dimock D'Mello . .	Portuguese .	Frere Road, Fort . .	Sub-Inspector in the Bombay Municipality .	"	" .	"	26th	" .	"

Orders in the matters of the above-named Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort Bombay, this 3rd day of March 1915.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1915.

No. 697-*Ap.*—Mr. F. W. McCrea, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the 1st February 1915.

2. This supersedes this office Notification No. 470-Ap., dated the 12th February 1915.

No. 711-*Ap.*—The following appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each :—

Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, M.V.O., to be confirmed as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 1,200—1,400 from the 21st January 1915.

Rai Radhika Mohan Lahiri Bahadur to be confirmed as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 1,000 from the 21st January 1915.

Mr. H. L. Duncan, Deputy Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, to be promoted to the 1st grade, provisionally from the 21st January 1915 to 30th January 1915 inclusive and substantively from the 31st January 1915.

Mr. M. J. Stephen, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade and Inspector-General, R.M.S. & Sorting, Eastern Circle, to be promoted to the 2nd grade provisionally from the 21st January 1915 to 30th January 1915 inclusive and substantively from the 31st January 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1915.

No. 1002-*T.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 24th February 1915 to 9th March 1915.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Addanki	Madras Presidency	11th February 1915	Opened.
Baikunthpur	Central Provinces	17th „ „	„
Devaprayag	United Provinces	4th April 1914	„
Igatpuri	Bombay Presidency	1st October „	„
Kanchanpur	Bengal	5th February 1915	„
Mergui Radio	Burma	4th March „	Closed.
Rupganj	Bengal	12th February 1915	Opened.

R. MEREDITH,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
LAND ACQUISITION BRANCH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1915.

No. 2564-*L. A.*—The following agreement made under Section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, is published for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Articles of Agreement made this the 1st day of February One thousand nine hundred and fifteen *Between the India General Navigation and Railway Company Limited* a Company incorporated under the English Companies Acts and having its Registered Office in London with a Branch Office at No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, hereinafter called "the Company" of the one part and *The Secretary of State for India in Council* hereinafter called "the Secretary of State" of the other part *Whereas* the Company has applied to the Government of Bengal to acquire on behalf of the Company under the provisions of Act I of 1894 of the Governor-General of India in Council (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") the land described and delineated in the Schedule and Plan * hereto annexed and situated and being in Dehi Rajkissore Bagan Kismat Nadian in District and Registry 24-Parganas Sub-Registry Alipore and Thannahs Tollygunge and Muchikhola for the construction of a workshop and extension of the Dockyard and Repairing Yard of the Company wherein the vessels in the service of the Company are to be erected fitted and repaired *And Whereas* the Government of Bengal being satisfied by an enquiry held under its order pursuant to Section 40 of the said Act that the said acquisition is needed for the construction of the said Works and that such Works are likely to prove useful to the public has consented to the said acquisition pursuant to the provisions of the said Act and has required the Company under the Section 41 of the said Act to enter into the Agreement hereinafter contained *Now These Present Witness* that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

1. The Company shall and will pay and reimburse to Government within such time as may be fixed and notified to the Company by the Collector the entire cost of acquiring the said land in accordance with the provisions of the said Act including all compensation damages and expenses which may have been or may be paid or incurred in respect of or on account of such acquisition, and all law costs which have been or may be incurred by Government upon or in respect of or incidental to the said acquisition, including the costs and expenses of any litigation arising thereout either in the Original or Appellate Courts and also the cost of the establishment and the salary of the Officer or Officers of Government employed or to be employed by Government in connection with or for the purposes of such acquisition.

2. Upon such payment by the Company the Secretary of State shall execute and do all such acts deeds matters and things as may be necessary or proper for effectually vesting the said land in the Company subject to the conditions hereinafter contained.

3. The Company shall construct upon the said land one or more permanent sheds godowns or other necessary erections or make necessary excavations on the said plots of land for such Workshop and Repairing Yard as aforesaid and the Company shall use the said land and hereditaments for no other purpose and shall not assign, transfer or part with the possession thereof or of any part thereof without the previous consent in writing of the Secretary of State or his Officer duly authorised in that behalf first had or obtained

4. That the said Workshop and extension to the said Dock and Repairing Yard shall be completed and fit for use within one year from the date when the said land and premises are transferred to the Company and that the Company so long as they shall use the buildings and erections to be so erected and the excavation to be so made as aforesaid as such Workshop and extension of the said Dock and Repairing Yard as aforesaid shall be bound to maintain and keep the said building or buildings or erections or other necessary works in proper repair and condition.

5. That the public subject to the provisions of the Acts and By-Laws regulating the Company and the Rules framed and to be framed by the Company from time to time shall be entitled to the use of the Steamers in the service of the Company to be repaired and fitted in the Workshop and Repairing Yard so to be extended as aforesaid.

6. The Company shall at any time permit the Local Government or any Officer deputed by the Government in that behalf to inspect all works of the Company upon the said land, whether in the course of construction or otherwise and shall furnish to the Local Government from time to time on demand correct statements of the money expended by the Company in the construction of the works of the Company upon the said land.

7. In case the Company shall not erect upon the said land the works referred to in Clause 3 hereof within the period mentioned in Clause 4 then it shall be lawful for the Local Government at any time within six calendar months after the expiry of the said period to enter upon

*Not printed and published herewith, but may be inspected in the Office of the Second Land Acquisition Officer, Calcutta.

and to take possession of the said land or any part thereof and the said land shall *ipso facto* vest in the Secretary of State upon the following terms :—

(1) The Secretary of State shall forthwith pay to the Company a sum equal to the amount of compensation awarded under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act and paid by the Company for such acquisition, including the amount awarded under Section 23 (2) of the said Act.

(2) The Company shall be at liberty within twelve calendar months after the said land shall have become so vested in the Secretary of State or within such time as the Local Government shall consider reasonable and shall prescribe to enter upon the said land and pull down remove and carry away all or any buildings, works and other property belonging to the Company and standing and being upon the said land, at the cost of the Company. Provided that any property of the Company which may remain on the said land after the expiry of the said period may be sold by the Local Government either by public auction or otherwise as the Local Government shall think fit and the proceeds of such sale, after deduction of the expenses of and incidental to the sale shall be paid by the Local Government to the Company.

8. If at any time or times any part or parts of the said land not directly utilised by the Company for the purposes of the works aforesaid shall be considered necessary to be possessed by the Government for the revenue administration or for the purposes of the public safety, health or necessity (of which the Local Government shall be the sole judge) the Company shall transfer the said part or parts of the land to the Secretary of State ; and the Secretary of State shall pay to the Company a sum equal to the amount of compensation awarded for the said part or parts of land upon the acquisition thereof for the Company including the amount awarded in respect of the same under Section 23 (2) of the said Act.

9. Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject matter of this agreement or any covenant clause or thing herein contained the same shall be referred to the Local Government and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

The Schedule above referred to.

First.—All that piece or parcel of Kheraji land in Dihi Rajkissore Bagan Kismut Nadian Thannahs Tollygunge and Muchikhola containing by measurement a total area of 3 bighas 3 cottahs 1 chittak and 32 square feet, be the same a little more or less situate and being in District and Registry 24-Parganas, Sub-Registry Alipore and Thannahs aforesaid butted and bounded on the North by the river Hooghly on the South by the New Ghat Road on the East and West by the Company's Rajah Bagan Dockyard.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of revenue paying land in Dihi Rajkissore Bagan Kismut Nadian Thannahs Tollygunge and Muchikhola containing 1 bigha 14 cottahs 5 chittaks and 8 square feet be the same a little more or less in the District Registry and Sub-Registry aforesaid and butted and bounded on the North and East by land formerly described as a common passage but now belonging to the Company on the South partly by Dum Dum Road and partly by land of the Company and on the West by land attached to the Dockyard of the Company both which said pieces of land first and secondly described are delineated on the plan* hereto annexed and thereon marked B and A.

In witness whereof the Company has hereunto set its common Seal and the said Secretary of State has through the hand of one of his principal officers hereunto set his hand.

Witness to the affixing of the Company's Seal.

J. ERNEST WARD,
4, Fairlie Place,
Assistant, I. G. N. & Rly. Co. Ld.

Seal of the Company.

KILBURN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
India General Navigation and Railway Co. Ld.

Witness to the signature of John Henry Kerr, Secretary to the Government of Bengal (in the Revenue Department) for His Excellency the Governor of Bengal acting in the premises.....for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

J. H. KERR,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Revenue Department.

JOGENDRA NARAYAN MITRA,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

* Not printed and published herewith, but may be inspected in the office of the Second Land Acquisition Officer, Calcutta.

The 9th March 1915.

No. 2679-L. A.—The following agreement made under Section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, is published for general information.

J H. KERR,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM of agreement made this 12th day of November 1914 between the Barisal Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, a Co-operative Society incorporated under the Act relating to Co-operative Societies and having its registered office at Barisal in the district of Bakarganj (hereinafter called the Company) of the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the other part.

Whereas for the purpose of the construction of an office building the Company has applied to the Government of Bengal for acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, of a piece of land containing 17 K. 13 Ch. or thereabout situate in the town of Barisal in the district of Bakarganj and more particularly described in the schedule hereto and delineated in the plan* hereunto annexed.

And whereas the said Government of Bengal, being satisfied by an enquiry held under section 40 of the said Act that the proposed acquisition is needed for the aforesaid purpose and that the said work is likely to prove useful to the public, has consented to acquire on behalf of the Company the said piece of land hereinbefore described.

And whereas the said Government of Bengal has required the Company under the provisions of section 41 of the abovementioned Act to enter into the agreement with the Secretary of State hereinafter contained. Now this Indenture witnesseth that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

1. On demand the Company shall and will pay to the said Government of Bengal all and every compensation in respect of the said land tendered, paid or awarded or to be tendered, paid or awarded, by the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or by the Court to which a reference under Part III of the said Act may be made or by the Court or Courts to which an appeal from the award of the said Court may be preferred and all costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings in the aforesaid Courts, or otherwise incidental to the proposed acquisition or payable in respect thereof under the provisions of the said Act.

2. On demand made by the said Collector the obligations of the Company under the last preceding clause not being thereby limited, the Company shall and will deposit with the said Collector such sum or sums of money as in his discretion the said Collector may in anticipation estimate to be necessary for the purposes mentioned in the last preceding clause.

3. On payment by the Company of all demands under the foregoing first clause, or, in the discretion of the said Government of Bengal on deposit by the Company of all estimated amounts as provided in the 2nd clause, but not before possession shall have been taken under the provisions of the abovementioned Act, the Secretary of State shall make over possession of the said land to the Company and shall execute and do all such acts and deeds as may be necessary and proper for effectually vesting the same in the Company.

4. The said land shall be held by the Company for the purposes of such an office as is hereinbefore mentioned and without the sanction in writing of the said Government of Bengal first had and obtained for no other purpose whatsoever.

5. The said office building shall be completed and fully equipped in all respects ready for use within 3 years from the date on which possession of the said land shall have been given to the Company.

6. Should the said office not be completed and fully equipped in all respects ready for use within the period stated in the last preceding clause or within such further period as in its discretion may be prescribed or allowed by the said Government of Bengal, or should the said land acquired for the Company for the purpose stated herein at any time thereafter cease for a period of 24 consecutive months to be held, and used, or cease to be required for the purpose or purposes provided for in the foregoing fourth clause, then and in any such case, the said Government may summarily re-enter upon and take possession of the said land and thereupon the interest of the Company in the said land shall absolutely cease and determine.

7. On taking such possession the said Government may sell or otherwise deal with the said land as it may think proper. Should the said Government sell the said land, the said Government after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with the said taking of possession and with such sale shall pay the proceeds to the Company. Should the said Government, on taking possession, decide not to sell the land, it shall repay to the Company all sums received from the Company in respect of all and every compensation as provided in the foregoing first clause less the Statutory allowance of 15 per cent., but will not repay any sums paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

*Not printed and published herewith, but may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Bakarganj.

8. The office shall be open to the reasonable use of all the *bona fide* members of the Company during the office hours of the Company and at all hours to those who have business transactions with the Company in the matter of admission of members into the Company, applications for loans, deposit and withdrawal of money and also to those making enquiries relating thereto.

Provided that the Company may make rules fixing and regulating their hours of business a copy of which shall be affixed in a conspicuous place on the premises but any rules framed by the Company in the restriction of the general right of admission shall be inoperative against the public unless assented to in writing by the Secretary of State or his accredited Agents, the Government of Bengal.

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer on the public the right to make use of the premises for individual profit or gain except with the permission of the Company first had and obtained.

9. Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject matter of this agreement or any covenant clause or thing herein contained the same shall be referred to the said Government of Bengal, and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

In witness whereof the said Company has caused its common seal to be affixed and the Secretary of State for India in Council hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

The common seal of the above-named Company was hereto affixed in the presence of Munshi Wakifaluddin Ahamed, Head Clerk, Accountant to the Barisal Co-operative Central

F. W. STRONG,
Chairman,
12th November 1914.

Signed, sealed and delivered by John Henry Kerr, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department, acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of Tara Kinkar Ghosh.

HEMAYET UDDIN AHMED,
Secretary,
12th November 1914.

MATHURA NATH SEN,
Member of the Board of Directors,
12th November 1914.

Seal of the Company

(Witness)

T. K. GHOSH,
Assistant, Revenue Department,
Government of Bengal.

J. H. KERR,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Revenue Department.

SCHEDULE.

The land is situated in village Bagura Alekanda, R.S. No. 2025, Pargana Chandradwip, in the district of Bakarganj, appertaining to Estate No. 1729, Taluk Chandra Shekhar Chakravarty of Bakarganj Collectorate bearing Cadastral Survey plots Nos. 2915 and 5229 of the aforesaid mouza and bounded as follows :—

North—Ulanaia Zamindar's house.

South—Municipal drain.

East—Municipal road.

West—Drain East to the road leading to the house of Khan Bahadur Moulvi Hemayetuddin Ahmed.

The land within the aforesaid boundary measures 17 katas 13 chataks.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in —
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Pissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

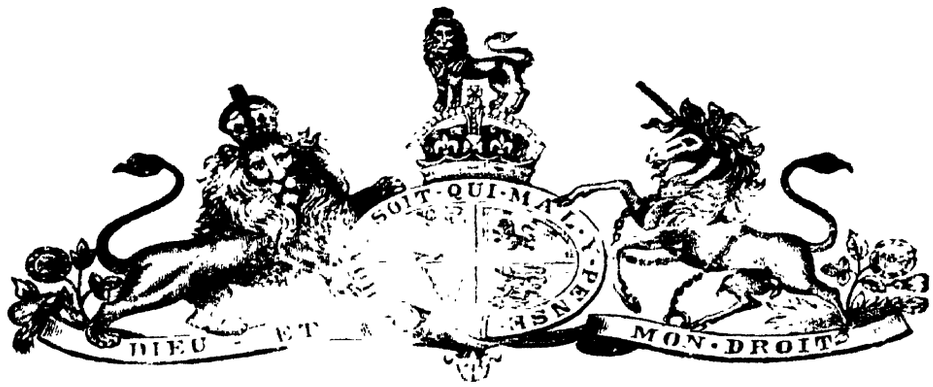
LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1915.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1, by Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S.: New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoidea. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S.: The Brachiopoda of the Namyan Beds of Burma: Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S.: Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Re. 1.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 15[illegible]67 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 5,000 originally standing in the name of Zakeya Begum, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BIBI ZAKEYA BEGUM.
Residence—Patiala.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1915 OF :

Rice
Wheat and flour
Barley
Jawar
Bajra
Ragi
Kangni
Maize
Gram
Arhar dál
Oats
Cotton seed
Linseed
Mustard and rapeseed
Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)
Ghi
Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)
Salt
Tobacco
Turmeric
Grass and straw
Jawar stalks
Bhusa (white)
Bran
Sheep and bullocks
Kerosene oil

GOVERNME

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERC

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUAR

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	26·78	25·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	30·19	35·75	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	32·49	36·16	55·17	52·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	37·21	39·02	91·43	36·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	36·99	36·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	38·79	38·79	76·19	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	30·19	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	34·04	34·41	58·18	55·65	...	...	...	...	22·38	20·06	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	35·75	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...	..
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	25 62	33·75	45	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	32 5	33·12	50	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	26·25	30·62	45	52 5	67 5		...	...	...		...	...	...		...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	26·87	25	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	30	...	50	50 to 62·5	...	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	30	...	62·5	58·75	65	43·75	...	...	...	38·75	...	2·5	...	...	...
Western—															
Bardwan	25	...	50	45 to 50	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Midnapur	23·12	...	46·25	46·25	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—															
Pabna	32·19	33·12	56 56	51·87	48·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rangpur	30	30	57·5	63·75	60	42·5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	...	...	52·5	47·5	63·75	43·75	...	...	31·25	27·5	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66·56	57·19	61·56	50	...	...	33·28	33·28	...	...	.	...	...
Bihár, south—															
Patna	...	...	..	43·12	..	40	...	...	...	30	31·25	...	...	...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	...	44·79	55·62	43·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	29·32	26·25	55·16	55·16	53·8	41·77	57·55	48·38	36·09	35·31	31·93	30·67	...	30·67	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	27·5	28·12	48·75	50 and 60	57 5	42·5	62·5	50·62	34·37	34·37	3·87	35	32·5	35·62	...
Jhánsi	...	...	56·67	54·69	57·5	35·57	..	...	39·06	32·66	30·47	33·91	37 66	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	28·59	...	57·19	57·03	59 22	40·94	61·56	47·19	..	33·28	34·84	33·28	34·84	37 19	...
Agra	57·13	52·97	..	61·51	57·13	40·99	63·96	49·22	34·01	33·33	34·74	34·74	33·02	38·07	..
Moradabad, west—															
Shahjahánpur	33·12	32·5	50	87·5	53·75	41·25	60·31	46·87	36·25	31·87	33·28	...	34·84	...	...
OUDH—															
Northern—															
Lucknow	...	...	45·62	50	55·16	43·23	63·91	50	...	34·79	31·87	36·35	31·87	36·35	...
Western—															
Fyzabad	30·62	30·94	55·16	52·81	55 16	43·28	...	...	...	...	38·33	...	...	...	..

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Tenasserim*—
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
															Tavoy
...	...	...	50	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	...	58·72	41·29	64	52·89	60·95	60·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (deltaic)*—
...	...	...	69·56	45·1	70·33	45·71	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	60·95	45·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
															Bassein
...	...	...	48·12	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (inland)*—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
															Toungoo
...	18·71	...	48·35	34·04	68·82	59·81	65·98	59·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Upper Burma*—
...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
															Pakôkku
...	...	...	61·54	44·44	72·73	57·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Arakan*—
															Akyab
															Assam—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Surma*—
															Balaganj (Sylhe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	52·5	*Brahmaputra*—
...	[redacted]	...	...	...	66·87	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	59·37	57·5	Goálpára /
															Gauhati
															Bengal—
...	...	...	60	...	71·25	67·5	...	...	...	...	100	90	65	60	*Eastern*—
															Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	75	50	...	...	...	...	100	...	75	77·5	Dacca
...	...	30	48·75	27·5	62·5	50	...	37·5	...	...	48·75	55	65	61·25	*Deltaic*—
															Calcutta
...	...	...	31·25	30	72·5	56·87	...	...	...	...	30	...	62·5	70	*Western*—
															Pardwan
...	...	.	57·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	65	60 and 72·5	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	80	67·5	...	...	...	...	45	43·75	67·5	58·75	*Northern*—
															Pabna
...	...	...	55	...	72·5	66·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	70		Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa
...	31·25	33·75	45·12	40	63·75	60	39·37	39·37	...	...	50	85	50 to 60	52·5 to 55	*Bihar, north*—
															Bhágalpur
...	33·28	36·25	53·12	44·37	61·56	50	36·25	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
...	...	35	47·5	37·5	...	52·5	35	35	...	...	50	55	60	47·5	*Bihar, south*—
															Patna
...	...	...	...	43·54	68·07	50·78	55·62	43·54	...	...	...	...	75	75	*Orissa*—
															Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
..	...	30·57	44·01	38·59	57·24	51·2	...	...	...	...	58·02	56·41	61·97	57·24	*Eastern*—
															Benares
..	32·5	32·5	43·75	35	56·25	55	40	51·25	18·75	22·5	45·62	53·12	53·75	57·5	*Central*—
															Cawnpore
..	...	28·18	38·12	33·49	...	...	...	...	19·06	23·28	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
..	38·12	38·28	42·19	33·28	61·56	47·19	...	44·37	...	...	61·56	...	57·19	59·22	*Western*—
															Meerut
.	32·5	31·25	45·08	34·74	...	57·13	57·13	50	20	25	61·51	57·13	52·97	52·97	Agra
.	38·28	...	45·62	35	...	52·5	...	...	20	21·87	45	50	50	57·5	*Submontane, west*—
															Shahjahanpur
	30·62	33·33	44·37	36·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·08	47·08	63·91	64·27	(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
															Lucknow
	32·66	35·62	47·08	38·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Northern*—
															Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til or jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
urma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	26·34	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	25·7	20·51	..	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	16·89	15·76	...	...	..	...	...	...
egu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	20·13	18·29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	...	28·97	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	581·82	640	...	..	28·57	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
egu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	.	25·81	23·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	.	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
per Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	640	533·33	...	.	25·2	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	640	711·11	...		30·47	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
akan—														
Akyab	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	..	29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
am—														
ma—														
Balagan] (Sylhet)	...	...	520	560	60	62·5	22·5	18·44	...	...	...	...	...	...
hmaputra—														
oálpára	...	...	390	520	60	65	27·5	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
auhati	...	...	425	550	52·5	61·25	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
gal—														
tern—														
ittagong	...	...	540	600	65	70	20	16·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
eca	...	...	600	550 to 600	82·5	...	23·75	21·25	...	...	...	...		...
tral—														
lcutta	...	72·5	460	530	51·25	50	...	16·87	...	65	...	...	...	18·75
tern—														
rdwan	...	...	410	520	42·5	60	22·5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
dnapur	...	...	450 to 500	520 to 560	65	75	25	20	...	128·75 and 140	...	...	...	...
thern—														
ma	...	...	480	540	45	56·25	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
gpur	...	...	6[illegible]	520	70	70	30	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
and Orissa—														
, north—														
galpur	60	80	440	540	50	40	31·87	19·09	105	120	...	...	...	...
affarpur	...	...	400	457·5	40	44·37	29·56	20	200	266·56	...	...	...	...
, south—														
na	50	60	390	420	50	40	...	20	20	20	...	...	5	...
ak	75	75	552·5	609·37	66·07	60·88	20	15·62	92·34	92·34	...	...	5	5
Provinces—														
—														
—														
res	52·4	66·67	458·28	510·26	51·2	51·2	25·31	25·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
l—														
apore	56·25	77·5	420	445	45	43·75	17·5	17·5	120	130	55	90	...	...
si	49·22	68·75	370·41	450	50	50	20·47	20·6	...	133·33	84·06	133·33	5	12·5
—														
nt	61·56	89·37	393·75	457·19	42·19	40	17·5	17·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	63·96	84·17	376·46	441·41	52·97	63·96	17·34	16·98	135	110	87·5	96	5·66	13·33
tana, west—														
ahánpur	50	78·75	370	420	45	45	20	20	175	180	55 and 90	70 and 100	...	...
H—														
—														
ow	...	...	420	480	36·25	47·03	21·25	20·94	90	90	...	...	5	7·5
—														
ed	...	...	480	480	38·12	32·5	20·78	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...

figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bean		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1914		1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Burma—
...		...	...	...	...	20·58	14·19	...	...	...	...	2·5	4·12	*Tenasserim—* Mergui
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...		...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2	Moulmein and Amherst
...		...	...	...	...	32·99	32·49	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·81	*Pegu (deltaic)—* Rangoon
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...		...	...	...	...	14·29	11·43	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·87	Bassein
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (inland)—* Henzada
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Toungoo
...		...	...	...	...	30·92	26·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Upper Burma—* Mandalay
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Pakôkku
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·37	2·25	*Arakan—* Akyab
														Assam—
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·95	1·94	*Surma—* (Balaganj) Sylhet
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·69	2·62	*Brahmaputra—* Goálpára
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·03	2·03	Gauhati
														Bengal—
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	1·84	*Eastern—* Chittagong
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·31	2·25	Dacca
8·75		...	...	...	...	...	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·17	*Deltaic—* Calcutta
10		...	...	...	...	...	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·23	2·25	*Western—* Burdwan
4·37		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	2·19	Midnapur
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·19	*Northern—* Pabna
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·34	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
...		...	...	...	...	31·25	27·5	...	...	...	...	1·97	1·97	*Bihar, north—* Bhágalpur
...		...	...	10	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	2·05	2·03	Muzaffarpur
...		...	...	7·5	...	27·5	18·75	...	...	...	...	2	2	*Bihar, south—* Patna
5·62		...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·5	*Orissa—* Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
...		...	...	...	...	27·6	27·6	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·75	*Eastern—* Benares
...		2·25	...	11·25	11·41	27·5	20·62	65	60 and 70	...	...	2·41	2·41	*Central—* Cawnpore
...		...	...	...	10	...	...	69	60	...	...	2·53	2·53	Jhánsi
...		...	...	13·28	10	29·53	23·44	...	...	...	...	2·56	...	*Western—* Meerut
12·5		...	...	6·67	10	30·78	25·78	...	...	80	80	2·56	2·56	Agra
...		...	...	11·25	10	36·25	33·75	55 and 60	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·03	2·5	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
														(b) Oudh—
...		...	...	13·28	10	30·62	23·75	30	40	...	...	2·5	2·5	*Southern—* Lucknow
...		...	...	12·5	6·67	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·42	2·37	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	191
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	26·67	26·67	...	...	64·22	44·43	...	...	37·5	34·79	35·57	34·79	37·19	38·12
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	30·62	27·5	52·5	57·5	51·56	38·75	52·5	40·62	32·03	28·75	39·37	28·75	36·25	32·5
Central—														
Lahore	32·03	30	57·19	50	51·56	40	57·19	43·12	29·69	28·12	...	26·41	40	30
South-eastern—														
Delhi	...	35	63·75	66·87	55	41·25	58·12	55	35	32·5	35	31·87	38·75	38·12
Submontane—														
Amritsar	33·28	32 03	55	53·28	48·75	36·25	50·78	38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	...	56·25	56·25	49·37	39·37	52·5	41·25	28.75	26·87	30	25	37·5	31·25
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	57·5	52·5	53·75	34·37	58·75	38·12	27·5	25	...	...	36·25	29·37
Multan	30	26·87	48·75	43·59	50	33·91	53·12	37·5	37·5	27·5	26·56	25	39·37	28·44
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	...	...	61·51	61·51	43·85	40·99	47·5	43·85	23·18	30·78	23·59	25·62	32·29	30·05
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	25·31	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	...	...	51·25	58·12	53·12	37·81	...	...	...	...	30	30·16	36·25	32·84
Shikarpur	27·5	25·16	...	62·5	53·12	35·94	...	...	35	27·19	...	...	...	30·31
Quetta	...	...	...	...	45·88	38·85 to 41·35	70	62·5	34·37	34 37	28·75	26·25	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	49·06	41·51	...	...	...	...	21·87	25·73	...	...
Sholapur	33·83	...	45 21	...	53·12	...	...	...	...	...	25·42	26·41	26·87	30·31
Poona	...	...	...	58·18	63·28	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	...	32·66	40·26
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	60·99	41·35	...	...	...	...	24·22	27·86	25·05	28·49
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	65·42	...	...	...	...	...	30·26	...	32·4	32·66
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	...	...	...	75·08	43·96	...	...	...	...	...	34·58	...	41·82
Ahmadabad	..	...	55	57·5	65	40	...	...	35	30	33·75	35	40	42·5
Central Provinces *—														
Western—														
Nagpur	...	...	42·81	42 31	56·87	37·25	80	50	...	...	32·62	32·62	...	...
Central—														
Jubbulpore	...	...	47·06	42·12	59·25	38·12	62·56	47	...	...	30 75	...	...	...
Eastern—														
Raipur	35	...	39	44·5	66	38	70	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	...	...	45·5	53	...	45·5	...	...	...	...	26·25	28·75	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	44·75	46	...	39·25	...	...	...	...	21·25	28·75	...	...
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9	29·8	36·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·4	...	...
Cuddapah	38·4	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9	...	35·6
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	32·5	22 8	53·6	56·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·3
Tanjore	33·9	35·2	49·7	66·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	39·1	33·5	46·2
Mysore—														
Mysore	24	24	60	56	60	58	57·5	50	...	...	29	28	...	...
Bangalore	28	32	56	70	60	60	67·76	67·76	...	...	30	40	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices o cleaned rice

figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Rajputana—
35·57	31·98	42·19	37·19	...	...	72·66	61·56	...	...	84·06	94·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
														Punjab—
38·12	27·5	39·06	30·62	63·91	52·5	...	...	24·06	28·75	66·56	66·25	64·06	55	*Southern—* Ferozpur
38·12	26·72	40	32·5	69·53	50	53·28	...	25	25	57·19	57·5	53·28	64·37	*Central—* Lahore
35	31·25	41·25	32·5	58·75	47·5	...	...	22·5	25	65	80	52·5	60	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	40	32·66	...	...	...	...	24·84	25·94	...	50	60	60	*Submontane—* Amritsar
35	30	40	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	43·12	50	50	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
36·25	33·75	40	31·25	...	...	...	...	25	24·37	...	...	50 62	52·5	*Western—* Lyallpur
36·25	...	39·37	34·37	...	...	30·37	...	23 75	24·53	45	...	37·5	...	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
33 7	30·05	39·74	33·18	51·2	40·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·33	59·27	Peshawar
...	...	...	31·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	62·5	...	...	20·94	27 03	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	36·25	81·87	...	...	...	22 5	28·12	...	...	...	53·12	Shikarpur
39·37	32·5	...	...	75 to 85	57 5 to 65	58·75	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
														Bombay—
...	...	49·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar
...	...	53·02	...	56·2	...	...	...	15	...	...	48·33	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	51·04	40·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	36·2	...	...	...	...	...	18·33	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	50·36	...	...	...	..	...	...	21·25	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	47·5	35	58·75	50	...	...	23·75	26·25	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
...	...	...	40	51	52	...	...	15	20·25	50·62	56·81	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	45·69	32	59·25	53·37	41·44	50	17·37	20	47·06	47·06	42·12	...	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	66	38	56	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	52 25	31	54	54	...	...	13	19·5	...	55	...	...	Akola
...	...	52·5	33·75	47·5	46·31	...	...	12·5	18·56	52·25	58·44	...	...	Amraoti
														Madras—
...	...	62·2	49·4	...	...	...	...	36·5	38·5	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	51·1	34·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	46·3	41·1	46·3	35·3	...	...	23·8	23·1	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	51	34·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central* Nellore
...	...	50·4	47	...	...	65·2	58·4	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	..	61·8	58·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	87·2	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
														Mysore—
...	...	80	36	76	66	15·62	68·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	32	38	84	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—co.

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Gra-	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	66·46	84·06	400	426·67	56·15	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·29	
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	60·53	80	426·25	470	44·37	50	16·87	...	100	88·91	80	80	...	
Central—														
Lahore	65·31	80	426·72	533·12	47·03	45·62	15·16	14·84	160	75	88·91	106·56	10	
South-eastern—														
Delhi	60	90	445	510	43·75	41·25	17·5	17·5	90	77·5	75	90	11·41	1
Submontane—														
Amritsar	65	80	410	475	43·28	42·03	14·37	14·37	...	...	66·25	70	...	
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	...	425	470	51·25	38·75	14·37	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	400	462·5	46·25	36·87	15	15	80	80	...	...	10	1
Multan	55	73·75	390	475	42·5	41·25	16·72	16·41	125	...	85	61·25	4·37	
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	...	...	412·92	474·06	55·62	45·36	15·88	15·1	133·07	116·35	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	...	...	...	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	387·5	440	46·25	44·53	...	...	48·75	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	391·61 to 460	460 to 540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	416·67	...	85·68	...	...	...	...	...	59·01	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	414·01	456·15	76·3	65·78	...	...	207·03	263·18	...		...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	...	..	...	441·67	...	68·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	370	405	56·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	86·51	416·2	432·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	380	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur	66·06	90	433·31	566·62	...	...	20	23·31	133·31	100	75	120	7·5	7·5
Central—														
Jubbulpore	47·06	66·69	380	460	...	...	22·19	22·19	80	114·25	72·75	93·87	4·44	6·62
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	400	460	...	...	26·5	30	160	160	57	80	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	57	80·75	381	547·5	...	...	19·5	19	107	119	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	60 5	87·12	320	460	...	...	19	19	124·44	133·31	...	...	6·37	10
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	96·2	80·5	503	487·9	76·8	57·7	19·5	22·4	...	...	64	44·8	...	...
Salem	...	...	513·7	445·2	...	...	...	...	171·3	188·4	40	35·7	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	51·5	66·2	380·9	5·8	79·2	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	427 7	526·3	...	...	...				42·8	41·2		
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154·2	133·3	49·4	65·8	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	350	433·3	...	...	...	15·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	74·6	74·1	559·6	559·6	69·2	46·1	12·8	12·8	197·5	156·8	46·1	46·1	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	533·3	600	...	...	18·1	18·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	540·5	675·7	...	...	17·6	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	87	87	675·7	675·7	...	...	...	...	141·1	106·8	...	...	...	...
Mysore—														
Mysore	82	80	496·25	548·59	125	68·54	...	...	205·68*	205·68*	10	120	3·75	3·65
Bangalore	76	76	548·54	531·41	68·54	47·13	...	...	240*	240*	102·81	127·13	3·8	5·88

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc., of each fortnight

(...e figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Rajputana—
7·29	7·29	6·15	8·44	...	...	38·12	30·78	110	110	80	80	2·50	2·5	*Eastern—* Ajmer
														Punjab—
...	...	...	6·72	7·97	6·72	28·59	...	135	90	175	150	2·59	2·56	*Southern—* Ferozpur
...	...	...	...	9·53	9·37	30·78	25	140	160	170	170	2·67	2·59	*Central—* Lahore
...	...	8·12	11·41	15·62	10·62	30	20	80	80	150	150	2·19	2·17	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	...	8·75	8·44	25	20	...	100	...	...	2·76	2·69	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	...	...	...	10	13·12	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·5	2·37	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
...	...	...	...	5·62	6·25	30	23·12	80	100	140	140	2·81	2·75	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	...	4·37	...	7·34	...	28·75	...		...	...	...	2·67	2·67	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	...	6·15	7·13	23·59	18·65	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·86	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	3·19	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·19	Karachi
...	...	...	...	5·62	...	25	17·5	...	...	...	...	2·52	2·5	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	9·06	6·56	31·56	21·25	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	3·5	...	Quetta
														Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	...	...	2·47	2·44	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·39	2·39	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·59	...	..	...	...	...	2·36	2·36	Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·86	28·59	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·42	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	2·53	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·56	2·5	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
	...	...	16	...	...	...	...		50	...	100	1·87	1·87	*Western—* Nagpur
87	6·62	...	...	...	...	36·37	28·56	60	60	70	70	1·87	1·94	*Central—* Jubbulpore
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	*Eastern—* Raipur
														Berar—
	...	6	9·25	...	...	...	...	94	92	54	53	2·12	2	Akola
	...	6·12	...	...	...	...	..	70	80	75	80	2·19	2·19	Amraoti
														Madras—
	...	4	3·2	...	...	90·5*	110·9*	...	...	60	60	2·58	2·44	*South, Central—* Coimbatore
7	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	80†	...	..	2·22	2·31	Salem
	...	10·3	6·8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·75	2·38	*Central—* Bellary
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2·5	2·06	Cuddapah
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·68	Karnul
9	4·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	1·78	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	29·5	195†	135†	...	...	1·78	1·68	*East Coast, south—* Madras
	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	13·5	170†	135†	...	...	2·17	2·17	Tanjore
	...	...	...	...	...	38·3	35·3	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·41	Trichinopoly
	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	60	40	2·06	2	*Southern—* Madura
														Mysore—
37	3·65	4·37	2·97	...	...	15	36·72	100	80	100	100	2·81	2·62	Mysore
3	5·83	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) each day

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 10, 1915.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1915

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	10 7	10 7	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 6	9 1	11 10	10 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 2	7 2	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 —	4 0	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 7	10 7	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	..	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Hensada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	—	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 2	11 11	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 7	11 5	9 3	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	6 8	6 14	...	...	8 13	8 9	11 3	11 3	16 5	14 14	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	12 15	11 8	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	..
Kyaukpyu	3 8	3 8	...	...	10 —	9 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 11	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	6 6	7 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 — and 10 —	9 — and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	8 —	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	5 12	5 14	...	...	6 —	5 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	..	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	..	...	...	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	.	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 14	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 2	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 12	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
...	...	...	...	...					...	11 3	11 3	*Tenasserim—* Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6				...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	..	...	7 —	7 —	..	..	7 2	7 9	18 14	18 14	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...		5 14	5 14	16 —	16 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9			6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	..	..	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Maubin
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...		10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
...		...	...	8 —	8 —			7 2	7 2	14 —	14 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...		6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2				...	14 —	14 —	Toungoo
...	...	...	..	5 14	5 11			4 7	4 1	11 11	11 11	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Mandalay
	...	...	...	..	5 9	..	...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...				...	11 3	11 3	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	10 11	8 —	32 1	25 10	7 12	7 12	14 —	9 5	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 7	9 7	Sandoway
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	3 8	3 8	12 —	9 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	..	...	6 —	6 —	...		5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...		6 8	6 8	...		5 12	6 —	13 4	13 4	Sylhet
...	...	...	..	7 —	7 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	..	5 14	5 14	9 —	9 —	5 1	5 1	11 —	11 6	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...		...	5 8	5 8			4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
..	...	...	..	5 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 8	10 —	11 —	Manipur
...	...	...	..	6 —	6 —	...	..	4 12	4 12	11 —	11 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	..	..	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 4	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	..	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	13 —	15 8	Goálpara
...	...	...	..	7 —	7 —		..	5 12	6 —	15 —	16 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	13 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...		5 8	5 4	14 —	13 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	..		5 8	5 8	11 —	13 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	..	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	20 —	20 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	13 —	13 —	Backergunj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	14 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	4 8	5 4	16 —	16 —	Tippera
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	16 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Khulna
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	24-Parganas
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 7	5 8	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 8	16 12	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 13	16 —	16 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	..	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	..	...	..	...	7 2	7 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	.	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	..
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	..	..	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	..
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	6 4	7 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	6 —	6 9	13 2	12 1	...	...	7 11	8 3	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	6 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Sáran	7 —	7 12	13 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 8	7 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	6 —	6 4	11 8	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	7 2	7 6	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7 4	7 12	10 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	11 —	8 —	8 —
Patna	7 —	7 2	14 —	13 —	...	...	8 4	8 8	12 8	12 —	11 8	11 —
Shahabad	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	6 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	..	...	10 —	10 —
Ranchi	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	..	.	9 8	9 8
Palámau	7 5	7 14	10 2	11 4	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	6 9	6 14	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 3	7 3	...	...	...		9 13	9 13	...	...	..	...
Balasore	6 8	7 —	...	...	..	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 2	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	6 8	6 —	9 —	9 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 4	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 8
Benares	7 1	7 3	10 9	10 9	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	12 3	11 11	11 12	10 13
Ghazipur	6 8	6 10	10 2	10 15	4 13	4 10	7 7	7 8	11 11	10 9	9 2	10 5
Jaunpur	6 7	7 —	10 —	10 3	4 —	3 8	7 10	7 8	...	...	11 1	11 13
Allahabad	6 9	6 12	10 12	10 12	4 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	11 5	11 —	10 9	10 8
Central—												
Bánda	6 4	6 14	8 4	8 4	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 10	13 4	12 2	11 4
Fatehpur	6 8	6 5	10 8	10 4	3 8	3 8	8 8	8 8	13 12	12 10	12 8	11 8
Hamirpur	5 14	5 14	8 12	8 12	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 4	12 12	12 8	11 8	11 8
Jalaun	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 8	12 —	11 8
Cawnpore	6 12	7 —	11 8	11 4	...	...	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 —	12 —	12 —
Jhansi	6 10	6 13	10 —	9 10	4 12	4 12	6 13	6 9	12 14	13 1	10 6	11 4
Etáwah	6 8	7 2	11 8	11 4	3 —	3 —	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 12	11 8	11 12
Farrukhabad	6 8	6 14	11 5	11 5	4 2	4 2	8 9	8 9	11 8	11 5	12 6	11 11
Mainpuri	6 4	6 —	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	11 6	10 8	11 —
Etah	7 —	7 4	10 —	9 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	9 —	12 —	10 4	11 —	10 4
Western—												
Meerut	6 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	6 12	7 —	11 —	10 12	11 —	10 4
Agra	6 8	6 12	11 8	11 —	6 4	5 12	6 12	6 4	11 4	11 —	10 —	10 —
Muttra	7 —	7 4	11 12	11 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 12	10 12	11 4
Aligarh	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	3 8	3 4	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 4	10 8	10 —
Bulandshahr	7 7	7 7	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	10 6	11 —	10 2	10 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	7 2	7 7	11 1	11 1	5 8	5 8	7 13	7 13	12 —	11 11	11 1	10 6
Azamgarh	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 8	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 15	7 15	11 13	12 13	7 —	6 6	7 15	7 15	13 4	13 4	12 5	12 5
Basti	7 4	7 12	11 —	11 —	5 8	5 12	7 —	8 4	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	6 4	6 4	16 —	16 —	*Western*—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5 8	8 —	17 —	16 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Burdwan
												Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5 12	5 12	16 —	18 —	
												Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	18 —	19 —	
												Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	4 14	4 14	12 —	12 8	*Northern*—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	12 —	13 8	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	[illegible] —	14 —	16 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	[illegible] 8	16 14	16 14	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Bogra
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 4	13 —	13 —	Dinajpur
												Rangpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	*Hills*—
												Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
...	...	..	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	12 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	*Bihar, north*—
...	...	...	..	8 4	8 —	12 8	12 8	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	Purnea
12 —	12 —	...	...	8 2	7 11	12 —	11 7	5 8	6 9	14 4	15 5	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 4	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 8	Darbhanga
												Muzaffarpur
15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	9 —	16 —	15 —	
												Sáran
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 4	11 12	12 4	6 8	6 4	13 4	12 8	
												Champáran
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	10 8	10 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 —	*Bihar, south*—
...	...	...		7 8	7 12	11 12	12 6	6 8	6 12	18 14	18 14	Santhal Parganas
11 8	12 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 8	6 —	6 4	15 —	15 8	Monghyr
...	...	10 —	10 —	8 4	7 12	12 8	12 —	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Gaya
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	6 2	6 8	14 —	15 —	Patna
												Shahabad
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	*Chota Nagpur*—
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	12 —	11 —	6 8	7 —	13 —	14 —	Singbhum
												Manbhum
13 —	13 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 —	12 —	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	7 14	9 —	10 11	10 15	7 1	7 5	15 3	15 3	Palámau
14 —	12 —	...	...	7 4	7 12	11 —	11 —	5 8	5 8	15 —	15 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 3	8 8	...	...	6 3	5 14	20 —	18 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 13	10 8	...	...	5 14	5 14	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	7 — and 9 8	6 8 and 9 6	...	...	5 8	5 5	13 —	13 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	6 0 to 8 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 4	12 8	12 8	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	8 —	8 —	7 12	7 12	11 8	11 —	5 12	6 4	16 2	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	12 9	12 7	8 11	8 15	...	..	6 4	6 4	15 10	15 12	Benares
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 11	11 13	6 1	7 1	17 2	17 —	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 15	11 10	6 1	6 1	16 10	16 12	Jaunpur
...	...	...	.	8 —	8 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	18 4	18 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	.	6 4	6 4	18 —	18 4	Banda
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	12 8	13 —	6 —	6 —	1 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	7 4	6 12	...	..	6 4	6 4	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	14 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	Jalaun
...	...	14 —	14 —	9 —	8 13	12 —	12 8	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
8 4	8 9	...	...	8 1	7 8	.	..	5 1	5 9	19 —	17 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	9 —	7 12	...	13 8	6 4	6 4	20 —	14 12	Etawah
...	...	...	.	8 9	8 7	11 11	11 11	6 3	6 3	20 10	20 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	11 4	11 —	6 12	7 —	18 —	18 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	10 8	10 12	6 —	6 —	22 8	21 —	Meerut
...	..	...	...	8 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	5 12	6 12	22 2	21 8	Agra
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	21 10	21 12	Muttra
...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 12	12 —	7 —	6 8	22 —	21 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	10 —	11 4	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 7	12 —	11 11	7 2	7 2	15 10	16 14	Ballia
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	...	12 5	12 5	7 15	7 11	13 4	13 4	6 12	6 12	17 8	17 8	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	12 4	7 8	7 4	19 —	18 8	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	7 4	7 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 4	12 —	12 —	11 4	11 8
Budaun	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 10	3 10	3 11	7 8	7 13	12 —	12 8	11 6	11 8
Pilibhit	6 12	7 —	11 4	...	4 —	4 —	6 2	6 2	...	...	...	10 12
Bareli	6 14	6 11	11 4	11 4	4 1	4 1	7 3	8 —	11 12	11 8	10 15	10 10
Moradabad	7 —	7 —	9 12	10 4	4 12	4 12	7 12	8 2	12 2	11 6	10 10	10 2
Bijnor	6 14	7 5	11 —	11 —	2 8	3 8	7 8	7 12	...	...	9 10	10 2
Muzaffarnagar	7 6	7 6	9 14	9 14	7 11	7 11	8 4	8 4	9 14	10 10	10 6	10 2
Saháranpur	6 15	6 15	12 4	12 4	3 12	3 12	7 7	6 14	10 10	10 10	9 13	9 13
Dehra-Dun	6 10	7 —	12 —	12 —	3 —	3 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	2 12	2 12	6 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Almora	8 —	8 8	10 —	11 —	3 8	3 8	7 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	16 —	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 8	11 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Sultanpur	7 8	7 9	11 8	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 —	11 8	11 8	...	...
Rae-Bareli	7 4	7 4	10 8	10 8	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	12 4	11 8	12 4	11 8
Unao	6 11	6 14	10 4	10 4	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	12 10	12 12	11 12	12 2
Lucknow	7 —	6 12	11 —	10 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	12 —	12 —
Hardoi	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 4
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 —	7 2	9 4	9 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	10 8	11 2
Barabanki	7 4	7 4½	9 14	10 —	4 6	4 6	7 13	7 12	11 15	11 9½	11 7	11 11
Gonda	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 8	13 —	13 8
Bahraich	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	14 —	13 8	13 8	14 —
Sitapur	6 12	7 4	12 —	9 8	3 —	4 —	7 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	11 12	12 —
Kheri	7 —	7 4	10 8	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	11 12	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 2	7 15½	15 3	15 2½	5 15	5 12½	6 11	6 2	18 2	17 11½	11 2	10 2
Ajmer	6 —	6 4	10 4	10 —	5 —	4 8	6 8	6 —	11 —	12 —	10 8	10 12
Kishangarh	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	6 —	12 —	11 8	11 —	11 —
Tonk	4 14	5 7	8 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	10 12	12 —	9 4	10 4
Jaipur	6 12	6 8	10 8	10 12	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	12 1	13 2	11 —	11 —
Karauli	6 6	6 9	12 8	12 8	5 10	7 8	6 14	8 2	12 3	12 3	11 9	11 6
Dholpur	6 10	7 1½	9 —	8 1½	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	12 1	12 6½	11 14½	12 —
Bharatpur	7 1	7 4	10 14	11 3	4 5	4 5	5 1	5 2½	11 3	11 11	10 1	11 7
Alwar	7 3½	7 1½	11 12½	11 12	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	11 11½	12 8	10 7	11 ½
Nasirabad	6 12	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 8	10 4	11 —
Western—												
Bikaner	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	11 8	10 —	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	5 6	5 5	...	...	4 5	4 4	6 7	6 6	9 11	10 10	9 2	9 9
Jodhpur	6 —	6 4 to 6 10	11 3	12 —	4 —	5 3	5 —	6 8	11 11	12 3	10 12 and 11 8	10 15 and 11 10
Central India—												
Indore	6 8	7 4	11 —	11 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	11 —
Neemuch	6 —	6 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 —	10 —	10 8
Gwalior	6 4	6 8	...	...	2 4	2 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	7 —	7 8	11 —	11 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 8	10 13	10 13
Ferozepur	7 12	8 2	12 —	13 —	...	—	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8
Central—												
Lahore	7 8	8 —	13 —	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	9 12	11 —
Gujranwala	7 14	8 6	14 8	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	9 12	...
Gujrat	7 12	9 —	12 8	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 8	11 —
Jhelum	8 4	9 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	11 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	19 2	19 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	11 —	11 —	7 14	8 6	13 5	13 11	6 —	6 —	20 8	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 2	6 8	6 8	20 —	30 —	Bareli
...	...	16 4	16 4	9 —	9 6	11 2	11 2	6 2	6 2	21 —	20 6	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 14	...	...	6 —	6 12	17 —	17 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 14	10 2	5 8	5 8	18 10	18 10	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 2	10 2	6 6	6 6	21 4	20 —	Saháranpur
11 —	11 —	...	...	8 12	9 —	10 8	11 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
10 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 8	11 —	Almora
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	8 8	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 1	13 8	13 8	5 12	5 12	16 8	16 8	Unao
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	12 12	12 8	6 —	6 8	18 —	18 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	..	6 —	6 8	19 —	16 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	12 —	11 8	8 4	8 4	11 12	11 12	6 —	6 —	16 —	18 —	Fyzabad
14 —	14 8	9 3	9 5	8 2	8 3	12 1	12 4	6 2	6 2	18 14	18 4	Barabanki
...	...	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 12	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 12	17 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	...	7 8	8 8	8 4	13 8	13 8	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	12 —	14 —	8 12	8 4	12 8	12 8	6 8	6 12	18 —	18 —	Sitapur
13 8	15 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	12 8	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	9 10	9 15	9 10	9 15	17 11	17 11½	5 13	5 12½	19 6	18 7	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	8 12	11 —	11 8	9 8	9 —	23 —	20 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	12 —	11 12	...	...	23 8	22 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 4	10 8	...	...	18 —	18 —	Tonk
...	...	7 13	7 13	8 15 and 9 7	8 15 and 9 7	12 1	12 9	12 —	12 1	24 —	24 —	Jaipur
...	...	13 12	13 12	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 —	Karauli
...	...	9 8	9 8	8 2	8 4½	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	19 14	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 9	11 10	12 —	5 12	5 12	20 14	19 ½	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	9 4½	9 9½	12 4	12 7½	11 8	11 8	24 2½	22 7½	Alwar
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	23 —	23 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	...	...	5 4	5 —	22 —	20 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	6 7	6 6	...	...	...	... and ...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 3	...	...	6 4	6 4	27 —	27 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	..	...	...	8 4	8 8	15 8	16 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	..	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	10 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	23 —	22 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	9 14	10 4	10 —	10 8	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	12 —	12 —	9 12	10 —	10 —	11 —	5 8	5 4	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	10 4	10 12	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice – Best sort		Rice – Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Rajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	7 4	7 4	11 4	11 —	..	...	5 —	5 —	11 14	11 —	10 4	9 12
Delhi	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	3 4	3 —	6 —	5 12	11 —	10 8	10 —	9 8
Rohtak	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8
Karnál	7 4	7 8	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 4	10 —	9 12
Submontane—												
Ambala	7 6	7 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	10 12
Ludhiána	7 —	7 8	11 8	11 8	...		6 8	6 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 8
Jullundur	8 —	8 4	13	13 —	..	.	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	7 8	8 —	13 —	13 8		...	6 —	6 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	10 —
Gurdáspur	8 10	9 8	11 —	12 —	.		7 8	8 —	7 —	7 —	...	...
Amritsar	8 2	8 10	14 8	15 8	...	.	7 —	7 —	9 12	10 8	10 12	11 —
Siálkot	7 12	8 —	14 —	13 —	..	..	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Hills—												
Simla	7 —	7 8	11 10	13 8	..	...	6 4	6 4	9 6	9 6	8 4	10 —
Kángra	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	...	..	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	8 —	8 14	13 12	15 8	...	.	6 12	6 12	12 12	15 8	10 8	11 8
Attock	8 12	10 —	14 8	15 8	..	...	7 —	7 —	..	...	10 12	11 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	8 3	8 10	13 15	14 3	..		7 4	7 4	...	...	11 8	11 7
Jhang	8 —	8 2	13 8	14 —	...	..	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 12
Lyallpur	7 4	8 4	13 4	13 4	..		6 12	6 12			10 12	10 12
Multan	7 12	8 —	10 8	12 —	.		8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	10 —	10 8
Montgomery	7 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	.	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	9 12	10 8
Muzaffargarh	8 —	8 2			..		6 —	6 —	...		10 —	10 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 2	8 7	12 —	12 8	..	..	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	10 15	11 —
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	7 [illegible]	6 12	13 10	16 12	3 9	3 9	6 8	6 8	.	...	9 8	9 [illegible]
Peshawar	8 13	9 2	16 —	17 —	5 3	5 3	6 3	6 3	16 —	20 —	12 —	12 [illegible]
Kohát	8 13	9 4	14 5	14 10	4 2	4 2	8 7	8 7	16 9	16 9	11 8	13 1
Bannu	9 6	9 11	15	16 9	4 6	4 6	7 3	7 8	16 14	17 8	12 3	12 8
Dera Ismael Khan	9 1	8 14	13 —	13 —	3 8	3 12	5 10	5 10	15 12	15 —	12 3	11 4
Tochi	9 —	9 —	12 —	14 —	...		6 —	6 8	...	..	...	...
Kurram	9 —	9 —	17 4	17 8	8 —	8 4	...	...		...	...	...
Malakand	8 12	9 4	19 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	..	...	...	...
Wano	7 14	7 14	9 14	9 6	3 5	3 5			..	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	7 —	7 —	...	.	6 —	5 8	7 —	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Hyderabad	6 12	6 12		...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	5 12	6 —	...		5 —	5 —			9 —	11 8	9 4	9 8
Shikárpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	7 —	7 —		...	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8
Quetta	8 9 to 8 12	8 10 to 8 14	11 1	11 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	12 13	12 7	9 7	9 7
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	6 2	...	..	5 8	5 12	8 6	8 4	10 9	11 5	...	..
Ratnagiri	5 12	6 1	.	...	7 —	7 —	7 11	7 11	10 6	10 6	9 15	10 10
Alibág	5 13	5 13	...	..	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 2	..	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	10 7	10 2	9 4	9 4
Thanna	5 7	5 15	...	...	6 14	7 6	8 2	8 5	10 12	12 8	10 6	10 6
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 13	9 13	14 11	14 11	13 14	13 14
Belgaum	7 15	8 15	.	...	8 10	8 10	9 2	9 2	14 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
Satara	6 6	5 4		...	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	12 11	12 11	11 6	12 7
Sholapur	6 6	6 13	..	.	7 8	7 8	8 6	8 6	14 14	16 4	14 —	14 —
Bijapur	7 2	6 —	...	..	5 9	5 9	7 8	7 8	16 10	16 10	15 10	15 10
Poona	5 9	5 9	..	...	5 12	5 12	7 9	7 9	14 4	14 4	12 —	12 —
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	5 14	5 14	...	..	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	16 8	15 2	14 —	12 8
Násik	5 14	5 14	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7		...	13 8	13 8
Dhulia	5 12	5 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	12 10	15 8	11 9	12 —
Jalgaon	5 8	6 15	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 7	11 11	13 8	10 8	11 9
Gujarat—												
Surat	5 1	5 1	...		5 8	5 5	7 6	7 6	12 —	11 9	11 2	11 2
Broach	6 5	6 8	..	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Kaira	5 —	5 8		...	4 8	4 8	6 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8
Baroda	6 —	6 4	..	..	6 12	6 8	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 6
Ahmedabad	6 —	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	12 —	9 8	10 —
Godhra	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 —	10 —
Disa	6 —	5 8	.	..	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 —	10 8	10 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	6 —	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	6 8	6 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 6	7 5	12 —	12 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	5 15	7 6	...	...	3 4	3 4	7 12	7 15	12 2	11 15	...	...
Betul	6 1	7 1	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 15	6 15	12 5	12 6	...	...
Chhindwara	6 4	6 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 3	9 3	14 14	15 7	...	...
Nagpur	6 6	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 2	9 2	11 6	12 11	...	...
Wardha	6 4	6 4	..	...	5 2	5 1	8 4	8 4	12 1	12 1	...	...

(The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (Eleusine coracana)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (Setaria italica)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (Cicer arietinum)		Maize (Zea Mays)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	11 —	11 —	6 4	6 8	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	..	9 12	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	
...	...	...	..	9 12	9 12	9 8	10 4	5 8	6 —	20	20 —	Rohtak
												Karnál
15 8	15 8	9 12	9 12	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 10	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	*Submontane*—
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	6 8	6 8	23 8	22 8	Ambala
..	...	11 —	11 —	9 12	9 12	10 —	10 —	...	..	24 —	24 —	Ludhiána
...	...	...	..	9 —	9 4	9 8	10 —	5 8	5 8	23 —	23 —	Jullundur
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 8	9 12	11 —	...	..	24 —	24 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	10 8	11 —	9 12	10 4	10 8	10 12	5 8	5 8	26 —	26 —	Gurdáspur
.	..	...	...	9 4	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	..	25 —	25 —	Amritsar
												Siálkot
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 5	10 12	11 —	4 12	5 —	18 —	18 —	*Hills*—
...	..	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Simla
												Kángra
...		11 —	11	9 12	10 4	11 —	13 —	5 8	5 8	26 —	26 —	*Northern*—
...			..	9 8	10 —	11 8	13 —	7	7 —	26 —	26 —	Ráwalpindi
												Attock
...	...	...	...	10 11	11 1	12 —	11 13	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	*Western*—
16 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 4	11 8	11 4	.	...	21 —	21 —	Shahpur
...	...	.	..	9 12	10 4	10 8	12	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Jhang
...	.	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 4	10 12	10 12	...		23 —	23 —	Lyallpur
..	..	...	..	9 2	9 6	10 —	11 8	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Multan
.	.	...	.	10 4	10 4			...		21 —	21 —	Montgomery
...				9 6	10 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	20 —	20 —	Muzaffargarh
												Dera Ghazi Khan
	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 4	12 12	...	...	20 10	20 10	**N.-W. F. Province**—
	..	13 —	13 —	9 12	10 —	11	14 —	7 8	7 8	24 —	24 —	Hazára
..		15 —	15 —	9 7	9 9	11 8	12 12	...		25 8	25 8	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	10 15	11 4	13 7	14 6	.		30 —	27 8	Kohát
...	...	..	...	11 9	11 4	11 4	10 10	..	..	25 8	26 —	Bannu
.	..	..	.	...		11 —	11 —	.	.	20 —	18 —	Dera Ismael Khan
..	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	14 8	16 —	.	...	17 —	16 —	Tochi
..	..	..	...	9 7	10 2	11 12	11 12	...	...	19 —	19 —	Kurram
...	..	...	.	...	...	10 —	10 —	..	...	...	..	Malakand
												Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan
...		...	..	9 —	8 8		...	5 —	5 —	32 —	30 —	Karáchi
...		.	.	9 —	9 —			...	...	22 —	22 —	Hyderabad
												Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
..	.	..	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	20 —	20 —	
.	.	...		8 8	8 8	.	...	4 12	4 12	23 —	22 —	Shikárpur
..		...		8 —	8 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
				{ 8 5	8 2	} 9 9	9 10	{ 4 8	4 8			
...	..	..	..	{ to	to			{ to	to	} 16 —	16 —	Quetta
				{ 8 8	8 5			{ 5 —	5 —			
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	7 10	7 10	.	...	5 11	5 11	20 10	20 10	Karwar
11 12	11 12	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 —	20 —	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 13	5 13	20 13	20 13	Alibág
8 7	8 7	...	.	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 14	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8	..	.	7 14	8 —	..	..	5 14	5 10	22 2	22 4	Thanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	8 1	7 10	...	...	5 6	4 14	18 10	18 10	Dharwar
15 9	4 8	...	...	8 5	7 4	...	...	5 12	5 12	21 2	21 2	Belgaum
...	..	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	.	5 13	5 13	17 13	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 9	...	...	6 1	6 1	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 4	5 11	19 10	19 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 3	5 10	19 2	19 2	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-K. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	6 5	6 5	20 —	20 —	Ahmadnagar
17 4	17 4	...	...	8 11	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	21 13	20 10	Násik
...	..	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 5	6 5	17 11	17 11	Dhulia
...	..	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	6 14	7 4	18 3	18 3	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 —	6 8	26 13	26 13	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 13	22 13	Broach
12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 12	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	..	...	6 8	6 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	..	...	6 8	6 8	25 —	22 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Dísa
												Kathiawar—
...	..	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 8	8 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	18 6	17 8	Nimar
...	...	...	...	8 9	9 8	...	...	6 13	7 6	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	7 14	8 9	...	...	6 10	5 15	14 —	14 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	6 2	6 2	15 —	15 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	7 5	7 2	...	...	7 6	6 12	16 —	16 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	7 12	8 5	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1915—*concluded*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*concluded*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	6 7	6 12	..	...	4 —	4 —	7 6	7 6	11 8	11 8	...	
Sangor	6 8	7 4	..	...	6 8	6 —	7 8	8 —	11 —	12 —	...	
Damoh	6 11	6 15	..	..	7 1	7 1	7 12	7 12	13 —	13 —	...	
Jubbulpore	6 8	7 —	..	...	6 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	...	.
Mandla	6 8	7 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 8	12 —	...	...	...	.
Seoni	6 7	7 2	..	...	7 2	7 2	9 14	10 11	12 13	14 3	..	..
Bálághát	5 4	6 9	..	..	5 7	5 7	10 15	10 15	...	...	..	..
Bhandára	4 11	6 2	..	..	5 9	5 9	10 14	10 14	13 13	14 4	...	..
Chánda	4 2	5 8	...	..	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	14 8	15 13	...	...
Eastern—											...	...
Bilaspur	6 6	7 2	.	..	7 2	8 9	9 2	10 11				
Raipur	6 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	..	..	...
Drug	7 —	7 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 12	..	...	...	...
											...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	5 11	8 —	...		5 4	5 4	7 4	7 11	16 8	17 4	...	...
Akola	5 6	5 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	15 —	14 —	...	...
Amráoti	5 12	6 5	...	...	5 15	6 —	8 11	8 11	18 —	18 —	...	...
Yeotmal	5 5	5 14	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 13	8 12	18 —	18 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	4 10	5 4	10 1	9 12	4 1	4 10	8 2	8 6	12 9	14 8	13 13	14 3
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	..	...		8 5	8 5	...	..	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	..	...	...	7 7	7 7	12 9	11 12	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 8	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 3	13 6	12 9	10 4	9 9
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 9	7 9	17 14	14 4	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	15 10	15 10	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 5	13 5	14 14	14 14
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	16 1	16 1	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	..	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 2	...	...	14 14	13 15
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	..	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 6	13 —	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	14 10	14 10	13 8	13 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	..	...	10 7	10 7	15 10	15 10	..	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	.	...	...	...	.	7 2	7 14			...	..
Chingleput	...		...	...	...		8 8	7 13			...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	.	.	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	13 —	13 5
Tanjore	.	.	.	...	...		6 13	6 13	...	.	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly		...	..	..	...	..	6 10	7 —	11 12	11 12	12 8	12 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	12 9	12 9	12 5	12 5
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 4	11 —	11 12	10 15	10 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 6	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	13 12	13 12	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 8	10 —	9 5	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 8	5 7	...	...	4 14	5 1	5 6	5 9	10 3	10 6	8 10	8 10

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —continued
...	...	...	..	9 —	9 —	..	.	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	*Central*— Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	..	...	4 8	5 —	16 —	16 —	Saugor
...	...	...	..	9 4	9 4	...	..	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	16 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	..	...	6 —	6 8	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	.	..	7 8	7 8	...	.	6 —	6 —	15 12	12 6	Bálághát
...	...	..	..	6 15	7 8	...	.	6 6	6 11	12 11	12 11	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	7 6	7 5	18 —	18 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	.	6 6	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	6 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	14 —	14 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	..	..	..	7 7	8 2	..		7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3		.	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	..	..	7 8	8 —	..	.	8 3	8 3	19 —	19 —	Amráoti
...	.	..		7 8	8 —		.	8 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
15 14	16 5	.		5 12	6 6	.		9 3	9 10	14 —	13 10	Secunderabad
												Madras—
...	...	...	...	..	.	.	.	..	...	18 14	19 6	*Malabar Coast*— Malabar
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	.	20 4	19 12	S. Canara
14 13	14 13	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	19 2	18 6	*South, central*— Coimbatore
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	14 6	12 13	Nilgiris
13 11	13 5	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	16 1	16 1	Salem
												Central—
20 —	10 11	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	16 9	16 9	Bellary
14 14	15 13	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	21 6	21 6	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	16 6	14 8	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	Ganjam
14 14	14 6	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Visagapatam
15 8	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
15 1	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	24 14	24 14	Guntur
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
13 6	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	27 6	27 1	Madras
13 4	13 15	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	26 6	26 6	Chingleput
14 1	14 13	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	23 11	23 11	N. Arcot
14 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	S. Arcot
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	24 5	24 14	Tanjore
14 13	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 11	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 13	14 13	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	26 14	24 10	Tinnevelly
16 4	15 10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
12 8	12 8	.	.	6 4	5 8	...		5 4	4 12	16 8	16 8	Mysore
12 8	12 8	...	.	6 8	6 8	..		4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
15 —	15 8	...	...	15 —	11 8	.		5 12	5 8	17 —	17 —	**Coorg**— Coorg
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	.	..	6 2	5 14	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the District Headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 10, 1915

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND-HALF OF JULY 1914 TO THE FIRST-HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF

Wholesale prices of

Port or province.	Market.	Rate per	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port	Karachi* (white)	Maund of 82⅔ lbs.	3 15 3	3 15 3	4 2 3	4 3 9	4 7 9
	Bombay* (Delhi No. 1).	"	4 1 9	4 2 1	...	4 2 1	4 2 1
	Calcutta* (Club No. 2).	"	4 5 10	4 3 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 3 3
Punjab	Lahore	"	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 11 6
	Ferozepur	"	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 10 3	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Lyallpur	"	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Amritsar	"	3 3 3	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6
	Multan	"	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 6	3 14 6	3 14 6
	Rawalpindi	"	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 7 6	3 9 6	3 11 3
	Ambala	"	3 10 3	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	3 14 6
Delhi	Delhi	"	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0
United Provinces	Benares	"	4 2 10	4 3 10	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5
	Aligarh	"	4 0 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 3	4 6 0
	Cawnpore	"	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 3 0	4 3 0
	Meerut	"	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 5 0
	Shajahanpur	"	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 3
	Agra	"	4 1 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	..	4 5 2
	Fyzabad	"	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3
	Lucknow	"	4 1 9	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1
Central Provinces	Nagpur	"	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 11
	Jubbulpore	"	4 5 1	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 7 1
	Raipur	"	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5
	Akola	"	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 5 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	"	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6
Baluchistan	Quetta	"	3 15 5	3 14 0	3 12 6	3 13 9	4 0 0
Bombay	Poona	"	5 4 1	...	5 1 11	5 1 11	...
	Ahmednagar	"	5 2 9	...	5 2 9	5 2 9	4 13 3
	Ahmedabad	"	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0
	Dharwar	"	4 8 4	4 7 5	4 7 5	4 4 8	4 8 4
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	"	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Bhagalpur	"	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0
	Muzaffarpur	"	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Ranchi	"	4 7 0	4 15 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 14 0
	Cuttack	"	4 5 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3
Bengal	Dacca	"	4 3 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Rangpur	"	4 3 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	"	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
	Mandalay	"	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 2 7	4 13 7	4 14 9
	(Median Average)		4 2 3	4 2 6	4 2 3	4 4 0	4 5 0
	Index Numbers		100	100	102	103	104

NOTE.—(1) These statistics are compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(2) * The prices of Karachi (white) on 18th, and 25th February and on 4th March 1915 were R6-1-4, R6-4-4 and R5-9-4 per maund respectively.

" " " Bombay (Delhi No. 1) on 19th, and 26th February and on 5th March were R5-5-5, R5-6-3 and R4-15-0 per maund respectively.

" " " Calcutta (Club No. 2) on 18th, and 25th February and on 4th March were R6-6-0, R6-6-0 and R6-4-0 per maund respectively.

(3) * The price of wheat in Calcutta on the 11th March 1915 had fallen to R5-4-0 per maund.

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Wheat in India.

15th October 1914.	31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	Prices in each mart (15th February 1915) compared with Delhi price.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4 7 3	4 12 3	5 3 9	5 0 3	5 2 3	5 8 10	5 5 4	5 5 10	6 2 4	100
4 1 11	4 3 6	4 9 5	4 8 0	4 10 7	5 1 6	5 3 5	5 0 5	5 5 9	87
4 14 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 9 6	5 6 6	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 14 0	6 10 0	108
3 12 9	4 3 3	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 14 9	97
3 14 0	4 3 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 2 6	5 12 0	94
3 14 0	4 2 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 6 0	5 14 0	96
3 12 0	3 14 6	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 6 9	89
3 13 0	4 2 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 5 6	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	90
3 10 6	3 12 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 15 0	5 6 0	88
3 14 6	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	100
4 5 0	4 11 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	100
4 5 5	4 7 6	4 9 10	4 12 2	5 1 5	5 1 7	5 4 4	5 6 1	5 14 7	97
4 13 8	4 13 8	5 5 8	5 5 7	5 4 6	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 3 0	5 15 2	97
4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 12 0	6 10 8	109
4 5 0	4 9 0	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	5 14 9	6 10 9	109
4 5 0	4 2 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	4 15 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 6 0	5 11 6	93
4 9 1	4 13 6	5 5 6	5 11 5	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 11 5	6 10 8	109
4 3 3	4 2 3	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 8 3	6 2 9	101
4 7 1	4 9 2	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 11 5	5 8 3	6 2 3	100
4 1 11	4 8 1	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	5 8 5	5 11 0	5 11 0	93
4 9 1	4 9 1	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 8 4	5 14 10	6 6 5	105
3 14 5	4 1 7	4 8 0	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	5 8 0	6 9 7	6 9 7	108
5 5 7	5 5 7	5 2 0	5 5 7	4 15 2	5 13 7	7 8 10	7 8 10	6 1 7	100
3 11 6	3 11 6	3 15 7	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 6 2	5 3 11	86
4 1 0	4 1 0	4 5 6	4 8 1	4 1 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 10 5	4 14 6	80
...	...	...	5 14 10	...	5 11 7	...	6 5 3	6 5 3	103
4 12 7	4 12 4	...		...	6 14 4	...	6 1 7	5 2 3	84
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	102
4 12 4	4 12 4	4 10 3	4 2 3	4 11 2	4 1 5	...	4 14 6	4 6 6	72
3 14 0	3 14 0	4 6 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	98
4 3 0	4 8 0	4 11 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 11 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	104
4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 5 0	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	101
4 13 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	114
5 1 4	5 1 4	5 4 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 12 11	111
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	98
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	91
4 14 9	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 9 0	5 13 1	5 13 1	95
4 5 5	4 9 0	4 12 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 9 0	6 0 0	
105	110	115	121	121	125	133	134	145	

CALCUTTA;
The 13th March 1915.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	Rate per	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.
			sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port	Karachi	Rupee	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0
	Bombay	,,	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8
	Calcutta	,,	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 4
Punjab	Lahore	,,	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 12	10 4
	Ferozepur	,,	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0
	Amritsar	,,	12 4	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8
	Rawalpindi	,,	12 4	11 12	11 4	11 0	10 12
	Lyallpur	,,	11 4	11 8	10 12	9 8	10 4
	Multan	,,	11 8	12 0	11 4	10 0	10 0
	Ambala	,,	10 12	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0
Delhi	Delhi	,,	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0
United Provinces	Benares	,,	9 3	8 15	9 1	9 1	9 1
	Cawnpore	,,	9 8	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12
	Meerut	,,	10 12	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 0
	Agra	,,	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0
	Lucknow	,,	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12
	Aligarh	,,	9 4	10 4	9 4	8 12	9 0
	Shahjahanpur	,,	10 0	9 14	9 14	9 10	9 6
	Fyzabad	,,	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4
Central Provinces	Nagpur	,,	9 9	8 15	9 9	8 15	8 [illegible]
	Jubbulpore	,,	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 12
	Raipur	,,	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Akola	,,	8 6	8 6	8 2	8 6	7 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	,,	11 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0
Baluchistan	Quetta	,,	10 2	10 5½	10 9	10 5½	10 0
Bombay	Poona	,,	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7
	Ahmednagar	,,	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 8	8 1
	Ahmedabad	,,	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12
	Dharwar	,,	9 9	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 2
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	,,	10 8	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 12
	Bhagalpur	,,	9 8	9 6	9 12	9 8	9 8
	Muzaffarpur	,,	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 0
	Ranchi	,,	9 2	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4
	Cuttack	,,	9 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Bengal	Dacca	,,	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Murshidabad	,,	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0
	Malda	,,	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	,,	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13
	Mandalay	,,	8 14	8 4	7 9	8 0	7 12
	(Median Average)	,,	9 9	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0
	Index Numbers		100	103	103	103	103

NOTE.—These statistics are entirely compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head-quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Wheat in India.

15th October 1914.	31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915	Prices in each mart (15th February 1915) compared with Delhi price.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	
8 8	8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	96
5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8	4 14	128
8 0	7 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 5	...	...	...	...
10 0	9 4	8 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	96
10 0	9 4	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 2	7 12	6 12	93
10 8	10 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 8	8 10	8 2	7 2	88
10 12	10 4	9 4	9 4	9 6	9 0	8 14	8 0	7 4	86
10 4	9 8	8 4	8 4	9 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	6 10	94
10 4	9 8	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	7 0	89
10 0	9 12	7 12	7 6	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 6	6 8	96
9 0	8 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	6 4	100
8 13	8 8	8 6	8 1½	7 9	7 7	7 3	7 1	5 9	112
8 4	8 4	7 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 0	104
8 12	8 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	7 12	7 0	6 8	5 12	109
8 8	8 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	5 12	109
8 12	8 8	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	6 4	100
8 12	8 12	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	93
9 4	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 2	7 14	7 0	7 4	6 12	93
9 4	9 8	8 12	7 14	7 12	7 12	7 2	7 0	6 4	100
8 15	8 4	8 5	8 5	8 3	8 4	7 0	6 6	6 6	98
8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	104
10 0	9 8	8 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	104
7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	6 5	5 4	5 6	6 5	99
10 0	10 0	9 12	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	8 13	7 9	83
9 13	9 13	9 4	8 14	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 10½	8 2¼	76
7 7	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 9	5 9	112
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	5 14	5 14	5 14	6 10	94
7 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	104
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	77
10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	7 8	7 2	7 0	6 8	93
9 8	9 0	8 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 4	6 4	100
8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	104
8 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	5 8	114
7 14	7 14	7 8	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	5 14	106
8 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...
10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	...
6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	92
7 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 8	6 8	96
8 12	8 8	8 0	7 14	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 6	
109	112	120	121	123	127	137	137	150	

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th March 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the Eleven months, April to February, of									
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	3,77	4,09	5,12	4,81	4,54	4,58	4,70	5,88	6,08	5,02
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	2,77	2,80	3,39	4,76	4,86	7,27	7,31	8,11	7,93	6,86
Spirits and liqueurs	84,35	70,06	84,16	86,18	85,77	96,93	1,02,01	1,02,25	1,08,93	1,02,98
Wines	3,61	3,49	3,61	3,61	3,58	5,16	5,27	5,24	5,27	4,10
Opium and its alkaloids *	3	3	4	3	3	7	6	6	6	3
Petroleum	33,94	33,89	41,55	47,49	41,46	52,52	71,75	62,82	61,82	84,08
Silver, bullion and coin (a)	25,96	37,76	46,26	60,75	50,79	1,54,21	94,99	95,88	81,61	1,39,05
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	11	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	1	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tobacco (a)	2,74	2,77	3,44	3,19	4,04	26,26	23,22	25,09	26,58	25,28
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	17,62	18,09	22,66	24,21	22,29	23,55	25,49	26,96	28,08	26,70
Sugar (ordinary duties)	33,95	41,56	41,00	48,15	51,60	57,95	48,74	67,41	87,35	40,91
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	10,37	11,04	13,42	12,10	13,27	15,13	15,17	16,71	17,00	12,39
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	58,60	58,91	61,54	47,30	55,69	53,45	61,91	79,69	79,07	66,88
,, white	26,83	23,66	36,12	25,05	23,69	29,38	34,53	41,04	44,86	35,49
,, coloured	30,15	30,31	34,56	31,22	27,09	36,69	39,87	46,74	60,06	36,40
Other goods	5,18	5,55	5,77	5,42	5,78	7,23	7,65	8,20	11,27	5,64
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	28,15	31,47	40,38	43,19	41,53	47,68	47,21	47,18	66,06	46,27
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1,16	1,74	2,49	1,24	1,13	1,27	1,05	1,46	1,81	1,62
Manufactured articles	75,19	76,91	89,87	87,50	85,21	1,04,73	1,14,43	1,27,55	1,41,79	98,97
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	10,90	10,41	13,40	14,87	13,53	13,24	13,88	15,60	12,82	12,76
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,54,79	4,64,15	5,48,78	5,51,07	5,36,49	7,37,32	7,19,24	7,83,88	8,48,40	7,50,28
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	23,89	24,69	28,42	30,12	31,35	33,94	41,80	45,18	43,51	39,56
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	97,11	83,94	81,65	62,17	78,51	1,00,61	1,06,11	1,17,65	1,00,83	68,47
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	8,08	8,70	9,36	8,01	9,23	9,34	10,94	12,11	12,90	13,22
GRAND TOTAL	5,83,87	5,81,48	6,68,23	6,51,37	6,55,58	8,81,21	8,78,09	9,58,82	10,05,64	8,71,63
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	1,64,43	1,62,46	2,01,20	1,76,27	1,92,19	2,28,86	2,52,04	2,66,10	3,00,70	2,59,52
Bengal — Exports	21,98	10,79	6,67	8,22	12,61	17,37	21,96	24,06	15,96	8,76
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,18	96	21
Bombay — Imports	1,71,22	1,76,14	2,05,20	2,08,54	1,99,46	3,29,09	2,73,36	3,09,01	3,11,75	3,01,92
Bombay — Exports	1,84	1,85	1,51	2,18	2,80	1,97	1,42	1,83	2,29	2,44
Sind — Imports	40,55	43,96	47,10	54,79	47,62	63,63	70,29	73,52	81,77	68,39
Sind — Exports	1,66	3,92	3,17	2,09	2,41	2,11	2,08	2,87	3,31	2,60
Madras — Imports	35,85	37,54	42,99	50,76	45,15	55,95	60,02	61,15	70,42	67,18
Madras — Exports	4,16	9,10	11,27	8,86	5,99	6,30	7,04	6,84	8,14	9,56
Burma — Imports	42,74	44,05	52,29	60,71	52,07	59,79	68,53	74,10	83,76	87,67
Burma — Exports	67,47	52,28	59,03	40,82	54,70	72,86	73,71	81,92	70,77	44,99

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(a) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics
J. B. BRUNYATE,

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

DELHI, 6TH MARCH 1915.

Second WHEAT forecast 1914-15.

This forecast is based on reports received from local authorities, and refers to 99·8 per cent of the total reported wheat acreage of India. The statistics, therefore, cover all the important wheat growing areas, and the condition of the crop, referred to below, generally relates to that prevailing in the month of February. The total area amounts to 32,028,000 acres as against 26,014,000 on the corresponding date of last year, an increase of 6,014,000 acres or over 23 per cent. The total area in the final forecast of last year (published in May 1914), it may be noted, was 27,699,000 acres.

The condition and prospects of the crop are on the whole very favourable except in the provinces of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal where the wheat crop is not of much importance, representing only 5 per cent of the total of India.

The detailed figures are as follows :—

Second forecast.

	AREA IN ACRES.		Increase + or decrease— (in acres).
	March 1914-15.	March 1913-14.	
Punjab (*a*)	11,197,000	9,152,000	+2,045,000
United Provinces	7,450,000	5,168,000	+2,282,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*a*).	3,551,000	3,324,000	+227,000
Bombay and Sind (*a*).	2,450,000	(*b*)2,130,000	+320,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,203,000	1,328,000	—125,000
	1,106,000	876,000	+230,000
Bengal	135,000	144,000	—9,000
Ajmer-Merwara	16,000	(*b*)5,000	+11,000
Central India	3,080,000	(*c*)2,596,000	+484,000
Rajputana	908,000	(*b*)624,000	+284,000
Hyderabad	929,000	(*b*)664,000	+265,000
Mysore	3,000	3,000	...
Total	32,028,000	26,014,000	+6,014,000

(*a*) Including Native States.

(*b*) Revised figures.

(*c*) Includes 35,376 acres for Dewas Senior and Piploda which were not reported at the time of publishing the second forecast last year (13th March 1914).

It will be seen that the area this year as against that on the corresponding date last year shows an increase per cent of 45·5 in Rajputana, 44·2 in the United Provinces, 39·9 in Hyderabad, 26·3 in the North-West Frontier Province, 22·3 in the Punjab, 18·6 in Central India, 15 in Bombay and Sind, and 6·8 in the Central Provinces and Berar. The percentage decrease is 9·4 in Bihar and Orissa, and 6·2 in Bengal.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Punjab (33·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown in the British districts is now estimated at 10,017,000 acres, which is 22·6 per cent above the area reported at the corresponding date last year. The area in Native States is now estimated at 1,180,000 acres, or 20 per cent over the area at corresponding date last year. The combined area of British and Native territory (11,197,000 acres) shows an increase of over 22 per cent. The Director of Land Records has stated that the present estimate includes for the first time the area under mixed wheat and gram and mixed wheat and barley. This was not included in previous years except in the case of wheat and gram sown together, and harvested separately. The increase in the total area over the first estimate is shared by all districts except Hoshiarpur, Jhelum, Lyallpur and Dera Ghazi Khan, and is largest in Gujranwala, Ludhiana and Gujrat. The irrigated area is estimated to amount to 49 per cent of the total. Very little rain fell during December and January, and the condition of the unirrigated crops began to cause anxiety. Moderately heavy and widespread rain, however, at the end of the first week of February immensely benefited the crop, which is now in exceptionally good condition everywhere except in a few districts in the west, where the rainfall was insignificant.

United Provinces (23·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—In the first forecast the total area sown was estimated at about 7,450,000 acres, and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture has retained this estimate (which is over 44·2 per cent above the area at the corresponding date last year) for this forecast. The month of December was rainless. In the first half of January rain was received over the whole of the provinces, the falls being heaviest in the Meerut Division and adjoining districts. Elsewhere they were too light to be of much value to the crops. Good general rain fell during February throughout the provinces. It came just in time to save the unirrigated crops, but was somewhat late for the irrigated wheat crop, which slightly suffered in places from hail and high winds. On the whole the rain materially improved the prospects. In the Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions the wheat crop is a good one and is at present estimated at 90 to 100 per cent of the normal, and in Allahabad and Oudh at 85 to 90 per cent. In Benares and

Gorakhpur Divisions the crop is somewhat thin owing to the damage caused by drought and white-ants, and is estimated at 75 per cent of the normal. The above relates to the condition of the crop up to the 24th February last.

Central Provinces and Berar (11·7 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown in the British districts is now estimated at 3,440,000 acres, which is 7·2 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The area in the Native States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon is estimated at 111,000 acres as against 115,000 acres reported at this date last year. The combined area of British and Native territory (3,551,000 acres) shows an increase of nearly 7 per cent. Light to moderate rain was received in December and January and in the beginning of February, and this materially improved the condition of the young plants, especially in the northern districts, where the crop was suffering somewhat from lack of moisture. Some damage was, however, caused in places by cloudy weather and by hail which accompanied the rain. Generally, the estimates of outturn are not so good as might have at one time been expected, the principal reason indicated being lack of moisture during the winter months, while cloudy weather and hail have also done a certain amount of damage. For the British districts the outturn is expected to be 90 per cent of a normal crop. In the States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon outturns amounting to 100 and 82 per cent, respectively, of the normal are expected.

Bombay and Sind (7·4 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—According to the latest reports (up to 15th February last) the total area comes to 2,450,000 acres (including 550,000 acres in Native States), which is 15 per cent over the revised area at this date last year. The cultivation of wheat extended everywhere owing to favourable late rains in the presidency and to good inundation and better water-supply in Sind, as well as to the expected rise in wheat prices owing to the outbreak of war. In Gujrat cloudy weather in January affected the crop in places, and rats have slightly damaged it here and there in the north; elsewhere it has done well. The wet crop on the whole is estimated to yield between 85 to 100 per cent of normal, and the dry crop 60 to 85 per cent in the north, and 75 to 100 per cent in the south. The recent rains slightly injured the Karnatak crop in places. Otherwise its condition is good, and it is estimated at between 80 to 115 per cent of normal. In Khandesh district (Deccan) the crop suffered somewhat from rats and from stormy weather; and from insufficiency of moisture in Sholapur and east of Poona. Elsewhere in the Deccan both the dry and the wet crops have thriven well. The estimated yield of the dry crop varies between 50 to 75 per cent of normal in the south and 66 to 100 per cent in the north; the wet crop is expected to yield between 65 to 85 per cent in the former and 85 to 115 per cent. in the latter. The crop is reported to be fair in Karachi and Hyderabad, and good elsewhere in Sind.

Bihar and Orissa (4·4 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 1,203,000 acres, showing a fall of over 9 per cent as compared with the area reported at this date last year. The decrease is attributed to the failure of rain in September and October. The outturn is expected to be 72 per cent. of the normal. In December light rain fell in all the districts except Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea. In January the rainfall was general, but generally below the normal, except in Orissa. The short rainfall at the sowing period and during the period of growth, as well as attacks of caterpillars in some areas, affected the crop in the chief wheat growing districts of Bihar and in Palamau. The good rainfall received in the beginning of February has, however, somewhat improved prospects in places where the crop was not in flower.

North-West Frontier Province (3·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown up to the end of January is estimated at 1,106,000 acres as against 876,000 acres reported at this date last year, or an increase of over 26 per cent. The rainfall in December was above normal throughout the province, and this led to further sowings both on irrigated and unirrigated areas. The prospects are fair except in Kohat where the unirrigated crops are reported to be below average owing to the absence of rain in January. Good rain has, however, recently fallen, and this should improve the condition of the standing crops there.

Bengal (0·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area under wheat is now reported to be 135,000 acres, being 6 per cent below the area reported at this date last year (144,000 acres.) The expected outturn is estimated at 63 per cent of the normal. Drought prevailed throughout the province during November and the first part of December. Rainfall during the latter part of December and occasional light showers in January somewhat improved the crop's prospects, but the season as a whole cannot be considered to be favourable. The prospects are so far unsatisfactory.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is now estimated at 16,000 acres as compared with 5,000 acres, the revised area for last year.

Central India (8·6 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area reported amounts to 3,080,000 acres, which is nearly 19 per cent above the area at the corresponding date last year. The details in acres are as follows (the areas of the corresponding period last year being given in brackets:—Gwalior 1,155,600 (1,068,400), Indore 369,300 (346,300), Bhopal 873,600 (792,000), Bundelkhand 260,700 (65,300), Baghelkhand 124,800 (30,100), Malwa 140,700 (132,600), and Southern States 155,600 (161,300). The condition of the crop is reported to be good throughout, except in northern districts of Gwalior, Nemawar district of Indore, and parts of Jaora where it is fair.

Rajputana (3·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is now estimated at 908,000 acres, which is nearly 46 per cent above the revised area at this date last year. Of the twenty States the more important are (the areas of the corresponding period last year being given in brackets): Bikaner 31,500 acres (5,300), Marwar 87,800 acres (112,200), Mewar 40,000 acres (36,000), Banswara 20,100 acres (19,500), Partabgarh 19,700 acres (19,000), Tonk 116,600 acres (71,800), Bundi 70,800 acres (38,100), Kotah 286,900 acres (164,300), Jhalawar 16,200 acres (10,000), Jaipur 77,700 acres (44,500 revised), Alwar 41,300 acres (32,000), and Bharatpur 44,200 acres (30,200). The condition of the crop is reported to be generally from fair to very good.

Hyderabad (3·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 929,000 acres, which is nearly 40 per cent above the revised area at this date last year. The outturn is at present estimated at 78 per cent of the normal. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally good.

Mysore (·01 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is estimated at 3,000 acres, being the same as at this date last year. The crop is reported to be generally in moderate to good condition.

Wheat crops in foreign countries.—The chief producing countries are, in order of importance, Russia, the United States, India, France, Italy, Canada, the Argentine, and Australia. The latest available information from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, regarding the wheat crop of 1914-15 may be summed up as follows:—In the United States the area is estimated at 41,246,000 acres, or 11 per cent above that of last year. In Canada the estimated area sown with winter wheat is 33 per cent larger than last year's area. In Italy rainy and mild weather favoured the early growth and the estimate of the area sown is 12,000,000 acres which is nearly 5 per cent above that of last year. In England and Wales the young crop is generally quite satisfactory, although late sown wheat has not germinated so well as that sown early. For wheat the 1914-15 harvest forecasts show that for Argentine, Chile, and Australia the total present crops in all these countries are estimated at 131,743,000 cwts compared with 123,054,000 cwts in 1913-14, an increase of 7·1 per cent. The excellent yield of Argentine and Chile largely compensates for the reduced crop in Australia.

From unofficial sources it would appear that in Australia the harvest has certainly been a poor one owing to drought, but it is not quite so bad as has been expected. The general impression seems to favour the likelihood of an import of about 1 million quarters of foreign wheat. In the Argentine the movement of the new crop may be somewhat delayed. It has been estimated that 16,000,000 quarters will be exported from the Argentine, 40,000,000 from the United States, and 11,000,000 from Canada.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CROP FORECAST

SUGARCANE

Final General Memorandum on the SUGARCANE CROP of the season 1914-15

This memorandum is based upon reports received from provinces, which contain 99·4 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India.

While the total area under sugarcane reported by these provinces for 1914-15, which now amounts to 2,315,000 acres, is 9 per cent short of the revised area for last year, the outturn is estimated at 2,367,000 tons, or 3 per cent above the revised figure of last year and nearly 6 per cent above the average of the preceding five years. The decrease in acreage, which occurs in all the provinces except Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, is attributed to deficient moisture at sowing time and scarcity of seed-cane owing to the drought of 1913. Conditions somewhat improved later on, and the total yield is estimated, as already stated, at a greater figure than in the previous year and in the previous quinquennium. The detailed figures for the provinces are stated below (*in thousands*) :—

	Area (acres)		Yield (tons)	
	1914-15 (000)	1913-14 (000)	1914-15 (000)	1913-14 (000)
United Provinces	1,194	1,380	1,093	974
Punjab	366	411	266	309
Bihar and Orissa	270	263	282	289
Bengal	233	218	250	245
Madras	76	78	158	150
Bombay and Sind (including Native States)	86	91	229	228
Assam	39	47	31	39
North-West Frontier	32	32	36	35
Central Provinces and Berar	19	20	22	22
TOTAL	2,315	2,540	2,367	2,291

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, the crop is grown on a very small scale in certain other tracts in British India, and the average area so grown for the last five years has been some 14,000 acres. An addition of approximately 0·6 per cent or 14,300 tons should be made to the estimated total yield on this account.

The provincial reports are briefly as follows :—

United Provinces (51·5 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area now returned amounts to 1,194,200 acres, which is 13 per cent short of the area of last year. The total yield, however, is estimated at 1,093,200 tons of raw sugar, which is 12 per cent larger than the yield of last year; but last year the season was abnormal owing to drought. As compared with the average of the preceding five years the present estimate shows an increase of 1 per cent. The decrease in acreage is attributed to scarcity of seed-cane owing to the drought of 1913. Until May, the crop did well, but in June damage was caused by white ants and dry hot weather. During July and the first three weeks of August the rainfall was ample and well distributed. The crop accordingly recovered to some extent. In the last week of August there was a break in the rainfall over the western districts and a large part of Oudh, the Gorakhpur division and adjoining districts continuing to receive heavy falls. The break lasted till the middle of September, when heavy rain fell over the greater part of the province; but in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions it was somewhat scanty. The months of October, November, and December were practically rainless. The growth of the crop was thus prejudicially affected by a very hot June and the early cessation of the rains.

Punjab (15·9 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area is returned as 366,300 acres, or a decrease of 11 per cent as compared with last year. The total yield is estimated at 265,800 tons, which is 14 per cent less than last year, but 19 per cent better than the average of the preceding five years. The decrease in acreage, which occurred mainly in the districts of Ambala, Rohtak, Karnal, Hoshiarpur, Jullundar, and Lyallpur, is due mostly to deficiency of moisture and canal water at sowing time. The heavy rainfall of July and the first ten days of August immensely benefited the crop in its early stages, but the long break which followed had an adverse effect. This, however, was removed, except in parts of the south-east, by the good rain in September. It is stated by the provincial Director of Agriculture that apart from the decrease in area, the decrease in outturn is due to the yield of 36,000 acres, sown with sugarcane used for chewing or as fodder, not being included in this estimate.

Bihar and Orissa (11·3 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area is estimated at 270,300 acres, which is 3 per cent in excess of last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 282,500 tons as against 289,100 tons last year, or a decrease of 2 per cent. In the beginning of the season the weather conditions were generally favourable, but in the latter part of the season defective rainfall affected the crop in a good many districts.

Bengal (9·9 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area planted is estimated to be 233,400 acres as against 218,300 acres last year, or an increase of 7 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 249,600 tons, as against 244,800 tons last year, or an increase of 2 per cent. Up to September weather conditions were on the whole favourable, but the growth of the crop was adversely affected by deficient rainfall in October followed by continued drought in November and December.

In addition to this the total quantity of raw sugar likely to be obtained from the juice of date and palmyra palm in Bengal is this year estimated at 90,500 tons. The provincial Director of Agriculture estimates the total quantity of *gur* in the province from all sources (including date and palmyra palm) this year to be 340,100 tons.

Madras (4·1 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area planted is now reported to be 76,300 acres, or a decrease of 2 per cent as compared with last year. The total outturn is estimated at 157,900 tons as against 150,000 tons last year, or an increase of 5 per cent.

Bombay and Sind (2·8 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area now returned is 85,700 acres (British districts 54,000 and Native States 31,700 acres), which is 6 per cent below last year's area. The total yield is

estimated at 229,000 tons (152,500 in British districts and 76,500 in Native States), showing an increase of 0·5 per cent. The decrease in area, which occurs mainly in the districts of Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar, and in the adjoining Native States, is attributed partly to a deficient water supply at sowing time and partly to rotation of crops. The crop suffered somewhat from heavy rains in July and August, but subsequently improved under favourable conditions. It has done well except in Sholapur and in the eastern parts of the Karnatak where the deficiency of water affected the crop.

Assam (1·6 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area is estimated at 38,500 acres as against 46,500 acres last year, or a decrease of 17 per cent. The total outturn is estimated at 31,100 tons, which is 21 per cent below last year's yield. The decrease in acreage occurs mainly in the North-Eastern Frontier tract, but no explanation of this has been furnished except that it may be due to more careful estimates.

North-West Frontier Province (1·3 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area planted is reported to be 31,600 acres, which is practically the same as last year. The total outturn is estimated at 36,100 tons as against 35,100 tons last year, or an increase of 3 per cent.

Central Provinces and Berar (1 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area is estimated to be 18,800 acres, which is 8 per cent below last year's area. The total outturn is estimated at 22,000 tons, showing an increase of 1 per cent over last year. Three districts, namely, Bhandara, Balaghat, and Bilaspur, are ...ly responsible for the contraction in area, ...h is due to the shortage of water in irrigation tanks as a result of last year's scanty rainfall. Insufficiency of water in Bhandara and Yeotmal and frost in Chhindwara slightly damaged the crop. Otherwise the climatic conditions were generally good for sugarcane.

Imports.—The following figures show the amount of sugar imported by sea from the foreign countries in the last two official years (April to March) and in the ten months (April to January) of 1913-14 and 1914-15 :—

	1912-13	1913-14	1913-14 (ten months)	1914-15 (ten months)
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Refined (16 D. S. and above)—				
Java	453,271	578,136	545,290	272,149
Mauritius	149,664	136,556	93,106	68,309
Austria-Hungary	52,580	74,001	48,149	21,404
Straits Settlements	3,502	2,878	2,456	1,574
China	2,402	1,483	1,386	1,676
Germany	3,837	686	686	103
Egypt	4	77	69	...
Other countries	2,172	1,283	1,198	312
Total	667,372	795,100	692,340	365,527
Unrefined (15 D. S and below)—				
Java	5,051	4,859	4,859	3,158
Mauritius	1,120	3,012	3,013	97
Other countries	50	7	5	3
Total	6,221	7,878	7,877	3,258

Prices.—The following figures show the prices of sugar at the end of January 1915 and the average declared value of imports in the same month, as compared with the figures at the corresponding dates of the preceding two years :—

	Cawnpore		Calcutta		Declared value
	Refined Per cwt	Raw Per cwt	Refined * Per cwt	Raw Per cwt	Refined Per cwt
	R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.
1913	12 4	6 10	10 3	6 7	9 9
1914	13 4	5 15	9 3	6 13	8 10
1915	15 0	6 2	15 5	7 0	13 12

* Average of Java, Mauritius and Cossipur.

AREA AND YIELD OF SUGARCANE

Area (in million acres) yield (in million tons).

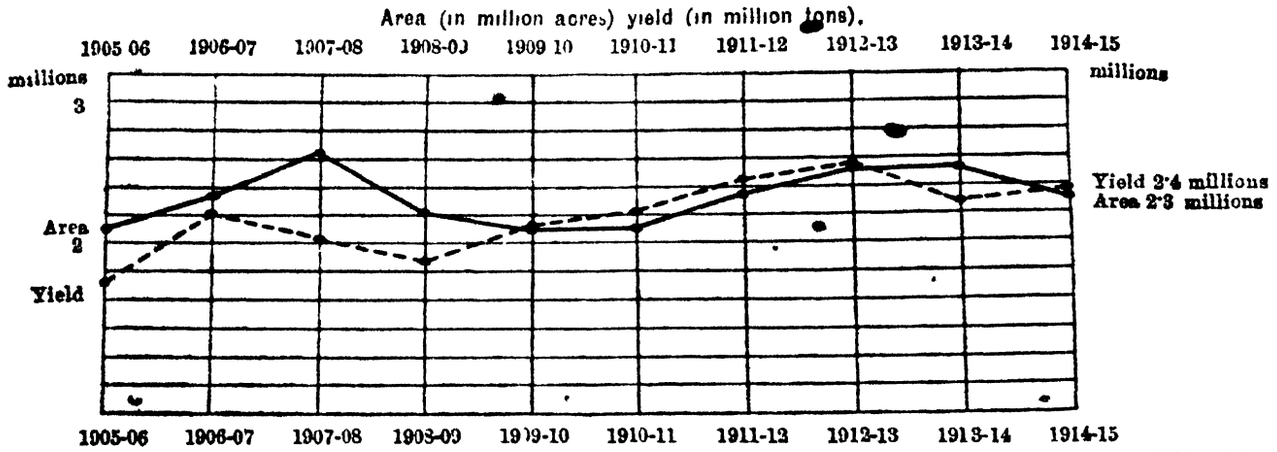


Chart.—The chart above illustrates the present estimates of area and yield with the revised figures for the preceding nine years. The curve for area represents millions of acres and that for yield (the dotted line) millions of tons.

Sugarcane crop in foreign countries.—The latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, shows that in Egypt the weather has been favourable and water supply sufficient.

From unofficial sources it appears that in parts of Cuba continued heavy rains have not only affected the ripe crop but has also interfered with the carting of the cane. In the Hawaiian Islands also the rainfall has been rather heavy. In Porto Rico the weather has been fairly favourable. The estimates of the cane sugar crops of the season 1914-15 in the principal cane-producing countries appear to be as follows, as compared with the figures of the preceding season :—

Cane Sugar	1914-15 Tons	1913-14 Tons
Cuba	2,600,000	2,598,000
Java	1,280,000	1,345,000
Hawaiian Islands	565,000	550,000
Porto Rico	325,000	325,000
Mauritius	265,000	242,000
Australia	240,000	255 000
Argentine	200,000	249,000
Brazil	200,000	200,000
United States (Louisiana and Texas)	181,000	268,000
Mexico	110,000	120,000
Formosa	180,000	190,000
Natal	90,000	86,000
Egypt	60,000	67,000

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Calcutta, March 4, 1915.

Estimate of the Sugarcane Crop of 1914-15

Provinces and States	Areas (in acres)			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in this year over	
	Current year (1914-15)	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years
				per cent	per cent
United Provinces	1,194,200	1,379,900	1,194,200	−13·5	.....
Punjab	366,300	410,900	364,200	−10·9	+ 0·6
Bihar and Orissa	270,300	262,800	262,200	+ 2·8	+ 3·1
Bengal	233,400	218,300	226,300	+ 7·0	+ 3·1
Madras	76,300	77,700	95,900	− 1·8	−20·4
Bombay and Sind (*a*)	85,700	91,400	91,600	− 6·2	− 6·4
Assam	38,500	46,500	36,400(*b*)	−17·2	+ 5·8
North-West Frontier Province	31,600	31,700	30,600	− 0·3	+ 3·3
Central Provinces and Berar	18,800	20,400	22,900	− 7·8	−17·4
TOTAL	2,315,100	2,539,600	2,324,200	− 8·8	− 0·8

Provinces and States	Yield (in tons) of raw sugar (gur)			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in this year over	
	Current year (1914-15)	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years
				per cent	per cent
United Provinces	1,093,200	974,500	1,082,900	+12·2	+ 0·9
Punjab	265,800	309,900	222,600	−14·0	+19·4
Bihar and Orissa	282,500	289,100	255,100	− 2·3	+10·7
Bengal (*c*)	249,600	244,800	239,300	+ 2·0	+ 4·3
Madras	157,900	150,000	130,000	+ 5·3	+21·5
Bombay and Sind (*a*)	229,000	228,000	220,400	+ 0·5	+ 3·9
Assam	31,100	39,400	30,600(*b*)	−21·0	+ 1·6
North-West Frontier Province	36,100	35,100	33,000	+ 2·8	+ 9·4
Central Provinces and Berar	22,000	21,700	25,300	+ 1·4	−13·2
TOTAL	2,367,200	2,291,500	2,239,200	+ 3·3	+5·7

(*a*) Including Native States
(*b*) Average of preceding two years
(*c*) The quantity of raw sugar produced from the juice of date and palmyra palm in Bengal is roughly estimated at 90,500 tons in 1914-15

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March 1915.

On and after 3rd April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE.
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

No. B. R.-191.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first nine months of 1914-1915 as compared with the corresponding period of 1913-1914.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to December.					Whole year.		April to December.			
Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
						Principal Heads of Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	34,61,89,000	34,94,33,000	15,12,43,000	14,47,93,000	...	64,50,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	2,43,73,000	2,75,86,000	1,70,00,000	1,66,43,000	...	3,57,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	5,16,80,000	5,15,53,000	3,64,94,000	4,09,97,000	45,03,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	7,97,74,000	8,05,74,000	5,68,81,000	5,46,53,000	...	22,28,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	13,34,15,000	13,74,28,000	9,63,67,000	9,57,61,000	...	6,06,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	11,33,73,000	10,85,52,000	8,09,46,000	7,09,13,000	...	1,00,33,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,24,42,000	8,00,60,000	5,40,67,000	5,13,71,000	...	26,96,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Principal Heads	83,11,96,000	83,51,86,000	49,29,96,000	47,51,31,000	...	1,78,67,000
319,400	285,700	264,300	118,100	...	146,200	Interest	1,54,91,000	1,63,54,000	89,68,000	71,46,000	...	18,22,000
4,800	5,000	4,000	5,200	1,200	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5,90,03,000	5,96,56,000	3,99,32,000	3,94,25,000	...	5,07,000
1,600	1,600	700	400	...	300	Receipts by Civil Department	2,11,00,000	2,15,35,000	1,45,02,000	1,51,46,000	6,44,000	...
102,600	71,600	98,400	53,400	...	45,000	Miscellaneous	1,00,50,000	98,98,000	46,26,000	61,92,000	15,66,000	...
77,000	47,800	76,900	42,600	...	34,300	Railways	56,94,35,000	58,62,55,000	40,77,11,000	39,41,09,000	...	1,36,02,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,54,32,000	4,46,69,000	2,43,31,000	2,47,25,000	3,94,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Public Works	44,80,000	35,91,000	27,50,000	26,85,000	...	71,000
851,200	851,600	256,000	265,500	9,500	...	Military Receipts	1,52,77,000	1,52,18,000	99,99,000	1,55,03,000	55,04,000	...
956,600	763,500	740,300	525,200	...	215,100	Total Revenue	1,56,54,62,000	1,57,17,64,000	1,00,58,25,000	98,00,65,000	...	2,57,61,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.	30,00,000	10,00,000	30,00,000	10,00,000	...	20,00,000
2,765,300	...	1,571,700	511,900	...	1,059,800	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	2,80,000	32,45,000	29,65,000	...
2,765,300	...	1,571,700	511,900	...	1,059,800	Total	30,00,000	10,00,000	32,80,000	42,45,000	9,65,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	4,135,000	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,84,91,000	4,70,94,000	2,85,71,000	4,84,18,000	1,98,47,000	...
...	...	...	7,000,000	7,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	12,20,00,000	12,20,00,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	3,30,30,000	2,65,81,000	1,87,84,000	...	...	1,87,84,000
...	41,000	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	1,45,96,000	...	28,66,000	...	...	28,66,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and advances by Imperial Government	56,65,000	29,60,000	29,44,000	23,25,000	...	6,19,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,62,32,000	2,09,79,000	93,97,000	1,14,93,000	20,96,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans to Local Boards	1,07,000	1,11,000	69,000	71,000	2,000	...
...	...	...	7,337,200	7,337,200	...	Remittances (net)	11,85,02,000	4,42,01,000	7,51,61,000	...	...	7,51,61,000
29,060,300	20,000,000	19,516,100	4,416,100	...	15,100,000	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	87,60,000	87,60,000	...
29,060,300	24,176,000	19,516,100	18,753,300	...	762,800	Total	21,66,23,000	14,19,26,000	13,77,92,000	19,30,67,000	5,52,75,000	...
32,072,700	24,939,500	21,786,100	19,750,400	...	2,037,700	Total Receipts	1,78,50,85,000	1,71,46,90,000	1,14,68,96,000	1,17,73,77,000	3,04,79,000	...
9,760,000	7,457,000	9,760,000	8,157,700	...	1,601,900	Opening Balance	28,93,97,000	21,06,07,000	28,93,97,000	23,41,24,000	...	5,52,73,000
41,832,700	32,396,500	31,577,700	27,908,100	...	3,669,600	GRAND TOTAL	2,07,44,82,000	1,93,52,97,000	1,43,62,93,000	1,41,15,01,000	...	2,47,94,000

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER.			
Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
115,900	88,900	84,200	46,000	...	38,200	**Expenditure.** Direct Demands on the Revenues	13,73,90,000	13,87,82,000	9,35,96,000	9,29,04,000	...	6,92,000
2,067,900	2,225,000	1,581,900	1,801,500	269,600	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	5,95,66,000	6,16,88,000	3,29,51,000	3,75,50,000	45,99,000	...
278,400	287,500	200,600	201,300	700	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,69,08,000	4,74,97,000	3,20,27,000	3,28,18,000	7,91,000	...
461,500	484,500	325,200	328,600	3,400	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	26,20,91,000	28,96,28,000	17,92,34,000	19,30,59,000	1,32,25,000	...
2,667,800	2,676,100	2,027,100	2,060,200	33,100	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,10,40,000	4,16,03,000	2,88,66,000	3,00,89,000	12,23,000	...
16,900	35,700	11,100	14,200	3,100	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,47,46,000	1,44,65,000	56,21,000	98,30,000	42,09,000	...
9,000,100	9,081,500	6,531,700	6,518,300	...	13,400	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	30,73,87,000	31,96,51,000	21,94,01,000	23,89,23,000	1,95,21,000	...
119,800	120,900	95,400	90,900	...	4,500	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	3,83,88,000	3,42,99,000	2,03,19,000	2,22,58,000	19,39,000	...
101,200	82,200	73,500	80,000	6,500	...	Other Public Works	10,36,33,000	11,06,14,000	5,97,10,000	6,19,16,000	22,06,000	...
5,462,800	5,711,900	4,019,700	3,929,500	...	90,200	Military Services	23,70,44,000	24,23,14,000	16,99,55,000	24,41,59,000	7,42,04,000	...
20,311,700	20,794,500	14,900,400	15,070,500	170,100	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	1,24,31,93,000	1,30,05,41,000	84,16,80,000	96,35,05,000	12,18,25,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	+48,85,000	...	...	...	..	...
	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	—91,28,000	—4,80,89,000		...	...	...
20,311,700	20,794,500	14,900,400	15,070,500	170,100	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	1,23,89,50,000	1,25,24,52,000	84,16,80,000	96,35,05,000	12,18,25,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
3,057,400	2,688,400	2,423,800	1,836,800	...	587,000	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Work	13,01,01,000	12,25,14,000	8,84,61,000	7,04,86,000	...	1,79,75,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	962,200	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	7,52,000	2,30,000	...	...	...	...
36,400	102,000	10,300	46,000	35,700	...	Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	61,61,000	84,70,000	34,26,000	27,35,000	...	6,91,000
3,093,800	3,752,600	2,434,100	1,882,800	...	551,300	TOTAL	13,70,14,000	13,12,14,000	9,18,87,000	7,32,21,000	...	1,86,66,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
1,781,700	...	1,720,700	500,000	...	1,220,700	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	8,11,01,000	8,11,01,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	3,93,75,000	...	2,97,05,000	2,97,05,000	...
1,041,000	...	150,500	150,800	100,300	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	24,68,000	65,40,000	12,48,000	19,15,000	6,67,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2,82,00,000	2,00,46,000	1,80,80,000	2,03,02,000	22,22,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	2,88,17,000	2,88,17,000	...
8,076,900	2,952,900	6,292,500	...	...	6,592,500	Secretary of State's Bills paid	43,57,61,000	30,00,10,000	30,29,29,000	6,79,24,000	...	23,50,05,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	—20,35,000	—10,000	—13,16,000	—39,000	...	—12,77,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL	46,43,94,000	36,59,61,000	32,09,41,000	22,97,25,000	...	9,12,16,000
10,899,100	2,952,900	8,363,700	650,800	...	7,712,900	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,84,03,58,000	1,74,96,27,000	1,25,45,08,000	1,26,64,51,000	1,19,43,000	...
34,304,600	27,500,000	25,698,200	17,604,100	...	8,094,100	Closing Balance	23,41,34,000	18,56,70,000	18,17,87,000	14,50,50,000	...	3,67,37,000
8,157,700	4,896,500	5,879,500	10,304,000	4,424,500	...	GRAND TOTAL	2,07,44,92,000	1,93,52,97,000	1,43,62,95,000	1,41,15,01,000	...	2,47,94,000
42,462,300	32,396,500	31,577,700	27,908,100	...	3,669,600							

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 11th March 1915.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

March 8.

2054. S. Gulam Ahmed. *Ball automatic fan machine.*

2055. M. Nethersole. *Automatic differential tumbler shutter for use on weirs or dams.*

March 10.

2056. D. Ryan. *Improvements in automatic signal controlling apparatus for railways and the like.*

March 11.

2057. Pickles Brothers Ld. and E. Smith. *Improvements in change box mechanism for looms.*

2058. J. A. Hill. *Improved ash ejector for locomotive and other furnaces and the like.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1883. W. J. Still. *Improvements in means for injecting fuel into the cylinders of internal combustion engines.*

1927. W. Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for withering, or welking, or for drying tea leaf and the like.*

2016. J. L. Patterson. *A combined hand-grip and fender for use on life-lines of life boats and for other purposes.*

2026. S. D. Garbis. *Improvements in means for locking and sealing treasure and other boxes.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1967. S. D. Canjee. *Improvements in bedsteads swings and the like.*

1979. R. R. Gales & R. D. T. Alexander. *Improvements to grab dredgers for working direct off a crane rope.*

1989. A. G. Spencer. *Improvements in buffers for railway and like vehicles.*

1990. N. Fraser, P. Fraser & G. S. Fraser. *Improved machine for stitching plaited boot- and shoe-soles.*

1991. H. C. Pateson. *Improvements in or appertaining to the manufacture of sacks or bags or of tubular fabrics or of fabrics for forming sacks or bags in looms for weaving.*

1994. S. Thune. *Improvements in rotary piston pumps.*

1995. E. R. Sutcliffe. *Improvements relating to the manufacture of tiles, roof sheets, and the like.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1635. Wickham.
1676. Linden.
1849. Bernard.
1853. United Fruit Co.
1855. Aikenhead.
1912. Stenning & Stirling.
1913. Vincent.
1916. S. O. S. Limited and Janson.
1918. Fermor.
1919. Reinohl.
1920. Ed. Kummer A. G.
1921. Beddard.
1922. Whittington.
1924. O'Donnell.

PATENTS SEALED.

1837. Leperre.
1901. Digenhardt.
1908. Booty.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

485 of 1901. Chambers. (To 13 May 1916.)
492 of 1901. Roberts. (To 11 March 1916.)
323 of 1902. Kitson. (To 17 March 1916.)
58 of 1904. Mills. (To 31 August 1916.)
555 of 1905. Hofmann. (To 17 April 1916.)
105 of 1906. United Kingdom Self-Adjusting Anti-Friction Metallic Packing Syndicate Ld. (To 28 May 1916.)
263 of 1907. Harichand Mancharam & Son. (To 16 March 1916.)
392 of 1907. Grob. (To 19 March 1916.)
464 of 1907. Harichand Mancharam & Son. (To 16 March 1916.)
77 of 1908. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. (To 28 April 1916.)
31 of 1909. United Kingdom Self-Adjusting Anti-Friction Metallic Packing Syndicate Ld. (To 4 March 1916.)
253 of 1909. Hesselman. (To 1 July 1916.)
301 of 1909. Ashford. (To 22 March 1916.)
636 of 1909. Gill. (To 24 March 1916.)
678 of 1909. Wolle. (To 16 March 1916.)
164 of 1910. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. (To 3 May 1916.)
398 of 1910. Hutchinson. (To 13 March 1916.)
436 of 1910. Gilman and anr. (To 20 March 1916.)
645 of 1910. Nogier. (To 6 April 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1906.

541, (Youlten).

1909.

577, (Friedlaender).

1910.

204, (De Dion Bouton (1907) Ld.). 240, (Philadelphia Lamp Manufacturing Co.) 241, (Barker). 242, (Wilkes). 243, (Fitton & Milnes). 251, (Dixon & Lawrence). 362, (Romme). 384 (Gavin Jones). 409, (Young). 527, (Alcock). 528, (Alcock). 556, (Marshall).

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. ***All communications*** **relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the**

Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		₹	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual index for the year 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	2

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection	for	1902-03,	price	R3 a copy.
(2)	,,	,,	1903-04	,,	,, 3 ,,
(3)	,,	,,	1904-05	,,	,, 3 ,,
(4)	,,	,,	1908-09	,,	,, 3 ,,
(5)	,,	,,	1909-10	,,	,, 3-8 ,,
(6)	,,	,,	1910-11	,,	,, 3-8 ,,
(7)	,,	,,	1912-13	,,	,, 2-8 ,,
(8)	,,	,,	1913-14	,,	,, 2-8 ,,

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price R6-4 per copy

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price R2-8

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1.	M. Gulzari Lall	. Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	. 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	. Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	. The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram Mahta.	. Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhrie	. Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5.	M. Anand Sarup	. Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment, (winter only).

BANNU.

1.	M. Mal Chand Khurana	Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1.	M. Jawala Parshad, II	Regimental Munshi, Dorset Battery, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1.	M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni	Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1	M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya	17-1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2.	M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A.	8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Hossain Mirza	1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta
4.	M. Mohd. Israil Khan	155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5.	M. Syed Nawab Ali	11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6.	M. Wahidun Nabi Khan	88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7.	M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid	36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
8.	M. Daliluddin Ahmed	1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Wajid	89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Syed Mohammad	12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11.	M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A.	1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
12.	M. Mohd. Muslim	12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1.	M. Rahim Shah	R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DELHI.

1.	M. Mithan Lal	C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2.	M. Akbar Khan, Haidari	British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi

DINAPORE.

1.	M. Syed Hadi Hussain	Regimental Munshi Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1.	M. Abdul Karim	Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1.	M. Ram Charan Lal	Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1.	M. K. R. Mehta	R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1.	M. Thakur Das Pahwa	Officers, Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1.	M. Abdur Rahim	Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1.	M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains	Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1.	M. S. Karim Bukhsh	Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KASAULI.

1.	M. Anand Sarup	Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only)

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dungar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Hussingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux. . . . . C/o Wheeler's Book Stall, Railway Station, Meerut Cantonment.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Late Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps Taily Mahalla, Sadar Bazar, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd The Queen's Own West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . Opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harimbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker, Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola—P. O. Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

H. St. J. B. PHILBY,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *boná-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₹ 13 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₹ 12 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	₹ 5 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

For any quantity	₹ 4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below :—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th March 1915.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve.										Remarks.
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (purchase price).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta .	1,56,88,760	21,63,73,310	23,20,62,070	12,74,41,008	1,12,81,057	..	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	35,52,22,011	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R4,62,26,571.
Cawnpore .	...	2,71,73,210	2,71,73,210	3,12,67,907	62,28,780	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	3,74,96,687	
Lahore . .	..	3,78,27,050	3,78,27,050	2,36,98,257	1,29,11,363	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	3,66,09,620	
Bombay . .	1,29,20,940	13,07,70,990	14,36,91,930	2,75,33,721	3,78,69,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,54,07,878	
Karachi . .	...	2,22,43,970	2,22,43,970	36,16,558	30,33,270	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	66,49,828	
Madras . .	1,44,45,315	6,63,38,565	8,07,84,180	4,70,75,930	20,99,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,91,75,480	
Rangoon . .	...	5,46,19,295	5,46,19,295	4,38,75,081	37,15,335	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,75,90,416	
	4,80,55,015	55,53,46,690	59,84,01,705	30,45,13,462	7,73,38,512	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	59,81,51,920	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			4,49,785	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									2,00,000	
Total Circulation ₹			59,79,51,920									Total Reserve ₹	59,79,51,920	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th March 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th March 1915 to 7,73 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH MARCH 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	...	..	..	2	...	2	...	..	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...

A. McCORMICK, Major, R.E.
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 16th March 1915.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1915.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1882-83.	of 1885-86.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 28th February 1915 .	29,67,600	1,06,38,900	5,79,04,500	1,60,73,700	80,46,900	18,93,250	9,45,57,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,75,24,850
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between and 1915	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29,67,600	1,06,38,900	5,79,04,500	1,60,73,700	80,46,900	18,93,250	9,45,57,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,75,24,850
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Balance on 15th March 1915 .	29,67,600	1,06,38,900	5,79,04,500	1,60,73,700	80,46,900	18,83,250	9,45,47,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,75,14,850

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Jan. 1915 Enfaced from India 12,814 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,687 lakhs.
„ 16th Jan. 1915 „ 31st Jan. „ ditto ... ditto 1 lakh.
„ 1st Feb. „ „ 15th Feb. „ ditto 1 lakh ditto 1 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 28th „ „ ditto ... ditto ...
„ 1st Mar. „ „ 15th Mar. „ ditto ... ditto ...
12,815 lakhs 12,689 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th March 1915.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th March 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office 94,72,570 7 7			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,53,77,466 15 1	2,48,50,037	6	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	19,37,38,219	15	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	10,58,453	2	9
Sundries	13,95,984	11	2
RUPEES	26,10,42,695	4	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	5,15,16,745	0	0
Other authorised Investments	1,00,47,130	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,91,19,434	12	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,50,27,684	8	5
Bills discounted and purchased	2,29,82,668	4	7
Balances with other Banks	25,41,965	3	8
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	27,07,393	13	8
Stamps	15,852	7	7
Sundries	4,95,397	2	11
	17,44,54,211	4	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 5,28,19,364 11 0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 3,37,69,119 4 7	8,65,88,483	15	7
RUPEES	26,10,42,695	4	6

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,26,580 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 7,42,365 0 0

Rs. 10,68,945 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, L. G. DUNBAR,

Calcutta, 18th March 1915. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 39·17

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 54 of Act III of 1913.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported, and when.	Remarks.
Mr. Roland Bird	Shillong in the district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	6th October 1914	District and Sessions Judge, Assam-Valley Districts, on 13th January 1915.	As the deceased died in Assam and his estate is situate in that Province the District Judge has been requested to report the matter to the Administrator-General of Assam, appointed under the Administrator-General's Act, III of 1913.
Mr. Albert Scott	Darjeeling	4th December 1914	District Judge Dinajpur, on 14th January 1915.	The property of the deceased has been made over to Mrs. Nichterlien, who has applied for Letters of Administration to the estate.
Miss Katie Perocic	Eden Hospital Calcutta.	9th November 1914	District Judge, 24-Parganas, on 2nd January 1915.	The deceased left no will and steps are being taken by the Administrator-General to obtain Letters of Administration to the estate.
Mr. W. James Brodie	Calcutta		District Judge, Darjeeling, on 15th February 1915.	The deceased has left a will in favour of his sister who has been advised to apply for Probate of the will.

ALEX. KINNEY,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta,
The 15th February 1915.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 27th February 1915.

No. 1349-*Home*.—The following draft rules which the Chief Commissioner proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914, to be brought into force if and when such Act is extended to the Delhi Province, are published for general information, and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st April 1915, and any objections or suggestions received by that date will be duly considered :—

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 11 OF ACT VIII OF 1914, REGARDING THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION AND OF DRIVING LICENSES AND FOR THE REGULATION OF THE USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE PROVINCE OF DELHI.

I.—Driving Licenses for Motor Vehicles.

1. Save as provided in rules made under sections 14 and 15 of the Act no person shall drive a motor vehicle within the limits of Delhi Province unless he has first obtained—

(*a*) a license from the District Magistrate, Delhi, or

(*b*) a license from the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or Rangoon or from the District Magistrate of a district in British India outside the province of Delhi.

2. Licenses to drive a motor vehicle may be obtained by drivers of over the age of 18 by application to the District Magistrate, Delhi ; they will be required to give proof of their competence to drive in the manner laid down in Schedule II annexed to these rules. Such licenses will not have effect for a longer period than one year and will in all cases expire on the 31st March next, following the date on which the license is granted.

The charge for each license will be Rs. 2.

The license will be in form A I attached to these rules.

3. The application for license should be made in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police.

4. Drivers are bound by the provisions of Act VIII of 1914, and by the rules issued from time to time by the Chief Commissioner under section 11 of that Act.

5. Drivers of hired motor vehicles will be required to be in possession of a driving license from the District Magistrate, Delhi, and to obtain in addition the special certificate of competency for driving a hired motor vehicle laid down in Part IV of these rules.

II.—Certificates of Registration for Motor Vehicles.

6. No motor vehicle shall be used within the province of Delhi unless the owner shall have first obtained—

(*a*) a certificate of registration from the District Magistrate, Delhi ; or

(*b*) a certificate of registration from the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or Rangoon, or from the District Magistrate of a district in British India outside the province of Delhi.

7. A certificate of registration may be obtained from the District Magistrate of Delhi. Applications should be directed in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police, before whom the motor vehicles to be registered shall be produced. Evidence will be required that the car meets with the requirements enumerated in Schedule I attached.

The charge for each original certificate will be Rs. 4 in the case of a motor bicycle and Rs. 16 in the case of a motor car. Sums previously paid for registration in Delhi may be deducted from payments under this rule.

The certificate will be in form A II attached to these rules.

8. Owners in possession of the certificates referred to in rule 6 (*b*) shall register their identification number at the office of the Superintendent of Police.

9. In the case of vehicles registered in Delhi, the Superintendent of Police will assign to the owner on production of the certificate of registration an identification number which shall consist of the letter D with a serial number following. The owner shall present his certificate immediately after registration for this purpose, and registration shall not be considered as completed until a number has been assigned.

10. Numbers and letters assigned to motor vehicles shall be shown in large black figures on a white ground, and shall be of the following dimensions painted on a plate which shall be rigidly affixed in a conspicuous place on the front and back of the motor :—

(*a*) Height of each figure 3½ inches, uniform thickness ¾ inch, each figure occupying a space of 2½ inches with 1 inch between each figure, and a margin ½ inch at the top, bottom and sides of the plate.

Provided that in the case of motor cycles the plate fixed on the front part of the cycle shall have duplicate faces and be fixed so that from whichever side the cycle is viewed the letters and figures on one or other face are easily distinguishable; and further that the size of the letters and figures may be proportionately reduced to a height of 1¾ inches.

(*b*) No number shall in any way be obscured, or rendered or allowed to become not easily discernable at a reasonable distance.

11. Every transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle registered under these rules must forthwith be reported to the Superintendent of Police by the registered owner and by the transferee jointly. No charge will be made for recording a transfer of ownership.

12. The Superintendent of Police may assign a manufacturer of, or a dealer in, motor vehicles, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 20, a general provincial identification number which shall be affixed to any motor vehicle belonging to the said manufacturer or dealer when on trial after completion or by an intending purchaser. Such motor vehicles shall only ply within the limits of the Province of Delhi, and shall not ply for hire.

13. In addition to a certificate of registration a special permit is required in the case of motor vehicles which it is desired to ply for hire in Delhi Province. The rules regulating the grant of such permits will be found in Part IV of these rules.

14. The owner of a motor vehicle is bound by the provisions of Act VIII of 1914 and by the rules issued from time to time by the Chief Commissioner under section 11 of that Act.

III.—General.

15. A motor vehicle shall be driven in accordance with the rules of the road, which require a vehicle to keep on the left of the road except when passing horses and other vehicles going in the same direction, which shall be passed on the right; provided that it shall ordinarily pass a tram car on the left or near side whether it be going in the same or the contrary direction.

16. With regard to section 6 of the Act a person may receive instruction in driving a motor vehicle between the hours of 6 and 9 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. in a public place provided he is accompanied by a licensed driver.

17. In regard to section 5 of the Act a person shall be considered to have committed an offence under section 5 of the Act if he exceeds a speed of 15 miles within the limts of Delhi Municipality, Cantonment and Notified Area or in localities of special danger where notices are posted further restricting the speed of motor vehicles, if he exceeds the speed so fixed.

18. A motor vehicle shall not be driven in any footway nor in any road or public place where such traffic may, for the time being, be prohibited by the licensing authority.

19. The request referred to in sections 4 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of the Act may be made by such police officer or person by putting up his hand as a signal.

20. Every person driving a motor vehicle shall have ready and available for immediate use a deep-toned horn or other instrument capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of his approach or position, and shall sound the same whenever expedient to prevent danger to any of the public.

The Superintendent of Police shall have authority to prohibit the use of instruments of a type which are likely to cause inconvenience or annoyance to the public.

21. No person shall drive a motor vehicle during the period commencing half an hour after sunset and ending half an hour before sunrise unless such vehicle is provided with light as follows:—

(1) In the case of vehicles other than motor cycles—

(*a*) one lamp showing a white light in front affixed on each side of the front portion of the vehicle;

(*b*) one lamp showing a red light at the rear and showing a white light at the side affixed at the back of the vehicle in such manner as to illuminate with the white light and render easily distinguishable the signs and number on the plates.

(2) In the case of motor cycles—

(*a*) one lamp showing a white light in front affixed to the motor cycle.

(3) In all cases—

(*a*) the lamps shall be of suitable character and illumination;

(*b*) the lamps shall be kept properly alight;

(*c*) where acetylene or electric lamps or lamps of any description giving a powerful and intense light are used, the same shall be properly hooded or screened to the satisfaction of the registering authority.

N. B.—The lighting up time as advertised by the Police on notice boards shall be considered to be half an hour after sunset.

22. No motor vehicle shall be allowed to stand in any street or public place unattended by a person licensed under rule 1 above, unless all reasonable precautions have been taken to ensure that it cannot be put in motion in the absence of the driver.

23. No person shall leave a motor vehicle or keep it standing in a street at night without at least one lighted lamp of suitable character and illumination at front and back.

24. All motor vehicles shall be provided with a silencer which shall not be disconnected from the engine while the engine is running. No person shall cause or permit the emission of smoke or visible vapour from a motor car in such quantity as to cause annoyance or danger to the public.

25. A manufacturer of, or dealer in, motor vehicles shall keep a register in such forms as the registering authority may direct showing the description of the vehicle used, the name of the driver, and the hours and dates on which he was in charge of the vehicle. Such register shall be open to inspection on the demand of any police officer of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector.

26. In the event of the registered owner of a car being called upon by a Magistrate or police officer to disclose the name or whereabouts of the driver of his motor vehicle on any particular occasion, he shall be legally bound to furnish such information

IV.—Permits to Vehicles to ply for hire.

27. Permits to ply for hire, in Delhi Province, will be granted by the Superintendent of Police, Delhi, to motor vehicles with certificates of registration in accordance with the following regulations Permits will be in Form A III attached to these rules. Such certificates will require to be renewed every year.

28. Every driver, attendant, licensee or owner of a motor vehicle plying for hire shall be subject to the provisions of Act VIII of 1914, and to the rules made thereunder, and in addition shall observe the following additional rules and be bound by the following conditions.

29. The permit granted shall remain in force from the date thereof till the 31st March next following, unless suspended or cancelled in the meantime by the order of the Superintendent of Police.

30. The permit shall not be transferred to any other person without sanction duly endorsed thereon by the Superintendent of Police

31. The vehicle shall not under any circumstances be driven by any person other than a driver holding a special certificate for competency for driving a motor vehicle plying for hire, in Form A IV, signed by the Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

32. The certificate of competency shall be produced whenever demanded by a police officer, and shall be liable to be suspended or cancelled at the discretion of the Superintendent of Police if he has reason to believe that the driver is incompetent or has been guilty of rash or negligent driving or has infringed any condition of the permit of which the Superintendent of Police shall be the sole judge.

33. The applicant for a certificate of competency must be produced by the owner of the car before the Superintendent of Police He will undergo an examination and satisfy the Superintendent of Police that—

(*a*) he is a competent and careful driver;

(*b*) he possesses a general knowledge of the car which he intends driving;

(*c*) he has a knowledge of the law affecting motor vehicles as well as a knowledge of the rules of the road.

(*d*) he has acquaintance with the principal places and roads of Delhi.

34. When a driver's certificate is suspended or cancelled, or when he enters the service of an owner of a private motor vehicle his competency certificate must be surrendered to the Superintendent of Police, and it is the duty of the owner of the public motor vehicle to see that such license is surrendered.

35. The driver shall at all times when on duty with the public motor vehicle wear a metal badge which shall be supplied to him by the Superintendent of Police and shall surrender the same, if his certificate is suspended or cancelled, to the Superintendent of Police.

36. The owner of the vehicle plying for hire shall maintain regularly such register in such form as the Superintendent of Police may direct, showing the name of the driver and the hours and dates on which he was in charge of the vehicle.

37. Every motor vehicle plying under this permit shall be fitted with a taximeter.

38. Every motor vehicle intended to be licensed to ply for hire shall be brought to the office of the Superintendent of Police at such time as he may direct for the purpose of examination of the taximeter.

39. The Superintendent of Police will submit each taximeter to a practical test. If it is found by him to be correct the whole of the fittings shall then be sealed to the cabs in such a manner that they cannot be removed or tampered with without taking off the seals.

40. Every vehicle shall be brought to the Superintendent of Police for a fresh taximeter test each time the meter or transmission gearing is removed or repaired.

41. No taximeter shall be affixed to a motor vehicle plying for hire unless the seal or mark approved by the Superintendent of Police has been fixed thereto. The permit of any car not having the said seal or mark intact shall be liable to revocation by the District Magistrate. Any owner, attendant, licensee, driver or any other person, who shall break or tamper with the seal or mark attached to the taximeter or who shall, with intent to deceive, tamper with the taximeter shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

42. The driver of every motor vehicle plying for hire shall, as soon as he is hired and no sooner, set the taximeter in motion, and upon the termination of the hiring shall immediately stop the same. If he neglect or fail to do so, he shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

43. The brakes should, as far as possible, be so affixed as to be capable of easy adjustment, and at least one must be so made as to be applicable by the foot of the driver. No two brakes which operate on the same part shall be considered as independent, and at least one should act directly upon the road wheels without any connection with the propelling gears.

44. All brakes and steering connections secured with bolts must have the bolts secured with nuts, the same to be locked or pinned.

45. The machinery shall be so constructed that no undue noise or vibration is caused.

46. Carburettors must not be placed in close proximity to magnetos or to connections of wires carrying electric current, unless they are suitably encased or screened.

47. All wires carrying electric current must be properly insulated and protected from injury and so placed that they cannot be the cause of danger.

48. Tanks for petrol or liquid fuel must be sufficiently strongly constructed. The inlet for fuel should be so placed as to prevent the ready ignition of any overflow.

49. Vehicles must be capable of being readily steered and able to turn on each lock and proceed in a contrary direction within a roadway 30 feet wide from kerb to kerb. The Superintendent of Police may at his discretion in special cases increase this limit.

50. Vehicles must have a light so fixed as to illuminate the taximeter at night.

51. Where acetylene or other gas is used to light the carriage, the vessels which contain the gas in which it is generated must be fixed outside in such a position as to be removed as far as possible from the danger of accidental ignition.

52. The floors must be covered with mats of suitable material.

53. No printed matter to be carried by way of advertisement shall appear on the inside or outside of the vehicle.

54. The doors, windows, seats, roof or hood, springs, cushions, wheels, linings, panels, etc., and all furniture and appointments of the motor vehicles must be maintained in proper order and repair, and the inside of the vehicle must be kept clean.

55. The vehicle shall be liable to examination at such times as the Superintendent of Police may prescribe, and the permit may be suspended or cancelled under the orders of the Superintendent of Police if the machinery or brakes are defective or if the lights, numbers or any accessory are not in accordance with the regulations binding in virtue of this permit.

56. A fee of Rs. 5 shall be paid for the permit.

57. The following rates for the fare or hire of motor vehicles fitted with a taximeter and in possession of a permit is fixed for Delhi Province whether the vehicle is used by three or any less number of passengers.

1st Tariff.—Between 6-30 A.M., and 10 P.M., within the boundaries of Delhi Municipality and Notified Area as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 831, dated the 6th November 1884, No. 713, dated the 24th September 1888, and No. 69, dated the 6th February 1892, and Chief Commissioner, Delhi's Notification No. 521, dated the 16th January 1913.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
For first mile or part	0	12	0	
After first mile for ½ mile or part	0	3	0	
Detention for each two minutes	0	1	0	

2nd Tariff.—Between 10 P.M. and 6-30 A.M., within the boundaries of the Delhi Municipality and Notified Area, and *at all times* for journeys outside the boundaries of the Delhi Municipality and Notified Area.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
For first ½ mile or part	0	12	0	
After first ½ mile, for each ½ mile or part	0	3	0	
Detention for each two minutes	0	1	0	
Return fare if discharged outside the boundary of the Delhi Municipality or Notified Area	0	6	0	per mile.

58. In the case of both tariffs a charge of Re. 0-2-0 for every package or article of baggage carried outside the vehicle may be made.

V.—Penalties.

59. Any person who contravenes the foregoing rules is liable to punishment under Part V of Act VIII of 1914.

Driving License under Act VIII of 1914.

Form A I.

Driving License.

Name

Address

Having been specially examined as regards competency and having paid a fee of Rs. 2, is hereby permitted to drive a motor vehicle in British India from
till 31st March

Date

District Magistrate.

Delhi

Certificate Registration under Act VIII of 1914.

Form A II.

Registration Certificate

Name and description of owner

Address

Make of car and H. P.

Identification number

Date

District Magistrate.

Delhi.

Permit to ply for hire in Delhi Province.

Form A III.

Motor vehicle No in possession of a certificate of registration No. is hereby permitted to ply for hire within the limits of Delhi Province for the period from to 31st March

Date

Superintendent of Police.

Certificate of Competency for driving a motor vehicle plying for hire.

Form A IV.

Not transferable.

No. of 191 .

Certified that whereas vehicle No. is qualified to ply or be let for hire in Delhi Province and its owner is in possession of a permit issued under Chief Commissioner's Notification No. of 191 .

This certificate of competency is issued by me by virtue of the powers vested in me by Chief Commissioner's Notification and is subject to the following rules :—

i. That you shall at all times when on duty with the said motor vehicle wear a metalled badge numbered as above which shall be supplied to you by me and shall surrender the same if your certificate is suspended or cancelled by me.

ii. That as often as you change your residence you shall give notice thereof in writing signed by yourself within one week after such change.

iii. That the certificate or its accompanying badge be not transferred or lent to any other person without my sanction duly endorsed thereon.

iv. A fee of 4 annas shall be paid for this certificate. Any breach of the foregoing conditions will render you liable to the punishment provided for offences under

[illegible] SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, } *Superintendent of Police, Delhi*

SCHEDULE I.

Every motor car must comply with the following requirements :—

(1) The machinery must be so designed as to prevent as far as possible all danger o fire or explosion ; so as not to frighten by its noise any animals whether ridde or driven ; so as not to give rise to any other cause of danger to traffic or ser ously to inconvenience by the emission of smoke or vapour, persons using th road.

(2) The car must be provided with the following :—

(*a*) a strong steering apparatus which will allow the car to be turned readily an with certainty ;

(*b*) two brakes each independent of the other and adequate for the purpose ; on at least of these brakes must be capable of acting rapidly and directly upo the wheels or upon brake drums immoveably fixed thereto ;

(*c*) a mechanism which is capable of preventing even on steep gradients an backward movement, if one of the brakes is not sufficient for the purpose.

(3) Every car whose weight unladen exceeds 770 lbs. must be so constructed that th driver can from his seat reverse the movement of the car by means of th driving power ;

(4) all the driving and steering apparatus must be so arrranged that the driver ca manipulate it with certainty and at the same time have a clear view f

[illegible]

Persons wishing to apply to the District Magistrate for a driving license should prese their application in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent Police may require any such person to undergo an examination and satisfy the examiner—

(i) that he is a competent and careful driver by driving the car under the examine observation ;

(ii) that he possesses a general knowledge of the car he intends driving ;

(iii) that he has a knowledge of the law affecting motor vehicles as well as a knowled of the rules of the road.

After being satisfied of the results of the examination or having otherwise satisfi himself that the applicant is a competent driver, the Superintendent of Police shall endo his application to the District Magistrate for the grant of a driving license.

The 8th March 1915.

No. 1507A—*Home* In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10, Sub-Section (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (V of 1898) the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. V. Connolly, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Delhi District to be an Additional District Magistrate for a period of 6 months from the date of this notification Mr. V. Connolly is hereby invested with all the ordinary powers of a District Magistrate specified in Part V of Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure except those entered as (12), (15), (16) and (17) in the same part and schedule.

The 12th March 1915.

No. 1632-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 6th March 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	75	66	141	44	50	94	...	...	...	50	3	30	2	9	3	16	14	30	31·9	21·3
	Notified Area.	3,673	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8
	Total	...	75	66	141	45	50	95	...	...	...	51	3	30	2	9	3	16	14	30	...	...

No. 1634-*Home*.—The following returns of births and deaths registered in Delhi Province during the half month ending the 28th of February 1915, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	30	28	...	...	...	18	...	5	...	...	5	2	2	4	6
Nangloi	19	19	...	...	...	11	1	6	...	...	1	1	2	2	4
Najafgarh	26	24	..	...	...	12	...	10	...	...	2	1	5	5	10
Subsimandi	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Mehrauli	14	34	...	...	...	21	1	12	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
Raisina	18	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total of the District .	108	108	...	...	...	65	2	33	...	...	8	4	13	18	31

No. 1636-C. & I.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 28th February 1915.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice, husked	6 6 0	Tobacco leaf	9 0 0
Wheat, white	6 2 0	Turmeric	8 0 0
Barley	3 11 0	Salt,	1 12 0
Jowar	3 14 0	Hides (Cow)	45 0 0
Bajra, white	4 2 0	Bran	3 2 0
Maize	3 13 0	Grass	1 2 3
Gram	4 5 0	Straw (Bhusa)	1 9 0
Arhar Dál	6 0 0	Bengal coal	0 10 0
Linseed	6 8 0	Jowar stalks	0 13 0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	5 4 0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria Brand).	2 3 0
Til (Jinjili seed), white	6 0 0	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4 10 0	Sheep, per score	80 0 0
Cotton (cleaned)	11 8 0	Cotton seed	2 2 0
Ghi	41 0 0	Bejhar	3 12 0
Flour (Wheat)	6 8 0		

Detail Prices Current of Food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 28th February 1915.

Items.	Amount per Rupee.	Items.	Amount per Rupee.
	Srs. Chs.		Srs. Chs.
Wheat, white	6 4	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	6 0
Barley	10 8	Firewood	70 0
Rice { Best sort	3 4	Bengal coal	53 0
Rice { Common sort	6 0	Salt Sambhar { Wholesale	23 0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)	10 0	Salt Sambhar { Retail	22 0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	9 8	Gur	8 0
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	9 0	Cotton (unginned)	7 12
Maize	10 0	Bejhar	10 0

The 13th March 1915.

No. 1660-*Education*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, VII of 1904, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confirm Notification No. 68, dated the 5th January 1915, which declared the undermentioned monument to be a protected monument within the meaning of the Act.

Name of Monument.	Locality.
Tomb of Khan Khanan.	South of Nizam-ud-Din village.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 10th March 1915.

No. 657-*R*.—On return from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 4245-R., dated the 11th December 1914, R. S. L. Ladha Ram, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, was re-posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.

No. 658-*R*.—On relief by R. S. L. Ladha Ram, L. Lachhman Das, an officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, reverted to his substantive appointment.

The 12th March 1915.

No. 146.—An examination in the Pashtu language by the higher standard will be held at Quetta in the Durbar Hall on Monday, the 12th April 1915, and the following day commencing at 10-30 A.M. each day.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 12th March 1915.

No. 706-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to license the Reverend George Eldridge, Minister, Methodist Episcopal Church, Quetta, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories under his administration.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 12th March 1915.

No. 708-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3746-I.B., dated the 1st October 1897, with respect

to Section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), as subsequently amended, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to license the Reverend George Eldridge, Minister, Methodist Episcopal Church, Quetta, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories administered by him as such agent.

The 13th March 1915.

No. 744-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 21 (1) (*c*) of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, as applied to the Railway area at Quetta by Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 879-D, dated the 21st December 1914, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to sanction the imposition, with effect from one month after this date, of a tax at the rate of Rs. 5 per annum on every dog of the age of three months or over kept within the limits of the Railway area at Quetta as specified in the said notification, provided that:—

(*a*) no such tax shall be leviable from any person residing for 30 days or less in the year within the limits of the said Railway area.

(*b*) any Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, Soldier, Volunteer Non-Commissioned Officer, Volunteer, or Volunteer Bugler, shall be exempt from the tax in respect of one dog only kept by him within the limits of the said Railway area on condition that such dog is registered by him at the office of the Secretary, Quetta Municipality, within 30 days of the date on which the tax would, in the absence of such exemption, fall due.

No. 745-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 102 (1) (*c*) and 104 (1) of the Quetta Municipal Law, as applied to the Railway area at Quetta by Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 879-D., dated the 21st December 1914, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the collection of the tax imposed on dogs kept within the limits of the Railway area at Quetta as specified in the said notification :—

(1) the tax shall be payable by the person owning or having charge of a dog;

(2) the year shall be the financial year and the tax shall be payable on the 1st May each year, or as soon as the dog, for which the tax is due, has been within the said area for 30 days in any one year;

(3) the tax shall be paid either at the office of the Municipal Secretary, Quetta, or to any person presenting a receipt for the same signed by the said Secretary;

(4) on payment of the tax the Municipal Secretary, Quetta, will supply free of cost a label of distinctive colour for each year, which shall be fastened in a conspicuous manner to the collar of the dog in respect of which the tax is paid. Persons exempted under Notification No. 744-R., dated the 13th March 1915, from payment of this tax shall apply to the Municipal Secretary, Quetta, for a similar label for each dog for which exemption is proved and this will be supplied to them on payment of the cost price of the label.

A register showing all dogs for which labels have been issued with the names of their owners shall be maintained by the Municipal Secretary, Quetta;

(5) dogs without such labels shall be considered ownerless for the purpose of section 94 of the Quetta Municipal Law;

(6) the owner of any dog impounded under section 94 of the Quetta Municipal Law as having been found within the limits of the said Railway area without the prescribed label shall be liable to refund all costs incurred for its keep even if the dog shall have been destroyed;

(7) any breach of these rules shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with a fine which may extend to Re. 50, and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to Re. 1 for every day after the date of such conviction during which the breach is proved before a Magistrate to have been persisted in.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 12th March 1915.

No. 324-*B*.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Central India Agency Notification No. 808-B., dated the 30th June 1914, the following corrections shall be made :—

For the figures "7" and "3477." respectively substitute the figures "9" and "3744".

By order, etc.,

S. F. BAYLEY

for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th March 1915.

No. 1227-*S*.—With reference to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture Notification No. 439, dated 3rd March 1915, Mr. W. A. Bion, Assistant Meteorologist, is appointed to officiate as Imperial Meteorologist from 18th March 1915 in consequence of the appointment of Dr. G. C. Simpson to officiate as Director-General of Observatories, or until further orders.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1915.

No. 742.—Mr. Syed Aulad Hossein, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent, having on return from leave assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 1st March 1915, the following reversion is made with effect from the same date :—

Mr. J. O. Greiff, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, to revert to his substantive appointment of Extra Assistant Superintendent.

S. G. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th March 1915.

No. 5.—Third Class Assistant Surgeon J. O. Dewey is granted 8 months privilege leave combined with leave on Medical Certificate for 2 months, with effect from the 2nd October 1914.

This office Notifications Nos. 122 and 131, dated respectively the 18th November and 18th December 1914, are hereby cancelled.

JAY GOULD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), dated at Sialkot, this 12th day of March 1915.

Number, Rank, and Name—4646, Private, Alfred Bailey.
Age—35 years 6 months.
Height—5 feet 1 inch.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, grey, one glass eye.
Trade—Shoemaker.
Date of enlistment—11th February 1895.
Place of enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Halifax, Yorkshire.
Date of desertion or absence—11th March 1915.
Place of desertion or absence—Sialkot.
Marks—Has one glass eye, moles left cheek, right arm and abdomen.
Under 21 years' service.

R. E. MAFFETT, Major,
Commanding 1st Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, dated at Sialkot, this 15th day of March 1915.

Number, Rank, and Name—8886, Private, J. C. Cooke.
Age—26 years 4 months.
Height—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Kitchen Porter.
Date of enlistment—28th January 1907.
Place of enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Islington, London.
Date of desertion or absence—14th March 1915.
Place of desertion or absence—Sialkot.
Marks—None.
Under 9 years' service.

W. G. OFFICER, Lieut. and Adjutant,
for Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 1st Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, dated at Sialkot, this 15th day of March 1915.

Number, Rank, and Name—9910, Private, P. Lewis.
Age—23 years 5 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Stoker.
Date of enlistment—18th May 1910.
Place of enlistment—Halifax.
Parish and County in which born—Leeds, Yorks.
Date of desertion or absence—14th March 1915.
Place of desertion or absence—Sialkot.
Marks—Scars back of right hand and right thumb.
Under 5 years' service.

W. G. OFFICER, Lieut. and Adjutant,
for Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 1st Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, dated at Sialkot, this 15th day of March 1915.

Number, Rank, and Name—9279, Private, F. C. Moslin.
Age—24 years 11 months.
Height—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Greengrocer's assistant.
Date of enlistment—25th May 1908.
Place of enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Battersea, London.
Date of desertion or absence—14th March 1915.
Place of desertion or absence—Sialkot.
Marks—Operation scars for varicocele left.
Under 7 years' service.

W. G. OFFICER, Lieut. and Adjutant,
for Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 1st Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 47 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 25th February 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Gaffoor, clerk, residing at Railway Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Gaffoor, clerk, residing at Railway Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, on the 24th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Gaffoor.

CASE No. 48 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 25th February 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Shakoor, clerk, residing at Railway Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Shakoor, clerk, residing at Railway Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, on the 24th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Shakoor.

CASE No. 49 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1915.

In the matter of Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Assistant, Messrs. Solomon & Co., No. 272, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Dadabhoy Hormusjee.

CASE No. 50 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Myun, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Myun, clerk, residing at No. 46, 14th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 3rd day of March 1915 against the said Maung Myun.

CASE No. 51 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1915.

In the matter of Robert Fletcher, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Robert Fletcher, clerk, residing at No. 41, 119th Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Robert Fletcher.

CASE No. 180 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 1st day of March 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Raza, residing No. 65, 35th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahomed Raza an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 1st day of March 1915.

CASE No. 52 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th March 1915.

In the matter of James Steele, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by James Steele, Proof Reader, Government Press, residing at No. 16, 47th Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 5th day of March 1915 against the said James Steele.

CASE No. 53 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 10th March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba Than, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Than, clerk, residing at No. 51, Morton Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Than.

CASE No. 54 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 11th March 1915.

In the matter of Hamidally Ashraf Ally, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Hamidally Ashraf Ally, Peon, residing at No. 17, 37th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Hamidally Ashraf Ally.

CASE No. 55 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 12th March 1915.

In the matter of Ally Ahmed of Ahlone, Kwatthit Quarter, now a civil prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ally Ahmed of Ahlone, Kwatthit Quarter, now a civil prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 12th day of March 1915 against the said Ally Ahmed.

CASE No. 91 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th March 1915.

In the matter of Esa Ismail, piece-goods dealer, at No. 134-135, Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Esa Ismail an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 2nd day of March 1915.

CASE No. 190 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th March 1915.

In the matter of Eusoof Ali, Tailor, residing at Barr Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Eusoof Ali an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 11th day of March 1915.

J. HORMASJI,

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

MISCELLANEOUS SUIT. No. 10 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 12th March 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Mir Ahmad Khan and Din Mohamad Khan of Delhi, Insolvents.

To

The Creditors.

Take notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th day of April 1915 at 10 o'clock for hearing the cation.

SUIT No. 13 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 11th March 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Shammoo, son of Lala Sweeper, of Delhi Paharganj.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Shammoo to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 7th of April 1915.

FORM NO. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 50 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 15th March 1915.

In the matter of Durgapershad, son of Bunsi Dhar, Caste Chhatri, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 18th June 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 50 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 15th March 1915.

In the matter of Durgapershad son of Bunsi Dhar, Caste Chhatri, of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Durga pershad, was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 15th March 1915, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 65 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 13th March 1915.

In the matter of Rampershad, son of Shu Lal of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 6th October 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 74 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 13th March 1915.

In the matter of Bindu Mal, son of Banarsi Das, Caste Brahman, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated the 7th November 1914, on behalf of the said debtor, and on reading the said petition and hearing in the absence of the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination.
33 of 1915 .	27th January 1915	V. P. L. R. M. Ramasawmy Chetty and V. P. L. R. M. Palaniappa Chetty, merchants, carrying on business and residing at No. 38, Varada Muthiappen Street, Georgetown, Madras.	28th January 1915	30th April 1915.
36 of 1915 .	Ditto	Mylapore Thangavelu Mudalier, unemployed, residing at No. 5, Soliappa Mudaly Street, Mylapore Madras.	27th January 1915	9th April 1915.
52 of 1915 .	16th February 1915	G. Venkataramanujam Chetty, a broker in Messrs. Wilson & Co., Madras, residing at No. 18, Vinayaga Maistry Street, Georgetown, Madras.	16th February 1915	16th April 1915.
59 of 1915 .	18th February 1915	Syed Abdul Rahiman Saib, lately a cloth merchant carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Syed Adam Saib & Co., at No. 85, Godown Street, Madras, and residing at No. 12/13, Rasa Hyder Street, Triplicane, Madras.	18th February 1915	30th April 1915.
60 of 1915 .	Ditto	Puduvacherry Moidoo, a general broker, getting about Rs. 15 a month and residing at Tellicherry, North Malabar District.	19th February 1915	30th April 1915.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS;
the 11th March 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description	Date of Presentation of Petition.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
148—1915	Shivram *alias* Vishram Balaji Nicum.	Hindu . .	Jacob Circle . . .	Jobber in the Brad-Barry Spinning and Weaving Manufacturing Company.	3rd	March	1915	3rd	March .	1915.
150—1915	Meghji Anandji Thacker, Madhowji Anandji Thacker and Dwarkadas Morarji Thacker.	„ . .	Paratwadi . .	Lately dealers in cloth in partnership under the name of Meghji Anandji and Chaturbhuj Dwarkardas, and now unemployed.	4th	„ .	„	4th	„ .	„
151—1915	Lakhdir Sonni Sha . . .	„ . .	Kamatipura 3rd Lane .	Lately doing business in partnership with Meghji Saganas, dealers in grain, in the name of Narsi Lakdir, and now servant in the employ of Leja Pacharia.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
152—1915	Chhogunlal Ambaram Purohit .	„ . .	Bhuleshwar . . .	Lately trading with Tribhawan Ratanchand Sha under the name of Tribhawan Chagan Lal as cotton merchants and commission agents, and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
153—1915	Mohanji Valji Khoja . .	Mahomedan .	Kasipara	Petty dealer in leather waste and also manufacturer of bricks under the name of Mohanji Valji, and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
154—1915	Nanji Kurmon Sha . . .	Hindu . .	Matharpakhadi . . .	Lately bullock cart keeper, and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„

155—1915	Nadirshaw Jamsedji Gadiwala	Parsi	Parel	Shunter in the B, B. & C. I. Railway	5th	5th	"	
156—1915	Raghov Koondlik Fatak	Hindu	"	Lately Jobber in the Western India Steam and Manufacturing Company Limited and now unemployed.	"	"	"	
149—1915	Talakchand Harnath	"	Pydhonil	Unemployed	3rd	5th	"	
157—1915	Leonard Thomas Brown	Anglo-Indian	No. 4, Nandby R	Telegraphist in the Bombay Central Telegraph Office.	6th	6th	"	
158—1915	Moses Joseph Ezra Nissim	Jewish	Sankli Street, By	Clerk in the employ of the Alexandra Mills.	"	"	"	
159—1915	Hargow Kishor Sha and Lallal Hawan Sha.	Hindu	Bouleswar.	Lately estate brokers and now unemployed.	8th	8th	"	
160—1915	Ramchander Mahadeo *alias* Pandoo Rama *alias* Ganpat Dawoo Moray *alias* Darekar	"	Parbhadew Road	Sizer in the Textile mills	"	"	"	
161—1915	Ganpat Narsoo Shinde	"	Chinchpogli	Machineman in the Bombay Cotton Mills	"	"	"	
162—1915	Dwarkanath Ramchandra Idekar.	"	Mohsin	Clerk in the General Post Office, Bombay	"	"		
164—1915	Piarilal Bhowani Shankar Bani	"	Mandvi Koliwada	Lately dealer in sweet-meat and now unemployed.	9th	9th		
165—1915	Manakji Mancherji Palkhiwala	Parsi	Grant Road	Lately hotel-keeper at Bombay and Bhusawal and now unemployed.	"			
166—1915	Esoo Babaji Murkar Dharma Murkar	Hindu	Dadar, Agar Baz	1st Debtor, toddy seller, and the 2nd Debtor unemployed.	"			
167	Khanderao Krishna Mahatray		Pa	Carpenter in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	"			

2 H

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
168—1915	Mahadeo Nanaji Tawade . .	Hindu . .	No. 155, Haines Road .	Clerk in the Bombay Municipality . .	10th	March .	1915	10th	March .	1915
169—1915	Visram Babaji Khambkar . .	,, . .	Parel Lalwadi . . .	Servant in the employ of Tokersey Givraj .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
170—1915	Shaik Ekram Shaik Abdul Nalband.	Mahomedan .	Mazagaon, Matarpakhadi .	Farrier	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
171—1915	Dewchand Dulabh Khatri .	Hindu . .	Bhuleshwar 1st Bhoiwala .	Lately dealer in silk cloth at Bombay and Surat and now unemployed.	11th	,, .	,,	11th	,, .	,,
172—1915	Pragji Valabdas Thucker . .	,, . .	No. 277, Kharak Bazar, Masjid Bunder.	Lately trading under his own name as Merchant and Commission Agent and now unemployed.	12th	,, .	,,	12th	,, .	,,
173—1915	Fida Hoosein Ibramji Dawoodi .	Mahomedan .	Mirza Street . . .	Formerly carrying on business as cutlery merchant in partnership with Tyeballi Ebramji under the name, style and firm of Tyeballi Fida Hoosein and latterly under his own name and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
174—1915	Ritchard Norbert Mc Gill .	Eurasian . .	Lower Parel . . .	Fireman in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	13th	,, .	,,	13th	,, .	,,
175—1915	Alfred Cordeaux . . .	,, . .	Sea View, Bandra . .	Lately carrying on business as proprietor of Cinema Show under the name of the Palladuni and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
176—1915	Shamrao Madhowrao Mankawe .	Hindu . .	Mahim	Goldsmith	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
177—1915	Manekbaram Prema Sikligar .	,, . .	Nagdevi Street . . .	Fitter in the Bombay Municipal Workshop	15th	,, .	,,	15th	,, .	,,

178—1915	Hoosein Salemahomed Cutchi .	Mohamedan .	No. 47, Ballard Pier . .	Native Craftsman	"	" .	"	"	"	.	"
179—1915	Ramnarayen Onkar Malni .	Hindu . .	Parel	Fitter in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	"	" .	"	"	"	.	"
180—1915	Tukaram Dharmaji Jundraj .	" . .	Mathorpukhali, Mazagon .	Lately dealer in land and now unemployed	"	" .	"	"	"	.	"
181—1915	Benedict Felix D'Souza, *alias* B. F. D'Souza.	East Indian .	No. 16, Oomecarry . .	Clerk in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	"	" .	"	"	"	.	"
182—1915	Omeer Peeroo Shaik . . .	Mahomedan .	Poibawdi, Parel . . .	Painter in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	"	" .	"	"	"	.	"
183—1915	Satwa Makinda Adalkant . .	Hindu . .	Parel	Rivetter in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	"	" .	"	"	"	.	"
184—1915	Francis de Souza *alias* Soas and his wife Mary de Souza *alias* Marylene.	Portuguese .	Sapari Bag Road . .	1st Debtor workman in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway workshop, Matunga, and 2nd Debtor fowl seller.	"	" .	"	"	"	.	"
185—1915	Haridas Harakchand Sha . .	Hindu . .	Bazar Gate Street, Fort .	Clerk in the employ of Mr. Reuben Solomon, Pleader.	"	" .	"	"	"	.	"
186—1915	Abdulali Hakimji Moala . .	Mahomedan .	Doctor Street . . .	Lately rent farmer and now servant in the employ of Ahmedali Karimbhai.	"	" .	"	"	"	.	"

Orders in the matters of the above-named Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort Bombay, this 16th day of March 1915.

11 B 2

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 75 OF 1915.

Dated the 12th March 1915.

Re Nagendra Chunder Dutt, residing at No. 18, Gunganaram Dutt's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor. Rajendro Nath De, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 4th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Nagendra Chunder Dutt as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 76 OF 1915.

Dated the 12th March 1915.

Re Hurrish Chunder Ghosh, residing at No. 14, Russick Mitter's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and formerly carrying on business at No. 10, Lukhi Dutt's Lane, formerly known as Ramkanto Bose's 1st Lane, in Calcutta, aforesaid, and lately carrying on business at No. 14, Russick Mitter's Lane, aforesaid, at present without occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. P. N. Mitter, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 5th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Hurrish Chunder Ghosh as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 77 OF 1915.

Dated the 12th March 1915.

Re Mohkam Din, residing at No. 115, Machua Bazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business in copartnership with Mohammed Amin Golam Kader and Sawdaguddin as dealers in miscellaneous goods at No. 115, Machua Bazar Street, aforesaid, and also at Chakwal, district Jhelum, and also at 25th Street, Rangoon, under the name and style of F. Mohammed Amin Golam Kader, but now without any occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. B. P. Chunder, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 5th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Mohkam Din as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 78 OF 1915.

Dated the 12th March 1915.

Re Mal Chand and Karam Chand, both residing at No. 20, Heman Gully, in the town of Calcutta, both formerly carrying on business in copartnership as Brokers, and both at present doing nothing.

Ex parte the debtors. Nalini Mohan Chatterjee, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 5th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Mal Chand and Karam Chand as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta.*

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 81 OF 1915.

Dated the 17th March 1915.

Re Harry William Hilton, lately residing and carrying on business as a dentist at No. 12, Dhurrumtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, under the name and style of H. W. Hilton & Co., at present residing and carrying on business at No. 36, Dhurrumtollah Street, aforesaid under the name and style as aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. Gregory & Co., Insolvent's Solicitors.

On the 15th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 82 OF 1915.

Dated the 17th March 1915.

Re Brojo Nath Naug, residing at No. 83-1, Hurry Ghose's Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately a Bengali Accountant, now out of employment.

Ex parte the debtor. Bannerjee and Bannerjee, Insolvent's Solicitors.

On the 15th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 83 OF 1915.

Dated the 17th March 1915.

Re Girish Chandra Seal, residing at No. 104, Bowbazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, having no employment.

Ex parte the debtor. Mohini Mohun Chatterjee, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 15th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 13th March 1915.

No. 2.—Mr. H. McComas, Executive Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of 6 months' leave on Medical Certificate in continuation of leave granted—*vide* this office Notification No. 12 of 1914.

H. B. HOLMES,
Offg. Agent, O. and R. Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1915.

No. 265.—The following reversions of Officers in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are ordered with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Reversion	28th January 1915. Consequent on return from leave of Mr. E. D. Wilson, Superintendent.
Mr. Ghulam Husain, *Khan Sahib.*	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 3rd grade.	Do.	

J. F. CONNOLLY,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1915.

No. 759-*Ap.*—Babu Nani Gopal Banerjee, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for three weeks with effect from the 1st April 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 16th March 1915.

No. 1093-*T.*—The following reversions are ordered with effect from the 1st March 1915 :—

Name	Rank. From	To
Mr. C. J. Smith	Officiating Superintendent of post offices, Traffic.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class
„ S. P. Joseph . .	Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st class	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd c
„ J. A. Rodrigues	Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Telegraph Master

2. Mr. G. Barton continues to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, Traffic, in the arrangement *vice* Mr. F. C. Smith.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1915.

No. 1166-T.—Mr. E. T. Pope, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic, Bengal and Assam Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days with effect from the 1st February 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1177-E-E.—The following officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified and until further orders :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. J. E. Lillywhite	Inspecting Telegraphist.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	25th January 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Part II (Medical, Police, Educational, Public Works and Miscellaneous Departments). Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy, with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VII, No. 11, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-11, and Extra No. The Bhasga Language. Vol. X, Nos. 1-4, at Rs. 2 per number.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 75, Part 3. At Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 9. Father A. Monserrati's Mongolicæ Legationis Commentarius by Rev. H. Hosten, S.J. Rs. 4.

Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 1. Sanskrit-Tibetan English Vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti by Alexander Csoma deKoros, edited by E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., and Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., Part 1. Rs. 5

Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 1. Srid-pa-ho: a Tibeto-Chinese Chart of Divination by Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.
Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.
Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.
Tattacintamony Didhity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.
Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.
Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smritititha at As. 10.
Maasir-i-Rahini. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hosain at Rs. 2.
Bisvahitam. By Bisvambhar Jyotisarnava at As. 10.
Upamitibhayaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.
Munta Khab-ul Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1.
Kiranavali. Fasc. 3, by M. M. Shib Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.
Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.
Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.
Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatara Sarma at As. 10.
Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.
Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.
Tabakat-I-Akbari (English). Rs. 3.
Do. (Text). Rs. 2-8.
Sivaparinaya. Fasc. I. As. 10.
Catasahasrika Prajnaparamita, Part II. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 14. As. 10.
Akbarnama (English) Vol. III. Fasc. 5. Re. 1-4.
Nyayabindu of Dharmakirti. Fasc. 2. Re. 1.
Masiru-Lrumara. Fasc. 3-4. (English). Rs. 2-8.
Maitra or Maitrayaniya Upanishad. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Visvahitam. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Kavindravacana Samuccaya. Rs. 3-8.
Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 2. As. 10.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.
Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.
Memoirs of the Indian Metecrological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.
Records of the Geological Survey of India. Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, June 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

III. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Port Blair from September 1894 to August 1904.

IV. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Dhubri from November 1889 to May 1896.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XIX. By W. A. Harwood with an introduction by G. T. Walker. (Illustrated by 27 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review, September 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1913. (Illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Re. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grimlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

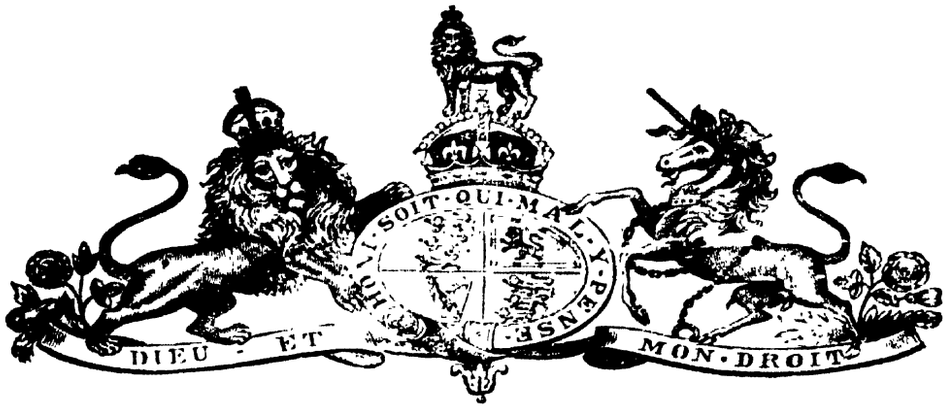
LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1915.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1, by Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S.: New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoidea. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S.: The Brachiopoda of the Namyan Beds of Burma: Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S.: Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Re. 1.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 155867 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of Zakeya Begum, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security

Name of the Advertiser—BIBI ZAKEYA BEGUM.

Residence—Patiala.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 040982 of the three and half per cent loan of 30th day of June 1900 for Rs. one thousand, originally standing in the name of Prosad Das Boral & Bros. and last endorsed to Sushil Kumar Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SUSHIL KUMAR BANERJEE.

Resident—16, Sahanagore Lane, Kalighat P. O., Calcutta.

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND OFFICE.

Resolution adopted by the subscribers to this Fund at their Annual General Meeting held on the 30th January 1915.

That the Directors be authorised to draw in the manner laid down in Rule 73, Rupees 55,609 only from the Deposit Account with the Government of India, to meet the expenditure provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1915—1916.

NARAYAN DASS BARAL,
For Secretary.

Estate James Lascelles Forbes.

Notice is hereby given under section 25 of Act III of 1913 that under and by virtue of a Deed of Transfer bearing date the 10th day of March 1915 all the estate effects and interests of the deceased abovenamed remaining at the date of the transfer in the hands of Ella Rosalie Forbes, residing at Isa Villa, 45, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun, widow and executrix of the above deceased, were transferred to the undersigned.

ALEX. KINNEY,
Administrator General of Bengal.

1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, 17th March 1915.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915 OF:

- Rice
- Wheat and flour
- Barley
- Jawar
- Bajra
- Ragi
- Kangni
- Maize
- Gram
- Arhar dál
- Oats
- Cotton seed
- Linseed
- Mustard and rapeseed
- Sesamum (*Til* or *gingili*)
- Ghi
- Sugar (raw or refined)
- Salt
- Tobacco Leaf
- Turmeric
- Grass and straw
- Jawar stalks
- Bhusa (white)
- Bean
- Sheep and bullocks
- Kerosene oil

GOVERNM

DEPARTMENT OF COMMER

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUA

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		R.
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	19
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	32·99	...											
Tavoy	...	...	26·78	26·02											
Moulmein and Amherst	..	...	30·19	35·75	55·65	55·65									
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	30·47	35·96	55·17	53·33									
Maubin	...	...	34·68	35·16	91·43	36·78									
Bassein	..	...	30·19	36·99											
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	..	38·79	38·79	76·19	76·19									
Toungoo	..	...	30·19	30 19											
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	..	34·04	34·41	58 18	48·18	...	...	...	...	22·38	20 06	...		
Pakókku	...	...	35·75	41·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	...		
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	26·25	30	46·25	48·75	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...		
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	31·25	31 25	50	50	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Gauhati	28·12	30·62	46·87	51 25	..	.	...	...	..		...	...	...		
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	26·25	25	45	45	...	...	...	...							
Dacca	32·5	...	50	57·5	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	30 62	...	63·75	58 25	65	42·12	.	...	...	35	..	1·25			
Western—															
Bardwan	22·5	...	47·5	50	60	...	..			...	.				
Midnapur	21·87	..	...	46 25	50	...	...	...	...	.		.			
Northern—															
Pabna	32·19	33·12	56 56	54·37	48·75	...	.	..	..	.	.				
Rangpur	30	31·25	...	6.	60	48·75	.	.	...						
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	..		52·5	48 75	6· 75	45	.	...	31 25	31·87	..	..	...		
Muzaffarpur			66 56	57·19	61 56	50	...	...	33 28	33·28	.	.	..	...	
Bihar, south—															
Patna			46 25	43 12	6·	40	.	..	30	30	30	.	35	...	
Orissa—															
Cuttack				14 79	68 07	43 54	...	.	...	...	.		...	...	
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	29·32	26 25	55·16	55·16	59·11	41·77	61·67	48·28	38·96	35·31	31·93	36·67	35·26	36·67	
Central—															
Cawnpore	28 75	27·5	50	50 and 60	66 67	41·87	67·5	50 62	40	32·5	33·2	35	34·87	35	
Jhánsi	...	..	55 16	55·16	64·69	36·35			37·81	36·35	30·47	31·35	35·94	...	
Western—															
Meerut	28·33	..	57·19	57·03	66 72	40·94	72 81	47·19	36·41	2·66	36·41	33·28	36·41	37 19	
Agra	57·13	55·16	52·97	47 13	66·67	43·23	69 79	50	34·74	33 33	34·74	3·35	36·35	37·19	
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	30	33·12	50	87·5	57·19	41·25	64·06	46·87	40	31·87	37·97		39 37	...	
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow			45·62	50	61·41	42·08	66·56	48·75	...	33·33	35·47	38·07	35·47	36·35	
Northern—															
Fyzabad	30 94	31·87	55·16	52·81	61·72	42·5	...	...	...		35·16				

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the price of

F INDIA

ND INDUSTRY

he figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rape-seed		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Burma
															Tenasserim—
			..	..	..								...	..	Mergui
			61·54	61·54	...								...	...	Tavoy
															Moulmein and
			50	40 76	50								...	...	Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
			58·72	42·38	64	59·26	60·95	60 38					...	...	Rangoon
			68·82	45·71	68·82	45·71		..					...	...	Maubin
			60·95	46·72	...	..	...						...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
			48·12	39·02	55·17	55·17							...	...	Henzada
													...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
	18·71	18·71	48·35	34·41	68·82	59·81	65·98	59·81					...	...	Mandalay
	...	...	..	25	.	...		...					...	...	Pakókku
															Arakan—
			61·54	44·44	72·73	57·14							...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
													...	...	Balagani (Sylhet
															Brahmaputra—
						..							47·5	51·25	Goálpára
					68·12	..		...			110		62 5	51 25	Ganhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
			60	..	80	53 75	...	...		...	80	90	60	60	Chittagong
				...	70	65	..	..	...	..	100	..	75	...	Dacca
															Deltaic—
		32·5	50	36·25	62·5	50	...	37·5	...	...	48 12	55	65	57·5	Calcutta
															Western—
			.0	39·37		58·75	...	...	.	...	52·5	...	60	65	Burdwan
												48·75	65	60 and 72·5	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	..		...	...	83·12	66·25	...	...	...	...	45	47·5	65	52·5	Pabna
...	...		55	...	72·5	65	...	...	.	...	...	...	70	70	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa
															Bihar, north—
35	35		45	41·87	63·75	62·5	40	40		...	55	55	50 to 60	45 to 50	Bhágalpur
33·28	36·25		53·12	44·37	61·56	57 19	36·25	36·25		...	.		...	...	Muzaffarpur
33·12	36 25		46 56	38·75	61·25	51 25	35	57·5	...	..	50	1 2·5	60	50	*Bihar, south*— Patna
...	...		...	43·54	68·07	50·78	55·62	43 54		...	...		75	75	*Orissa*— Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
	30·57		46·67	38·59	62 97	51 2		...	...	...	53·02	56 41	61 87	57 24	*Eastern*— Benares
33·75	32·5		43·75	33·75	56·25	53 75	45	51·25	18 75	22·5	43·75	53·28	56·25	55	*Central*— Cawnpore
	29·22		44·37	36·35	...	...	.	.	20	25	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
38·12	32·03		42·19	33·28	61·56	47 19	...	44 37	...	...	61·56	55·16	57·19	59·22	*Western*— Meerut
32·5	31·98		45·68	36·35	72 71	52·97	50	50	19 48	25·47	61·51	57 13	57·13	52·97	Agra
36·25	...		47·03	35	61·56	52·5	...	...	20	21·87	45	50	50	57·5	*Submontane, west*- Shahjahanpur
															(b) Oudh—
32·03	33·33		44·37	35·47							47·13	47·03	66·67	63·91	*Southern*— Lucknow
33·33	33·44		47·03	38·44								...	...	...	*Northern*— Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY —*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	191
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	26·34	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	..
Tavoy	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	25·7	25·7	..	...	...	...	...	..
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	16·89	15·76	...	...	..	...	...	..
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	20·13	18·29	...	...	...	...	...	..
Maubin	...	...	402·31	533·33	..	...	23·97	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bassein	...	...	581·82	581·82	..	...	28·57	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	..
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	533·33	533·33			25·81	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	..
Toungoo	...	...	...	...			24·81	24·81	...	..	...	...	...	..
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	640	581·82			25·2	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	..
Pakôkku	...	...	640	711·11	..		30·47	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	..
Arakan—														
Akyab	...	...	581·82	581·82	...		29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	..
Assam—														
Surma—														
Balaganj (Sylhet)	..	...	525	565	55	6[illegible]	30	18·28	...	...	...	...	...	..
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	400	480	65	0	32·5	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	..
Gauhati	...	...	470	510	58·75	60	30	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bengal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	540	600	6[illegible]	7[illegible]	25	16·50	...	...	...	...	...	..
Dacca	...	...	550	600	82·5	8[illegible]	27·5	25	...	...	...	...	...	
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	..	67·5	460	530	52·5	52·	30	16·87	...	65	...	...	...	1[illegible]
Western—														
Bardwan	...	...	420	500	41·25	50	27·5	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	.
Midnapur	...	...	450 & 500 to 550	520 to 550	65 to 67·5		75	...	20	...	128·75 and 140		...	...	...	..
Northern—														
Pabna	...	...	480	530	50	57·5	28·75	21·87	...	...	...	...	...	.
Rangpur	...	...	650	540	70	70	30	25	...	...	...	...	...	.
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhágalpur	65	72·5	420	480	50	45	31·87	19·69	100	120	...	...	...	.
Muzaffarpur	...	...	400	457·5	40	44·67	30·78	20	266·56	266·56	...	...	...	.
Bihar, south—														
Patna	50	63·75	380	420	40	40	32·5	20	20	20	...	...	5	.
Orissa—														
Cuttack	75	75	552·5	609·37	48·96	60·88	20	15·62	90	92·34	...	...	5	
United Provinces—														
(a) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	52·4	66·67	458·28	510·26	51·2	51·2	25·31	25·31	...	...	...	...	...	.
Central—														
Cawnpore	52·5	76·25	400	445	45	45	17·5	17·5 and 18·12	120	130	61·25	90	...	.
Jhánsi	50	66·56	376·25	441·25	50	50	20·47	20	...	133·33	84·06	...	4·37	1
Western—														
Meerut	61·56	...	368·75	457·19	42·19	40	17·5	17·34	...	...	...	...	...	.
Agra	61·51	84·17	376·46	441·41	52·97	52·97	17·34	16·98	135	110	87·5	95	13·33	1
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	80	75·75	370	420	47·5	47·5	20	20	175	180	55 and 90	70 and 100	...	.
(b) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	435	480	44·37	44·43	21·25	20·94	...	90	80	...	6·25	
Northern—														
Fyzabad	..	...	410	480	36·25	32·5	20·78	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Burma
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·58	14·19	..	...	...	...	2·5	3·75	*Tenasserim*— Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	.	...	...	...	2·25	2	Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	...	...	...	...	39·02	34·97	...	..	...	...	1·87	1·81	*Pegu (deltaic)*— Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·58	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·87	Bassein
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (inland)*— Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·92	30·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Upper Burma*— Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Pakôkku
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	2·37	2·25	*Arakan*— Akyab
														Assam—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	1·95	1·95	*Surma*— (Balaganj) Sylhet
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2·12	2·75	*Brahmaputra*— Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·06	Gauhati
														Bengal—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	.	...	1·84	1·84	*Eastern*— Chittagong
...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	2·31	2·25	Dacca
...	8·75	...	...	...	...	..	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·17	*Deltaic*— Calcutta
...	11·25	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·35	2·3	*Western*— Burdwan
...	4·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2·16	2·19	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2·19	2·19	*Northern*— Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2·5	2·34	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	32·5	...	...	...	...	1·98	1·97	*Bihar, north*— Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	10	10	33·28	25	...	...	...	...	2·05	2·03	Muzaffarpur
5	...	...	...	7·5	11·25	27·5	20	...	...	...	...	2	2	*Bihar, south*— Patna
5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·19	*Orissa*— Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·59	27·6	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·75	*Eastern*— Benares
...	...	2·5	...	11·25	13·28	30·62	21·87	55	60 to 70	...	...	2·41	2·41	*Central*— Cawnpore
...	...	3·12	...	...	10	...	25	65	60	...	70	2·53	2·56	Jhánsi
...	...	...	...	13·28	10	29·53	22·97	...	...	...	...	2·56	...	*Western*— Meerut
12·5	12·5	...	...	5·68	13·33	33·33	25·78	...	...	80	80	2·62	2·5	Agra
...	...	...	...	11·25	10	38·75	33·75	55 and 60	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·53	2·5	*Submontane, west*— Shahjahánpur
														(b) Oudh—
...	...	...	...	13·28	10	30·62	25	30	40	...	...	2·47	2·47	*Southern*— Lucknow
...	...	...	...	15	6·87	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·37	2·37	*Northern*— Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—continued

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
putana—															
astern—															
Ajmer (a)	..	26·67	...	...	...	45·47	...	...	...	34·01	...	30·78	...	38·12	...
jab—															
outhern—															
Ferozpur	...	30	59·16	57·5	57·5	37·5	60	41·87	34·37	26·25	42·5	31·25	42·19	32·5	...
entral—															
Lahore	34·69	30	57·19	50	59·22	39·06	65·81	44·37	33·28	25	...	30	40	32·5	...
orth-eastern—															
Delhi	..	35	63·75	66·87	61·25	40	67·5	44·37	36·87	31·87	34·87	33·12	38·75	36·25	...
ubmontane—															
Amritsar	35	32·03	57·19	53·28	54·22	35	58·12	39·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
estern—															
Rawalpindi	...	...	57·5	56·25	53·75	38·44	56·25	40·94	30	27·19	39·06	24·37	42·5	31·25	...
outhern—															
Lyallpur	...	...	57·5	52·5	58·75	34·06	63·75	37·81	...	25	..	...	...	29·12	...
Multan	30	7·5	48·75	43·75	55	33·75	57·19	37·5	35	27·5	33·75	25	43·12	28·44	...
y. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar	..	...	61·51	61·51	52·45	40·99	58·7	45·36	23·18	30·78	28·59	25·62	32·29	33·18	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	52·81	...	...	...	...	...	28·44	22·86	...	...	...
nd Baluchistan—															
Larkhi	...	...	53·12	60·62	54·06	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	30·31	37·97	38·28	...
Shikarpur	28·12	23·12	60	68·12	58·75	34·69	...	...	38·12	...	...	...	38·75	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	45·44 to 49·69	39·37 to 41·87	72·5	62·5	34·06	34·37	26·75	27·13	...	...	...
ay—															
on and Karnatak—															
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	44·06	39·38	...	...	...	...	22·97	26·51	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	44·06	43·75	46·15	...	...	...	...	...	22·24	24·53	26·15	26·51	...
Poona	...	...	48·49	57·5	63·28	48·02	...	...	...	...	26·67	32·66	31·98	36·91	...
adesh and N.-E. ons—															
Ahmadnagar	...	...	52·86	...	51·41	41·35	...	...	..	...	23·65	27·86	26·2	28·49	...
Dhulia	...	...	59·43	...	58·33	36·61	...	...	...	...	...	29·01	30·1	...	...
ral—															
Surat	...	...	...	...	55·47	43·23	...	...	...	...	34·22	36·04	...	43·23	...
Ahmadabad	..	...	56·25	57·5	62·5	40	...	...	32·5	28·75	38·75	35	37·5	42·5	...
al Provinces *—															
ern—															
Jubbulpur	...	...	42·31	42·31	56·87	37·25	68·87	50	...	...	32·62	32·62	...	...	...
ral—															
Jubbulpore	...	...	47·06	44·44	64	38·06	76·19	47·06	...	...	32	...	...	...	...
ern—															
Hoshangabad	35	...	39	44	66	36	70	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—															
Akola	...	...	45·5	53	61	45·5	...	...	...	...	25	28·75	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	44·75	45·94	58·94	39·25	...	...	...	...	21·25	28·75	...	...	...
s—															
h central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	32·9	31·7	36·5	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
al—															
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·4	...	...	...
Kadapah	38·4	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9	...	35·6	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
East, central—															
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·3
East, south—															
Kistna	31·5	31·5	53	56·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	27·1	25·2	45·5	66·8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2
ern—															
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	39·1	38·5	46·2	...
—															
Rice	24	24	60	56	60	58	57·5	50	...	...	29	28	...	...	34
Cotton	26	32	56	70	72	60	67·76	67·76	...	...	32	40	...		26

* The figures under "Rice, unhusked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

(a) Not reported yet.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Rajputana—
...	...	31·98	...	35·57	...	...	...	61·56	...	...	...	94·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
															Punjab—
...	42·5	27·5	40·94	28·75	63·85	52·5	..	..	25	28·75	66·72	70	57·5	65	*Southern—* Ferozpur
...	44·37	28·12	45·78	31·56	69·53	57·5	53·28	55	25	25·62	57·19	57·5	53·28	61·56	*Central—* Lahore
...	38·12	30·62	43·12	31·87	60	47·5	...	...	21·25	25	65	80	52·5	60	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	43·28	31·72	...	...	...	...	25	26·56	...	...	60	68·75	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	39·06	30	40 94	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	43·12	48·12	50	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
...	42·5	25·62	40	32·5	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	50·62	55·62	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	37·5	...	40	31·87	...	...	37·5	..	22·03	24·0	37·5	...	40	...	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	37·19	31·51	39·74	33·18	51·2	40·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·33	59·27	Peshawar
...	...	...	35·31	33·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	41·87	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	62 5	...	...	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	36·87	...	60	...	...	20·62	...	...	...	56·25	...	Shikarpur
...	38·75	33·38	...	...	75 to 85	55·42 to 66·25	58·75	60·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
...	...	...	49·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak* Dharwar
...	...	...	41·93	39·23	57·97	44·95	...	..	15	...	43·38	18·91	..	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	48·23	41·25	59 27	..	..	...	18·85	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
															Khandesh and Deccan—
...	...	...	46·82	43·23	...	...	...	...	...	18·33	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	43·85	38·49	...	...	...	...	14 37	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	47·5	35	58·75	50	...	..	23·75	25	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
															Central Provinces
															Western—
...	...	...	54·75	40	51	48 94	...	...	15	21·25	50·62	56·81	...	...	Nagpur
...		...	45·69	30·75	59·25	53·37	44·44	50	16·69	22·19	47·06	47·06	48·06	50	*Central—* Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	66	36	56	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	42	34	50	54	...	...	14	19·5	41·5	55·5	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	48·75	37·5	47·5	46·31	...	...	13·19	17 06	...	58·44	...	...	Amráoti
															Madras—
...	...	...	55·8	47·1	...	...	...	...	38·4	38·5	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
32·2	...	...	...	...	51·1	34·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	...	...	46·3	36·9	46·3	35·3	...	...	23·8	23·1	...	...	...	...	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
															East Coast, central
29·8	...	...	...	..	51	35·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
															East Coast, south—
...	...	...	50·4	47	...	...	56·6	58 4	57·6	57·7	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
26·2	...	...	...	...	...		61·8	50·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	37·2	34	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
															Mysore—
28	...	...	30	36	74	66	15·62	68·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
32	...	...	32	38	72	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer (*a*)	...	84·06		456·67	...	50	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9·37
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	60	80	420	470	48·12	50	16·25	16·72	100	88·75	80	80	...	...
Central—														
Lahore	66·72	80	426·72	512·5	51·56	43·12	15·16	14·84	160	75	88·91	106·56	10	...
South-eastern—														
Delhi	60	90	440	510	46·25	41·25	17·5	17·5	90	77·5	80	90	11·41	11·41
Submontane—														
Amritsar	65	80	410	460	44·37	42·03	14·37	14·37	...	...	67·5	70	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	...	425	470	50	41·25	14·37	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—														
Lyallpur	...		400	467·5	45·62	36·87	15	15	80	80	...	...	10	10
Multan	55	75	39	467·5	42·5	40·62	16·72	16·41	125	...	85	..	...	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar		...	400	457·13	55·62	45 36	15·88	15·1	136·15	116·35	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karáchi	...	...	368·75	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	..	..	395·62	444·37	...	...	...	...	47·5	47·5	...	...	...	...
Quetta		...	380 to 460	460 to 540	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnátak—														
Dharwar	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Sholapur	.		425	...	75	73·7	...		108·33	..	63·28	...	..	...
Poona	...	...	407·03	438·59	67·55	64 9	...	...	200	277·19	...	...	...	.
Khandesh and N.-K Deccan—													0·	
Ahmadnagar	.	.	391·67	441·67	75	68·33	...	...	60·21	...	...	...	...	
Dhulia	..		375	...	55	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	89·37		432·45	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	..		380	420	...	..	.	..	...	...	..	..	...	.
Central Provinces—														
Eastern—														
Nagpur	66·06	90	433·31	586·69	...	..	22·5	23·31	125	100	75	120	7·5	7 5
Central—														
Jubbulpore	47·06	66·69	390	460		...	22·19	22·19	80	114·25	72·75	88·87	4·44	6·69
Western—														
Raipur	..	...	400	450	...	...	16·5	20	160	160	57	80	...	.
Berar—														
Akola	77	80·75	382	547·5	...	...	19·5	19	107	119	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	69 5	84·5	320	460	...	...	19	19	124·44	133·31	...	...	6·37	10
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	98·2	80·8	487·8	487·9	76·8	54 4	19·5	22·4	...	...	64	44·8	...	...
Salem	..	..	513·7	445·2	...	...	.	...	171·3	188·4	48·5	85·7	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	51·5	77 2	380·9	7·8	79 2	47 7	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Cuddapah	..		427·7	526·3	...		...	.	...	...	42·8	41·2	...	...
Karnul	...		...		...	.	...	...	154·2	150	49·4	65·8	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	.	..	350	433 3	...	.	...	15·7	..	...	...	...	...	.
East Coast, south—														
Madras	74·1	74·1	5.9 6	559 6	69 1	46·1	12·8	12·8	197·5	156·3	46·1	46·1	..	.
Tanjore	...	..	533·3	600	..	.	13·1	13·1	...	...	...	..	...	.
Trichinopoly		...	540·5	607·2	...		17·5	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	.
Southern—														
Madura	87	87	675·7	675·7	...	.	...	...	141·1	106·8	...	...	...	..
Mysore—														
Mysore	80	80	496·25	548 59	125	68·54	...	...	205·68*	205·68*	70	120	3·75	3 65
Bangalore	76	76	548·54	531 41	68·54	47·13	...	...	240*	240*	85 68	137·18	8·8	5 88

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(*a*) Not reported yet

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each ght

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
15	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
..	6·77	...	7·65	...	..	...	30·78	...	110	...	80	...	2·5	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
..	...	...	6·72	8·75	6·72	28·59	31·25	135	90	175	150	2·59	2·56	Ferozpur
														Central—
..	...	...	...	10	9·37	36·41	25	140	150	170	170	2·69	2·61	Lahore
														South-eastern—
	...	3·12	13·28	15·62	11·41	31·25	21·25	80	80	150	150	2·19	2·17	Delhi
														Submontane—
..	...	...	...	8·75	8·75	25·47	20·91	120	100	...	...	2·77	2·69	Amritsar
														Northern—
..	...	...	.	10	13·12	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·5	2·37	Rawalpindi
														Western—
	..	...	...	5·62	6·25	30	23·12	80	100	140	140	2·81	2·75	Lyallpur
..	...	...	...	7·34	..	29·69	21·56	100		...	...	2·67	2·67	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
								60	60	60	60			
	...	...	...	6·15	7·13	23·59	18·65	to	to	to	to	2·92	2·92	Peshawar
								100	100	200	200			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	3·06	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
	..	...	...		...	...	...	.	...	...	...	2·22	2·22	Karachi
	...	...	..	6·25	5	22·5	18·12		...	...	...	2·51	2·5	Shikarpur
								100	100					
	...	...	...	9·06	6·56	32·34	21·25	to	to	...	..	3·5	2·47	Quetta
								200	200					
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnatak—
	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	75	92·5	...	..	2·44	2·44	Dharwar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·39	2·39	Sholapur
	...	...	...	..	...	36·77	...	...	..	...	.	2·36	2·37	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
	...	...	...	...	..	42·86	28·50	.	..	...	.	2·06	2·06	Ahmadnagar
	...	...	...	..	...	...		..	...	...		2·47	2·41	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	..		2·5	2·53	Surat
	...	...	...	..	.	30	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·56	3·5	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
.	...	9·31	16	.	...		...	..	50	...	100	1·87	1·87	Nagpur
														Central—
·87	...	...	...	...		36·37	28·56	60	60	70	70	1·87	1·94	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
,	...	6	9·25	...	...	...	...	94	92	54	58	2·12	2	Akola
,	...	6·12	14·75	...	..	...	..	70	80	75	80	2·81	2·19	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, Central—
	...	4	3·2	...	...	90·5*	90·4*	...	..	60	60	2·53	2·44	Coimbatore
·7	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	80†	...		...	2·22	Salem
														Central—
	...	10·8	6 8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·75	2·38	Bellary
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	..	2·5	2·06	Cuddapah
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2·75	2·68	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
·8	4·4	..	...		.	..	.	...		...	...	1·8	1 78	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
	—	...	...	...	...	43·6	33·9	195†	135†	...	...	1·78	1·79	Madras
														Tanjore
	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	14·7	170†	135†	...	...	2·17	2·15	Trichinopoly
	...	...	...	...	...	38·3	35·3	..	..	...	...	2·44	2·46	*Southern—*
)	15	...	...	..	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	60	40	2·06	2	Madura
														Mysore—
·37	3·65	4·37	2·97	...		·15	36·72	100	80	100	100	3·81	2·62	Mysore
										120	120			
8	5·83	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	to	to	2·5	2·5	Bangalore
										150	160			

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 17, 1915

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	12 2	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 [illegible]	12 10	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	10 7	10 7	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 4	11 10	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 1	9 14	10 6	10 3	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 —	4 —	...	...	10 7	9 2	11 11	10 7	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 2	9 11	12 11	10 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	5 2	5 2	..	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 10	11 10	..	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 7	9 12	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	..	8 15	8 —	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	6 8	6 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 3	11 3	16 5	16 5	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 9	14 9	12 15	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 3	10 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	3 8	3 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Burma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 9	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 11	...	...	...	...
Manipur	7	6 6	...	...	17 —	18 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 — and 10 —	9 — and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	5 12	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámráp (Gauhati)	5 12	5 12	...	...	5 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 8	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Backergunj	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 7	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...		...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Mast (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	11 8	11 8	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
												Moulmein and
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	..	7 9	7 9	18 14	18 14	Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
				6 6	7 8	...	...	4 15	5 14	16 —	16 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Maubin
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
		..	...	8 0	8 —	...	..	7 2	7 2	14 —	14 —	Henzada
.		...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	5 11	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Toungoo
..	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	4 7	4 7	11 11	11 11	Thayetmyo
...	...	...	...									
												Upper Burma—
				8 —	8 —	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Mandalay
	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Bhamo
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Pakôkku
	..	...	...	10 11	10 11	32 1	32 1	7 12	7 12	14 —	14 —	Meiktila
...	..	...	...									
												Arakan—
				4 —	4 —	..	.	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 7	Sandoway
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	.	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	Akyab
...	...	..	...									
												Assam—
												Surma—
				5 12	6 8	...	...	5 4	5 12	10 8	13 4	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Cachar
...	...	...	...									
												Hill tracts—
												Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 14	8 14	9 —	4 13	5 1	10 10	11 —	
...	...		...	5 8	5 8	...		4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
...	...		...	4 8	5 —	21 —	20 —	5 —	4 —	10 8	10 —	Manipur
..	...	..	...									
				6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 12	11 —	11 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	.									
				5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
..	...	.	..									
												Brahmaputra—
				7 —	7 —	10 —	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	13 —	Goálpara
..	...	...	.									
				7 8	7 —	...		5 8	5 12	12 —	15 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...										
				6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	5 8	10 —	12 —	Darrang
..	...	...	...									
				6 4	6 8		..	5 —	5 8	13 —	14 —	Nowgong
...	...	.	...									
				6 8	6 8	..	.	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Sibságar
...	...	.	...									
				6 4	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 8	13 —	Lakhimpur
...	...	..	..									
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
								4 8	5 —	14 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...					
								5 8	5 8	13 —	20 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
								5 4	5 —	13 —	13 —	Backergunj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
								5 —	5 8	12 —	13 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	16 —	Tippera
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Dacca
...	..		...	...	...	...	...					*Deltaic—*
								5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	13 —	16 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 7	12 —	16 —	Howrah
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	13 —	16 8	Calcutta
...	. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	16 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	5 5	13 5	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	17 —	Jessore
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	12 —	16 —	Faridpur
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...					

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...				...	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...				...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...				...	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...				...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	...	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	..	...
Bhágalpur	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	..	...
Darbhanga	6 1	6 —	13 3	13 2	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	6 —	6 —	11 8	12 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	..	...	...
Sáran	6 4	7 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	..	..	...
Champáran	5 12	6 8	13 4	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	5 —	6 —	10 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	6 12	7 2	8 12	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	..	..
Gaya	7 —	7 4	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Patna	6 8	7 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	8 12	8 4	13 —	12 8	11	11 8
Shahabad	6 8	7 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	..	...	10 —
Ranchi	5 8	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	..	8 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 8
Palámau	6 12	7 5	10 2	10 2	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	..	...
Hazáribágh	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	6 3	6 9	..	...	..	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	..
Cuttack	5 14	7 3	...	...	..		9 13	9 13	...	...	...	.
Balasore	...	6 8	...	...	.	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	..
Sambalpur	5 12	6 —	...	...	..	..	11 4	11 —	.	...	7 8	...
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Benares	5 9	7 1	15	10 9	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 8	10 9	12 3	9 12	11 12
Ghazipur	6 8	6 8	10 2	10 2	4 13	4 13	7 7	7 7	11 11	11 11	9 2	9 2
Jaunpur*	...	6 7		10 —	...	4 —	...	7 10	...	...	...	11 1
Allahabad	6 —	6 9	10 12	10 12	4 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 5	10 8	10 9
Central—												
Bánda	6 2	6 4	8 4	8 4	5 —	4 —	7 6	8 —	13 10	13 10	12 2	12 2
Fatehpur	6 8	6 8	10 4	10 8	3 8	3 8	8 8	8 8	12 —	13 12	12 —	12 8
Hamirpur	5 14	5 14	8 12	8 12	5 4	5 4	7 12	7 8	12 12	12 12	11 8	11 8
Jalaun	6 4	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —
Cawnpore	6 —	6 12	9 12	11 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	11 12	12 4	11 4	12 —
Jhansi	5 15	6 10	10 5	10 —	4 12	4 12	7 —	6 13	12 14	12 14	10 14	10 6
Etáwah	6 4	6 8	11 8	11 8	3 —	3 —	8 4	8 8	12 8	11 8	11 4	11 8
Farrukhabad	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 5	4 2	4 2	8 4	8 9	11 —	11 8	12 —	12 6
Mainpuri	6 8	6 4	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
Etah	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	11 —
Western—												
Meerut	5 12	6 8	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	6 12	10 12	11 —	10 8	11 —
Agra	5 12	6 8	11 —	11 8	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	11 8	11 4	10 8	10 —
Muttra	6 12	7 —	10 12	11 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	10 12
Aligarh	6 12	7 —	10 8	10 8	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 —	10 4	10 8
Bulandshahr	5 14	7 7	10 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	11 —	10 6	10 —	10 2
(b) Oudh—												
Eastern—												
Ballia	7 2	7 2	10 6	11 11	5 8	5 8	7 13	7 13	11 11	12 —	10 6	11 1
Azamgarh	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 12	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 4	7 15	11 12	11 13	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 15	13 4	13 4	12 5	12 5
Basti	7 —	7 4	10 —	11 —	6 8	5 8	7 12	7 —	...	...	...	...

* Not reported yet.

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer aristinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	14 —	16 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	5 8	14 8	17 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 5	16 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	11 —	16 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 4	15 —	18 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 14	9 —	12 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	12 —	12 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	14 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 14	16 14	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	16 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	15 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	12 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	13 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	11 4	12 8	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	Bhágalpur
12 1	12 —	...	...	6 9	8 2	11 9	12 —	5 8	5 8	12 1	14 4	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	14 8	Muzaffarpur
14 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	6 8	8 —	12 —	16 —	Sáran
11 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	9 —	12 4	11 12	5 12	6 8	11 8	13 4	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	10 8	10 8	7 —	7 —	13 —	15 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 8	10 14	11 12	6 —	6 8	18 14	18 14	Monghyr
12 —	11 8	8 —	8 —	7 4	8 —	11 12	11 —	6 4	6 —	13 —	15 —	Gaya
...	...	9 —	10 —	8 4	8 4	12 —	12 8	6 8	6 12	11 —	16 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 2	14 —	14 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	13 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	12 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	13 —	Mánbhum
13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	10 —	12 —	6 —	6 4	12 —	13 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	8 7	7 14	10 2	10 11	7 —	7 1	11 13	15 3	Palámau
13 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	10 —	11 —	5 8	5 8	12 —	15 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 14	6 3	20 —	20 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	..	5 14	5 14	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	7 4 and 9 4	7 — and 9 8	..	...	5 4	5 8	11 8	13 —	Balasore
...	...	..	.	7 —	6 — to 8 —	13 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	7 6	8 —	7 12	7 12	11 8	11 8	5 12	5 12	16 —	16 2	Mirzapur
...	...	12 7	12 9	7 13	8 11	...	...	5 7	6 4	15 12	15 10	Benares
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 11	11 11	6 11	6 11	17 —	17 2	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...		8 2	...	10 15	...	6 1		16 10	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8	..	..	5 12	6 —	18 —	18 4	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 10	8 4	..		5 6	6 4	18 4	18 —	Bánda
..	...	...	...	8 4	8 2	.	12 8	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	14 —	...	8 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	Jalaun
...	...	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	12 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
8 5	8 4	...	...	8 12	8 1	...		5 —	5 1	19 —	19 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	8 10	9 —	...	..	6 8	6 4	20 —	20 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 9	11 —	11 11	5 13	6 3	20 10	20 10	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 —	11 —	11 4	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	9 8	10 8	6 8	6 —	22 —	22 8	Meerut
..	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	5 8	5 12	23 8	22 2	Agra
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	13 8	13 —	7 —	7 —	21 12	21 10	Muttra
...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 12	6 8	7 —	22 —	22 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	10 —	10 —	7 —	6 8	13 —	18 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 13	11 11	12 —	7 2	7 2	15 10	15 10	Ballia
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	6 4	6 8	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	...	12 5	12 5	7 15	7 15	13 4	13 4	6 12	6 12	17 8	17 8	Gorakhpur
...		...	...	8 4	8 8	11 8	11 —	7 8	7 8	18 8	19 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915—*continued*

	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
ces— *continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahán	6 12	7 4	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	12 —	10 —	11 4
Budaun	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 7	3 8	3 10	6 14	7 8	11 8	12 —	11 4	11 6
Pilibit*	...	6 12	...	11 4	...	4 —	...	6 2	...	...	...	...
Bareli	5 14	6 14	11 4	11 4	4 1	4 1	7 8	7 8	10 12	11 12	9 8	10 15
Moradabad	7 —	7 —	...	9 12	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 12	10 4	12 2	8 14	10 10
Bijnor	6 14	6 14	11 —	11 —	3 8	2 8	7 4	7 8	..	...	9 4	9 10
Muzaffarnagar	6 14	7 6	9 14	9 14	7 6	7 11	7 15	8 4	11 —	9 14	11 2	10 6
Saháranpur	6 2	6 15	11 2	12 4	3 8	3 12	7 7	7 7	9 9	10 10	9 5	9 12
Dehra-Dun	6 2	6 10	11 8	12 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal*	...	6 —	...	9 —	...	2 12	...	6 —	...	8 —	...	8 —
Almora*	...	8 —	...	10 —	...	3 8	...	7 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	10 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	6 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	11 —
Sultanpur	6 8	7 8	11 —	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 8	...	...
Rae-Bareli	6 12	7 4	11 —	10 8	4 —	4 —	8 4	8 8	11 8	12 4	11 8	12 4
Unao	6 2	6 11	10 8	10 4	5 8	5 8	7 12	7 8	11 10	12 10	11 6	11 12
Lucknow	6 4	7 —	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	12 —
Hardoi	7 4	7 —	10 —	10 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	11 2	12 —	11 4	11 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	6 4	7 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 8	9 12	10 8
Barabanki	6 12	7 4	9 8	9 14	4 8	4 6	7 9	7 13	10 15	11 15	10 13	[illegible] 7
Gonda	6 12	7 4	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	8 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	13 —
Bahraich	6 13	7 —	9 8	9 8	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	12 8	14 —	12 8	13 8
[illegible]	6 12	6 12	10 —	12 —	4 —	3 —	8 —	7 —	10 12	12 —	10 12	11 12
	6 12	7 —	10 4	10 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	11 4	12 —	11 4	11 12
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 2	8 2	15 3	15 3	5 15	5 15	6 11	6 11	16 11	18 2	10 6	11 2
Ajmer*	...	6 —	...	10 4	...	5 —	...	6 8	...	11 —	...	10 8
Kishangarh	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	12 —	11 —	11 —
Tonk	4 12	4 14	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	10 12	9 8	9 4
Jaipur	6 12	6 12	11 4	10 8	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	13 9	12 1	11 8	11 —
Karauli	6 9	6 6	12 8	12 8	6 14	5 10	7 8	6 14	14 6	12 8	11 14	11 9
Dholpur	6 8	6 10	9 4	9 —	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	13 2	13 1	11 14	11 14½
Bharatpur	6 10	7 1	10 6	10 14	4 5	4 5	5 1	5 1	11 6	11 8	10 13	10 1
Alwar	7 2½	7 3½	11 12½	11 12½	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	11 10½	11 11½	10 7½	10 7
	6 8	6 12	...	..	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	11 4	12 —	10 —	10 4
Western—												
Bikanir	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 8	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmir	5 4	5 6	...	...	4 6	4 5	6 1	6 7	9 14	9 11	8 4	9 2
	{ 6 — to 6 11 }	6 —	11 2	11 3	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	11 7	11 11	{ 10 10 and 11 1 }	{ 10 12 and 11 8 }
Central In												
Indore	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	12 —
Neemuch	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —
	6 4	6 4	...	...	2 4	2 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern												
Hissar	6 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 12	11 —	10 8	10 12
Ferozepur	6 12	7 12	11 4	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	10 8
Central—												
Lahore	6 8	7 8	11 8	13 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	..	9 8	9 12
Gujranwala	7 8	7 14	12 8	14 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	9 12	9 12
Gujrat	7 4	7 12	11 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	9 8
Jhelum	7 4	8 4	1 —	15 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	8 8	10 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	12 —	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 2	Shahjahánpur
...	...	11 —	11 —	9 9	7 14	13 7	13 5	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 8	Budaun
...	...	...	...	...	8 8	...	12 —	...	6 —	...	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	11 —	11 8	6 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Bareli
...	...	16 4	16 4	9 —	9 —	10 6	11 2	5 10	6 2	21 2	21 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	8 6	8 8	...	...	6 12	6 —	17 —	17 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 14	9 14	5 8	5 8	18 10	18 10	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	8 1	9 5	9 9	10 2	6 6	6 6	19 12	21 4	Saháranpur
11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 12	10 —	10 8	7 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	7 —	...	8 —	...	5 —	...	12 —	Naini Tal
...	10 —	...	...	...	6 8	...	...	...	4 8	...	11 8	Almóra
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 8	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 4	...	13 8	5 12	5 12	19 —	16 8	Unao
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	12 8	12 12	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	19 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	11 8	12 —	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 12	6 —	6 —	18 8	18 —	Fyzabad
15	14 —	8 8	9 3	5 —	8 2	11 —	12 1	5 13	6 2	19 —	18 14	Barabanki
...	...	8 —	9 —	8 12	8 8	12 —	13 —	...	6 8	18 —	17 —	Gonda
...	...	7 —	...	8 8	8 8	12 4	13 8	6 4	6 8	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	12 —	12 —	8 8	8 12	10 8	12 8	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Sitapur
13 4	13 8	7 8	7 8	7 12	8 —	11 4	11 8	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	18 2	17 11	5 13	5 13	18 8	19 6	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	6 8	...	8 —	...	11 —	...	9 8	...	23 —	Ajmer
...	...	...		8 8	8 8	11 8	12 —	...	...	23 —	22 8	Kishangarh
...	...	..	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 4	...	...	18 —	18 —	Tonk
...	...	7 13	7 13	9 3 and 9 11	8 15 and 9 7	12 1	13 1	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	13 12	8 12	9 6	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	Karauli
...	...	9 8	9 8	8 1½	8 2	...	..	6 —	6 —	20 12	20 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 5	11 10	11 10	5 12	5 12	23 —	20 14	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	9 5½	9 4½	11 9½	12 4	11 8	11 8	24 8	24 2½	Alwar
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	24 —	23 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 8	5 4	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 7	...	...	...	...	27 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 4	27 —	27 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	..	...	...	8 8	8 4	16 —	15 8	6 12	6 8	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 2	6 8	22 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	8 —	10 —	8 4	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	19 —	19 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	.	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	23 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 14	9 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	22 —	20 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	11 —	12 —	8 10	9 12	8 12	10 —	5 8	5 8	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	9 12	10 4	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 12	8 8	10 —	...	...	28 —	28 —	Jhelum

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *concluded*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	6 3	6 7	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 13	7 6	11 —	11 8	.	...
Saugor	6 12	6 8	...	..	6 —	6 8	8 —	7 8	12 8	11 —	.	...
Damoh	6 6	6 11	...	..	7 1	7 1	7 12	7 12	13 —	13 —	.	...
Jubbulpore	6 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	.	...
Mandla	6 —	6 8	...	...	7 -	7 8	9 8	10 8	...	...	..	..
Seoni	6 7	6 7	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 14	9 14	10 11	12 13	..	...
Bálághát	5 14	5 4	.	...	6 13	5 7	11 —	10 15	...	...	..	...
Bhandára	6 2	4 14	..	...	5 9	5 9	10 14	10 14	12 7	13 13	..	...
Chánda	6 13	4 2	..	...	5 —	5 -	8 15	10 —	14 8	14 8	..	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	5 13	6 6	.		8 —	7 2	9 14	9 2	.	.	..	..
Raipur	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	.	...
Drug	7 —	7 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	...	..	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 —	5 11	..	...	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	16 7	16 8	..	...
Akola	6 5	5 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	15 —	15 —	..	...
Amráoti	6 13	5 12	..	...	5 15	5 15	8 11	8 11	18 —	18 —	...	...
Yeotmal	5 14	5 5	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 12	8 12	18 —	18 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	4 1	4 10	9 6	10 1	4 1	4 1	8 —	8 2	12 11	12 9	13 10	13 13
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	..	..	..	...	7 15	8 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	..	...	..	.	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	..	...	..	7 7	7 7	12 9	12 9	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris	...	..	...	..	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Salem	..	...	...	...	...	..	6 10	7 —	13 6	13 6	10 10	10 4
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	..	...	.	.	7 9	7 9	17 14	17 14	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	15 10	15 10	...	..
Cuddapah	...	...	..	..	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 6	13 5	14 14	14 14
Karnul	...	...	..	..	...	...	8 11	8 11	16 1	16 1	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Visagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	7 —	...	..	13 —	14 14
Godávari	..	..	...	...	..	...	9 2	9 12	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	.	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 6	13 6	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	14 10	14 10	13 8	13 8
Nellore	...	...	..	...	...	..	10 7	10 7	15 10	15 10	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	..	..	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	..	...	7 14	8 3	.	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	..	...	..	..	...	...	7 13	7 13	..	...	13 —	13 —
Tanjore	.		..	.	.	...	7 7	6 13	..	...	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly	...		..	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	11 12	11 12	12 5	12 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 —	12 9	12 5	12 5
Madura	...	..	...	..	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 —	11 —	10 15	10 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	13 12	13 12	..	...
Bangalore	5 —	6 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	9 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 12	10 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 —	5 8	...	...	4 13	4 14	5 1	5 6	9 9	10 8	8 10	8 10

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the [illegible]

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

MARUA OR NAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —continued
												Central—
...		...	...	9 —	9 —	..	...	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	8 4	7 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	16 —	16 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	9 5	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 6	7 2	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	..	...	8 12	7 9	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 12	15 12	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	...	...	6 1	6 6	12 11	12 11	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	7 1	5 14	...	...	7 6	7 6	18 —	18 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...		7 2	6 6	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	..	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —		..	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	..	10 9	7 7	...	.	7 11	7 —	16 —	16 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	8 5	6 3	.	..	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	8 3	8 3	19 —	19 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
16 —	35 14	...	...	8 11	5 13	...	...	9 9	9 3	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 14	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	S. Canara
												South, central—
18 5	14 18	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	19 2	19 8	Coimbatore
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	14 6	14 6	Nilgiris
18 11	13 11	.	...	..	.	..	.	...	...	15 7	16 1	Salem
												Central—
19 6	20 —	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	16 9	16 9	Bellary
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	21 13	21 6	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 —	16 10	Ganjam
12 10	14 14	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam
16 —	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19 3	24 —	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14	Guntur
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	29 2	27 6	Madras
13 —	13 4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	Chingleput
12 8	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	23 11	23 11	N. Arcot
14 1	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	S. Arcot
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	23 13	24 5	Tanjore
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 9	26 14	Tinnevelly
16 10	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
12 8	12 8	...	..	6 10	6 4	...	...	5 4	5 4	16 8	16 8	Mysore
12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	.	4 —	4 8	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
14 —	15 —	...	...	14 8	15 —	...	...	5 4	5 12	17 —	17 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 14	6 2	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the District Headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 17, 1915

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5, 1915

CROP FORECAST

COTTON

Final Forecast of the COTTON Crop, 1914-15

This memorandum is based upon reports furnished by local authorities, and refers to the total cotton area of India. It deals with the final reports on both the early and the late crops of the season.

The total area reported is 24,632,000 acres, which is 388,000 acres, or nearly 2 per cent, short of the revised figure of last year. The total estimated yield is 5,232,000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is 3 per cent more than the revised figure of last year.

The detailed figures for the provinces are stated below (in thousands) :—

	Acres (thousands)		Bales (thousands)	
	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14
Bombay (*a*)	6,700	6,574	1,495	1,439
Central Provinces and Berar	4,709	4,754	1,097	961
Madras (*a*)	2,383	2,725	323	308
Punjab (*a*)	1,855	2,053	474	612
United Provinces (*a*)	1,545	1,586	482	484
Sind (*a*)	351	341	121	135
Burma	282	290	48	54
Bihar and Orissa (*b*)	72	73	16	17
Bengal (*a*)	92	87	35	24
North-West Frontier Province	60	59	13	14
Ajmer-Merwara	54	57	15	15
Assam	34	33	12	12
Hyderabad	3,605	4,653	400	400
Central India	1,520	1,426	292	273
Baroda	843	749	229	175
Rajputana	420	470	168	132
Mysore	107	90	12	10
Total	24,632	25,020	5,232	5,055

On the basis of these figures the average outturn per acre of the present crop for all India is 85 lbs as against 81 lbs last year. The condition of the crop of 1914-15 in each province is briefly as follows :—

Bombay (27·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—Since the publication of the December forecast, the crop in Ahmedabad and parts of Kathiawar has suffered somewhat from cloudy weather and rain in January, which caused shedding of flowers and bolls in places. Elsewhere in Gujarat it has progressed well and its condition is fair. The Deccan crop suffered in East Khandesh and elsewhere from rain in December and January, and the lint was discoloured in places. In the Karnatak the crop has suffered in Bijapur and parts of Dharwar from cold winds, cloudy weather, and rain in December and January. Elsewhere it is doing well. The latest reports show the total area and yield of both early and late cotton to be 6,700,000 acres (2,717,000 acres being in Native States excluding Baroda) and 1,495,000 bales (657,000 bales being in Native States), which are 2 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, above last year's figures.

Central Provinces and Berar (20·6 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 4,709,000 acres, which is 1 per cent below last year. The yield is estimated at 1,097,000 bales, being 14 per cent above last year's yield.

Madras (9·6 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is estimated at 2,383,000 acres (28,000 acres being in Native States), which is 13 per cent below last year's area. The area shows a decrease in all tracts, but chiefly in tracts growing the variety known as "Salems", where the season at sowing time was not favourable. In Tinnevelly, which is in Madras the area last sown, there were indications at first that the fall in prices of cotton might result in restricted sowings, but the rains, especially in the south, were so heavy that the *cumbu* (*bajra*) crop failed, and late cotton was sown in its place. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally good, except in tracts growing "Westerns" in Bellary and Anantapur, where the crop has suffered from prolonged drought. The total yield is estimated at 323,000 bales (3,000 bales being in Native States), which is 5 per cent in excess of the revised figures according to the final accounts of last year. The Provincial Director of Agriculture, however, remarks that there is reason to believe that even the revised figure for last year was an underestimate.

Punjab (7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is now reported to be 1,855,000 acres (180,000 acres being in Native States), which shows a fall of about 10 per cent as compared with last year. The total yield is estimated at 474,000 bales (77,000 bales being in Native States), showing a decrease of 22 per cent as compared with last year's yield. The decrease is attributed to excessive rain in September and to hail, rain, and cold in October.

United Provinces (5·7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 1,545,000 acres (including 17,000 acres in the Rampur State), which is nearly 3 per cent below last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 482,000 bales (4,000 bales being in the Rampur State), being practically the same as last year's yield.

Sind (1·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The crop is reported to have been damaged by frost in parts of Hyderabad and Nawabshah. Elsewhere the condition is fair. The total area sown (351,000 acres) shows an increase of 3 per cent, but the total estimated yield (121,000 bales) shows a decrease of 10 per cent, as compared with last year's figures.

Burma (0·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The early rains were too heavy and later rains were capricious. Speaking generally for the province, the season was less favourable than was described in the third forecast. The total area

(*a*) Including Native States.

(*b*) Excluding Native States, for which the yield is roughly estimated at about 1,000 bales.

now estimated (282,000 acres) is nearly 3 per cent less than last year's area, and the total estimated yield (48,000 bales) is 11 per cent less than last year's yield.

Bihar and Orissa (0·4 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The weather conditions were favourable for the early crop except in Sambalpur, Angul, Palamau, and part of the Santhal Parganas, where the outturn was affected by deficient rainfall. For the late variety the weather conditions were generally favourable and the prospects of the crop are fairly good. Some damage was done by floods in Darbhanga. The total area under both the crops (72,000 acres) and the estimated yield (16,000 bales) fall short by 1 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively, as compared with last year. The crop in the Native States, for which no statistics are available, is roughly estimated at some 1,000 bales.

Bengal (0·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—Weather conditions were very favourable for the early crop, which is grown mainly in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Hill Tippera State, and a good crop has been harvested. The conditions and prospects of the late crop grown in Bankura and Midnapur are also reported to be satisfactory. The estimate of the total area (92,000 acres) shows an increase of 6 per cent as compared with last year, and that of yield (35,000 bales) an increase of 46 per cent.

North-West Frontier Province (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is reported to be 60,000 acres, being 2 per cent above last year's area. The yield is estimated at 13,000 bales, which is 7 per cent less than last year's yield.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India) reports 54,000 acres and 15,000 bales, as compared with 57,00 0 acres and 15,000 bales last year.

Assam (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The estimates of area and yield now stand at 34,000 acres and 12,000 bales as against 33,000 acres and 12,000 bales last year.

Hyderabad (1·5 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—There has been some rain throughout the State towards the middle of December and in January, especially in the cotton-producing districts, and it is feared that this must have prejudicially affected the crop to some extent. The total area is reported to be 3,605,000 acres, being 1 per cent below last year's area. The yield is estimated at 400,000 bales, being the same as last year's yield.

Central India (5·7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total yield is now estimated at 292,000 bales on an area of 1,520,000 acres. These figures indicate an increase of 7 per cent both in area and outturn as compared with last year.

Baroda (3·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India) reports 843,000 acres compared with 749,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 229,000 bales, which is 31 per cent above last year's yield.

Rajputana (1·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area and yield are estimated at 420,000 acres and 168,000 bales as against 470,000 acres and 132,000 bales last year.

Mysore (0·5 per cent of the total area under cotton in India) reports 107,000 acres and 12,000 bales compared with 90,000 acres and 10,000 bales last year.

The following statement compares the estimates of the total outturn for the last three years with the sum of net exports and internal consumption, this latter being computed on a basis arrived at in agreement with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (the figures are in *thousands*) :—

	Year ending 31st August		
	1914	1913	1912
	Bales	Bales	Bales
Net Exports	3,647	2,228	1,761
Mill consumption	1,816	1,805	1,774
Consumption outside mills (conjectural) *	450	450	450
Total	5,913	4,483	3,985
Estimated yield	5,065	4,610	3,288
Excess (+) or deficit (−)	−848	+127	−697

The **exports** of raw cotton by sea to foreign countries in the last five cotton years (September to August) have been as follows (in *thousand* bales) :—

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Japan	980	739	1,076	1,169	1,393
Germany	416	354	238	298	652
Belgium	332	323	193	237	419
Other countries.	1,074	937	497	566	1,184
Total	2,802	2,353	2,004	2,270	3,648

The following statement shows **imports** of cotton raw into the ports by rail and river and by sea during the last three cotton years (September to August) in *thousand* bales :—

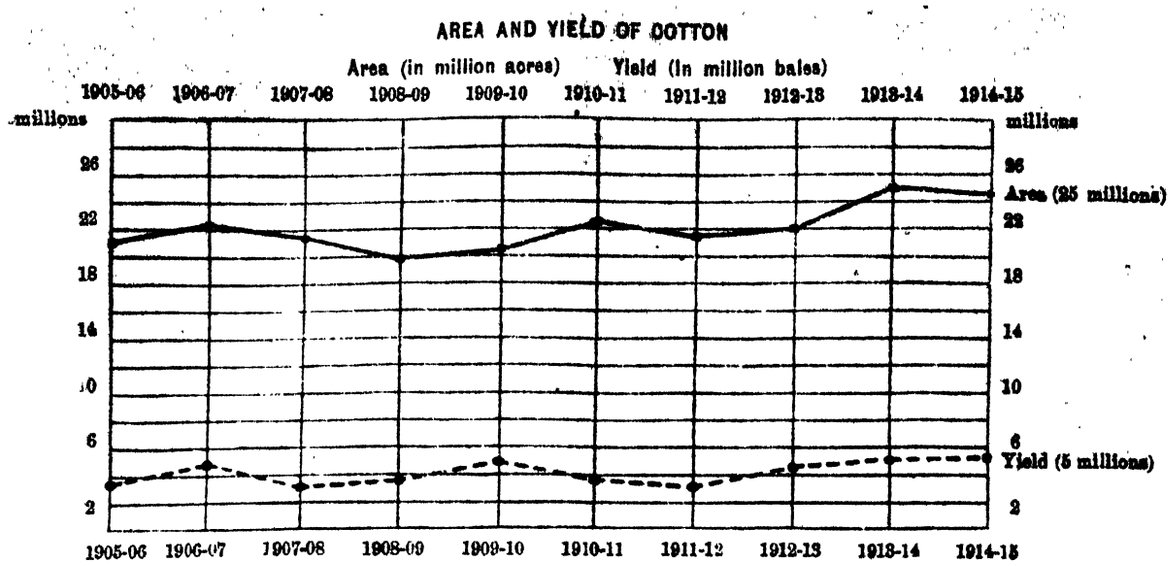
Imports into	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
	Bales	Bales	Bales
Calcutta	192	187	272
City of Bombay	2,471	2,628	3,722
Karachi	357	475	641
Madras ports	416	306	351
Total	3,436	3,596	4,986

The course of **prices** is indicated by the following figures, which represent the price of Broach cotton at Bombay in rupees per candy of 784 lbs :—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
September	318	304	296	305	169
October	304	285	270	324	150
November	317	250	296	309	160
December	354	252	313	311	175

The **chart** below shows the present figures of area and yield for all India as compared with the finally revised figures of the preceding nine years. The curve for area represents millions of acres and that for yield millions of bales.

* For the year 1914-15 the extra-factory consumption of cotton in India is, according to the Bombay Cotton Trade Association's estimate, 1,000,000 bales.



Cotton crop in foreign countries.—The latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, regarding the cotton crop of 1914 in foreign countries is :—United States of America—36,700,000 acres and 19,900,000 bales of 400 lbs each against 37,000,000 acres and 17,700,000 bales in the preceding year. Egypt—1,800,000 acres and 1,700,000 bales against 1,800,000 acres and 1,900,000 bales in the preceding year. It appears from unofficial sources that in Egypt it is proposed that the cotton acreage should be compulsorily reduced by some 29 per cent next season.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

Final estimate of the cotton crop of India

	1914-15 (Provisional estimates)		1913-14 (Final figures)*		1912-13 (Final figures)*	
	Area (acres)	Yield (bales)	Area (acres)	Yield (bales)	Area (acres)	Yield (bales)
Bombay (*a*)	6,700,000	1,495,000	6,574,000	1,439,000	6,064,000	1,324,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,709,000	1,097,000	4,754,000	961,000	4,493,000	910,000
Madras (*a*)	2,383,000	323,000	2,725,000	308,000	2,414,000	471,000
Punjab (*a*)	1,855,000	474,000	2,053,000	612,000	1,575,000	378,000
United Provinces (*a*)	1,545,000	482,000	1,586,000	484,000	1,158,000	426,000
Sind (*a*)	351,000	121,000	341,000	135,000	296,000	123,000
Burma	282,000	48,000	290,000	54,000	283,000	46,000
Bihar and Orissa (*b*)	72,000	16,000	73,000	17,000	92,000	19,000
Bengal (*a*)	92,000	35,000	87,000	24,000	51,000	21,000
North-West Frontier Province	60,000	13,000	59,000	14,000	56,000	13,000
Ajmer-Merwara	54,000	15,000	57,000	15,000	50,000	26,000
Assam	34,000	12,000	33,000	12,000	35,000	10,000
Hyderabad	3,605,000	400,000	3,653,000	400,000	2,888,000	300,000
Central India	1,520,000	292,000	1,426,000	278,000	1,314,000	206,000
Baroda	843,000	229,000	749,000	175,000	762,000	196,000
Rajputana	420,000	168,000	470,000	132,000	393,000	125,000
Mysore	107,000	12,000	90,000	10,000	154,000	19,000
TOTAL	24,632,000	5,232,000	25,020,000	5,055,000	22,028,000	4,610,000

[illegible] contains 500 lbs of cleaned cotton

(*a*) Includes Native States within provincial boundaries

(*b*) Excluding Native States for which the yield is roughly estimated at 1,000 bales

* These are revised estimates as finally adjusted by the provincial authorities

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5, 1915

CROP FORECAST

RICE

Final Forecast of RICE Crop, 1914-15

This memorandum is based upon reports received from provinces, which contain 99 per cent of the total area under rice in British India. The statistics of acreage, outturn, etc., refer to all rice crops, both early and late, in the reporting provinces.

The total area reported is 76,181,000 acres, which is 1 per cent larger than the revised figure of last year. The total estimated yield is 27,964,000 tons of cleaned rice, which is 3 per cent short of the revised figure of last year. The three important provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Burma account for the decrease in outturn. In all these three provinces the crop was adversely affected by deficient rainfall towards the latter part of the season. In the other provinces the season was on the whole favourable.

The figures for the provinces are (*in thousands* of acres and tons) :—

	Area (1,000 acres)		Yield (1,000 tons)	
	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14
Bengal . .	20,416	19,846	6,395	7,412
Bihar and Orissa	16,166	16,223	5,960	8,120
Madras . .	10,560	10,678	4,888	4,186
Burma . .	10,010	10,056	3,662	4,037
United Provinces	6,216	6,062	2,037	1,264
C. P. and Berar	5,083	4,986	1,675	825
Assam . .	3,916	3,752	1,420	1,310
Bombay (*a*) .	2,596	2,628	1,437	1,279
Sind (*a*) . .	1,137	1,112	458	322
Coorg . .	81	82	52	35
Total .	76,181	75,425	27,964	28,790

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, rice is grown in certain other tracts in British India, and the average area so grown for the last five years has been some 742,000 acres. An addition of approximately 1 per cent should be made to the total estimated outturn on this account.

The following is a summary of the provincial reports :—

Bengal (27 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under winter rice is reported to be 15,084,000 acres, showing an increase of nearly 4 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 4,788,000 tons as against 5,897,000 tons last year, or a decrease of about 19 per cent. The increase in acreage is due to favourable conditions at the beginning of the season. Subsequently, the weather was unfavourable, owing to insufficiency of rainfall in August, September, and October. November was also practically rainless and the result was serious for the crop, especially on high lands. The slight rainfall at the end of December did little good to the crop as it was then ripe for harvesting. Mymensingh is the only district which reports a normal crop, and Malda reports a crop as low as 45 per cent of the normal per acre.

If, to these figures, those for the summer and autumn crops, given in the second memorandum in January last and reproduced in the appended table, are added, the total area and yield of all kinds of rice in Bengal amount to 20,416,000 acres and 6,395,000 tons as against 19,846,000 acres and 7,412,000 tons last year. The total estimated decrease of outturn would therefore be one of 1,017,000 tons or nearly 14 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa (21·7 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under winter rice is estimated at 12,379,000 acres as against 12,437,000 acres last year, or a decrease of 0·4 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 4,775,000 tons as against 6,922,000 tons last year—a decrease of 31 per cent. Viewed as a whole the season was unfavourable for the winter rice crop. The deficiency of the rains in September and October was well marked in Bihar, and the failure of later rains prejudiced the crop and some damage was done in consequence, especially in unirrigated areas, in most districts of Bihar and parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Insects did some injury in Cuttack, Balasore, Angul, and Sambalpur. There were floods in Darbhanga after transplantation.

To the above figures may be added those for the summer and autumn crops given in the January memorandum and reproduced in the appended table. The total area and yield of all kinds of rice in Bihar and Orissa would then amount to 16,166,000 acres and 5,960,000 tons as against 16,223,000 acres and 8,120,000 tons last year. These figures indicate a decrease of nearly 27 per cent in outturn, though the area was about the same as in the previous year.

Madras (13·7 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under rice is reported to be 10,560,000 acres, which is 1 per cent less than the actuals of last year, and this reduction is entirely confined to the Circars and the Deccan. The south and west report an increased acreage. The year has on the whole been good for rice, though floods did some damage in South Vizagapatam and in Kistna and Guntur. In what has been generally a good year the Deccan has fared the worse, as the breaching of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal has resulted in a partial, though not a general, failure of the crop in the lower reaches, and the late rains were insufficient to fill adequately all the scattered rainfed crops. The total outturn is estimated at 4,888,000 tons as against 4,186,800 tons last year, or an increase of 17 per cent.

Burma (13 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under rice is reported to be 10,010,000 acres, showing a slight decrease of 0·4 per cent. The total estimated outturn amounted to 3,662,000 tons as against 4,037,000 tons last year or a decrease of 9 per cent. The monsoon commenced favourably, but the "middle" rains were abnormally heavy, causing floods which destroyed about 400,000 acres. Most of the area was replanted, but shortage of closing rains prevented much of this replanted area from maturing. The probable surplus available for export is estimated at about 2,500,000 tons of cargo rice.

(*a*) Including Native States.

United Provinces (7·8 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under rice is estimated at 6,216,000 acres, which is 2·5 per cent above last year's area. The total estimated outturn amounts to 2,037,000 tons as against 1,264,000 tons last year, or an increase of 61 per cent. Abundant rain fell during the first three weeks of August and resulted in floods, causing some damage to the crop in the western districts. A break ensued, which lasted till the middle of September, but the subsequent rainfall was light in the principal rice-growing districts and terminated too early for the late rice. Both in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, the rainfall of September and October was in great defect. Early rice has been nearly everywhere a success, but the late rice was disappointing in the eastern and south-eastern districts, owing to the early cessation of the rains.

Central Provinces and Berar (6·2 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area is reported to be 5,083,000 acres, which is 2 per cent larger than last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 1,655,000 tons as against 825,000 tons last year, or an increase of 101 per cent; but last year the season was abnormal, owing to scanty and ill-distributed rainfall. As compared with the average of the preceding five years the present estimate shows an increase of 29 per cent. Climatic conditions at sowing time were favourable. Moderate to heavy rain fell in July, August and up to the third week of September, with opportune breaks at intervals. This gave excellent opportunities for transplantation and weeding. Light showers were received in certain districts in October and November, and these benefited the crop. Some damage from insects was reported in Bilaspur.

Assam (5·8 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under winter rice is estimated at 2,974,000 acres, which is 6 per cent larger than the area of last year. The increase is due to the absence of floods in Sylhet and to the extension of cultivation in the Brahmaputra Valley. The total yield is estimated at 1,151,000 tons as against 1,045,000 tons last year, or an increase of 10 per cent.

If the figures for the summer and autumn rice given in the January memorandum were added, the total area and yield of all kinds of rice in Assam would amount to 3,916,000 acres and 1,420,000 tons as against 3,752,000 acres and 1,310,000 tons last year. These figures indicate an increase of 4 per cent in area and of 8 per cent in yield.

Bombay (2·3 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The area under spring rice in the districts of Kanara, Ratnagiri, and Belgaum is estimated at 15,000 acres, which is practically the same as last year. The total yield is estimated at 8,100 tons as against 8,300 tons last year, or a decrease of 2 per cent.

With the figures for the autumn rice given in the January memorandum, the total area and yield of both kinds of rice in Bombay come to 2,596,000 acres and 1,437,000 tons against 2,628,000 acres and 1,279,000 tons last year, or a decrease of 1 per cent in area but an increase of 12 per cent in yield.

Sind (1·4 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—As stated in the January memorandum, the total area sown is 1,137,000 acres (8,500 acres being in the Native State), which is 2 per cent above last year's area. The total yield is 458,000 tons as against 322,000 tons last year, or an increase of 42 per cent.

Coorg (0·1 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area sown is estimated at 81,000 acres as against 82,000 acres last year. The total outturn is reported to be 52,000 tons as against 35,000 tons last year, or an increase of 49 per cent.

Exports.—The figures below state the total quantity of rice exported from British India to foreign countries by sea in the last five calendar years (in tons) :—

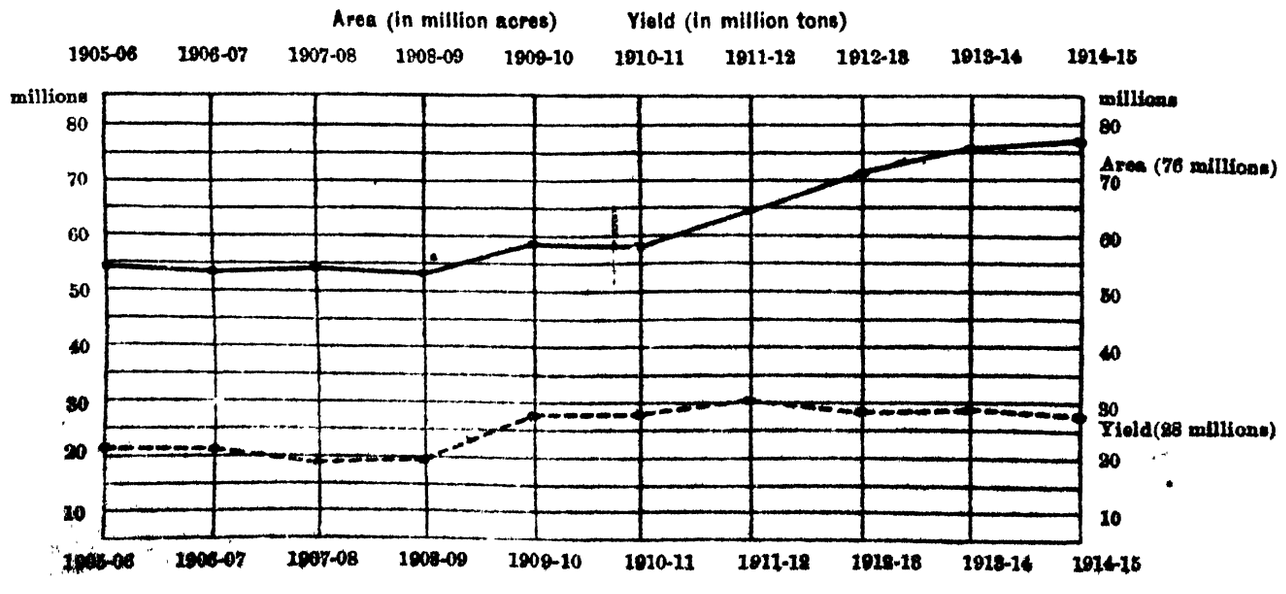
	From Burma	From Bengal and Bihar and Orissa	From Madras, Bombay and Sind	Total
1910 . .	1,738,200	359,700	172,600	2,270,500
1911 . .	1,936,900	448,700	204,900	2,590,500
1912 . .	2,086,300	553,000	171,000	2,810,300
1913 . .	1,955,300	389,300	234,200	2,578,800
1914 .	1,501,400	262,000	259,500	2,022,900

The exports from Burma to Indian ports in the same years have been :—

	Tons.
1910	759,100
1911	293,700
1912	188,200
1913	768,900
1914	1,072,500

Chart.—The chart below illustrates the present figures as compared with those of the preceding nine years :—

AREA AND YIELD OF RICE



Rice crop in foreign countries.—From the latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, it seems that in Italy climatic conditions have been favourable for rice. In Egypt there has been a large decrease in production, owing to a smaller area being sown on account of scarcity of irrigation water. From unofficial sources it appears that in Korea the outturn is estimated at 1,689,000 tons against 1,400,000 tons in the preceding year. In Formosa the estimate is 630,000 tons. In Italy it is 534,000 tons against 535,000 tons last year. In the United States of America the outturn is estimated at 475,000 tons against 517,000 tons last year. The latest estimate available for Japan is 7,942,000 tons, which is 13 per cent above last year's crop.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Final estimate of the Rice Crop of 1914-15.

Provinces	Area (in acres)			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over	
	Current year 1914-15	Previous year 1913-14	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years
				Per cent	Per cent
Bengal . . . . . Summer crop	341,900	314,700	366,600	+8·6	—6·7
Bengal . . . . . Autumn ,,	4,990,200	4,992,100	5,191,600	—0·04	—3·9
Bengal . . . . . Winter ,,	15,084,300	14,539,600	14,960,000	+3·7	+0·8
Total Bengal	20,116,400	19,846,400	20,518,200	+2·9	—0·5
Bihar and Orissa . . . Summer crop	52,700	41,700	42,200	+26·3	+24·8
Bihar and Orissa . . . Autumn ,,	3,734,000	3,743,600	3,261,500	—0·2	+14·4
Bihar and Orissa . . . Winter ,,	12,379,300	12,437,400	13,460,100	—0·4	—8·0
Total Bihar and Orissa	16,166,000	16,222,700	16,763,800	—0·3	—3·5
Madras	10,560,000	10,678,000	10,580,000	—1·1	+0·3
Burma	10,010,000	10,056,000	(b) 8,746,000	0·4	+14·4
United Provinces	6,216,000	6,062,300	5,985,700	+2·5	+3·8
Central Provinces and Berar	5,083,000	4,986,100	4,884,500	+2·0	+4·0
Assam . . . . . Summer crop	216,500	216,000	(c)	+0·2	...
Assam . . . . . Autumn ,,	724,600	738,700	808,500	—1·9	—10·3
Assam . . . . . Winter ,,	2,974,400	2,797,100	3,193,500	+6·3	—6·9
Total Assam	3,915,500	3,751,800	...	+4·3	...
Bombay (a) . . . . Autumn crop	2,581,400	2,612,500	(c)	—1·2	...
Bombay (a) . . . . Spring ,,	14,700	15,000	(c)	—2·0	...
Total Bombay	2,596,100	2,627,500	(c)	—1·1	...
Sind (a)	1,137,000	1,112,300	(c)	+2·2	...
Coorg	81,300	82,000	81,700	—0·8	—0·4
Total	76,181,300	75,425,100	...	+1·0	...

Provinces	Yield (in tons) of cleaned rice			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over	
	Current year 1914-15	Previous year 1913-14	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years
				Per cent	Per cent
Bengal . . . . . Summer crop	159,400	140,500	133,700	+13·4	+3·7
Bengal . . . . . Autumn ,,	1,448,200	1,375,400	1,521,400	+5·3	—4·8
Bengal . . . . . Winter ,,	4,787,600	5,896,500	7,516,100	—18·8	—57·0
Total Bengal	6,395,200	7,412,400	9,191,200	—13·7	—30·4
Bihar and Orissa . . . Summer crop	19,400	15,300	13,300	+26·8	+45·9
Bihar and Orissa . . . Autumn ,,	1,165,900	1,182,700	1,014,500	—1·4	+14·9
Bihar and Orissa . . . Winter ,,	4,774,900	6,921,800	6,735,900	—31·0	—29·1
Total Bihar and Orissa	5,960,200	8,119,800	7,763,700	—26·6	—23·2
Madras	4,887,500	4,185,800	3,873,500	+16·8	+26·2
Burma	3,661,500	4,037,100	(b) 3,210,400	—9·3	+14·0
United Provinces	2,036,700	1,264,000	(c)	+61·1	...
Central Provinces and Berar	1,654,700	824,900	1,286,000	+100·6	+28·7
Assam . . . . . Summer crop	97,400	97,200	(c)	+0·2	...
Assam . . . . . Autumn ,,	171,700	168,400	223,100	+1·9	—23·0
Assam . . . . . Winter ,,	1,151,100	1,044,700	1,459,700	+10·2	—21·1
Total Assam	1,420,200	1,310,300	...	+8·4	...
Bombay (a) . . . . Autumn crop	1,429,200	1,270,700	(c)	+12·5	...
Bombay (a) . . . . Spring ,,	8,100	8,300	(c)	—2·4	...
Total Bombay	1,437,300	1,279,000	(c)	+12·4	...
Sind (a)	458,000	321,800	(c)	+42·3	
Coorg	52,500	35,200	48,500	+49·1	+8·2
Total	27,963,800	28,790,300	...	—2·9	...

(a) Including Native States (b) Excluding unimportant districts (c) Not available

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions,

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 15th March 1915.

No. 13.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation I. B. of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor Generall published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Dr. Sundar Lal, being a non-official, to be an Additiona, Member of the said Council.

The 16th March 1915.

No. 14.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the non-official Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay have elected the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, LL.B., to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, *vice* Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., deceased.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 17th March 1915.

No. 1500-C.—Mr. P. D. Agnew is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 6th January 1915.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th March 1915.

No. 1542-C.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. H M. Veitch, I.C.S., substantively to be Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court, with effect from the 1st March 1915.

MEDICAL.

The 16th March 1915.

No. 1458-C.—Major G. Tate, I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of the Civil Surgeon, Simla, East, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st April 1915.

The 17th March 1915.

No. 1495-C.—Colonel H. St. C. Carruthers, I.M.S. (retired), is appointed temporarily to be Civil Surgeon, Coorg, with effect from the date of his assuming charge.

No. 1506-C.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Macrae, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

POLICE.

The 15th March 1915.

No. 1405-C.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule 1 to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to L. McKeon of Rangoon.

PORT BLAIR.

The 13th March 1915.

No. 1396-C.—Mr. C. Alfred, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 18th March 1915.

No. 195.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to Note (2) to rule 10, Part V of the Ecclesiastical rules, published with the Department of Education notification no. 212, dated the 10th May 1913 :—

" Any exception to this rule will require the sanction of the Secretary of State."

EXAMINATIONS.

The 18th March 1915.

No. 76.—Mr. H. St. J. B. Philby, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, (now Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta) has obtained a Degree of Honour in Urdu in the First Division and is entitled to the authorized donation of Rs. 3,000.

GENERAL

The 19th March 1915.

No. 498.—Mr. T. M. Smith, Superintendent, 2nd grade, Department of Education, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st April 1915.

SANITARY
PLAGUE

The 13th March 1915.

No. 321.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Bhadrachalam in the Bhadrachalam taluk of the Godavari District, Madras Presidency, if persons from the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sriramanavami festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the station of Singareni Collieries on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway shall be sold from the 16th to the 31st March 1915 (both days inclusive) within the Hyderabad State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Sriramanavami festival at Bhadrachalam.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 16th March 1915.

No. 403-C.—The services of Mr. E. Benskin, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the afternoon of 27th January 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th March 1915.

No. 440-Est. A.—Major W. M. Anderson, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 18th February 1915, and until further orders.

The 17th March 1915.

No. 474-Est. A.—The services of Captain H. R. N. Pritchard of the Political Department of the Government of India are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the 1st March 1915.

No. 475-Est. A.—Mr. B. J. Glancy of the Political Department is posted as Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana with effect from the 1st March 1915.

No. 479-Est. A.—Major A. B. Drummond of the Political Department is posted as Assistant Resident, Mewar, with effect from the 26th February 1915.

Delhi, the 17th March 1915.

No. 115-D.—Captain G. E. Leachman, Royal Sussex Regiment, is placed on special duty as an Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 12th March 1915.

No. 1518-D.—Captain C. F. Mackenzie of the Political Department is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 12th March 1915.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 16th March 1915.

No. 332-F. E.—Mr. G. W. Murphy, probationer, Indian Finance Department has been promoted to class III of the General List with effect from the 10th February 1915, was posted as Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the same date, and has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 25th February 1915.

The 19th March 1915.

No. 345-F. E.—Mr. W. A. W. Ford has been posted as Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, with effect from the 5th March 1915.

Mr. W. J. Jones has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the 8th March 1915.

Mr. W. A. Young, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, was appointed to officiate as a Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, from the 27th February 1915 to the 7th March 1915.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 20th March 1915.

No. 2894-W.—In supersession of the Notifications in this Department No. 1683-W., dated the 12th December 1914, 2106-W., dated the 26th December 1914, 491-W. and 492-W., dated the 16th January 1915, 709-W., dated the 23rd January 1915, 1210-W., dated the 6th February 1915 and 1769-W., dated the 13th February 1915, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

PROHIBITING UNDER SECTION 8 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," AND SECTION ONE OF "THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900," AND SECTION ONE OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF WARLIKE STORES.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by Section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900", it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces :

And whereas by Section one of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914", it is enacted that Section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description:

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914", that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8, as so amended, of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879", may whilst a state of war exists be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914", that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas a Proclamation dated the 10th November 1914, and various Orders dated respectively the 20th November, the 5th, the 11th and the 23rd December 1914, and the 4th and the 8th January 1915, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations, have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Proclamation and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions and that such Proclamation and Orders should be revoked:

And whereas the articles, other than arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores hereinafter enumerated are articles which We judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores.

And whereas in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces, We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated:

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the above-mentioned Proclamation and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked:

And We have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, further to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

(A) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations.—

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft, of all kinds and their component parts together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft, including:—gold beaters' skin; shantung silk in the piece; flax fabric suitable for aeroplanes; non-inflammable "celluloid" sheet (or similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water); aeroplane dope; high tensile steel tubes; aeroplane instruments (aneroids, barographs, revolution indicators); aeroplane turnbuckles; steel stampings; magnetos; aeroplane engines and parts; fusel oil (amyl alcohol); amyl acetate; aceto-celluloses; trephenyl phosphate;

Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war;

Cannon and other ordnance and machine guns, and parts thereof;

Carbons, suitable for searchlights;

Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance, and for machine guns and parts thereof;

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dyestuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and tanning extracts, namely:—

Acetone;
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin);
Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;
Antipyrine (phenazone);
Anti-tetanus serum;
Barium chlorate;
Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids;
Calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates;
Calcium nitrate;
Cantharides and its preparations;
Carbolic acid;
Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid;
Coal tar distillation products, namely, benzol and cresol and the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol;
Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt;
Collodion;

Cresol, all preparations of (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol (except saponified cresol) ;
Cyanamide ;
Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium ;
Dimethylaniline ;
Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products ;
Emetin and its salts ;
Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot ;
Eucaine hydrochlor ;
Gentian and its preparations ;
Henbane and its preparations ;
Hydroquinone ;
Indigo, natural ;
Ipecacuanha root ;
Methylaniline ;
Neo-salvarsan ;
Nitric acid ;
Nitrotoluol ;
Novocain ;
Opium and its preparations and alkaloids ;
Paraffin, liquid medicinal ;
Paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene ;
" Peptone Witte " ;
Peroxide of manganese ;
Phenacetin ;
Picric acid and its components ;

Potash salts, namely :—

Chlorate ;
Cyanide ;
Nitrate (saltpetre) ;
Permanganate ;
Protargol, not including silver proteinate ;
Saccharin (including " saxin ") ;
Salicylic acid and salicylate of soda ;
Salol ;
Salvarsan ;
Santonin and its preparations ;
Sodium chlorate and perchlorate ;
Sulphonal ;
Sulphur ;
Sulphuric acid ;

Tanning, extracts for use in, the following :—

Chestnut extract ;
Oakwood extract ;
Thorium nitrate ;
Thymol and its preparations ;
Trional ;
Valonia ;

Compasses, other than ships' compasses ;
Cotton waste of all descriptions ;
Explosives of all kinds ;
Field glasses and telescopes ;
Firearms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts ;
Flax, raw ;
Forage and food for animals, namely :—

Beans (not including haricot beans) ;
Brewers' and distillers' grains ;
Brewers' dried yeast ;
Buckwheat ;

Cakes and meals, the following namely :—

Biscuit meal ;
Calf meal ;
Coconut or poonac cake ;
Compound cakes and meal ;
Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal ;
Fishmeal and concentrated fish ;
Gluten meal or gluten feed ;
Ground nut cake and meal ;
Husk meal ;

Linseed cake and meal ;
Locust bean meal ;
Maize germ meal ;
Maize meal ;
Meat meal ;
Palmnut cake and meal ;
Rape seed cake and meal ;
Soya bean cake and meal ;

Dari ;
Hay ;
Hempseed ;
Lentils ;
Maize ;
Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings ;
Millet ;

Offals of corn and grain, including :—

Bran and pollard ;
Mill dust and screenings of all kinds ;
Rice meal (or bran) and dust ;
Sharps and middlings ;

Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds ;
Peas (except split, tinned and bottled peas, packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles) ;
Straw ;

Glass for optical instruments

Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes :—

Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine ;
Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine ;
Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine ;
Lasting tacks or rivets, for use by hand or machine ;
Steel bills, for use by hand or machine ;
Heel tips ;
Heel tip nails ;
Hobnails of all descriptions ;
Protector studs ;
Screwing wire ;

Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes ;
Heliographs ;
Hemp, other than Manila hemp ;
Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calfskins ;
Hosiery needles ;
Khaki woollen cloth ;
Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing ;
Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated ;
Periscopes ;
Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts ;
Range-finders and parts thereof ;
Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges ;
Silk noils ;
Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof ;
Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being firearms) and parts thereof ;

Wood, namely :—

Ash ;
Ash three-ply wood ;
Spruce ;
Walnut wood.

(B) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Accoutrements, namely web equipment, leather belts, leather bandoliers, leather pouches, other leather articles of personal equipment manufactured for military purposes ;
Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, known as "woollen" blankets ;
Boots, heavy, for men ;
Camp equipment, articles of, including tents and their component parts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns, and horse rugs ;
Carts, two-wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their distinctive component parts ;

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations :—

- Acetanilide ;
- Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids ;
- Alcohol, methylic ;
- Alumina and salts of aluminium ;
- Ammonia, liquified ;
- Antimony, sulphides and oxides of ;
- Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates ;
- Bromine and alkaline bromides ;
- Coca and its preparations and alkaloids ;
- Copper, suboxide of ;
- Copper sulphate ;
- Cresol (saponified) ;
- Formic aldehyde ;
- Fulminate of mercury ;
- Glycerine, crude and refined ;
- Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations ;
- Hydrobromic acid ;
- Potash, caustic ;

Potash salts, namely :—

- Bicarbonate ;
- Bichromate ;
- Carbonate ;
- Chloride ;
- Chrome alum ;
- Metabisulphite ;
- Prussiate ;
- Sulphate (including Kainit) ;

Sodium nitrate ;

Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates ;

Zinc sulphate ;

Coal sacks ;

Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire ;

Ferro alloys, including :—

- Ferro-chrome ;
- Ferro-manganese ;
- Ferro-molybdenum ;
- Ferro-nickel ;
- Ferro-titanium ;
- Ferro-tungsten ;
- Ferro-vanadium ;
- Spiegeleisen ;

Ferro-silicon ;

Graphite, including foundry (moulding) plumbago and plumbago for lubricating ;

Hemp, the following manufactures of :—

- Cloth ;
- Cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of Manila hemp or reaper or binder twine ;

Horse shoes ;

Jute, raw ;

Metals and ores, the following, *viz.* :—

- Aluminium and alloys of aluminium ;
- Antimony and alloys of antimony ;
- Bauxite ;
- Chrome ore ;
- Cobalt ;
- Copper unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper and phosphor bronze), copper and brass sheets, circles, slabs, bars, pipes, ingots, scrap, rods plates, solid drawn tubes, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, solder containing copper ;
- Lead, pig, sheet or pipe, (including solder containing lead) ;
- Lead ore ;
- Manganese and Manganese ore ;
- Mercury ;
- Molybdenum and molybdenite ;
- Nickel and nickel ore ;
- Scheelite ;
- Selenium ;

Tungsten;
Vanadium;
Wolframite;
Zinc and zinc ore (including zinc ashes, spelter, spelter dross, and zinc sheets);

Mica (including mica splittings) and micanite;
Mineral jellies;
Mines and parts thereof;
Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil);
Oil fuel shale;
Oil, mineral lubricating (including mineral lubricating grease and lubricating oil composed of mineral and other oils;
Oils, all vegetable (other than linseed oil, boiled, and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils);
Oil, whale, namely train blubber, sperm or head matter, and seal oil, shark oil, and Japan fish oil;
Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely:—

Castor beans;
Cocoanuts;
Copra;
Cotton seed;
Ground nuts (Arachides);
Linseed;
Palm kernels;
Rape seed;
Sesame seed;
Soya beans;

Oleo oil, Premier jus, and animal tallow;
Petroleum, fuel oil (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil);
Petroleum, gas oil;
Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit);
Pigskins, dressed or undressed;
Portable forges;
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Animals, living for food;
Barley and oats, including barley, meal and pearled barley, and oatmeal;
Butter;
Cheese;
Eggs and shells;
Lard and imitation lard;
Malt;
Margarine;
Sugar, refined and candy;
Sugar, unrefined;
Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal;

Rope (steel wire) and hawsers;
Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;
Search-lights;
Sheepskins, tanned;
Sheepskins, woolled, *i.e.*, with the wool left on;
Signalling lamps of all kinds capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code;
Submarine sound signalling apparatus;
Surgical bandages and dressing (including buttercloth);
Telephone sets and parts thereof, field service telegraph and telephone cable;
Torpedo nets;
Torpedo tubes;
Torpedoes and parts thereof;
Turpentine (oil and spirit);
Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds (including floating docks) and their distinctive component parts;
Wagons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over and their distinctive component parts;
Uniform clothing and military equipment;
Wire, barbed, and galvanised wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same (but not including galvanised wire netting);
Wire, steel, of all kinds;
Wool, raw (sheep's and lamb's);
Wool tops;
Wool noils;
Wool waste;

Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not;
Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern;
Woollen and worsted yarns;
Woollen jerseys, cardigan jackets, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.

(C) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal:—

Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material;
Asbestos;
Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags);
Bicycles, and their distinctive component parts;
Bladders, casings, and sausage skins;
Camphor;
Chemicals, drugs, etc.:—
- Bismuth and its salts;
- Iodine and its preparations and compounds;
- Mercury, salts and preparations of;
- Nux Vomica and its alkaloids and preparations;

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments;
Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles;
Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes;
Flaxen canvas, namely:—
- Hammock canvas;
- Kitbag canvas;
- Merchant Navy canvas;
- Royal Navy canvas;
- Tent canvas;

Goat skins, undressed;
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land and sea, namely, plant for cordite and ammunition factories, *viz.*:—
- Cordite presses;
- Dies for cartridge cases;
- Gauges for shells or cartridges;
- Incorporators;
- Lapping machines;
- Rifling machines;
- Wire-winding machines;

India-rubber, sheet, vulcanised;
Intrenching tools and intrenching implements, namely, pick-axes and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise; spades and shovels of all descriptions; helves and handles for pick-axes, grubbers, spades and shovels, and machinery for trenching and ditching;
Jute yarns;
Jute piece goods;
Linen close canvas;
Linen duck cloth;
Mahogany;
Mess tins, and water bottles for military use.
Metals and ores, the following, *viz.*:—
- Copper ore;
- Iron ore;
- Iron haematite pig;
- Iron pyrites;

Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles, and their distinctive component parts and accessories;
Packings, engine and boiler (including slagwool);
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—
- Cocoa powder;
- Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine;
- Tinned meats and extract of meat;

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock;
Rosin;
Seeds, clover and grass;

Shipbuilding materials, namely :—

Boiler tubes ;
Condenser tubes ;
Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships ;
Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding ;
Marine engines, and parts thereof ;
Ships' auxiliary machinery ;
Sounding machines and gear ;
Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones, material for.

(D) That the export of the following article be prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden :—

Tin plates ; including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Third day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

EXCISE.

The 20th March, 1915.

No. 2383-71.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 139-25-Camp, dated the 1st March 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 15 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1915, upon all opium imported into the Punjab :

Provided that the said duty shall not be leviable in respect of—

(*a*) poppy-heads ; or

(*b*) opium produced in the Hill States of the Punjab ; or

(*c*) opium on which duty has already been paid in the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 2384-71.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3780½ Exc., dated the 19th July 1910, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 7 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1915, upon all opium, except poppy-heads, produced in any State subject to the political control of the Punjab Government and imported into the Punjab.

INDUSTRIES.

The 20th March 1915.

No. 2661-6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4, Sub-Section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, to appoint the Honourable Mr. E. F. Barber, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. J. Carson Parker.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 20th March 1915.

No. 2841-W.—The following Notice to Mariners No. 137 of 1915 issued by the Admiralty is published for general information :—

The navigation and use of the undermentioned area is entirely forbidden to all ships and vessels of every size and nationality ; bounded on the north-west by a line joining (*a*) and (*b* : (*a*) latitude 55 degrees 22½ minutes north, longitude 6 degrees 17 minutes west, (*b*) latitude 55 degrees 31 minutes north, longitude 6 degrees 02 minutes west. Bounded on the south-east by a line joining (*c*) and (*d*) : (*c*) latitude 55 degrees 10½ minutes north, longtitude 5 degrees 24½ minutes west, (*d*) latitude 55 degrees 02 minutes north, longitude 5 degrees 40½ minutes west. Bounded on the south-west by a line joining (*a*) and (*d*). Bounded on the north-east by a line joining (*b*) and (*c*). All traffic wishing to proceed through the north channel must pass to the southward of Rathlin Island between sunrise and sunset ; no ship or vessel is to be within four miles of Rathlin Island between sunset and sunrise. This order is to take effect from the 23rd February 1915.

CORRIGENDUM.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 20th March 1915.

No. 2484-13.—In the Notification in this Department, No. 729-39, dated the 30th January 1915, published at pages 211 and 212, Part I of the Gazette of India of the same date, *for* the words and figures " No. 4742-I., dated the 4th November 1887," in the fourth line of the preamble *read* " No. 3510-I.B., dated the 3rd November 1913".

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 19th March 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 266.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 15th March 1915 :—

Second Lieutenant R. T. Viscount Errington, Grenadier Guards (Special Reserve) to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain W. W. Muir, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, resigned.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 267.—The following temporary appointments are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Henry Newman. Dated 12th March 1915.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Tom Walters Venn. Dated 19th March 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 268.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Infantry Branch.

John Ernest Buttery Hotson. Dated 19th March 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Norman Paterson Tucker. Dated 27th January 1915.
John Stuart Thomson.
Philip Price Stuart.
William Alexander Kynoch Christie.
Reginald Percy Nugent Swayne.
Malcolm Theodore Lysaght Newington. } Dated 19th March 1915.
Thomas Mornington Manuk.
James Ferris Maxwell.
William Rose-Smith.
William Bensley Cotton.

Infantry Branch.

Basil Moody. Dated 12th March 1915.
Dudley Stuart-Prince.
George Christopher Stowell.
William Wynne.
Laurence Anderson Sturrock.
Richard Kingsley Yeld.
George Theodore Gill.
Alexander Anson Gardiner.
Harry Watkins.
William Arthur Avenel Evans. } Dated 19th March 1915.
William Reginald Ransford.
James Patrick Wood.
Frederick Owen Townsend.
Montague Clements Garden Watling.
Arthur Trevor John Owen.
Robert Thomas Stuart Sneyd.
Cecil Herbert Jacob.
Malcolm Innes Lewis Smith.
Jack Maurice Heaney-Reeves.
Harold Douglas Creedy.

No. 269.—The date of appointment of Stanley Lewin Nathan as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is 29th November 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1082, dated 4th December 1914.

No. 270.—The date of appointment of James Reginald Stevens as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is 8th February 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 160, dated 12th February 1915.

No. 271.—In Army Department Notification No 1035, dated 20th November 1914, *for* "Roderick Spicer Porter" *read* "Roderick Spicer Russell Porter."

No. 272.—In Army Department Notification No. 133, dated 5th February 1915, (*i*) *for* "Edward Christopher McNevia Garrett" *read* "Edward Christopher McNevin Garrett", (*ii*) *for* "Aubrey Matthew Clarke" *read* "Aubrey Matthew Clark."

No. 273.—In Army Department Notification No. 160, dated 12th February 1915, (*i*) *for* "John Dupre Denning" *read* "John DuPré Denning", (*ii*) *for* "Arthur Creswell Lloyd" *read* "Arthur Cresswell Lloyd."

No. 274.—In Army Department Notification No. 201, dated 26th February 1915, *for* "Eldred Pattinger Gordon" *read* "Eldred Pottinger Gordon."

No. 275.—Army Department Notification No 108, dated 29th January 1915, so far as it relates to the appointment of Paul Henry Mangin as a Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is cancelled

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 276.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated 9th February 1915, page 1325.*

War Office,
9th February 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

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INFANTRY.

The Durham Light Infantry. The notification of the exchange between Captain Charles D. Roe, Indian Army, and Captain H. W. Festing, which appeared in the Gazette of 24th November 1914, is cancelled.

"London Gazette," dated 12th February 1915, pages 1449, 1450 and 1460.

* * * * * * *

India Office,
12th February 1915.

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service, to the undermentioned Gentlemen :—

Syama Prosanna Gupta.
Jehangir Hormusji Oonvalla. } Dated 18th October 1914.
Rustom Mancherji Postwalla.

Kamberanda Kariapa Mandana Dated 27th October 1914.
Shivax Ardeshir Paymaster. Dated 31st October 1914.

Abdul Hamid Shaikh.
Sorabji Byramji Warden.
Lovji Shapurji Modi. } Dated 15th November 1914.
Sourendra Mohan Ghosh.

"London Gazette," dated 16th February 1915, pages 1571 and 1572.

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India Office,
16th February 1915.

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned Gentlemen :—

Mahomed Musa Khan.
Kaikhusru Byramji Bharucha.
Erach Ruttonji Daboo. } Dated 26th November 1914.
Nosherwan Hormusji Bamboat.
Narayan Lakshman Sheorey.

Bhat Sadashir Vaman. Dated 7th December 1914.

Kanhaya Lal Kapur. } Dated 9th December 1914.
Stephen Ramchander Rao.

*

The KING has approved the removal from the Service of the undermentioned Officer of the Indian Army :—

Lieutenant Arthur Grey McCally Cole. Dated 1st November 1914.

The following appointment has been made :—

To be Staff Captain, Military Department, India Office (unpaid).

Brevet Major Percy Garratt Shewell, Indian Army, retired. Dated 15th October 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated 18th February 1915, page 1709.

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War Office,
18th February 1915.

His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of His Highness Rana Ranjit Singh of Barwani as Honorary Captain in the Army whilst serving with the Indian Expeditionary Force.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 277.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain to be Major.

Edmund George Sexton, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse). Dated the 19th February 1915.

Army Reserves.

No. 278.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Infantry Branch.

George Martin Reginald Vaughan-Sheehan. Dated 19th March 1915.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 279.—The undermentioned 4th Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 3rd Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 4th March 1915 :—

Benjamin Jasper Bouche.
Christopher Francis Henry Quick.
Richard Henry Francis Parkinson.
Charles William Shephard.
Aloysius Herbert Vivian Barboza.
William Kenneth Coombes.
Arthur Octavius Taylor.
Lewis Alexander Jacob.
Albert Glen Leslie Fraser.
Hugh Wiltshire Toussaint.
Ferdinand Pereira.
Paul Vernon Casling.
Edward Richardson.
Henry Evelyn Beaumont McLeavy.
Herbert Frederick Hogan.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 280.—The following promotions are made :—

16th Cavalry.

Dafadar Gopal to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

28th Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Yumus-Ap-Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Major Malik Sikandar Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 4th January 1915.

19th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Bak Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhola Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1915.

21st Punjabis.

Jemadar Piran Ditta to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th February 1915.

46th Punjabis.

Jemadars Firoz Khan and Ghulam Muhammad to be Subadars and Havildars Ahmad Khan, Muhammad Bakhsh, Karam Din and Raza Din to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 25th January 1915.

81st Pioneers.

Havildar Madurаimuttu Padaiyachi to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th January 1915.

89th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Madat Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st August 1914.

121st Pioneers.

Jemadar Kheta Ram to be Subadar, with effect from the 4th January 1915.

Colour-Havildar Mahtab Khan to be Jemadar; with effect from the 18th October 1914.

Havildar Mukarrab Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 30th October 1914.

All the above to complete the establishment.

123rd Outram's Rifles.

Havildars Jehangir Khan, Gobind Singh and Bagh Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 13th December 1914, 5th January 1915, and 16th January 1915, respectively.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Havildar Muhammad Roshan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 21st January 1915.

1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar-Major Sing Bahadur Limbu and Colour-Havildar Gajraj Rai to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th February 1915.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

No. 281.—In Army Department Notification No. 1061, dated the 27th November 1914, *for* "Badul Singh" *read* "Badlu Singh".

81th Punjabis.

No. 282.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 232, dated the 5th March 1915, the promotion of Havildar Munshi Singh to the rank of Jemadar, has effect from the 28th February 1915.

Supply and Transport Corps.

6th Mule Corps.

No. 283.—In Army Department Notification No. 609, dated the 21st June 1912, *for* "9th June 1911" *read* "1st June 1911".

REWARDS.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 284.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admissions to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit:—

For admission to the Second Class of the Order.

(*a*) Subadar Jafar Ali, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations at Muscat on 11th January 1915, in conducting and leading a small party of men, under very heavy fire along a very difficult path on a precipitous hillside to dislodge a party of the enemy who were impeding the advance, during which for a short time, he, with Sepoys No. 2936 Sultan Ahmad and No. 3129 Karamdad Khan, was isolated with the enemy immediately above him. By his exceptional skill in handling his men, his personal courage and absolute disregard of his life, this Indian officer set an example of the highest soldierly quality.

(*b*) No. 2813 Sepoy Nand Ram (deceased), 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, for conspicuous courage during the operations in the vicinity of Muscat on 11th January 1915, in staying behind alone at a picquet post in order to protect a comrade who was badly wounded. During this plucky act, Sepoy Nand Ram was himself overpowered and killed by the enemy. His widow is admitted to the pension of the 2nd Class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

(*c*) Jemadar Ram-Karan, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, for conspicuous conduct at Mezera on 30th January 1915, when, during the retirement of the enemy's forces he led his troop with commendable dash over marshy ground and under heavy rifle fire from front and flank, against several groups of the enemy's riflemen, and directed his men with much skill under trying circumstances.

(*d*) No. 2571 Lance-Dufadar Arjan Singh, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry at Shaiba on 9th February 1915, when during a reconnaissance, he, assisted by Sowars No. 3089 Buta Singh and No. 3357 Mangal Singh, succeeded under the close fire of the enemy, in hoisting on to the front of his saddle, the dead body of a comrade and bringing it back to the main body of the reconnoitring party and subsequently conveying it to Shaiba Post

(*e*) No. 2652 Havildar Ghulam Nabi.
No. 3743 Lance-Naik Nur Dad.
No. 3998 Sapper Ghulam Haidar.
} No. 17 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners

At Kurna on the 8th December 1914, volunteers being called for to swim the river Tigris about 150 yards wide, and carry a line to the opposite bank, the above-named at once volunteered and swam across with the line, thus enabling a flying bridge to be prepared for the passage of our troops. The stream was flowing very rapidly and the work was attended with great danger more especially as the tide was ebbing and the water was very cold. The opposite bank of the river was held by the enemy in considerable strength.

(*f*) No. 2317 Lance-Naik Guman Singh.
No. 2866 Rifleman Kheta Ram.
No. 2578 Rifleman Dhanna Ram.
No. 2090 Rifleman Maula Dad.
} 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

At Kurna on 4th December 1914, the machine gun section was very heavily engaged with the enemy across the Tigris at ranges varying from 250 to 400 yards. Orders were given for the machine guns to retire with the first party. At the time four men and the Officer Commanding the machine gun section were left to take back two guns, ammunition boxes, etc. The guns were carried some 250 yards back to the mules but some ammunition still remained behind. The Officer Commanding the machine gun section called for volunteers to return for the ammunition. The four men above-named at once volunteered, went back and gallantly recovered the whole of the ammunition in the face of a heavy shell and rifle fire, after the greater part of their own firing line had retired. Rifleman Kheta Ram and Rifleman Dhanna Ram had twice previously brought up ammunition to the guns over the same ground, the last 100 yards being over an open ploughed field. Lance-Naik Guman Singh had worked one of the guns throughout the day.

(*g*) No. 2263 Bugler Nathu Singh, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

At Kurna on the 8th December 1914, when in the open exposed to a heavy and effective machine gun and rifle fire and when the rest of his company had retired, the Bugler gallantly stayed behind and succeeded in bringing in a badly wounded rifleman to cover some 400 yards distant. The enemy's fire was so well directed that there were fifteen casualties at this spot.

(*h*) No. 1148 Lance-Naik Haidar Beg, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

At Mazera on the 7th December 1914, this non-commissioned officer received instructions to signal to the Artillery a very important message from the Officer Commanding, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry. To do this, he gallantly stood up about 500 yards from the enemy, and, in face of considerable rifle fire, successfully accomplished his task.

(*i*) No. 2089 Lance-Naik Bhau Savant (deceased), 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

This non-commissioned officer displayed great courage in advancing under a heavy fire when in command of the scouts at Mazera on the 7th December 1914 and afterwards, when engaged in the attack he showed conspicuous bravery, being always in the van. He was shot through the heart in the final bayonet charge.

His widow is admitted to the allowance of the 2nd Class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

(*j*) Subadar Dunga Rawat, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

At Mazera on the 7th December 1914, this Indian officer with half the double company about 200 yards in rear reached the bank of the river opposite Kurna, which was strongly held by the enemy. In spite of a heavy cross fire from the front and left flank at extremely close range, he displayed great coolness and bravery, and going back brought the remainder of his command up to the river bank, two sections at a time.

(*k*) No. 1566 Sepoy Hukam Singh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

At Kurna on the 7th January 1915, a reconnaissance by a force of 100 rank and file 120th Infantry, under Captain Mainwaring-White developed into a skirmish with a large body of Arabs who attempted to cut off a portion of the party. This movement necessitated the withdrawal of the force across a deep creek under difficult circumstances. When the last few men were crossing the creek, one of them who could not swim appeared to be drowning and Sepoy Hukam Singh voluntarily returned to the creek and brought the drowning man safely across under fire from the enemy who were only 400 yards distant.

(*l*) No. 282, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Vroj-Lal Umed Ram Pandit, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay).

At Mazera on the 7th December 1914, while Sub-Assistant Surgeon Vroj-Lal Umed Ram Pandit was treating the wounded outside a hut near the regimental aid post of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles, a wounded sepoy was shot. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon at once seized the sepoy's bayonet, burst open the door, which was locked, and gallantly entered the hut. He found an Arab creeping under some grass with his rifle close by, seized him and dragged him out thus preventing further injury to the wounded.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 285.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned :—

33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry

No. 2292 Dufadar Mansaram.
No. 3089 Sowar Buta Singh.
No. 3357 Sowar Mangal Singh.

No. 17 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

No. 2268 Havildar Fateh Khan.

7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Subadar Brijmohan Singh.

95th Russell's Infantry.

No. 4195 Havildar Masnad Ali.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

No. 1811 Havildar Karan Singh.
No. 2289 Havildar Ganga Ram.
No. 2936 Sepoy Sultan Ahmad.
No. 3129 Sepoy Karamdad Khan.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

No. 2463 Bugler Kala Khan.
No. 2435 Havildar Mohru Ram.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Subadar Hari Sawant.
Jemadar Vishnu Ghone.
No. 959 Lance-Naik Apa Bagwe.

120th Rajputana Infantry.

No. 978 Havildar Ganesh.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 286.—Lieutenant Peregrine Stephen Brackenbury Langton, M.B., has been permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st December 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 287.—Archibald Birkmyre to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th February 1915.

Eward Stanley Deane to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th February 1915.

Shipbuilding materials, namely :—

Boiler tubes ;
Condenser tubes ;
Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships ;
Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding ;
Marine engines, and parts thereof ;
Ships' auxiliary machinery ;
Sounding machines and gear ;
Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones, material for.

(D) That the export of the following article be prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden :—

Tin plates ; including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Third day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

EXCISE.

The 20th March, 1915.

No. 2383-71.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 139-25-Camp, dated the 1st March 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 15 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1915, upon all opium imported into the Punjab :

Provided that the said duty shall not be leviable in respect of—

(*a*) poppy-heads ; or

(*b*) opium produced in the Hill States of the Punjab ; or

(*c*) opium on which duty has already been paid in the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 2384-71.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3780½ Exc., dated the 19th July 1910, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 7 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1915, upon all opium, except poppy-heads, produced in any State subject to the political control of the Punjab Government and imported into the Punjab.

INDUSTRIES.

The 20th March 1915.

No. 2661-6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4, Sub-Section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, to appoint the Honourable Mr. E. F. Barber, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. J. Carson Parker.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 20th March 1915.

No. 2841-W.—The following Notice to Mariners No. 137 of 1915 issued by the Admiralty is published for general information :—

The navigation and use of the undermentioned area is entirely forbidden to all ships and vessels of every size and nationality ; bounded on the north-west by a line joining (*a*) and (*b* : (*a*) latitude 55 degrees 22½ minutes north, longitude 6 degrees 17 minutes west, (*b*) latitude 55 degrees 31 minutes north, longitude 6 degrees 02 minutes west. Bounded on the south-east by a line joining (*c*) and (*d*) : (*c*) latitude 55 degrees 10½ minutes north, longtitude 5 degrees 24½ minutes west, (*c*) latitude 55 degrees 02 minutes north, longitude 5 degrees 40½ minutes west. Bounded on the south-west by a line joining (*a*) and (*d*). Bounded on the north-east by a line joining (*b*) and (*c*). All traffic wishing to proceed through the north channel must pass to the southward of Rathlin Island between sunrise and sunset ; no ship or vessel is to be within four miles of Rathlin Island between sunset and sunrise. This order is to take effect from the 23rd February 1915.

CORRIGENDUM.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 20th March 1915.

No. 2484-13.—In the Notification in this Department, No. 729-39, dated the 30th January 1915, published at pages 211 and 212, Part I of the Gazette of India of the same date, *for* the words and figures " No. 4742-I., dated the 4th November 1887," in the fourth line of the preamble *read* " No. 3510-I.B., dated the 3rd November 1913".

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 19th March 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 266.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 15th March 1915 :—

Second Lieutenant R. T. Viscount Errington, Grenadier Guards (Special Reserve) to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain W. W. Muir, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, resigned.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 267.—The following temporary appointments are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Henry Newman. Dated 12th March 1915.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Tom Walters Venn. Dated 19th March 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 268.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Infantry Branch.

John Ernest Buttery Hotson. Dated 19th March 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Norman Paterson Tucker. Dated 27th January 1915.
John Stuart Thomson.
Philip Price Stuart.
William Alexander Kynoch Christie.
Reginald Percy Nugent Swayne.
Malcolm Theodore Lysaght Newington. } Dated 19th March 1915.
Thomas Mornington Manuk.
James Ferris Maxwell.
William Rose-Smith.
William Bensley Cotton.

Infantry Branch.

Basil Moody. Dated 12th March 1915.
Dudley Stuart-Prince.
George Christopher Stowell.
William Wynne.
Laurence Anderson Sturrock.
Richard Kingsley Yeld.
George Theodore Gill.
Alexander Anson Gardiner.
Harry Watkins.
William Arthur Avenel Evans. } Dated 19th March 1915.
William Reginald Ransford.
James Patrick Wood.
Frederick Owen Townsend.
Montague Clements Garden Watling.
Arthur Trevor John Owen.
Robert Thomas Stuart Sneyd.
Cecil Herbert Jacob.
Malcolm Innes Lewis Smith.
Jack Maurice Heaney-Reeves.
Harold Douglas Creedy.

No. 269.—The date of appointment of Stanley Lewin Nathan as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is 29th November 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1082, dated 4th December 1914.

No. 270.—The date of appointment of James Reginald Stevens as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is 8th February 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 160, dated 12th February 1915.

No. 271.—In Army Department Notification No 1035, dated 20th November 1914, *for* "Roderick Spicer Porter" *read* "Roderick Spicer Russell Porter."

No. 272.—In Army Department Notification No. 133, dated 5th February 1915, (*i*) *for* "Edward Christopher McNevia Garrett" *read* "Edward Christopher McNevin Garrett", (*ii*) *for* "Aubrey Matthew Clarke" *read* "Aubrey Matthew Clark."

No. 273.—In Army Department Notification No. 160, dated 12th February 1915, (*i*) *for* "John Dupre Denning" *read* "John DuPré Denning", (*ii*) *for* "Arthur Creswell Lloyd" *read* "Arthur Cresswell Lloyd."

No. 274.—In Army Department Notification No. 201, dated 26th February 1915, *for* "Eldred Pattinger Gordon" *read* "Eldred Pottinger Gordon."

No. 275.—Army Department Notification No 108, dated 29th January 1915, so far as it relates to the appointment of Paul Henry Mangin as a Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is cancelled

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 276.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated 9th February 1915, page 1325.*

War Office,
9th February 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

* * * * * * *

INFANTRY.

The Durham Light Infantry. The notification of the exchange between Captain Charles D. Roe, Indian Army, and Captain H. W. Festing, which appeared in the Gazette of 24th November 1914, is cancelled.

"London Gazette," dated 12th February 1915, pages 1449, 1450 and 1460.

* * * * * * *

India Office,
12th February 1915.

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service, to the undermentioned Gentlemen :—

Syama Prosanna Gupta.
Jehangir Hormusji Oonvalla. } Dated 18th October 1914.
Rustom Mancherji Postwalla.

Kamberanda Kariapa Mandana Dated 27th October 1914.
Shivax Ardeshir Paymaster. Dated 31st October 1914.

Abdul Hamid Shaikh.
Sorabji Byramji Warden.
Lovji Shapurji Modi. } Dated 15th November 1914.
Sourendra Mohan Ghosh.

"London Gazette," dated 16th February 1915, pages 1571 and 1572.

* * * * * * *

India Office,
16th February 1915.

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned Gentlemen :—

Mahomed Musa Khan.
Kaikhusru Byramji Bharucha.
Erach Ruttonji Daboo. } Dated 26th November 1914.
Nosherwan Hormusji Bamboat.
Narayan Lakshman Sheorey.

Bhat Sadashir Vaman. Dated 7th December 1914.

Kanhaya Lal Kapur. } Dated 9th December 1914.
Stephen Ramchander Rao.

*

The KING has approved the removal from the Service of the undermentioned Officer of the Indian Army :—

Lieutenant Arthur Grey McCally Cole. Dated 1st November 1914.

The following appointment has been made :—

To be Staff Captain, Military Department, India Office (unpaid).

Brevet Major Percy Garratt Shewell, Indian Army, retired. Dated 15th October 1914.

* * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated 18th February 1915, page 1709.

* * * * * *

War Office,
18th February 1915.

His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of His Highness Rana Ranjit Singh of Barwani as Honorary Captain in the Army whilst serving with the Indian Expeditionary Force.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 277.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain to be Major.

Edmund George Sexton, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse). Dated the 19th February 1915.

Army Reserves.

No. 278.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Infantry Branch.

George Martin Reginald Vaughan-Sheehan. Dated 19th March 1915.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 279.—The undermentioned 4th Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 3rd Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 4th March 1915 :—

Benjamin Jasper Bouche.
Christopher Francis Henry Quick.
Richard Henry Francis Parkinson.
Charles William Shephard.
Aloysius Herbert Vivian Barboza.
William Kenneth Coombes.
Arthur Octavius Taylor.
Lewis Alexander Jacob.
Albert Glen Leslie Fraser.
Hugh Wiltshire Toussaint.
Ferdinand Pereira.
Paul Vernon Casling.
Edward Richardson.
Henry Evelyn Beaumont McLeavy.
Herbert Frederick Hogan.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 280.—The following promotions are made :—

16th Cavalry.

Dafadar Gopal to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

28th Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Yumus-Ap-Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Major Malik Sikandar Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 4th January 1915.

19th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Bak Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhola Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1915.

21st Punjabis.

Jemadar Piran Ditta to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th February 1915.

46th Punjabis.

Jemadars Firoz Khan and Ghulam Muhammad to be Subadars and Havildars Ahmad Khan, Muhammad Bakhsh, Karam Din and Raza Din to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 25th January 1915.

81st Pioneers.

Havildar Madurаimuttu Padaiyachi to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th January 1915.

89th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Madat Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st August 1914.

121st Pioneers.

Jemadar Kheta Ram to be Subadar, with effect from the 4th January 1915.

Colour-Havildar Mahtab Khan to be Jemadar; with effect from the 18th October 1914.

Havildar Mukarrab Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 30th October 1914.

All the above to complete the establishment.

123rd Outram's Rifles.

Havildars Jehangir Khan, Gobind Singh and Bagh Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 13th December 1914, 5th January 1915, and 16th January 1915, respectively.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Havildar Muhammad Roshan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 21st January 1915.

1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar-Major Sing Bahadur Limbu and Colour-Havildar Gajraj Rai to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th February 1915.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

No. 281.—In Army Department Notification No. 1061, dated the 27th November 1914, "Badul Singh" *read* "Badlu Singh".

81th Punjabis.

No. 282.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 232, dated the 5th March 1915, the promotion of Havildar Munshi Singh to the rank of Jemadar, has effect from the 28th February 1915.

Supply and Transport Corps.

6th Mule Corps.

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REWARDS.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

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(*d*) No. 2571 Lance-Dufadar Arjan Singh, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry at Shaiba on 9th February 1915, when during a reconnaissance, he, assisted by Sowars No. 3089 Buta Singh and No. 3357 Mangal Singh, succeeded under the close fire of the enemy, in hoisting on to the front of his saddle, the dead body of a comrade and bringing it back to the main body of the reconnoitring party and subsequently conveying it to Shaiba Post

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His widow is admitted to the allowance of the 2nd Class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

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At Mazera on the 7th December 1914, this Indian officer with half the double company about 200 yards in rear reached the bank of the river opposite Kurna, which was strongly held by the enemy. In spite of a heavy cross fire from the front and left flank at extremely close range, he displayed great coolness and bravery, and going back brought the remainder of his command up to the river bank, two sections at a time.

(*k*) No. 1566 Sepoy Hukam Singh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

At Kurna on the 7th January 1915, a reconnaissance by a force of 100 rank and file 120th Infantry, under Captain Mainwaring-White developed into a skirmish with a large body of Arabs who attempted to cut off a portion of the party. This movement necessitated the withdrawal of the force across a deep creek under difficult circumstances. When the last few men were crossing the creek, one of them who could not swim appeared to be drowning and Sepoy Hukam Singh voluntarily returned to the creek and brought the drowning man safely across under fire from the enemy who were only 400 yards distant.

(*l*) No. 282, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Vroj-Lal Umed Ram Pandit, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay).

At Mazera on the 7th December 1914, while Sub-Assistant Surgeon Vroj-Lal Umed Ram Pandit was treating the wounded outside a hut near the regimental aid post of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles, a wounded sepoy was shot. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon at once seized the sepoy's bayonet, burst open the door, which was locked, and gallantly entered the hut. He found an Arab creeping under some grass with his rifle close by, seized him and dragged him out thus preventing further injury to the wounded.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 285.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned :—

33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry

No. 2292 Dufadar Mansaram.
No. 3089 Sowar Buta Singh.
No. 3357 Sowar Mangal Singh.

No. 17 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

No. 2268 Havildar Fateh Khan.

7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Subadar Brijmohan Singh.

95th Russell's Infantry.

No. 4195 Havildar Masnad Ali.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

No. 1811 Havildar Karan Singh.
No. 2289 Havildar Ganga Ram.
No. 2936 Sepoy Sultan Ahmad.
No. 3129 Sepoy Karamdad Khan.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

No. 2463 Bugler Kala Khan.
No. 2435 Havildar Mohru Ram.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Subadar Hari Sawant.
Jemadar Vishnu Ghone.
No. 959 Lance-Naik Apa Bagwe.

120th Rajputana Infantry.

No. 978 Havildar Ganesh.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 286.—Lieutenant Peregrine Stephen Brackenbury Langton, M.B., has been permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st December 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 287.—Archibald Birkmyre to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th February 1915.

Eward Stanley Deane to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th February 1915.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 288.—Robert George Griffin to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1915.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 289.—Second Lieutenant Thomas Cunliffe Tweedie to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. E. Stapleton promoted. Dated the 14th August 1914.

Second Lieutenant John Walter Hely Hutchinson to be Lieutenant, *vice* B. Robertson resigned. Dated the 24th September 1914.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 19th March 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 10th and 16th March 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks.
16th Cavalry .	Major Eyre Walter Molyneux Purvis.	4th March 1915.	Persian Gulf.	Accidentally killed.
Indian Army Reserve attached to 16th Cavalry.	Lieutenant A. Meredyth Young.	3rd March 1915.	Do.	Killed in action.
45th Rattray's Sikhs .	Captain Hugh Capron Strong.	25th February 1915.	At sea. Drowned off S. S. "Lunka" *en route* from Rangoon to Calcutta.	Was Assistant Commandant, Shwebo Battalion, Burma Military Police.
Supply and Transport Corps.	Sub-Conductor Joseph Mary Patrick Hartnett.		Persian Gulf	

Statement of Deposits on account of estates between the 5th August 1914 and 16th March 1915.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.	
Hugh Clervaux Chaytor.*	Captain	26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.	Between 30th and 31st October 1914.	Intestate	6,498 6 9	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Madras.

* *Next of-kin—Brother*—Captain Clervaux Alexander Chaytor.
Address.—Spennithorne Hall, Leyburn, R. S. O., Yorkshire, England.

ERRATA.

1. In Army Department Notification dated the 6th November 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th November 1914, under column "Date of decease" against Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lawrence Anderson, *for* "29th October 1914" *read* "28th October 1914."

2. In Army Department Notification dated the 20th November 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 21st November 1914, under column "Date of decease" against :—

(*a*) Captain Robert Jim McCleverty, *for* "Between 28th and 29th October 1914" *read* "29th October 1914."

(*b*) Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Edwin Venour, *for* "Ditto" *read* "31st October 1914."

(*c*) Captain William McMillan Black, *for* "Ditto" *read* "31st October 1914."

(*d*) Major George Geoffrey Prendergast Humphreys, *for* "30th October 1914" *read* "Between 23rd October and 2nd November 1914."

(*e*) Captain William Finlay Adair, *for* "Ditto" *read* "Between 23rd October and 2nd November 1914."

3. In Army Department Notification dated the 12th February 1915, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 13th February 1915, under column "Date of decease" against 2nd Lieutenant Partridge, *for* "27th-28th January 1915" *read* "28th January 19[illegible]."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th March 1915.

No. 62.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned a re-survey being carried out by the agency of the South Indian Railway Administration for a line of Railway on the metre gauge from Pollachi to Palghat, a distance of 36·47 miles, in connection with the proposed Dindigul-Palghat Railway.

This survey will be known as the Pollachi-Palghat Railway Re-survey.

The 16th March 1915.

No. 63.—With reference to Railway Board's Notifications Nos. 206 and 207, dated the 7th August 1914, Mr. J. H. Murray and Mr. S. E. S. William, Officiating Traffic Manager and Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, respectively, will hold sub. *pro tem.* rank from the 30th August 1914 and until further orders.

The 17th March 1915.

No. 64.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on behalf of the Pachora Jamner Railway Company, of a branch line of railway on the 2′ 6″ gauge, from Pachora, a station on t e Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Jamner a distance of 34·62 miles.

2. The line will be known as the Pachora-Jamner railway.

No. 65.—Rai Sahib Sheo Nath, Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 441 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 18th January 1915.

The 18th March 1915.

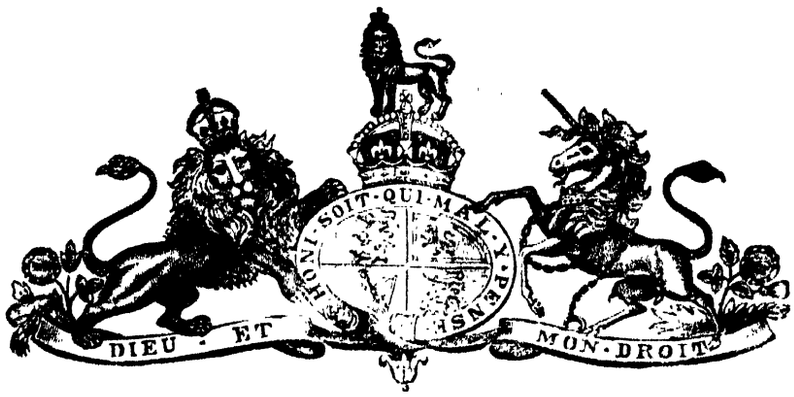
No. 66.—It is hereby notified for general information, that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Jaipur Durbar of an extension of the Jaipur-Reengus Railway, on the metre gauge, from Reengus to Sikar, a distance of about 33 miles.

No. 67.—In the second column of the Schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 225, dated the 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the administration of the East Indian Railway *for* the present entry against the Serampore Municipality *substitute* the entry "House and water rates and latrine fees".

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 17th March, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1915.

An Act to amend the Foreigners Act, 1864.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Foreigners Act, 1864; It is hereby enacted as follows:

1864.

1. This Act may be called the Foreigners (Amendment) Act, 1915.

Short title.

2. In section 1 of the Foreigners Act, 1864, for the words "not being either a natural born subject of Her Majesty within the meaning of the Statute 3 and 4 William IV, chapter 85, section 81, or a Native of British India" the following words shall be substituted, namely :—

1864. Amendment of section 1 of Act III of 1864.

(*a*) who is not a natural born British subject as defined in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 1 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, or

4 and 5 Geo. V, c. 17.

(*b*) who has not been granted a certificate of naturalisation as a British subject under any law for the time being in force in British India :

Provided that any British subject who, under any law for the time being in force in British India, ceases to be a British subject, shall thereupon be deemed to be a foreigner."

of 1864. **3.** After section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1864, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Insertion of new section 3A, Act III of 1864.

"3A (*1*). Whenever in a Presidency town the Commissioner of Police, or elsewhere the Magistrate of the District, considers that the Local Government should be moved to issue an order under section 3 in respect of any foreigner who is within the limits of such Presidency town or of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he may report the case to the Local Government and at the same time issue a warrant for the apprehension of such foreigner.

Foreigner may be apprehended and detained pending order of removal.

(*2*) Any officer issuing a warrant under sub-section (*1*) may, in his discretion, direct by endorsement on the warrant that if such foreigner executes a bond with or without sureties for his attendance at a specified place and time, the person to whom the warrant is directed shall take such security and release such foreigner from custody.

(*3*) Any person executing a warrant under sub-section (*1*) may search for and apprehend the foreigner named in such warrant ; and, subject to any direction issued under sub-section (*2*), shall forthwith cause such foreigner when apprehended to be produced before the officer issuing the warrant.

(*4*) When a foreigner for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under sub-section (*1*) is produced or appears before the officer issuing such warrant, such officer may direct him to be detained in custody pending the orders of the Local Government, or may release him on his executing a bond with or without sureties to appear at a specified place and time and thereafter if and when required un il such orders are obtained.

(*5*) Any officer who has in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*4*), ordered a foreigner to be detained or released on his executing a bond shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government. On the receipt of a report under this sub-section the Local Government shall without delay either direct that the foreigner be discharged or make an order for the removal of such foreigner in accordance with the provisions of section 3.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th March, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. IV OF 1915.

An Act to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences.

WHEREAS owing to the existing state of war it is expedient to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the district of Angul.

(*3*) This section and section 2 shall come into operation at once. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that the rest of the Act shall come into operation in any province or part thereof on such date as may be specified in such notification.

(*4*) This Act shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter :

Provided that the expiration of this Act shall not affect the validity of anything done in pursuance of it and any person convicted under this Act may be punished as if it had continued in force, and all prosecutions and other legal proceedings pending under this Act at the time of the expiration thereof may be completed and carried into effect, and the sentences carried into execution as if this Act had not expired.

Power to make rules.

2. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of British India and as to the powers and duties of public servants and other persons in furtherance of that purpose.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, rules under this section may be made—

(*a*) to prevent persons communicating with the enemy or obtaining information which may be used for that purpose ;

(*b*) to secure the safety of His Majesty's forces and ships and to prevent the prosecution of any purpose likely to jeopardise the success of the operations of His Majesty's forces or the forces of His Allies or to assist the enemy ;

(*c*) to prevent the spread of false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection or alarm or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers or to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects ;

(*d*) to empower any civil or military authority to issue such orders and take such measures as may be necessary to secure the safety of railways, ports, dockyards, telegraphs, post offices, works for the supply of gas, electric light or water, sources of water-supply, all means of communication and any areas which may be notified by such civil or military authority, as areas which it is necessary to safeguard in the public interest ;

(*e*) to enable any naval or military authority to take possession of any property, moveable or immoveable, for naval or military purposes, and to issue such orders and do such acts in respect of any property as may be necessary to secure the public safety or the defence of British India or any part thereof ;

(*f*) to empower any civil or military authority where, in the opinion of such authority, there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that any person has acted, is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety, to direct that such person shall not enter, reside or remain in any area specified in writing by such authority, or that such person shall reside and remain in any area so specified, or that he shall conduct himself in such manner or abstain from such acts, or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control, as such authority may direct ;

(g) to prohibit or regulate the possession of explosives, inflammable substances, arms and all other munitions of war;

(h) to prohibit anything likely to prejudice the training or discipline of His Majesty's forces and to prevent any attempt to tamper with the loyalty of persons in the service of His Majesty or to dissuade persons from entering the military or police service of His Majesty;

(i) to empower any civil or military authority to enter and search any place if such authority has reason to believe that such place is being used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or to the defence of British India and to seize anything found there which he has reason to believe is being used for any such purpose;

(j) to provide for the arrest of persons contravening or reasonably suspected of contravening any rule made under this section and prescribing the duties of public servants and other persons in regard to such arrests;

(k) to prescribe the duties of public servants and other persons as to preventing any contravention of rules made under this section and to prohibit any attempt to screen persons contravening any such rule from punishment; and

(l) otherwise to prevent assistance being given to the enemy or the successful prosecution of the war being endangered.

(2) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both, or if the intention of the person so contravening any such rule or order is to assist the King's enemies or to wage war against the King, may provide that such contravention shall be punishable with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, to any of which punishments fine may be added.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power of Local Government to direct accused person to be tried by Commissioners.

3. (1) The Local Government may by order in writing direct that any person accused of anything which is an offence in virtue of any rule made under section 2, or accused of any offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or of criminal conspiracy to commit, or of abetting, or of attempting to commit or abet any such offence shall be tried by Commissioners appointed under this Act.

(2) Orders under sub-section (1) may be made in respect of all persons accused of any offence referred to in that sub-section, or in respect of any class of person so accused, or in respect of persons or classes of persons accused of any particular offence therein referred to or accused of any class of such offences.

(3) No order under sub-section (1) shall be made in respect of or be deemed to include any person who has been committed under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for trial before a High Court, or in whose case an order for trial has been made under section 6 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, but, save as aforesaid, an order under that sub-section may be made in respect of or may include any person accused of any offence referred to therein whether such offence was committed before or after the commencement of this Act. Act V of 1898. XIV of 1

Appointment and qualifications of Commissioners.

4. (1) Commissioners for the trial of persons under this Act shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(2) Such Commissioners may be appointed for the whole province or any part thereof or for the trial of any particular accused person or class of accused persons.

(3) All trials under this Act shall be held by three Commissioners, of whom at least two shall be persons who have served as Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges for a period of not less than three years, or are persons qualified under section 2 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, for appointment as Judges of a High Court or are advocates of a Chief Court or pleaders of ten years' standing. 24 and 25 Vict., c.

Procedure of Commissioners.

5. (1) Commissioners appointed under this Act may take cognizance of offences without the accused being committed to them for trial, and, in trying accused persons, shall, subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by magistrates: Act V of 1898.

Provided that such Commissioners shall make a memorandum only of the substance of the evidence of each witness examined, and shall not be bound to adjourn any trial for any purpose unless such adjournment is in their opinion necessary in the interests of justice.

(2) In the event of any difference of opinion between the Commissioners the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

Powers of Commissioners.

6. (1) The judgment of Commissioners appointed under the Act shall be final and conclusive and such Commissioners may pass upon any person convicted by them any sentence authorised by law for the punishment of the offence of which such person is convicted and no order of confirmation shall be necessary in the case of any sentence passed by them.

(2) If in any trial under this Act it is proved that the accused person has committed any offence whether referred to in section 3 or in any order under that section or not, the Commissioners may convict such accused person of such offence and pass any sentence authorised by law for the punishment thereof.

Application of Criminal Procedure Code subject to modifications to proceedings under this Act.

7. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, so far as they are inconsistent with the special procedure prescribed by or under this Act, shall not apply to the proceedings of Commissioners appointed under this Act, but save as otherwise provided, that Code shall apply to such proceedings and the Commissioners shall have all the powers conferred by the Code on a Court of Session exercising original jurisdiction.

Exclusion of interference of other criminal courts.

8. (*1*) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or of any other law for the time being in force, or of anything having the force of law by whatsoever authority made or done, there shall be no appeal from any order or sentence of Commissioners appointed under this Act, and no Court shall have authority to revise any such order or sentence, or to transfer any case from such Commissioners, or to make any order under section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or have any jurisdiction of any kind in respect of any proceedings under this Act.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to affect the power of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to make orders under section 401 or 402 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in respect of persons sentenced by Commissioners under this Act.

Special rule of evidence.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, where the statement of any person has been recorded by a Magistrate, such statement may be admitted in evidence in any trial before Commissioners appointed under this Act if such person is dead or cannot be found or is incapable of giving evidence, and the Commissioners are of opinion that such death, disappearance or incapacity has been caused in the interest of the accused.

Rule-making powers of Local Government.

10. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules providing for—

(*i*) the times and places at which Commissioners appointed under this Act may sit;

(*ii*) the procedure of such Commissioners including the appointment and powers of their President, and the procedure to be adopted in the event of any Commissioner being prevented from attending throughout the trial of any accused person

(*iii*) the manner in which prosecutions before such Commissioners shall be conducted, and the appointment and powers of persons conducting such prosecutions;

(*iv*) the execution of sentences passed by such Commissioners;

(*v*) the temporary custody or release on bail of persons referred to or included in any order made under sub-section (*1*) of section 3, and for the transmission of records to the Commissioners; and

(*vi*) any matter which appears to the Local Government to be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act relating or ancillary to trials before Commissioners.

Savings.

11. No order under this Act shall be called in question in any court, and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The existence of a state of war in which His Majesty's Government is engaged has, as in England, demonstrated the necessity of arming the executive with certain special temporary emergency powers requisite to secure the public safety and the defence of British India.

Further since the commencement of the war, there have been outbreaks of lawlessness in certain areas, the prompt punishment of which is essential in the interests of the public security.

The present Bill confers powers on the Governor General in Council to make rules to meet the first object in view while in those areas to which the special provisions may be extended, it provides for the creation of special tribunals for the more speedy trial of certain classes of offences which may be made over to them.

The Act will be only in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

R. H. CRADDOCK.

The 16th March, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th March 1915 :—

No. 6 OF 1915.

A Bill further to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Inland Steam-vessels (Amendment) Act, 1915.

Short title.

2. In section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884 (hereinafter called the said Act), the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" and in clause (*b*) of the same sub-section the words "of its own authority" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 11 (*1*) (*a*) of Act VI of 1884.

3. In sections 23 and 24 of the said Act after the words "Local Government," where these words occur in the said sections, the words "or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf" shall be inserted.

Amendment of sections 23 and 24 of the said Act.

4. In sections 25 and 27 of the said Act for the words "the Local Government" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Amendment of sections 25 and 27 of the said Act.

(*a*) in section 25 the words "the authority empowered to grant such certificate".

(*b*) in section 27 the words "the authority".

5. For section 29A. of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Substitution of new section for section 29A of the said Act.

"29A. Certificates of competency or service granted under this Act shall have effect as follows, namely :—

Area in which certificates shall have effect.

(*i*) A certificate of competency or service as engineer or engine-driver shall have effect throughout British India.

(*ii*) A certificate of competency or service as master or serang shall have effect throughout the province in which was granted : Provided that the

authority empowered to grant such certificates in any other province may endorse any such certificates which shall thereupon have effect in such other province subject to such conditions and restrictions (if any) as may be specified in the endorsement".

Amendment of sections 30, 33 and 56 of the said Act.

6. (*1*) In section 30, clause (*c*), of the said Act, after the words "steam-vessel" the words "has collided with or" shall be inserted.

(*2*) After the word "casualty", where it occurs for the second time in section 30, and wherever it occurs in sections 33 and 56, the word "collision" shall be inserted.

Amendment of sections 33, 34, 35 and 36 of the said Act.

7. (*1*) In sections 33, 34, 35 and 36 of the said Act for the words "master, engineer or engine-driver", wherever these words occur in the said sections, and for the words "master or engineer or engine-driver" in section 34, sub-section (*2*), the words "master, engineer or engine-driver or any person holding a certificate granted under Chapter III" shall be substituted.

(*2*) In section 34, sub-section (*1*), the words "of an inland vessel" shall be omitted.

Substitution of new section for section 43 of the said Act.

8. For section 43 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Power for Local Government to suspend or cancel certificates in certain cases.

"43. Any certificate granted under Chapter III may be suspended or cancelled by the Local Government by which or under authority from which it was granted or by any other Local Government in the following cases, that is to say :—

(*a*) If, on any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the collision with, or the wreck or abandonment of, or loss or damage to, any inland steam-vessel, or loss of life, has been caused by the wrongful act or default of the holder of such certificate, or that the holder of such certificate is incompetent or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct, or

(*b*) If the holder of such certificate is proved to have been convicted of any non-bailable offence, or

(*c*) If, in the case of a second-class master or serang, or of an engine-driver, the master or serang, or the engine-driver, is or has become, in the opinion of the Local Government, unfit to act as a second-class master or serang, or as an engine-driver, as the case may be :

Provided that a certificate shall not be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the certificate has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation with a copy of the report or statement required by section 33 or section 34, as the case may be".

Amendment of sections 44 and 57 of the said Act.

9. In sections 44 and 57 of the said Act for the words "master, engineer or engine-driver" the word "person" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 45 of the said Act.

10. In section 45 of the said Act for the words "which granted the certificate", wherever they occur, the words "by which or under authority from which such certificate was granted" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new Chapter in the said Act.

11. After Chapter VI the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"CHAPTER VIA.

GENERAL RULE-MAKING POWER.

Power to make general rules.

50B. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act not otherwise specially provided for.

(*2*) Rules under this section may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say :—

(*a*) the speed at which inland steam-vessels may be navigated in specified areas.

(*b*) the regulation of the navigation of such vessels to prevent danger to other vessels or to the banks, channels, navigation marks or any property moveable or immoveable in or abutting on navigable channels.

(*3*) Any rules made under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both."

Amendment of section 67 of the said Act.

12. In section 67 of the said Act for the words "or the Government of India" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"and nothing in Chapter II or VII or any rule made thereunder or in sections 52, 53, 54, 54A or 60 shall apply to any vessel in the service of the Government of India".

Amendment of section 69 (*5*) of the said Act.

13. In section 69, sub-section (*5*), of the said Act for the words "under this Act" the words "under sub-section (*1*) of section 21 or sub-section (*1*) of section 29" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SECTION 29-A of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, provides that certificates of competency and service granted to Masters, Engineers, etc., of Inland Steam-vessels under that Act shall have effect throughout British India. The Government of Bengal pointed out in 1912 that, although a knowledge of the river Hugli is essential for Masters in charge of Inland Steam-vessels in Bengal, there is no guarantee that the holders of certificates granted elsewhere, who are entitled equally with the holders of Bengal certificates to pursue their profession on Inland Steam-vessels in Bengal, will possess this knowledge.

2. The Local Government suggested, therefore, that the section should be amended so as to limit the validity of certificates of competency to the province administered by the Local Government which granted them, unless they were specially extended to other provinces by that Local Government.

3. The Government of India consulted other Local Governments on this proposal, and invited suggestions with regard to any other difficulties arising in the administration of the Act. On receipt of the replies, the Government of India decided to amend the Act in such directions as appeared to be desirable in view of the recommendations of Local Governments. The precise amendments proposed are explained in the *Notes on Clauses*.

W. H. CLARK.

The 12th March, 1915.

Notes on Clauses.

Clauses 2 and 13.—It has been decided in connection with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization that the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council for which provision is made in respect of delegations under section 11 (*4*) (*a*) of the Act and in respect of rules under sections 29 (*2*), 50 (*1*), 50-A., 51 and 51-A should be dispensed with. Provision for the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has been retained only where such control is desirable in order to secure uniformity of practice.

Clause 3.—With reference to sections 23 and 24 of the Act, it has been represented that the Local Government is in practice invariably guided by the advice of the Port Officer in connection with the issue of certificates of competency to masters, serangs, engineers and engine-drivers. In the circumstances, it is convenient to empower Local Governments to delegate their functions under these sections to an officer appointed in this behalf.

Clause 4.—The amendments here proposed are consequential on those proposed in clause 3.

Clause 5.—The new section 29-A is designed to limit the validity of masters' or serangs' certificates of competency or service to the provinces in which they are granted with the proviso that they shall be valid in any other province also if so endorsed by the authority empowered under the Act to grant certificates in such province. This will ensure that masters and serangs will not be in a position to take command of inland steam-vessels unless they have such knowledge of local conditions as is considered to be sufficient. No such local knowledge is required in the case of engineers and engine-drivers, and their certificates will remain valid throughout India as before.

Clause 6.—Section 30 (*e*) requires the master of a vessel to give notice to the nearest police-station when his vessel has caused loss or material damage to any other vessel. It has been suggested that masters should be required to give notice in every instance of collision whether such loss or material damage has occurred or not. The proposed amendment of section 30 will, it is hoped, tend to ensure stricter observance of the navigation rules by inland steam-vessels. This necessitates consequential amendments to sections 33 and 56.

Clauses 7 and 8.—It sometimes occurs in practice that a person possessing a serang's certificate of competency, but subordinate to the master, is temporarily in charge of an inland steam-vessel. It has been held that, as the Act now stands, his certificate cannot be cancelled for incompetency displayed while he is thus in charge, as he is not the master of the vessel within the meaning of the Act. It is desirable that such cases should be dealt with under the Act, and power has accordingly been taken to investigate a charge of incompetency or misconduct against any person possessing a certificate granted under the Act and to deal with any such certificate.

Clause 9.—The amendment proposed is consequential on that proposed in clauses 7 and 8.

Clause 10.—The amendment is consequential on that proposed in clause 3.

Clause 11.—It has been found desirable to make rules with reference to the speed at which vessels should travel, as the practice of steaming at excessive speed has led in some cases to erosion of the banks. The Act contains no provision enabling this to be done, nor does it confer any general authority to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Act. It is proposed to empower Local Governments in this behalf in the manner indicated in this clause.

Clause 12.—A case occurred in which the Commander of a Government vessel was charged with, and found guilty of, rash and negligent conduct. It was held, however, that his certificate could not be dealt with unless an investigation were held in accordance with Chapter IV of the Act, and that no such investigation would be legal inasmuch as section 67 bars the application of the Act to Government vessels. In order to remedy this defect, it is proposed to apply to Government vessels the provisions of the Act relating to the conduct of investigations and the cancellation of certificates of competency. In view of this extension, it also appears necessary to extend to Government vessels the provisions of Chapter I, which contains definitions and of Chapter III relating to the grant of certificates and the employment of properly certificated officers. It is considered desirable also to apply to Government vessels the provisions of Chapter VI relating to protection from fire and collision and the relevant sections in Chapter VIII regarding penalties.

W. H. VINCENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 17th March 1915.

No. 7 OF 1915.

A Bill further to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the
901. Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once, with the exception of section 7, which shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint in this behalf.

Amendment of section 2 (*1*), Act VI, 1901.

. In section 2 (*1*) of the Assam Labour and
901. Emigration Act, 1901 (hereinafter called the said Act), the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*a*) After clause (*c*) the following clause shall be added, namely :—

"(*cc*) 'Board' means the Assam Labour Board constituted under Chapter VI-A."

(*b*) To clause (*e*) the following explanation shall be added, namely :—

"*Explanation.*—If any such native of India, having proceeded from a Native State into such territories, departs therefrom for the purpose aforesaid, he shall be deemed to emigrate within the meaning of this definition."

(*c*) After clause (*n*) the following clause shall be added, namely :—

"(*nn*) 'native district', in the case of a person who, having proceeded from a Native State into territories in which this Act is in force, emigrates therefrom, includes such Native State."

(*d*) After clause (*t*) the following shall be added, namely :

"and

(*u*) 'Supervisor' means a Supervisor appointed under this Act."

Amendment of section 64, Act VI, 1901.

3. For sub-section (*1*) of section 64 of the said Act, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*1*) The Local Government may authorize any Superintendent to grant licences to suitable persons to be Local Agents, for the purpose of representing employers within a specified area and for a specified period, in all matters connected with the supervision of garden-sardars under this Act.

(*2*) Any employer, or, on behalf of an employer, any association or firm duly authorized by general or special order of the Governor General in Council for the purpose of this clause, may apply for a licence as aforesaid, to be granted to a specified person.

(*3*) Every such application shall be made to the Board, and the Board shall forward it with its recommendation to the Superintendent, who may thereupon, if he thinks fit, grant a licence to such person"

and the existing sub-section (*2*) of the same section shall be renumbered (*4*)."

Amendment of section 67, Act VI, 1901.

4. In section 67 (*1*) of the said Act there shall be substituted for the words from "or if" to the end of the sub-section, the following words, namely :—

"or if the District Magistrate is satisfied that the conduct of the Local Agent has been such as to render him unsuitable to hold a licence."

Insertion of new Chapter VI-A in Act VI, 1901.

5. After section 116 of the said Act the following provisions shall be inserted, namely :—

"CHAPTER VI-A.

ASSAM LABOUR BOARD.

Constitution of Assam Labour Board.

116-A. (*1*) There shall be a Board, to be called the Assam Labour Board, for the supervision

of Local Agents, and of the recruitment, engagement and emigration to labour districts of natives of India under this Act.

(2) The Assam Labour Board shall be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and may by that name sue and be sued.

(3) The Assam Labour Board (hereinafter called the Board) shall consist of sixteen members, including the Chairman, who shall be an officer in the service of Government, to be appointed by the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India*. The remaining members shall be elected by the following bodies, namely :—

(a) eight by the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, as representatives of that Association and of the Indian Tea Association, London ;

(b) four by the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association ; and

(c) three by the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.

(4) The election shall be made in such manner as may be determined by the electing bodies, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, and the name of every person so elected shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(5) If within the period prescribed by rules made under this Chapter any of the aforesaid bodies fails to elect representatives or to elect the full number of representatives to which it is entitled, the Governor General in Council may nominate persons to be members of the Board as representatives of the said bodies.

(6) There shall be an Executive Committee of the Board, with such powers and duties as may be conferred on it by rules made under this Chapter. It shall consist of five members, of whom one shall be the Chairman of the Board, and the remaining four shall be elected by the Board, as representatives of the following bodies, namely :—

(a) one of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta ;

(b) one of the Indian Tea Association, London

(c) one of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association ; and

(d) one of the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.

(7) No act done by the Board or by the Executive Committee shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in or any defect in the constitution of the Board or of the Executive Committee, as the case may be

"116-B. (1) The Governor General in Council may fix the salary of the Chairman of the Board.

Salary of Chairman.

(2) Such salary shall be paid in such proportions by the Governor General in Council, and the Board as the Governor General in Council may from time to time determine.

"116-C. (1) The Board may appoint so many persons as it thinks necessary to be Supervisors, with such powers and duties in respect of the supervision of Local Agents and the other matters mentioned in section 116-A(1), as may be conferred and imposed on them by rules made under this Chapter.

Appointment and functions of Supervisors.

(2) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Board may fix the salary to be paid to Supervisors.

(3) The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, declare the local area in the Province within which Supervisors shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon them by rule under this Chapter.

(4) Every Supervisor shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

"116-D. (1) Whenever the Board has reason to believe that the conduct of a Local Agent has been such as to detract from his suitability to hold a licence, it may call on him to produce his licence, and after hearing any cause that he may have to show to the contrary, may make such endorsement thereon as it thinks fit. A copy of every such endorsement shall be sent to the Superintendent of Emigration in the district for which the Local Agent holds a licence, and a copy shall also be sent to the employer or association or firm on whose application the Local Agent's licence was granted.

Endorsement of Local Agents' licences.

(2) If the Local Agent fails to produce his licence when called upon under sub-section (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

"116-E. (1) Subject to the provisions of rules made under this Chapter, the Board may levy a cess on employers for the purpose of meeting expenditure incurred in carrying out its functions under this Act, and in particular for the payment of the salary of Supervisors and of such proportion of the salary of the Chairman as may be determined under section 116-B.

Cess.

(2) Such cess shall be payable on every garden-sardar deputed by his employer to engage labourers and on every person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to migrate under Chapter IV or section 91 :

Provided that the rates at which the cess is levied shall not exceed the following, namely :—

Five rupees a year on each garden-sardar so deputed, and

Five rupees on each person so recruited, engaged, or assisted to emigrate.

(3) On the failure of an employer for the space of one month after the receipt of a notice in such form and served in such manner as the Governor General in Council may, by rule under this Chapter, prescribe, to pay any sum due under sub-section (1), the same shall be recoverable from him.

"116-F. (1) The Governor General in Council shall, after previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Chapter.

Rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may, subject to the provisions of this Act, provide—

(a) for the powers to be exercised and the duties to be performed by the Board in

carrying out the purposes for which it is constituted, and for the powers and duties of the Executive Committee and of the Chairman ;

(*b*) for the period within which elections to the Board must be made ; for the election of members of the Executive Committee ; and for the appointment of temporary or acting members of the Board and of the Executive Committee during the absence of any member ;

(*c*) for the times and places of meetings and procedure of the Board and of the Executive Committee ;

(*d*) for regulating the rate of the cess, the method of levying and collecting the cess, the purposes to which the cess may be applied, and the accounts to be kept and the audit thereof ; and

(*e*) for the powers and duties of Supervisors appointed under section 116-C."

Repeal of section 90, Act VI, 1901. Consequential repeals and amendments.

6. (*1*) The following portions of the said Act, are hereby repealed namely, section 90 ; in section 91, the words "notwithstanding anything contained in section 90," and in clause (*b*) thereof, the words "or holding permits granted and countersigned under section 90," and the words "or of that section, as the case may be ;" and clause (*a*) of section 174.

(*2*) In section 92 of the said Act for the words and figures "sections 90 and 91" there shall be substituted the word and figures "section 91"

Repeal of Chapter III, Act VI, 1901. Consequential repeals and amendments.

7. (*1*) The portions of the said Act specified in the Schedule to this Act, are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the second column of the Schedule.

(*2*) The following amendments shall be made in the said Act, namely :—

(*i*) In the heading to Chapter V, and in section 92 there shall be substituted for the words and figures "Chapters III and IV" the word and figures "Chapter IV."

(*ii*) In section 93 (*2*) there shall be substituted for the words and figures "Chapters II to IV inclusive," the words and figures "Chapter II or IV" and for the words and figures "Chapters VI to X" the words and figures "Chapters VI (except Chapter VI-A) to X".

(*iii*) For section 172 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Garden-sardar making over labourers to unauthorised persons, etc.

"**172.** (*1*) Whoever, being a garden-sardar holding a certificate under Chapter IV,—

(*a*) makes over to the Garden-sardar or Local Agent of any employer other than the employer by whom his certificate was granted, or, without authority from his employer, to any other person, any person whom he has engaged or intends to engage as a labourer or whom he has assisted or intends to assist to emigrate under section 91 ; or

(*b*) places any such person as aforesaid in a place of accommodation used in connection with the unlawful recruitment or engagement of labourers ; or

(*c*) allows any person unlawfully recruited or engaged as a labourer to share the accommodation provided by him under section 62,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both, and his certificate may be impounded by the convicting Magistrate.

(*2*) Any Magistrate impounding a certificate under this section shall send it for cancellation to the Magistrate by whom it was countersigned."

THE SCHEDULE.

PORTIONS OF ACT VI OF 1901 REPEALED.

[*See section 7 (1).*]

1	2
Chapter or Section	Extent of repeal.
S. 2 (*1*)	Clause (*c*).
	In clause (*d*) the words "contractor, sub-contractor, recruiter"
	In clause (*l*) the words and figures "section 91 or".
	Clauses (*o*) and (*s*).
S. 12 (*1*)	Clause (*a*).
	In clause (*c*) the words from "or if the labourer" to the end of the clause.
S. 12 (*2*)	The whole.
S. 12 (*3*)	The whole.
Chapter III	The whole.
S. 65	The whole.
S. 91	Clause (*a*).
S. 163 (*2*)	In clause (*b*) the words "contractors or".
	Clause (*f*).
	In clauses (*m*) to (*r*) the word "contractor", wherever it occurs.
S. 163 (*3*)	The word "contractor", in both places where it occurs.
Ss. 165 to 168	The whole.
S. 171	The words and figures "section 55 or".
S. 174	Clause (*a*).
S. 175	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE necessity for revising in certain particulars and for supplementing the existing legislation in connection with the recruitment of labour for Assam has for some time been under the consideration of the Government of India. Act VI of 1901, which is the enactment at present governing this matter, has been found defective in certain respects (which will be more particularly referred to in the subjoined notes on clauses), and it is considered necessary to make certain amendments in it. It has been considered that the present Act is defective in that it provides no safeguard against the practice of procuring labourers from Native States, and thus affords opportunities for evasion of the statutory control of recruitment. It has been decided to amend the Act so as to put the matter beyond doubt and also to deal with two matters of minor importance affecting applications for, and cancellations of, Local Agents' licences.

2. Further legislation has been shown to be desirable in connection with the changes in the methods of recruitment and its supervision which, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Assam Labour Inquiry Committee and after prolonged consideration in consultation with the interests affected, the Government of India deem it expedient to introduce. The changes in question are the abolition of recruitment by contractors and of the unsatisfactory mode of procedure provided by section 90 of the Act, and the extension of the system of sardari recruitment under the control of Local Agents. Legislation is required only in the case of the two first-named of these changes which are provided for by repealing the chapter and section in the present Act relating respectively to those forms of recruitment, namely, Chapter III and section 90. A further object of the Bill is to provide for the creation of a Tea Labour Board, which will assist in the supervision of recruitment and in securing that it is carried on only on proper and sound lines. This purpose is intended to be achieved by the provisions of clause 5 of the Bill, which provides for the creation of a Board, on which Government and the Tea Industry will be represented. The powers and duties of the Board are more particularly referred to in the Notes on clauses below.

W. H. CLARK.

The 15th March, 1915.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 1.—By the second sub-clause of this clause it is enacted that the repeal of the portion of Act VI of 1901 relating to recruitment by contractors and certain other matters which are provided for in clause 7 of the Bill shall not take effect at once, but at such future date as the Governor General in Council may think fit. It is considered desirable that the Board to be constituted under clause 5 should be in satisfactory working order before the changes contemplated in clause 7 are brought into operation, and sub-clause (*2*) of clause 1 is designed to give effect to this intention.

Clause 2.—Adds certain definitions to the present Act, of which those of "Board" and "Supervisor" are required with reference to the new Chapter VI-A., while the explanation of "emigrate" is designed to give effect to the intention to bring within the protection of the law persons recruited in Native States for labour in Assam. The definition of "native district" is consequential upon the new explanation of "emigrate."

Clause 3.—Has among other objects that of obviating the necessity, which at present exists, whereby employers wishing to obtain licences for their Local Agents are obliged to apply either personally or by a duly constituted attorney. This procedure is inconvenient, and sub-clause (*b*) of this clause enables applications to be made on behalf of employers by associations or firms authorized for that purpose by the Governor General in Council. Sub-clause (*c*) provides that such applications shall be made through the Board constituted by this Bill.

Clause 4.—The grounds upon which a District Magistrate may at present cancel a Local Agent's licence being unnecessarily limited, it is considered desirable to extend his power in the manner provided by this clause

Clause 5.—Constitutes 'a Labour Board' consisting of an official Chairman and of fifteen representatives of the Assam Tea Industry. The functions of the Board consist in the supervision of Local Agents and of the recruitment, engagement and emigration to labour districts of natives of India under the Act.

It also provides for the appointment of an Executive Committee of the Board and for the making of rules to define the power and duties of the Board and of the Executive Committee. The clause further provides, among other matters, for the appointment and functions of Supervisors to work under the Board, and for the levy of a cess to furnish funds for the operations of the Board and the payment of salaries of the Chairman and Supervisors, and for the making of Rules to carry out the purposes of the Chapter.

Clauses 6 and 7—Are repealing clauses. They provide for the repeal of section 90 and Chapter III of the Act and make certain consequential amendments.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th March, 1915 :—

No. 8 OF 1915.

A Bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VIII of 1878.

1. This Act may be called the Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1915. Short title.

2. In the proviso to section 37 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, for the words "on which application is made to clear such goods from the warehouse for home consumption" the following shall be substituted, namely, "of the actual removal of such goods from the warehouse in the case of goods delivered out of a warehouse for home consumption, and in the case of goods delivered out of a warehouse for removal under bond to be re-warehoused where the duty is paid on such goods without their being re-warehoused, the rate and valuation (if any) in force on the date on which duty is paid." Amendment of section 37, Act VIII of 1878.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT is prescribed by section 37 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, that the rate of duty and tariff valuation applicable to imported goods warehoused under that Act are the rate and valuation in force on the date on which application is made to clear the goods for Home consumption. This encourages numerous applications for clearance, shortly before the Budget is introduced, in order that the applicants may receive the benefit of the old rates of duty, in cases in which an enhancement of duty is effected, although there may be no immediate intention of clearing the goods. As this practice involves considerable loss of customs revenue when important enhancements are made, it is considered desirable to discourage it. The remedy proposed is to amend section 37 on the lines of section 9 of the English Finance Act, 1900, making it clear that the duty chargeable on such goods is the duty in force at the time of their actual removal. A consequential amendment on the lines of section 3 of the Finance Act, 1911, provides that when goods are removed from a warehouse to be re-warehoused, but are not re-warehoused, the duty payable upon them shall be that in force at the time when payment is made.

W. H. CLARK.

The 16th March, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 9th March, 1915.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 50 Members, of whom 43 were Additional Members.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SECOND STAGE.

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle opened the second stage of the discussion on, and introduced the following heads of, the Financial Statement for 1915-16:—

Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
Land Revenue.	Land Revenue.
Provincial Rates.	Provincial Rates.
Forest.	Forests.
Scientific and other Minor Departments.	Scientific and other Minor Departments,
Irrigation.	Famine Relief.
Civil Works.	Protective Works, Irrigation.
	Irrigation.
	Civil Works.
	Capital outlay on Irrigation.

He said:—"I rise to introduce the heads of the Financial Statement of 1915-16 standing against my name.

"I have nothing to add to what has been said in the memorandum regarding the Land Revenue and Provincial Rates heads.

"Our Forest revenue has suffered from the War and on the expenditure side also the amounts provided have in several provinces had to be curtailed on this account. But the aggregate grant, though lower than this year's budget figure, is higher than in any previous year, while the surplus, if less than a million sterling which was reached in 1912-13 and 1913-14, is expected to exceed that of the current year and is taken at the substantial figure of 124 lakhs

"But although purely from the revenue point of view, our Forest property is of great and increasing value and although, with the development of Forest industries and the exploitation of our reserves, we may look forward with confidence to an increased income; the commercial is not the only object in view. We have also to conserve and improve the forests.

"I do not propose on this occasion to describe what is being done both on the commercial and on the sylvicultural side, as we hope this year to publish a quinquennial review of our forest administration and in this the policy which we are following will be fully set out.

"Hon'ble Members may have noticed a new feature in the form of the budget. Agriculture, I am glad to say, is no longer treated as a minor department but has been given the dignity of major heads of its own and these heads include receipts and expenditure under agriculture, veterinary and co-operation. In this way it will be possible to tell without difficulty what is being spent on the improvement of agriculture and allied objects. Next year's grant of 91 lakhs will be nearly half as much again as the expenditure four years ago and it is gratifying that at a time like the present many of the Provinces have found it possible to increase their expenditure under this head. Both at the Imperial Research Institute at Pusa and in the various Provincial Departments of Agriculture, the work of improving Indian agriculture is being steadily carried out on scientific lines—a work which has already borne fruit. Here, too, I do not propose to describe what is being done as we are preparing and will shortly publish an historical account of the work of the Agricultural Department in India.

"On the veterinary side also admirable work is being done and I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without referring to the sudden death of Colonel Holmes, the Imperial Bacteriologist. To his brilliant research work and his capable administration of the Imperial Laboratory at Muktesar we owe a great advancement in the treatment of cattle diseases in India and by his death the Department has sustained a serious loss.

"Under the other heads which concern the Revenue Department I have nothing to add to the remarks contained in the memorandum.

"Turning to the working of the Department of Public Works, our splendid productive system, after meeting all charges for maintenance and repairs, and for interest, has returned a net profit amounting to 292 lakhs of rupees during 1914-15 exceeding the forecast by 21 lakhs. We anticipate for 1915-16 a net profit of about the same amount as realized in the current year.

"The total provision in the revised and budget estimates respectively for new major works, both productive and protective, is 260·4 lakhs for the current year, and 239·1 lakhs for 1915-16. The latter will be the third year in succession in which there has been a diminution of capital outlay on major works as a whole. The reason is the same I gave last year, namely, that while the great triple canal project in the Punjab is rapidly approaching completion and therefore absorbing a considerably smaller amount of funds than formerly, no new project of anything approaching the same importance has yet been sanctioned to take its place in the construction programme. A number of projects of the

first magnitude have been, or are at present in course of investigation; but for one reason or another they cannot yet be advanced for sanction. As the Council is aware, the Secretary of State decided last year to withhold sanction to the great Sukkur Barrage and Rohri project as designed. In the United Provinces another large project—the Sarda-Ganges-Jumna Feeder—has been delayed in consequence of the decision of the Local Government to revise it. The Cauvery Reservoir project in Madras is necessarily held up pending the final orders of the Government of India on the award of the arbitrator who was appointed to pronounce upon the dispute between the Governments of Madras and Mysore respecting the division of the waters of the Cauvery river. The orders of the Government of India have been held over pending receipt of a representation which the Madras Government propose to make in the matter. The Kistna dam scheme in Madras, and the Sutlej scheme in the Punjab are under investigation. During the current year a scheme for the construction of a large protective work in the Bombay Presidency, known as the Gokak Canal extension project, was submitted to the Secretary of State, whose orders are awaited. The estimate for this work amounts to 197 lakhs.

"The outlay on protective works has increased of recent years. The amount spent in 1912-13 was 63·98 lakhs and rose to 86·27 lakhs the year following. This includes about 11 lakhs from the general reserves of Government over and above Rs. 75 lakhs chargeable to the Famine Insurance grant. The revised estimate of the current year places the outlay at 85·24 lakhs and we are budgeting for 75 lakhs for next year as we cannot in a year seriously affected by war ask for any grant from loan funds beyond what is chargeable to Famine Relief Insurance.

"It may be of interest to compare the expenditure that has been incurred on capital works since the Irrigation Commission's Report was published with the programme of outlay recommended by that body. If a reference be made to paragraphs 123 and 139 of Volume I of the Report in question it will be seen that the Commission advocated the expenditure on productive and protective works of 44 crores in a cycle of 20 years, or an average of 220 lakhs per annum. During the ten years that have since elapsed, that is to say, in the period 1905-06 to 1914-15, we have spent 1625 and 633 lakhs, respectively, on productive and protective works; or 2258 lakhs in all. This gives an average annual expenditure of nearly 226 lakhs or about 6 lakhs beyond the rate of expenditure contemplated in the Report of the Commission. The expenditure during the last six years is still more largely in excess of the average annual expenditure recommended by the Commission.

"As regards Civil Works, I have nothing to add to what is stated in the Financial Statement regarding capital expenditure on the New Capital. So far as expenditure from Revenue is concerned, the total grant provided next year is 100 lakhs, that is, 19·50 lakhs less than the Budget grant for 1914-15. This reduction has been found necessary owing to the curtailment, generally, of ordinary administrative expenditure consequent on the war. The grant of 100 lakhs includes, (*a*) a reserve provision of 1·28 lakhs for Archæological works, inclusive of ·25 lakhs to be allotted to meet lapses from the grant of 1914-15; (*b*) 11·30 lakhs for the Delhi Province, ordinary; and (*c*) Rs 3·18 lakhs payments in England on account of stores, furlough allowances, etc.

"Of the provision made in 1915-16, Rs. 36·46 lakhs represents the amount it is proposed to spend on Major Original Works, excluding Rs. 3·28 lakhs provided for Delhi Province, to meet the requirements of the Customs, Currency, the Post Office and Telegraph and other Departments. I would again draw attention to the fact that the Public Works Department is practically, in the position of an Agent for other Departments, and that the provision made depends on the demands put forward by them. The provision for repairs, excluding Delhi Province, has been slightly reduced to Rs. 20·96 lakhs on account of the reduction made in the total grant."

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [9TH MARCH, 1915.]

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASED GRANT FOR IRRIGATION.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, I beg to move that—

'This Council recommend that the Budget allotment for productive irrigation works be increased by 15 lakhs of rupees.'

"It is hardly necessary—or rather, it should hardly be necessary, for me to draw the attention of the Council to the importance of irrigation works. The Government have acknowledged it and they have followed a systematic policy of developing irrigation, which has led to the most beneficial results for which the country is grateful to the Government. But, Sir, there has been a feeling for a long time that the amount that should be spent on irrigation is not being spent, and more than once the attention of the Government has been drawn in this very Council during the last few years to the need for spending more on irrigation. The position at present is this. The last Irrigation Commission recommended that practically the whole amount of the Famine Insurance grant should be devoted to irrigation *minus* such sum as may be needed for the actual relief of famine when it should occur; but we find that even that figure has not been kept up to. The statement before the Council shows that in 1913-14 the amount spent was Rs. 1,92,33,927. In the budget for last year Rs 1,80,00,000 was provided; the revised estimates show that Rs. 1,74,96,000 was spent; and in the budget for the coming year only Rs. 1,65,00,000 is provided; that is, that while even last year the budget provided for £1,200,000, or Rs. 1,80,00,000, this year it has been reduced by a further £100,000 or 15 lakhs of rupees In view of the repeated demands that have been made for an increase in the grant for irrigation, this seems to me to be very unsatisfactory.

"Now, Sir, if it were that irrigation did not bring in sufficient receipts one could understand the unwillingness of Government to spend more on irrigation; but a glance at the figures given in this very statement would show that this is not so. By comparing the receipts from irrigation with those from railways, we get some very instructive figures. Railways for instance in 1911-12 brought in a net profit of 1·14. In the same year irrigation gave us 4·70. In 1912-13, the net profit from railways was 1·41. In the same year irrigation gave us 5·40. In 1913-14 railways returned 1·36, irrigation 5·87. In 1914-15, as the Hon'ble the Finance Member has explained, according to the revised estimates, railways will bring us only ·53, whereas irrigation gives us 5·44. In the budget before us the net profit from railways is shown as ·32 : in the same year irrigation is shown as likely to yield 5·30.

"It seems, then, that as irrigation is ever so much more profitable and as it is so much more beneficial in many other respects, the Government ought to explain to the Council and to the country why it is that it is not able to provide for the amount recommended even by the Famine Commission; and if there are any temporary causes which stand in the way, it ought to take steps to remove those causes, so that at the very least the carrying out of irrigation works to the extent of the Famine Insurance grant should be provided for in every year's budget. In March, 1912, my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar urged that the allotment for protective irrigation works should be increased by 50 lakhs. In the course of that debate the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle said: 'I would ask the Council to accept my assurance that while the Government must oppose the resolution, they fully appreciate the importance of the matter, and so long as I fill my present post, I will not relax my efforts to develop irrigation whether protective or productive.'

"The diminishing figures provided every year for irrigation would lead one to think that if there has been no relaxation of effort on the part of the Hon'ble Member, there has not been that keenness which we desire to see to provide for that amount which should be provided for irrigation. I therefore commend this resolution to the consideration of the Government, and I hope that they

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will be able to add at least £100,000, which has been cut down from last year's Budget, to the allotment for irrigation."

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle :—"Sir, I must begin by explaining that my Hon'ble friend is under a misapprehension as to the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission. The recommendation was not that 220 lakhs should be spent on productive works alone, but on irrigation works of all kinds, and we fully acted up to their recommendations under this head, as I have already mentioned."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"May I inquire, Sir, where this is shown in the statement?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle :—"It is shown under various heads, not all under one head. I will show them to the Hon'ble Member after the debate."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"I would suggest that—"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"Order! Order!"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"May I explain—"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"There is no question of explanation; the Hon'ble Member has said that he would explain it later; the matter is therefore disposed of. The Hon'ble Member can reply."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"I was going to make a suggestion, if I may with your permission, Sir, that it would save the time of the Council if the allotments for irrigation were all shown in one place; it might then not have been necessary for me to bring up the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle :—"I will consider that suggestion with regard to the next year's budget and will lay on the table at another meeting a statement showing the year's figures. While I welcome the resolution now before us as an indication of the interest taken by the Council in a matter of vital importance to the welfare of India, I cannot accept the additional sum it is proposed to grant as we have already provided in the Budget for the full amount we believe we can spend. We have met the demand of all Local Governments in full; in fact in some cases we have allotted somewhat more than we were asked for. Over and above this we have kept an unallotted sum of 10 lakhs on our hands as a reserve. The only effect of increasing the grant would be a lapse at the end of the year. There are very great difficulties in preparing large irrigation schemes. It is very disappointing, for example, that we are unable to commence work on the Sind scheme which took so many years to prepare. Some of our most distinguished irrigation engineers took part in the preparation and examination of the scheme, and the fact that it has failed to pass the scrutiny of the Secretary of State shows how difficult it is to prepare a completely satisfactory scheme when some of the conditions are unfavourable. I have already to-day, when introducing the budget heads with which my department is concerned, mentioned the unavoidable delays that have occurred in the case of other important projects. While I regret that in 1915-16 we cannot spend more on productive works, I foresee much larger expenditure in future, when the great works still under consideration have been put in hand. Independently of these large projects, other measures, involving heavy expenditure, are very likely to materialise in the near future. Experiments are going on regarding the water-proofing of channels, which, if successful, will lead to a considerable economy of water and enable us to extend largely the scope of our irrigation works. I can assure the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya that I have done all in my power to spend the largest sum possible on productive irrigation works. In these circumstances the Hon'ble Member may see fit to withdraw the resolution, as we could not spend the money if it were given to us."

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. Porter; Mr. Sharp; Mr. Clark.*] [9TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"While I thank the Hon'ble Member for the explanation that he has given and the assurance that all that could be spent is being spent, I think, Sir, it is still my duty to request the Government to see if more money cannot be spent than is being spent on irrigation. We find that so far as railways are concerned, there is no lack of demand for increasing expenditure on railways; any amount of money that can be secured is, as a rule, utilized during the year. I think, Sir, that if the Department will devote closer attention to finding out whether more money could be spent on irrigation, probably the Hon'ble Member would be able to ask the Council for a larger grant than he has done to-day. I do not think it necessary to press the resolution to a division, but I hope the matter will be borne in mind when the next Budget is prepared."

The resolution was put and rejected.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SECOND STAGE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Porter :—"Sir, I beg to introduce the following head of the Financial Statement :—

'Medical (Sanitation).'

"As regards Sanitation there is nothing to add to the information contained in paragraphs 105, 106, 109 and 224 of the Statement of the Hon'ble the Finance Member. No fresh grants for Sanitation are being made. The grant of 5 lakhs per annum to the Indian Research Fund continues, and during the year a sum of Rs. 4,42,000 has been expended by the Governing Body on the various inquiries in progress, and on anti-malarial projects."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp :—"Sir, I beg to introduce the head 'Education.' It is usual on these occasions to lay on the table statements shewing the distribution of grants during the forthcoming year, principal developments in the past year and figures of progress. This year no statement of new grants is possible because there are no new grants to distribute. It is at least satisfactory that, in a period of stress and strain, so far from any curtailment of our educational expenditure, the total budget estimate for all India in 1915-16 exceeds the revised estimate of 1914-15 by 15 lakhs of rupees. As for progress, it has been thought that the time has come when the general interest evinced in education both by members of the Council and by the public, will best be met by the publication of a short annual report. It is hoped to lay such a report on the table before the session closes. If this cannot be done, it will at least be ready next month.

"It is here necessary only to add that during the past two years the effect of our grants has been visible in statistics. Between March, 1912, and March, 1914, the number of those at school has advanced by 137,426 and expenditure has risen by about 216½ lakhs. The details of improvement will be found in the forthcoming report."

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark introduced the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1915-1916 :—

Revenue.

Salt.
Excise.
Post Office.
Telegraphs.
Stationery and Printing.
State Railways.
Subsidised Companies.

Expenditure.

Salt.
Excise.
Customs.
Post Office.
Telegraphs.
Stationery and Printing.
Protective Works, Railways.
Subsidised Companies.
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
Capital outlay on State Railways.

He said :—"Sir, I have to introduce the heads of Excise, Customs, the Post Office and Telegraphs, Stationery and Printing, and Railways. The

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only subjects which require any remarks from me, over and above what appears in the memorandum explaining the details of the estimates, are Customs, the Post Office and Telegraphs and Railways.

"As regards the first of these, my Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member has already explained the effects of the war upon our customs revenue and the various causes underlying the serious diminution of receipts under this head. At the present moment the specially prominent factor is the lack of shipping and the consequent high level of freights. Government have endeavoured to remedy this by the utilization of enemy vessels to carry private cargoes, and I think I am right in claiming that India was the first country in the Empire to employ detained vessels in this manner While there has been this decline in business at the ports and a decline therefore in the normal work of the Customs Department, new duties have fallen upon the officers of the Department of a specially onerous and responsible kind As soon as hostilities broke out, a strict watch had to be maintained over enemy vessels and over their cargoes which happened to be in port. The Department has now been relieved of this responsibility, but a great deal of other novel work has been thrown upon it through the necessity for the supervision of exports, in order to prevent supplies reaching the enemy not merely directly but also through neutral countries. Various prohibitions and restrictions of trade have had to be imposed in this connection and also to ensure the retention in this country of military and medical stores of which abnormal supplies are required in time of war. It has also been necessary to prohibit or restrict the export of certain commodities, especially wheat and wheat flour, which are necessary for local consumption and which might be tempted abroad by the high prices offered elsewhere. The duty of seeing that effect is duly given to the various notifications concerned falls upon the officers of the Customs Department, and I am very glad of this opportunity of paying a tribute to the efficient manner in which this work has been carried out. I can speak with personal knowledge of the admirable way in which control has been maintained at the ports, while at the same time the fullest possible consideration has been shown to the mercantile public, who, on their side, have accepted the various restrictions in a very willing and patriotic spirit.

"As regards the Post Office and Telegraphs, the scheme of amalgamation, the most important administrative measure ever undertaken in the Post Office, or Telegraph Department, has now been fully introduced. Thanks to the able administration of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Maxwell, and to the thorough and tactful manner in which he has dealt with the question, this great change has been effected without any dislocation of departmental business or inconvenience to the public, and the new system is now in satisfactory operation. As a natural result of the amalgamation, the Budget Revenue heads 'XIII—Post Office' and 'XIV—Telegraph' have been replaced by the head 'XIII—Posts and Telegraphs,' and the Expenditure heads '15—Post Office' and '16—Telegraph' by the head '15 Posts and Telegraphs'. The total revenue for the year 1913-14 was £3,432,600. According to the Revised Estimate the amount for the current year will be £3,436,400, and for the coming year we cannot expect to realise more than £3,464,300. This is exclusive of the rebate of £69,000 which is to be allowed to India in respect of the payments due under the P. & O. contract. The very small increases represented by these figures are attributable entirely to the general depression caused by the war. The total expenditure for the year 1913-14 was £3,142,000 and the Revised Estimate for 1914-15 is £3,209,700. For next year we have budgetted for a sum of £3,276,300. For the year 1913-14 the Revenue exceeded the expenditure by £290,600, and if our predictions are fulfilled the corresponding amounts for 1914-15 and 1915-16 will be £226,700 and £257,000 respectively. In the matter of Capital outlay on the telegraph service the Budget Estimate for 1915-16 is £179,000, exclusive of the share of establishment charges, as compared with a Revised Estimate of £174,600 for the current year and a sum of £174,200 actually spent during 1913-14. The revenue of the Department is a matter that we cannot control, but every effort has been, and will continue to be, made to keep the

working charges as low as possible. No increase of expenditure that is not urgently necessary in order to maintain the services at an efficient standard will be incurred.

"The war has imposed a great deal of extra work on the Post Office and the Telegraph Department in regard to censorship, the provision of staff to accompany the forces, and the sorting of mails for the various expeditions. These additional duties have been performed in a thoroughly efficient manner.

"On the engineering side, considerable progress has been made during the current year in extending the wireless system throughout India, the stations at Madras, Rangoon, Secunderabad and Diamond Island being completed By the opening of the two first named installations, a ship in practically any part of the Bay of Bengal is in wireless communication with India. I should also like to draw attention to the enterprise of the Department in introducing automatic telephones into India These were brought into use in Simla in the beginning of the year and have worked with complete success. In view of this it is under consideration to extend this system to other parts of India when prices are favourable. Another most successful engineering undertaking has been the erection of the Simla-Delhi trunk telephone connection, which has been of the greatest service to the Government of India and especially to those Departments upon whom abnormally heavy work has been imposed by the war.

"Turning now to Railways, my Hon'ble Friend, the President of the Railway Board, would in ordinary circumstances have shared with me the task of rendering some account of our administration during the year. I regret to say that he is prevented by illness from attending Council, and I must therefore deal myself with the subject on which it was proposed that he should address Council to-day, namely, the question of railway working expenditure charged to revenue during the current and the coming official year. I may say that in so doing I shall follow very closely the lines on which Sir Henry Burt had proposed to speak. But I will first mention a few other matters which I hope will be of interest to Council.

"During the first few months of the war the railways of India were subjected to a very severe test in being called upon at extremely short notice to concentrate at the ports of Bombay and Karachi troops of all arms with their full equipment and supplies, for the despatch overseas of by far the largest expeditionary force that has ever left this country. That the task thus entrusted to the Railways was carried through without a single hitch and to the entire satisfaction of Government, testifies to their preparedness for an emergency and to the resources at their command. Material assistance in respect of warlike operations was also rendered by individual Railways in certain other directions; notably in making available and facilitating the transport of coal for the purposes of the Royal Indian Marine, who required large quantities of fuel at short notice. Help, too, was afforded by some lines which lent the services of part of their workshop and other staff for special work in the dockyards. Normally a considerable number of Royal Engineers Officers is employed on railway work—mainly in the Engineering, Traffic and Government Inspectors Branches. Forty-five of these have been set free for military duty and in addition to these some thirty civilian officers have also joined the army. The railways, I think, may fairly claim that they have borne their part in this great crisis.

"To turn to finance, I suppose there is no country in the world, whether among the belligerents or the neutrals, in which railway expansion has received less of a set-back than in India. No attempt has been necessary to curtail the programme which we set about carrying out in the year 1914-15. In the year 1915-16 there will be a capital outlay of 8 millions sterling which, though it may compare unfavourably with outlay in the current year, is approximately the amount of capital expenditure annually incurred some 4 or 5 years ago. In certain ways the present falling-off of traffic is not altogether a disadvantage. The increase of the capacity of our railways was a matter of such urgency in recent years that speed as well as economy had to be considered when taking steps to secure it. The best possible way to

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obtain relief is the provision of those open line facilities—additional tracks, yards and so forth—which will make not only for expedition but for economy in future working for more efficient utilisation of rolling stock and for the elimination of unnecessary expenditure when trains are delayed upon their journey. The construction of such additional facilities takes time, however—in many cases a very long time—while the provision of additional rolling stock is an obvious and rapid method of removing the immediate pressure, and for this reason it has been resorted to very freely during the last few years. In the forthcoming year we propose to continue progress on all the open-line works of improvement which have already been taken in hand in addition to beginning a certain number of new ones, while still making a moderate provision for additional stock. There will remain over a million sterling for expenditure on lines under construction and for new lines not yet begun. This enables adequate provision to be made for all the projects which we have at present in hand, while retaining a reserve to be devoted to certain projects which we have under discussion, should it prove—as I hope that it may—possible to begin work on some of them during 1915-16.

"In connection with the allotment of funds for lines in progress, there is one point which I should especially mention. Now that the Hardinge Bridge, which was opened by His Excellency a few days ago, has been completed, we are left with only one really large project in hand, that is the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway. The northern section from Itarsi to the Pench Valley Coal Field has been completed, but the southern section from Nagpur to Amla is still less than half way towards completion. It is now over 6 years since this large project was begun but the rate of progress has been retarded by the necessity for dealing first with the still more urgent demands on our open lines. This year we propose to devote a sum of no less than 50 lakhs of rupees to the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway. This will not be enough to provide for the completion of the line and the provision of the necessary rolling stock. At the same time it will go a very long way towards making the whole of the project ready for opening to public traffic, and in future years this long and expensive line will cease to be such a heavy drain upon our available resources. This is a matter for sincere congratulation.

"While it is satisfactory that we have been able to arrange for the financing of a very considerable programme from Imperial funds, it is no less satisfactory to find that the war has not put an end to the financing of new lines of railway through the agency of private enterprise. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has informed you of the progress which has been made in this direction during the year. I think that we must all agree that it speaks well for the confidence which the Indian public place in investments in branch railways. Not only has a new company been floated since the declaration of the war, but, in addition to this, further capital has been raised by companies already in existence. We have at present applications for the immediate flotation of several new branch line companies, one of them a very important venture, and I believe that it will be found that any set-back which may have been caused by the war is only temporary and that a progressive increase will occur in the amount annually forthcoming for the construction of new railways outside our ordinary programme.

"The question also of district board railways has in Madras attracted great attention and indeed in one case—in that of the Dindigal-Pollachi-Palghat line—has given rise to an acute controversy. I take this opportunity of saying that on the general question of policy there is no difference of opinion. We recognise the prior claim of District Boards, to which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart recently gave expression in the Madras Council, and we trust that not only in Madras but in other parts of the country District Boards will take a large and increasing share in the work of railway development. At the same time District Boards—like all other bodies in whom financial responsibility is vested—must cut their coats according to their cloth, and we in the Government of India must depend upon the Local Government concerned for an opinion whether in any particular case the assets and potential

resources of the District Board, or District Boards interested, are sufficient to justify their undertaking the construction of any particular line.

"The difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of railway extension in Assam are now, I am glad to say, in a fair way to be overcome. The special conditions of the province have been recognised and a Resolution was lately issued informing the public that the Government of India would in future be prepared to consider the grant of a special subsidy from the Assam Administration, which would for a fixed term of years increase the 3½ per cent guarantee offered under the ordinary branch line terms to 4½ per cent. There is every indication that the liberality of these terms has been appreciated and that within the next few years we shall have a rapid development of railway communication in the province of Assam. Apart from the great benefit which must necessarily result to the country as a whole, this is of special importance in view of the hitherto unremunerative nature of the Assam-Bengal Railway. This line was most expensive to construct and is most expensive to maintain. In a mountainous country, subject to torrential rainfall, this high expenditure on maintenance must necessarily continue, and our only hope of increasing the net earnings so as to show an adequate return upon the capital outlay lies in the direction of increasing the volume of traffic. This increase of traffic can only be brought about by the opening of areas to cultivation, while at the same time bringing them into direct communication with the Assam-Bengal Railway.

"In the various points on which I have touched, I think we find considerable grounds for encouragement. Especially is there cause for satisfaction in the growing interest shown by the public in railway matters, a feature which must be welcomed by all who are responsible for the administration of our railways, and interested in the development of the country in which our railways play so great a part.

"I come now to the subject with which it had been proposed that my Hon'ble Friend the President of the Railway Board should deal, namely, the subject of what we have done and propose to do in regulating our railway business so as to conform with the exceptional conditions which have affected it, and which may be expected to continue to affect it during the forthcoming financial year. I shall take first the current year. As Hon'ble Members are aware, we budgetted this time last year for gross receipts amounting to 56 60 crores of rupees, that is for an improvement of nearly Rs. 30 lakhs over the gross earnings for the year 1913-14, our previous best. We have had to prepare a revised estimate for a decrease in gross earnings of nearly 3 crores of rupees as compared with the total reached in 1913-14. Hon'ble Members will, I think, recognise that in the abnormal circumstances of the year, this serious falling off of earnings, though to be lamented, is not a matter over which the administrations could exercise any effective control. They will desire to be informed rather of the extent to which it has been or will be possible to adopt measures to restrict expenditure on revenue account so that the fall of earnings may be counterbalanced by special economy.

"While we are now compelled to estimate for this very large reduction of earnings in the present year, there was until the beginning of August every indication that our budget anticipations would be fully realised and that record earnings would be secured in the present year With that prospect in view, railway administrations adopted the policy, which is a perfectly sound one, of pushing forward the repairs of engines and rolling stock during the earlier months of the year, a period during which they were justified on the results of previous experience in supposing that traffic would be lighter than that which might be expected later in the year. Expenditure was therefore freely incurred on renewals and repairs generally so that railways might be in the strongest position to handle the anticipated rush. In a word they concentrated their expenditure into a period when it could be incurred with least detriment to the interests of themselves and of their constituents. Railways, moreover, stood committed to expenditure on new permanent way with a view to the carrying out of the programme of track renewal which had been arranged for. Orders for such

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permanent way have, of course, to be placed in the early part of the year, if not before then, although the actual relaying is ordinarily carried out in the cold weather months.

"When the war came, its full effect upon our railway business was to some extent obscured during the first few months by the large volume of military traffic which railways were called upon to handle. Such traffic is not a source of any considerable profit, while adding comparatively little to receipts, it operated to maintain expenditure at a high figure, not only on account of the actual train mileage run, but also on account of the fact that it was impossible to effect any reduction of establishment at a time when it was impossible to say what urgent military traffic it might be necessary to handle. The causes to which I have so far referred as having operated against the possibility of reducing expenditure are special in the sense that they are dependent on the particular conditions which obtained both prior to, and for some months after, the outbreak of war. But apart from these special causes, whenever there is a sudden large decrease of railway business, it is impossible, as my Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member pointed out in his recent speech on the Financial Statement, to effect anything approaching a proportional decrease in working expenses. This is a point upon which I desire to lay particular stress, as it is of importance not only in connection with our railway expenditure during the current year, but also during next year. Our railways have been equipped to carry a certain volume of traffic, and our scale of permanent staff and our other arrangements have been framed with a view to carrying that volume of traffic also. If it could be foreseen that for a period of several years a less volume of traffic would have to be handled, we could possibly effect a reduction of working expenses in proportion to the anticipated reduction of earnings. But such is not the present case. The expert advisers of Government on railway matters are confident that a great revival of our railway business will occur immediately upon the restoration of peace, that is after an indefinite period of slack traffic.

"I do not say that on our railways reductions cannot be effected. Some trains may be cut off and some reduction made in the operating staff, where local circumstances permit this, but it is clearly impossible to shut down any of our railways or to permit the maintenance of our way, works and rolling stock to be neglected. Even the alteration and reduction of train services, though it may appear justifiable on the returns of earnings, must be kept within the limits dictated by the convenience of passengers and trade.

"Since the exceptionally heavy military traffic ceased, railways have devoted the greatest attention to effecting economies in operating expenses. They have, where possible, reduced the train mileage and they have also reduced overtime in railway workshops and in certain cases the workshop staff. It would be idle to suggest that these economies have been brought about without causing inconvenience and in some cases hardship to individuals, but at a time such as this it was clearly incumbent on the Railway Board to see that every possible effort was made to reduce expenditure on the working of our railways, and I am glad to say that in this matter the Board have received the loyal co-operation of Railway Administrations, and of the Directors of Railway Companies.

"For the reasons which I have already explained we have only been able to show a reduction of R11 lakhs on the budget figures for expenditure during the current year. Turning to next year you will have observed that, while our gross receipts are estimated at 53 crores on the basis explained to Council by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, a reduction of 45 lakhs on our latest estimates of receipts for the current year, our estimated expenditure exceeds that for 1914-15 by 24 lakhs. I should like to explain to Hon'ble Members the reason why this increase of expenditure is proposed.

"In dealing with railway working expenses it has been found convenient to classify all expenses under two heads, the first ordinary working expenses, the second special expenditure. Under ordinary working expenses is included all expenditure on the operation of trains, the cost of ordinary maintenance,

repairs and renewals, the salaries of the permanent staff and many miscellaneous items of expense. Under special expenditure is included provision for the revenue portion of all these open line works of improvement upon which capital outlay has been, and is still being, incurred, also the cost of what I may call the heavy renewals, that is the renewals of engines of rolling stock and of the track.

"Notwithstanding what I have said about the difficulty of reducing working expenditure we actually propose to spend 46 lakhs of rupees less under the first head than the revised estimate of expenditure for the current year. We propose in fact to continue all efforts for effecting economy which have been exercised during recent months. In estimating that this reduction will be brought about we have assumed a uniformly low scale of receipts throughout the year, and on this assumption, I think, that we have on the whole been cautious and it may be that if the estimate of the traffic to be carried is not exceeded we may be able to effect a still larger reduction than this.

"The Council will readily understand that a considerable provision for special expenditure has not been made without a very careful examination of the position. In consultation with the Agents of railways, the Railway Board have lately examined the whole position in detail. It has been found that during recent years, when a special effort was being made to increase the capacity of our railways, the revenue funds which were made available for special expenditure had to be devoted first to the revenue share of these works of open line improvement, which we had sanctioned with a view to removing the very justifiable complaints made regarding the inadequate capacity of our railways. The sum which was left for the renewal of permanent way, rolling stock, bridges and the like was insufficient to meet the demand, which is naturally a growing one by reason of the facts, first, that the rolling stock and the permanent way which reaches a certain limit of age annually is increasing year by year, and, second, that the very heavy traffic handled recently has naturally added to the amount of wear and tear thereby reducing the normal life of tract and stock. We are in fact to some extent in arrears with what must be considered to be a normal programme of heavy renewals, and we have decided, therefore, to do our best to continue to put our house in order now, rather than to wait until the strain comes and the machine runs a risk of breaking down. I am convinced—and our technical advisers on the Railway Board are convinced—that it would be the worst possible form of economy to attempt to make a saving under the head of special expenditure, even during a single year; to do so would be to impair both the capacity and efficiency of the lines and would result in serious difficulty immediately on the revival of traffic. Of course all this, coupled with a cautious estimate of gross earnings, means that the nett return from railways is estimated to be much less during 1915-16 than during recent bumper years. At the same time I would remind the Council that even so the percentage of nett working profit (excluding interest charges) to capital, as quoted a few days ago by the Hon'ble Financial Member, is estimated at just over the respectable figure of 4 per cent, 1 per cent below the corresponding figure for 1913-14, and higher than the percentage of 3 18 calculated on the same basis, for the last year which can be described as a bad one, that is 1908-09. That this is so I do not think the Council can regard otherwise than as a matter for congratulation."

RESOLUTION *RE* PROVISION FOR AIDING AND ENCOURAGING INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'That this Council recommend that a sum of Rs. 12,00,000 be provided in the Budget for aiding and encouraging indigenous industries.'

[9TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

"I need not take up the time of the Council by dwelling upon the importance and the necessity of doing something more than is being done to aid indigenous industries. We had a recent discussion in this Council and the Hon'ble Member in charge of Commerce and Industry accepted a resolution in which it was stated that Government would afford such assistance and co-operation as would be practicable in the promotion of industrial enterprise in India. But I do not see any provision for it in the Budget. If there is, I should like to be corrected at this stage. And I submit, Sir, that the matter is of far greater importance than the language of the resolution to which I have referred would indicate. We have immense raw materials in this country, and we export them in enormous quantities. We have not been developing our industries to the extent that we should have done, considering the numerous other advantages which the country enjoys under the present Government. The Council is aware that the Famine Commission of 1878 reported that in order to guard against the suffering to which the people are exposed during times of famine, it was essential that industrial enterprise should be promoted. Speaking in 1908, Sir John Hewett rightly observed that there is no subject upon which more had been written and less had been done The Government of India have recognised the duty of promoting industrial enterprise in theory, but, in practice, I regret to say, not much has been done up to this moment. The present war has emphasised the need for it and has also pointed out the advantages which would accrue to the country if the Government were to seize the opportunity. I do not know that there has been any provision made or that there is any intention to take up the matter seriously in order to promote such enterprise. I think in this matter Japan affords us a very instructive lesson. Japan was, like India, till 40 years ago, an agricultural country which used to export its raw produce in enormous quantities. In much less than 40 years its character has changed from an agricultural country into a country which exports manufactures in a larger measure than raw produce While the percentage of raw produce exported from Japan has been steadily diminshing for the last twenty years, the percentage of manufactured articles exported has been steadily growing I think, Sir, that no one will question that the Government of India are in a position, if they so desire, to promote as much industrial enterprise and development in this country as the Government of Japan have done for Japan, and it is earnestly to be hoped that in view of all that has been said in this Council on this suject, and of the importance of the subject which is recognised by Government, a serious effort will be made now, not merely to help such industries as may be existing by providing expert advice or by publishing bulletins or other information, for which we do certainly feel thankful, but by finding out whether the Government cannot by a systematic scheme promote such industries as would utilise the enormous quantities of raw products which have to be exported at the present moment. If this is done, Sir, a new era of prosperity will dawn upon India.

"The present War has brought its many evils, but it has shown the great value of wealth. It is expected that the greater wealth of England will in the long run tell against Germany and bring conquest to England. Here in this country we are unfortunately an extremely poor people. Having been under the otherwise excellent administration of Britain for such a long time, India should even now be put in such a position that it should be able to utilize its raw products, and should export only such as cannot be utilized with advantage in this country.

"In this connection, I must draw attention to one portion of the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, which he delivered on the occasion of the resolution for aiding industries. Speaking of the efforts which were being made in England to form new companies to manufacture dyes and other articles which had ceased to come from Germany and Austria, the Hon'ble Member is reported to have said :—'It is not essential for us, representing India, to make ourselves self-supporting so long as England is able to produce and supply to us the articles which we require.'

"I should be glad to know, Sir, that that report does not correctly represent what the Hon'ble Member said—."

[*Mr. Clark; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. Ghuznavi.*] [9TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark :—"That is quite correct."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya resumed:—"But if it does, I must take strong exception to it. India should benefit and not suffer by its connection with England even in the matter of manufactures. It should do so to a greater extent than other countries not so connected with England. We need to be industrially independent in order that we should be able to turn to the best account the produce of our own country. The fact that England is able to produce certain articles is no reason why India should not, if it profitably can, produce the same articles, and that it should remain content to be merely the supplier of raw articles to England. We should not be content with our industrial condition until we are able to produce every manufactured article which our people use and for which nature gives us an opportunity and an advantage in the shape of raw materials. I hope that my Hon'ble friend, and the Government of India as a whole, do not really take that narrow view which was indicated in the remarks to which I have drawn attention, and I hope that, in view of the great need there is of increasing the national income in India and putting down poverty, of making it possible for the people to be able to live in these days of high prices in a better way than they are at present able to with their deplorably low national income, the Government will recognise the great importance of fostering indigenous industries and will provide the means for making a beginning for it in their present budget. The amount that I have asked for is a very small sum, a sum of 12 lakhs only. One might wonder why it is that, when I ask for a systematic scheme for the development of industrial enterprise, I ask for the small sum of 12 lakhs only. My reason is that I know the difficulties of the present year. In fact we fully recognise that, generally speaking, the Hon'ble the Finance Member has done the very best that he could in the circumstances of the year and we all feel deeply grateful to him for it. It is therefore that I have not asked for a larger sum. But I ask for this sum in order to indicate that the Government of India recognise that they should now actively take steps to find out what industries can be promoted, and to set their heart on promoting them and thereby earn the gratitude of the people."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi :—"Sir, I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution which has just been moved by my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. My friend has referred to another resolution which was moved in this Council a short time ago and which was accepted in an amended form. Such being the case, there ought not to be any difficulty in accepting the present resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend. What the Non-Official Members of Council were anxious to impress upon Government was that now or never is the time for giving an impetus to indigenous industrial development and that Government, as the chief custodian of all our interests, should avail themselves of this opportunity to pave the way for our industrial regeneration. On the occasion of the last debate that I referred to just now I particularly laid great stress on the fact that at present we need not worry ourselves with large concerns which require lakhs and lakhs of rupees Such undertakings unfortunately are still beyond our capacity. It is the small industries to begin with which suit our people best, such as weaving, spinning, sugar manufacture, manufacture of salt, brass or other metallic articles All of these can be fostered under judicious guidance and with a very small amount of capital. My Hon'ble friend the Panditjee is not asking for a crore of rupees, but he is only making a very modest request, namely, for only 12 lakhs of rupees, and if Government were not prepared to accede to our request for aiding our industries to any very large extent by making large grants, Government might still, for the sake of making an experiment, accept the present resolution which only requests that the small amount of 12 lakhs of rupees may be granted to that end. Sir, Providence has thrown a great opportunity in our way. Imports from foreign countries have ceased and therefore this is just the time when an experiment of the kind should be made. I have therefore very great pleasure in giving my whole-hearted support to this resolution."

[9TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray; Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Mr. Abbott.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray:—"Sir, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by repeating the arguments which have been used by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, but as a member of the mercantile community it is desirable that I should speak, and I beg to support the resolution of the Hon'ble Member with all the emphasis I can command. As I propose to move a resolution somewhat analogous to the resolution now moved, I do not like to take up the time of the Council by repeating the arguments which I shall have to use on another occasion. But on all grounds, and considering the small amount which has been asked for, it is extremely desirable that Government should accede to our prayer. What can be more unfortunate than that such a large country as India should be dependent for every necessary, for every luxury, upon foreign countries. Even Japan, as has been pointed out by my Hon'ble friend, which was once an agricultural country, has now commenced to export her manufactured articles to India Formerly India used not only to manufacture all the sugar that it wanted for its own consumption, but it used to manufacture a good deal more and to export it for the use of foreign countries. But what is the position now? Our sugar industry has not only in a manner received a check on account of the cheap sugar imported from Java and other places, but our whole market is glutted with sugar coming from Java, and we are not in a position to compete with the cheaper article of Java. Under all these circumstances it is desirable that something should be done, and, considering the small amount asked for, it is extremely desirable that the Government should do something to promote our industries."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi:—"Sir, I beg to support this resolution. Inquiries are being already made in view of the discontinuation of trade with enemy countries as to the feasibility of reviving and restoring Indian industries and the exhibitions recently held of foreign articles have the same object. This seems to be an excellent opportunity for giving an impetus to indigenous industries in India and thereby helping to reduce the dependence of this country for a number of articles on countries with which the British Government are at war. There are many Indian industries which if properly guided and encouraged would be in a thriving condition in a few years, and it is fitting that provision for that purpose should be made in this Budget."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur:—"Sir, I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution which has now been moved by my honourable friend Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The question has been fully discussed lately in this Council and the Honourable Member in charge of industries has in a manner accepted the resolution. He promised that the Government would do its best to promote and help indigenous industries as far as practicable.

"But, Sir, in going through the Budget I have not been able to find any sum provided for this purpose, which has been recognised by the Government to be a most important one. Of course, it is very difficult this year to suggest any large expenditure under any item. The Budget has been very carefully prepared by the Honourable Member in charge of Finance, and we are grateful to him; but I think there will be no difficulty in providing such a small sum as has been recommended by my honourable friend in his resolution.

"With these few observations, I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott:—"Sir, I beg to support the Hon'ble Mover."

[*Mr. Clark.*] [9TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"I would suggest to Council that it is important in the first place in dealing with this resolution to be absolutely clear what we are discussing. The Hon'ble Member has recommended that a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs should be provided in the present budget for aiding and encouraging indigenous industries; in other words that a sum of 12 lakhs of rupees should be spent in the coming financial year on this object. There has been a certain tendency instead of discussing this proposition to debate the much larger question of the general merits of Government providing money for encouraging indigenous industries. I should be the last person to deny the importance of that problem, and it is a question on which it is very natural that Hon'ble Members should hold opinions and on which they should wish to speak in this Council. But I do not think that we ought to be led to-day into a general discussion of the kind. Nor do I propose to follow the Hon'ble Pandit into the seductive vista of controversy as to how far India should be self-supporting, which he opened up by quoting a single remark of mine from a speech which I delivered the other day on the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh's resolution. I was there referring to the question as to whether, in view of the fact that there is a great shortage of dyes in India, we ought to take very special steps to replace that shortage. I pointed out the measures which had been taken at home for providing dyes there and what the Home Government had done in the matter of furnishing loans, and said that as the British Navy was fully capable of keeping the seas open, it would be most uneconomical for us to do anything of the same kind in India. The larger question of the general promotion of industries seems to me to be a question more for discussion under the rules which provide for debates on matters of general public interest. What is now under consideration is the budget of the year, and more especially, that side of it which deals with the objects on which the revenue of the year is to be expended. That being so, the question brought forward by the Hon'ble Member resolves itself into the proposition either that the 12 lakhs which at present are allocated to other purposes should now be allocated to the purpose of aiding and encouraging indigenous industries, or that my Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member should raise for this purpose another 12 lakhs in addition to the revenue for which he has already estimated in the coming year."

"The Hon'ble Pandit did not suggest that the 12 lakhs he wishes to be used for indigenous industries should be provided from other sources; and of one thing I feel fairly certain, and that is that my Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member cannot on its existing basis expand his revenue even by the comparatively small sum of Rs. 12 lakhs I think I may safely say that any further increase in the demands for expenditure would involve additional taxation. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Pandit would advocate this course, however desirable the objects may be on which the money is to be expended. My Hon'ble Colleague in his Financial Statement has given the reasons why, after very serious consideration, Government have decided against increasing taxation this year. We came to the conclusion that with trade conditions depressed and with the present abnormal rise in food-prices in a large part of the country (I am borrowing my Hon'ble Colleague's own words), we ought not to add to existing taxation, unless it was absolutely necessary to do so. We held that this necessity had not arisen, and much as I wish to see indigenous industries developed in this country, I could not join the Hon'ble Pandit in pressing on my Hon'ble Colleague that additional taxation should be imposed for the purpose.

"Let me turn to another point. The financial year which we have before us will be entered upon under the abnormal circumstances created by a great war. We cannot say how long that war will last, but should it be protracted throughout the year or through a greater part of the year, Government cannot agree with the Hon'ble Member that this is a safe moment for the expenditure of large sums on the promotion of indigenous industries. I need not develop over again the arguments which I have laid before Council in

[9TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Clark; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

the debate on the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh's resolution. I explained then what Government have done in the way of affording finance for the general assistance of trade, and also that Local Governments and ourselves are in other ways affording such help as we can in order to assist Indian manufactures to capture trade which has hitherto been held by German and Austrian competitors. We have not, for the reasons given, gone in for financing industries. We and Local Governments have worked by what seemed to us the sounder method of supplying information and, in some cases, especially in Madras, by Government starting experiments in manufacture to demonstrate that certain industries can be carried on at a profit. Madras and other Provinces are incurring not inconsiderable expenditure for this purpose. The Hon'ble Pandit asked where that was shown in the Budget. It is quite true that it is not shown actually in the Account under that heading: it comes under the heading 'Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments' in the notes to the Budget. The Budget estimate under that head for 1915-16 exceeds the Revenue for the current year by 2·29 lakhs, the increase being mainly for the encouragement of industries in Madras and the Punjab. We do not consider that it would be wise to go further than this at the present time. I am of course aware that many Members of this Council consider that Government should provide capital on a liberal scale for persons who wish to start industries in India. This has not been Government's policy in the past, though in isolated cases and for special reasons Local Governments have from time to time given direct assistance of the kind to particular industries. I would put it to Council that this is not the moment, in the disturbed economic conditions resulting from a great war, for Government to depart from that policy. 12 lakhs sounds a small sum, but how is Government to be sure that expenditure will stop there? If the 12 lakhs of this year are swallowed up and the industries to which they have been handed over still do not flourish, will there not be larger demands in the next Budget or even earlier? We cannot say how long this war will last. So long as that uncertainty remains with us, it is only the commonest prudence to husband our resources and to hesitate over incurring fresh and undefined liabilities. I appeal to any of the representatives of Commerce in this Council to say whether those are not the principles which in such circumstances are maintained by a soundly conducted business. I regret, therefore, that I cannot accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, the first objection of my Hon'ble friend that I have to meet is that I have not indicated where the money is to be found from, and he has put forward the bugbear of additional taxation to silence me. Now, Sir, while we all feel thankful to the Hon'ble the Finance Member for avoiding taxation at a time when there were temptations to resort to it, we must not forget that it became possible for him to avoid additional taxation because the Indian taxpayer has been paying heavily for the past many years. I will not here go into details. It has been pointed out over and over again that the standard at which taxation has been maintained for the past many years has been higher than what was really necessary. Even if it were otherwise, I do not think that my friend can be serious in suggesting that it would be necessary to incur additional taxation in order to provide 12 lakhs. I take a more correct, and if I may say so, a much more complimentary view of the finances of the Government of India, than to feel that to find a sum of 12 lakhs the Government will have to resort to additional taxation. That small sum could be found, if the Hon'ble the Finance Member decided to find it, without any serious dislocation of the other adjustments in the Budget. Then, I have given notice of a resolution that the provision for railways should be reduced by 25 lakhs. My object in doing so, was to meet the objection which has been urged by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry. I know that, yesterday, a Resolution to the same effect moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, that the railway programme should be cut down by 50 lakhs was thrown out. And I know that every resolution will be thrown out unless the Government are prepared to

accept it. So I shall not be surprised if the same fate befalls my resolution asking for a reduction of 25 lakhs only in the railway programme. But at the same time I have no doubt that if the Government feel that on the merits of the case it is desirable to provide 12 lakhs to promote indigenous industies, the Hon'ble the Finance Member will not say that, even if no reduction is made in the railway programme, the money could not be found.

"As regards the merits of the question, I would invite the attention of the Hon'ble Member and of the Council to the fact that what we desire is to mark the beginning of a serious and systematic endeavour—the initiation by the Government of a principle and a policy of aiding indigenous industries, in order that the people should take heart for the future, and should feel that we shall not always continue to be exposed to the pitiable condition to which we have been found exposed during the present war, when even for glass bangles we have to depend on Austria and Germany, and the cessation of the imports of that petty article should make it impossible for the poor people who use it to find it in the market. That is a state of affairs, Sir, which is not complimentary to the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India. I understand—I have not got the figures here, but I understand—that the value of glass bangles imported during the last few years from Austria and Hungary was about 43 (or 65 ?) lakhs. Now I put forward a definite proposal. I put aside other articles of glass. Is it too much to ask that the Government of India should make up its mind to promote and aid the glass industry, wherever necessary, by money, by expert advice and in other ways, during the next twelve months, so as to enable it to produce some of the articles which used to be imported from the enemy country—at any rate under that one head ? There is any amount of facilities in this country for producing glass. There are some glass factories at work here. All that the Government has to do is to make up its mind to find out what it is that hampers the progress of the industry, what it is that is required to enable the people of this country to work it up successfully, and to give the necessary aid to the people in order to do so.

"My Hon'ble friend says this is not the time for us to ask for more money, because this is a period of war, and he appeals to the representatives of Commerce in the Council to support the view that this is not the time to embark on such expenditure as I propose. With due deference to my Hon'ble friend, I submit that this is particularly the time when such an effort should be made. War has thrown lots of our people out of employment; and if by the means I suggest, employment is provided for some people it would be a decided gain to the Government and the people.

"My Hon'ble friend also said that we should confine ourselves to the question that is before us and not go into the larger question of Government aid to indigenous industry. I am quite willing to do so; I thought I had done so. If I referred to the larger question it was only in order to show the necessity of the measure I recommend being adopted, and in order to show how small and modest is the proposal that I have put before the Government.

"In reply to my objection that no expenditure has been provided for in the present budget my Hon'ble friend referred me to page 75 of the Statement, where it is said that 2·29 lakhs have been provided mainly as 'enhanced provision for industrial experiments and for the encouragement of industries in Madras and the Punjab.' Technically my friend is right; but I thought if nothing else, the very smallness of the provision would make my Hon'ble friend hesitate to refer me to that as an answer to my resolution. That sum will undoubtedly be absorbed in some experiments and it is well that it should be. But what we want is 12 lakhs provided in order to see which of the many industries which it has become possible to encourage and foster during the present time could be most effectively pushed forward by the Government during the twelve months before us. I do not think I will be usefully taking

[9TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

up the time of the Council by prolonging the discussion ; but I do hope the Government will see their way to accede to this demand, which has been supported by many Members and which will be supported by the country, and find the 12 lakhs for an experiment and a departure of a thoroughly beneficial character."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya then asked for a division and the Council divided as follows :—

Ayes—14.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi.
2. The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
3. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan.
4. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
5. The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.
6. The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi of Kasimbazar.
7. The Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Huda.
9. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sitanath Ray.
10. The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh.
11. The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand.
12. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy.
13. The Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis.
14. The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott.

Noes—36.

1. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
2. The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle.
3. The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark.
5. The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock.
6. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Monteath.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. Cobb.
10. The Hon'ble Mr. Wood.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate.
12. The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler.
13. The Hon'ble Mr. Low.
14. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp
15. The Hon'ble Mr. Porter.
16. The Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw.
17. The Hon'ble General Holloway.
18. The Hon'ble Mr. Michael.
19. The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis.
20. The Hon'ble Mr. Russell.
21. The Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell.
22. The Hon'ble Major Robertson.
23. The Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick.
24. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven.
25. The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent.
26. The Hon'ble Mr. Carr.
27. The Hon'ble Mr. Reid.
28. The Hon'ble Mr. Donald.
29. The Hon'ble Mr. Maude.
30. The Hon'ble Mr. McNeill.
31. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Brooke Blakeway.
32. The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard.
33. The Hon'ble Mr. Walker.
34. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Gurdon.
35. The Hon'ble Mr. Arbuthnot.
36. The Hon'ble Maung Mye.

The resolution was accordingly rejected.

RESOLUTION *RE* REDUCTION OF PROVISION FOR WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"Sir, I beg to move—

'That this Council recommends that the Budget allotment for the working expenses of Railways be reduced by R10,00,000.'

"I have listened with careful attention to the remarks of the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry on this head in the statement that he has made. I propose to deal with some of the points which bear upon this resolution. In the first place the Hon'ble Member has claimed that over 66 lakhs less has been provided under ordinary working expenses. That is perfectly true, but I submit that that does not entitle the Department to any great credit, because the experience of this year has shown that when there is less traffic the working or operating expenses must necessarily be reduced. They expect less traffic during the coming year, and therefore they have budgeted for a smaller revenue. Necessarily they could not help reducing the operating and working expenses by the amount that they have done. But so far as the other expenses which fall under this head are concerned, namely, what my friend calls 'special expenditure', that is expenses for improvements, they stand on a different footing. My Hon'ble friend says that it has been found necessary for several years to keep up a normal programme of heavy renewals. I am glad that he does say so, because that is exactly what is supported by the figures, which have been provided for year after year in the Budget for working expenses. But this view somewhat militates against that portion of the speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Member where he said that 'We have found it necessary to make considerable additional provision for the improvement of the equipment of the railway lines which was represented to us to have fallen somewhat behind-hand in recent years, and to have become a pressing requirement.' I do not understand, Sir, how the equipment of the railway lines can be said to have fallen somewhat behind-hand in recent years and to have pressed itself upon the attention of the Finance Department as a pressing requirement this year, when, as the Hon'ble Mr. Clark rightly says, a normal programme of heavy renewals has been kept up for several years The history of the working expenses tells a somewhat different tale. We find that before the Railway Board came into existence, that is up to the year 1905, the working expenses averaged about 46 to 48 per cent of the gross receipts from railways From 1905, when the Board was constituted, the proportion of its working expenses has been steadily going up. We find that in 1906 it rose to 46 or 46½ ; in 1907, it went up to 57·5 ; in 1908-09, to 62 per cent, and in 1910 to 55·3 per cent. We find also that in 1911-12, the gross receipts were 50 crores, 36 lakhs and odd, in 1912-13, 55 crores. The working expenses in 1911-12 amounted to 25 crores, 89 lakhs, in 1912-13 to 28 crores In 1913-14 they amounted to 29 crores, 35 lakhs, and in the revised estimates of 1914-15 they are shown as 29 crores, 63 lakhs ; the Budget before us provides for 29 crores, 86 lakhs. It will thus appear that the working expenses have been growing steadily and enormously. I cannot therefore understand how it is that the Finance Department was persuaded this year that our equipment in this matter had somewhat fallen behind-hand in recent years. What I further submit, Sir, is that, in last year's Budget estimate provision was made for 29 crores and 74 lakhs, and the revised estimates show that only 29 crores, 63 lakhs could be utilized. If the provision of last year could not be fully utilized, partly owing, no doubt, to the operating expenses having been low, why add 24 lakhs this year to the working expenses ? This is a year of deficit ; we are faced with a special situation, and unless it can be shown that there is very great and pressing need for pushing up our equipment in this direction, this certainly does not seem to be a year when an extra sum of 24 lakhs should be added to the working expenses. There is another aspect of this question, Sir. The

[9TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. Clark.*]

working expenses of railways, as I have submitted, have been steadily growing since 1905, when the Railway Board came into existence; and as these expenses grow, they necessarily reduce the net profit derivable from the railways. That these profits have come to ·53 in the present year and that they are calculated to come to ·32 in the following year, is a matter which ought to put the Railway Board somewhat athinking on this question, ought to induce them to undertake a closer and more strict examination of the requirements of renewals than evidently they have been taking The general public are entitled to see that the working expenses are not unnecessarily swollen. The railways have cost us a tremendous lot, and we are getting very, very small returns. In order that that return should not come to the vanishing point, it is essential that renewals should only be undertaken where they are actually necessary, and certainly not undertaken in a year when the returns from the railways, owing to the special circumstances of the year, are certain to be much poorer than they were last year. I therefore propose that the amount of working expenses should be reduced by 10 lakhs in the budget before us."

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Member has been rather hard on the Railway Department, if he will permit me to say so. We are to have no credit for the reduction of 46 lakhs under ordinary expenditure, and we are to have a great deal of discredit for the increase of 70 lakhs under special expenditure

"It is a very difficult matter to cut down ordinary expenditure merely because traffic falls off. A great proportion of the working expenses must be fixed expenses, such as wages of the staff, and you cannot largely reduce working costs merely because a few trains have been taken off. I think the Railways have done very well indeed to make such a big saving as has been secured. Then we come to special expenditure. I have already dealt with this matter in my speech introducing the Railway head of the Budget and I need not go over the same ground again. The Hon'ble Member has referred to the reasons which have led to the grant of a larger amount under this head. The main reason is that we have been getting behind-hand in renewals. It is true that in the last three or four years we have been spending larger sums than before, but we are still behind-hand, and it would be a very unwise policy to allow ourselves to get still more in arrears.

"It is very difficult to discuss these three resolutions without, to some extent, connecting them together. The first is that a sum of 12 lakhs should be provided for aiding and encouraging indigenous industries. The second is in effect that Government should neglect to take the steps which seem to them necessary for raising to an adequate pitch of efficiency their railways, by which the products of industries are carried to their markets The third will have very much the same effect as the second. To my mind there is some significance in the accidental juxtaposition of the second resolution and the first. Hon'ble Members need not carry their minds very far back to recall the acute congestion on railways in the last 2 or 3 years and the complaints which arose on all sides in commercial circles. The injury done to trade was undeniable. A far greater degree of expansion might have been reached had our railways been more adequate to their task. I cannot accept all the blame for the railways. As Hon'ble Members know, the boom was a very sudden one which produced similar effects in nearly every country in the world. But at the same time our railway policy cannot be held to have been entirely free from blame. We had not in the past pursued with sufficient vigour the policy of improving open lines; renewals had been postponed; expenditure had been cut down, and when this great improvement in trade came, I am afraid it cannot be denied that our railways were not as efficient as they should have been. Latterly we have pursued a policy of steady and continued improvement. I have not the faintest doubt that we are right in so doing and that we are acting in the best economic interests of India. It is one of the matters on which I look back with the greatest satisfaction, now that my five years in India are drawing to a close, that I shall leave our railways in a fair way to have drawn level with the demands which may reasonably be expected to be

made upon them. But this result has not yet been achieved, and if we were to accept the Hon'ble Member's proposal and reduce the present budget allotment, I can think of no more certain way of preventing, or at least postponing, its realisation. I am afraid in these circumstances I cannot agree to the resolution."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I think, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member should not consider the remarks that I made in the light in which he has taken them; he should not think that I want to keep back from the Railway Board the credit that is due to them for what they have done, or to throw any discredit upon them for what they have not done. We are dealing with a business proposition; the Railway Department of the Government of India is a business Department, and we have to look at the matter from a business point of view. The fact that the ordinary working expenses have been reduced this year has been noted in the statement before us. I have no doubt that every Department deserves credit, but when we point out that something more might have been done, in the way of reduction, for keeping down expenditure so far as it thought it fit to do, we do it not in a spirit of carping but in order that our business should be better attended to and, if possible, better promoted. We have to face the fact that railway working expenses have from 1905 onwards been steadily growing, and that they have grown from 46 per cent to 51 or 52 per cent, and the further fact that during these many years heavy renewals have been made year after year. The coming year will be a bad year for profits, and it therefore seems to me proper that the programme of working expenses, *i.e.*, of renewals, might well be reduced by 10 lakhs. My Hon'ble friend has spoken in a manner that would show that my proposal would put a stop to all renewals, That certainly is not so. When you provide for nearly 30 crores for working expenses of railways, a reduction in these expenses of a sum of 10 lakhs cannot much hamper your work, but it will serve to show that there is a willingness, an earnest desire on the part of the Department to show that they will do with a lesser amount when they can. I would not take up more time. I fear that proposals put forward by non-officials members do not receive the consideration which might be shown to them. The programme of expenditure in the different departments is fixed by the Finance Department, in consultation with the various Departments of the Government of India; non-official members are not even informed what is proposed to be done until the financial statement is made; the whole matter is arranged, decided on, and it seems unalterably fixed, when it comes before us for discussion. We put forward some suggestions, some may not be exactly right from the Government point of view; it may be that the Government is generally right, but it is difficult to believe that the Government Departments are always right, precisely to the pie, in the allotments that they have fixed for all the various items in the Budget. When the Government are pleased to give non-official Members an opportunity of putting forward suggestions, it does seem hard that they should not be able to see their way of accepting any suggestion for a change in the Budget."

The resolution was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION *RE* REDUCTION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"The last Resolution, Sir, was a consequential Resolution, the object of which was to suggest to the Government how money for the different proposals which I have put forward might be found. As those proposals have been rejected, I do not press this Resolution, namely:—

'That this Council recommends that the Budget provision for capital expenditure on Railways be reduced by ₹25,00,000.'

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

[9TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Sir e g ina*[illegible] *Craddock.*]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SECOND STAGE.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"The main heads with which the Home Department are concerned, though most important in themselves, represent the ordinary administrative machinery of the country. They include General Administration, Law and Justice, including Courts of Law and Jails, Police, Medical as apart from Sanitation, and Registration.

"The variations in the figures are explained in the Financial Statements. No resolutions are being moved in regard to any of them, and they have apparently evoked no criticism from Hon'ble Members of this Council.

"We had hoped that in ordinary circumstances, the current year would have seen the promised Jail Commission at work, examining our prison system; but, as in many other cases, the War has obliged us to postpone this inquiry for the present. I regret exceedingly that this has been necessary, for I had great hopes that much good would result from such an inquiry for which the time had become ripe. The subject was also one in which many Hon'ble Members have taken much interest We may hope that the postponement will be a short one, though it is impossible now to make any forecast of the probable date at which the matter will be again taken up.

"Under Courts of Law, the buildings for the new High Court at Patna are nearing completion; the question of strength, personnel and establishment, is under elaboration, while, as the Council is aware, the question of converting the Chief Court at Lahore into a High Court is before the Secretary of State.

"Under Police there is, and must be, as I indicated last year, continuous expansion. Constables must be paid a living wage and it has been found necessary, in some provinces, to increase the pay also of the head constables, while the general scheme of reform following on the Police Commission's recommendations still forms a continuous process.

"I desire once more, on behalf of the Government of India, to give a tribute of praise to the officers and men of the Indian Police. I do not think that India ever properly recognises what she owes to the police. The few cases of serious misconduct that occur—and I am glad to say that they have been becoming fewer each year—are magnified out of all proportion to their numerical importance, while all the excellent work that the police do is for the most part unnoticed or ignored. It falls to me to see many judgments of the higher criminal courts every year, and I can testify to the number of cases in which the work of the police has been pronounced to be good and honest and, in many cases, specially commended, while condemnation is exceedingly rare.

"As I pointed out last year, with the development of the country, police work is daily becoming harder and not easier, and the force requires a degree of support and co-operation from the public which it does not yet receive. If accused persons are acquitted on the benefit of a doubt it is rashly assumed that they ought not to have been prosecuted. Cases in which the Courts find themselves able to say that the accused ought not to have been prosecuted are exceedingly rare. In no country in the world are all the persons sent up for trial convicted. It is the function of the police to lay evidence before the Courts in cases where there is *primâ facie* evidence and not to arrogate to themselves a decision. If prosecutions fail, how often can it be said that it is the fault of the police? How often may it not be due to the indifference of the public? I repeat once more that if the police is to cope successfully with the increasing volume of the crime of the country, they require the fullest sympathy and encouragement."

[*Sir William Meyer; The Vice-President.*] [9TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"Sir, I beg to introduce the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1915-16.

As regards Revenue:—

Opium.
Interest.
Mint.
Receipts in Aid of Superannuation.
Exchange.
Miscellaneous.

As regards Expenditure:—

Refunds.
Opium.
Stamps.
Assessed Taxes.
Interest on Obligations other than the Public Debt.
Mint.
Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
Exchange.
Miscellaneous.
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

"I need add nothing to the comments and explanations already given in regard to these items in my speech introducing the Financial Statement and in the Secretary's supplementary Memorandum."

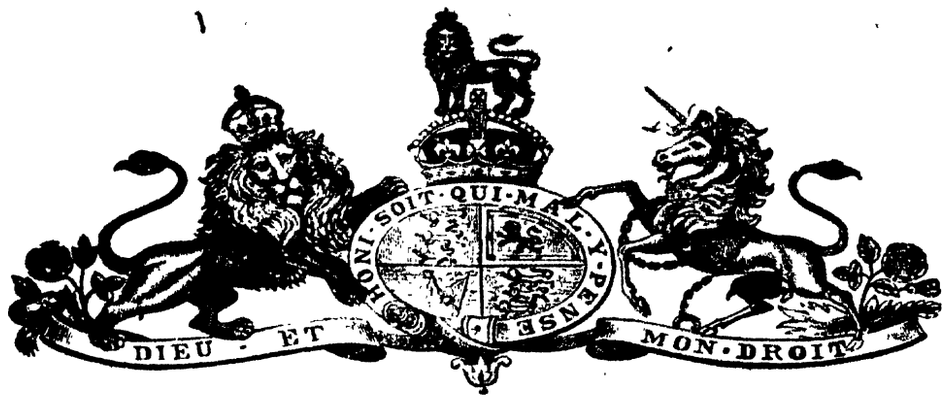
The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The Council will now adjourn till Wednesday, the 17th March, at 11 o'clock."

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI;

The 17th March, 1915.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 12.} DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight rupees if sent by post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE.

Sale of Andamans timber in 1915.

It is notified for general information that quarterly tenders will be invited during 1915 for shipments of padauk, and of pyinma (Lagerstræmia hypoleuca), a wood somewhat resembling jarool, and of koko or siris (Albizzia Lebbek), in the form of rough-hewn logs or 'squares' to be shipped ordinarily by the Port Blair mail steamer, or as opportunity may offer by other steamers.

It is expected that the following minima quantities will be available during the year:—

Padauk, good and off-coloured	2,600 tons.
Pyinma	500—1,000 ,,
Koko	500 ,,

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Divisional Forest Officer, Andamans, Port Blair.

F. NOYCE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 17th February 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE.

License to extract and purchase timber from the North and Middle Andaman Islands.

1. Notice is hereby given that the Government of India are prepared to consider tenders for a license to extract and purchase padauk and other timbers from—

(*i*) The North Andaman with Interview, Bennett, and all other islands North of Austin Strait.

(*ii*) The Middle Andaman excepting that portion to the west of Yoljig and South of the main line cleared from the junction of the Chara-lung-ta and Bom-lung-ta streams westwards to Mount Oldham and on to the sea.

2. Sites for depots, sawmills, residences, and other purposes essential to the carrying out of the terms of the license will be made available at Pott Cornwallis, Stewart Sound, and Long Island at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. Tenders may be submitted for either or both of the above areas. The license will be for 20 years from the 1st January 1916, or such later date within six months of the acceptance of the tender as may be agreed upon, with the option of renewal for another 20 years on terms to be notified by the Government of India hereafter; but those persons whose tenders have been accepted will be permitted to clear land for buildings, and other purposes connected with the license, and to start the erection of such buildings, as from the date on which the agreement is signed and the security money deposited.

4. The fellings will be regulated by the working plans sanctioned, or to be sanctioned, by the Government of India. The two areas mentioned in paragraph 1 above will each be divided into three sub-periodic blocks. Felling and extraction of timber and the payment of royalty thereon must be completed in sub-periodic block I by the end of the first seven years of the license, work being similarly completed in sub-periodic blocks II and III by the end of the 11th and 15th years, respectively. Throughout the period of the agreement the Secretary of State for India in Council will retain the right to extract from the licensed areas timber required for local (other than trade) purposes and for local public works, and in any sub-periodic block on the expiry of the period allotted for the working thereof to issue licenses or otherwise provide for the felling, extraction, and disposal of timber which the licensees have omitted or are not bound to extract.

5. The padauk trees to be felled will be marked previously by the Forest Department, and none but marked trees shall be felled. The first sub-periodic block in each area will be located in the neighbourhood of Stewart Sound.

6. The minimum annual outturn of padauk timber for the first fourteen years after which the present working-plan will be revised, is estimated as follows, but the accuracy of the estimate is not guaranteed :—

(*i*) From the North Andaman including Interview and Bennett Islands—

1,200 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

1,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

2,100 tons of first class logs.

1,400 tons of second class logs.

2,000 tons of third class logs.

(*ii*) From the Middle Andaman—

2,400 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

2,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

4,200 tons of first class logs.

2,800 tons of second class logs.

4,000 tons of third class logs.

The outturn for the last six years of the license will be determined by working plans to be drawn up hereafter.

7. In addition the licensees will be permitted to cut, subject to previous marking, should this in the opinion of the Forest Officer be considered desirable, and to such limits as to area

and number as may be imposed by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from time to time, other species as follows :—

Gurjan over 8 feet in girth, *didu* and *pyinma* over 7½ feet in girth, and *koko*, black *chulgam*, white *chulgam*, white *bambwe*, red *bambwe*, and *taungpein* over 6 feet in girth.

8. The timber will, in all cases, be measured in the round log either at the stump or at collecting depots as may be found convenient by the Forest Department. All felled timber will be held to be at the risk of the licensees and to be liable to the payment of royalty which must be paid before removal from the islands or conversion in a sawmill.

9. For the first three years of the license royalty will be payable at the rates agreed on and on the amount of timber felled : but thereafter minima annual royalties will be payable as follows :—

(*i*) For the North Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(*ii*) For the Middle Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(*iii*) In case of a combined license for both islands Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

10. Except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer all padauk trees, sound or unsound, which have been marked by the forest officers as in their opinion worth conversion, must be felled and royalty paid on them.

11. Should the licensees desire to exploit any form of minor produce or any timber other than those species mentioned above they may be permitted to do so on terms to be settled hereafter by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

12. The licensees will be subject to such restrictions as the Government of India may prescribe to prevent communication between their employés and the convict population in the Andamans.

13. Subject to the general control of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the cultivation of field crops solely for the support of the labour force will be permitted free of taxation.

14. Facilities will be provided at Stewart Sound for wireless telegraphy, and as far as may be possible for a weekly steamer or launch connection for postal purposes between this place and Port Blair.

15. Such padauk timber as may be available from departmental working in the areas not included in the first paragraph of this notice, or in sub-periodic blocks in which felling and extraction of timber has been completed by the licensees in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 above and as may not be required for local consumption in the islands or for issue to State-worked Railways or other Government departments in India and Burma, will be sold either by public auction or by public tender, provided that the quantity to be so sold annually, commencing from the first of January 1917, shall not exceed 500 tons of squares and 1,000 tons of scantlings. There will be no limit to the quantity of timber other than padauk which may be extracted from the areas under reference, and no restriction as to its disposal.

16. The Inspector-General of Forests, Simla, will answer calls for further information.

17. Tenders must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and must be accompanied by a receipt for the payment into any Government Treasury of a sum of Rs. 1,500 in cash or in Government securities. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but in the case of persons whose tenders have been accepted will be subject to forfeiture in the event of their failure to execute, within the time specified, the agreement referred to below.

18. All persons whose tenders have been accepted will be required to execute an agreement in a form approved by the Government of India, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla. This agreement must be signed within three months of the acceptance of the tender.

19. Tenders, marked "Tender for Andamans Timber License," should be submitted so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, on or before the 1st September 1915. The Government of India do not undertake to accept the highest or any tender either for padauk or for other timbers, or to assign any reasons for the refusal or acceptance of any tender.

20. Without the written sanction of the Government of India no transfer, assignment or sub-letting of their license by the licensees will be valid.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

SIMLA ;
The 10th February 1915.

Nos. 1380-C.—1382-C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OME DEPARTMENT.

(ESTABLISHMENTS.)

REORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIAL SERVICE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Delhi, the 13th March 1915.

RESOLUTION.

In the Home Department Resolution Nos. 934—936, dated the 9th May 1913, it was stated that one post of Deputy Commissioner and one post of Divisional Judge had been placed on the list of appointments open to members of the Provincial Civil Service in the Central Provinces and that the Chief Commissioner had been authorised in addition, with the Secretary of State's approval, to appoint a member of this Service to a third post ordinarily reserved for members of the Commission, which might be either a Deputy Commissionership or a Divisional Judgeship, according to his discretion. It was further announced that in consequence of the amalgamation into one cadre of the Central Provinces and Berar Commissions, three additional posts in the combined cadre should be listed as open to members of the Provincial Civil Service so soon as the three Indian members of the Berar Commission who are now filling superior appointments retired from the Service of Government and that when effect was given to these orders the number and nature of the posts listed in the Central Provinces and Berar would be as follows :—

Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji.
Mr. Mufti-ud-din Khan.
Mr. Kashinath Sriram Jatar.

Deputy Commissionerships	3
Divisional Judgeships	2
One additional post of either description, as might be found administratively convenient	1
	6

The pay of the appointments when held substantively by Provincial Service officers was fixed as follows :—

	Rs.
Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade	1,600
" " 2nd "	1,200
" " 3rd "	1,000
Senior Divisional Judge	1,700
Divisional Judge in the 1st grade of Deputy Commissioner	1,600
	1,200
	1,000

2. The question of the number of the listed posts, their distribution between the judicial and the executive branches of the Service and the pay to be attached to listed posts in the judicial branch has since been reconsidered in connection with the re-organisation of the Judicial Service in the Central Provinces and Berar which has been recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the Governor General in Council is pleased to announce, with His Lordship's sanction, that when effect has been given to the reorganisation scheme the number and nature of the posts listed in the Central Provinces and Berar will be as follows :—

Deputy Commissionerships	3
District and Sessions Judgeships	4
	7

subject to the condition that two Deputy Commissionerships and one District and Sessions Judgeship out of these seven appointments will be only made available to members of the Provincial Service as the three members of the Berar Commission above named retire and vacate their appointments substantively. The Chief Commissioner will be authorised to decide, with reference to the comparative merits of members of the Provincial Service in either line, whether an executive or judicial appointment should be given to that Service, as these officers in turn retire. In the meantime, however, it will be open to the Chief Commissioner, without reference to the Government of India or the Secretary of State, to fill an officiating vacancy caused by the absence on leave of any of these three officers by a member of the Provincial Civil Service.

3. The Secretary of State having sanctioned the creation of four grades of District and Sessions Judges on Rs. 2,750, Rs. 2,500, Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 1,800, His Excellency in Council further directs that the rates of pay for officers of the Provincial Civil Service holding listed appointments of District and Sessions Judge in the different grades substantively shall be as follows :—

	Rs.
District and Sessions Judge, 1st grade	1,800
" " " 2nd "	1,600
" " " 3rd "	1,400
" " " 4th "	1,200

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Finance Department, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 18th March 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 13th March 1915, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	14	14
		Kaira District	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	19	6
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach „	30	17
		Bulsar Port	1	2
		Surat Town and Port	2	3
		Surat District	19	13
		Bhiwndi Port	13	5
		Bandra „	...	...
		Basscin „	9	6
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Thana District	42	37
	Central	Nasik District	155	90
		Ahmednagar District	21	16
		East Khandesh District	50	27
		Poona Town	13	12
		Poona District	48	39
		Satara „	96	56
		Sholapur Town	110	70
		Sholapur District	51	48
	Southern	Panvel Port	15	9
		Kolaba District	9	4
		Ratnagiri „	2	1
		Belgaum „	...	...
		Dharwar „	94	75
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	14	9
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	4	5
		Karachi District	13	15
		Sukkur „	...	...
		Larkana „	...	...
		Nawabshah „	15	12
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	88	40
		Cutch „	5	5
		Mandvi Port	3	1
		Porbandar Port	...	...
		Bhavnagar Port	6	3
		Rewa Kantha Agency	3	...
		Kathiawar Agency	59	43
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	147	100
		Akalkot State	...	...
		Khairpur „	...	...
		TOTAL	1,176	783
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	15	6
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	20	17
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	17	11
		Mangalore Town and Port	1	1
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	4	6
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...
		Trichinopoly District	5(b)	5(b)
		Kistna District	1(a)	—
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	63	46

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 6th March 1915.

Sukkur district *read* 42 cases, 2 deaths *or nil*.
Khairpur State „ 4 „ 1 death „

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	4	2
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	4	2
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	429	438
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	818	209
		Shahabad District	168	122
	Tirhut	Saran District	613	548
		Champaran District	3	3
		Muzaffarpur ,,	33	28
		Palamau ,,	7	1
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	122	101
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	195	161
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	17	15
		Bhagalpur District	96	88
		Sonthal Parganas District	13	9
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	2,014	1,723
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	58	46
		Muzaffarnagar District	43	29
		Meerut City	1	...
		Meerut District	24	7
		Bulandshahr District	79	76
	Agra	Aligarh City	8	4
		Aligarh District	56	56
		Muttra City	1	1
		Muttra District	27	23
		Mainpuri ,,	...	...
		Etah ,,	36	30
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	94	94
		Moradabad District	19	17
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	24	24
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	2	2
		Cawnpore District	8	8
		Fatehpur ,,	60	89
		Allahabad City	14	11
		Allahabad District	209	181
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun ,,	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	2	1
		Benares District	50	46
		Mirzapur ,,	2	2
		Jaunpur ,,	112	113
		Ghazipur ,,	257	244
		Ballia ,,	422	404
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	233	126
		Basti ,,	109	100
		Azamgarh ,,	1,113	1,010
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	3	3
		Lucknow District	13	13
		Unao ,,	140	145
		Rae Bareli ,,	51	37
		Sitapur ,,	145	113
		Hardoi ,,	26	20
		Kheri ,,	2	2
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	36	30
		Fyzabad District	72	62
		Gonda ,,	7	7
		Bahraich ,,	64	64
		Sultanpur ,,	26	18
		Partabgarh District	13	12
		Bara Banki ,,	49	49
		TOTAL	3,716	3,269

The following corrections should be noted in the return for the week ending 6th March 1915.
Jaunpur district *read* 97 deaths *for* 96 deaths.
Ballia ,, ,, 294 cases *for* 295 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	96	8
		Gurgaon „	68	67
		Rohtak „	33	21
		Karnal „	21[illegible]	202
		Ambala „	248	150
	Jullundur	Kangra District	10	8
		Hoshiarpur District	699	669
		Jullundur City	86	57
		Jullundur District	852	613
		Ludhiana „	640	359
		Ferozepore „	57	23
	Lahore	Lahore City	4	3
		Lahore District	309	179
		Amritsar City	37	37
		Amritsar District	765	765
		Gurdaspur „	1,194	1,082
		Sialkot „	497	486
		Gujranwala „	788	593
	Rawalpindi.	Shahpur District	149	88
		Gujrat „	671	651
		Jhelum „	810	663
		Rawalpindi „	653	444
		Attock „	62	54
	Multan	Montgomery District	90	45
		Lyallpur District	363	273
		Jhang „	102	67
		Multan „	1	...
	Native States	Nabha State	33	28
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	305	242
		Kapurthala State	280	236
		Malerkotla „	149	96
		Jhind State	100	64
		Kalsia State	4	2
		TOTAL	10,488	8,275
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	11	10
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	9	8
		Pegu District	8	7
		Prome	9	8
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	5	5
		Bassein District	2	2
		Henzada „	11	10
		Myaungmya „	3	3
		Maubin „	3	3
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo „	12	11
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	9	9
		Magwe District	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	15	15
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Bhamo „	...	...
	Saguing	Katha „	2	2
		Saguing „	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	3	3
		Meiktila „	12	10
		Yamethin „	8	6
	Shan States	Myingyan „	18	19
		Northern Shan States	4	2
		TOTAL	183	167
Assam	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	188	174
		Nagpur District	503	325
		Bhandara Town	3	2
		Bhandara District	1	2
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	11	5
		Balaghat Town	3	2
	Jubbulpore.	Saugor Town	16	10
		Saugor District	33	59
		Saugor Cantonment	7	7
		Damoh Town	15	14
		Damoh District	5	1
		Seoni District	30	23
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	40	31
		Narsinghpur „	58	44
		Chhindwara „	7	7
	Berar	Amraoti Town	9	7
		Amraoti District	...	...
		Buldana „	5	3
		TOTAL	937	699

In the return for the week ending 6th March 1915 against Tharrawaddy district *read* 27 cases, 26 deaths *for* 20 cases, 25 deaths.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 6th March 1915.

Thayetmyo district *read* 17 cases, 17 deaths *for nil*.
Magwe Town „ 30 „ 30 „ „ „
Yamethin district „ 6 „ 5 „ „ „
Katha „ „ 2 „ 1 death „ „
Northern Shan States „ 1 case, 1 „ „ „

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	1	...
		TOTAL	1	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	38	22
		Bangalore City	6	2
		Bangalore District	22	14
		Mysore City	1	1
		Mysore District	19	17
		Hassan „	17	10
		Kadur „	9	5
		Kolar „	25	20
		Kolar Gold Fields	15	11
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	4	2
		Chitaldroog „	...	...
		TOTAL	156	104
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	6	3
		Bidar „	51	44
		Medak „	56	45
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Gulbarga „	11	10
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	124 (a)	102 (a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	54	42
		Gwalior „	12	10
		Indore City	2	2
		Sehore Cantonment	6	6
		TOTAL	74 (b)	60 (b)
Rajputana.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		Hazara District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	115	79
		TOTAL	115	79
		GRAND TOTAL	19,051	15,809

* Imported.
(a) From the 1st to the 7th March 1915.
(b) For the week ending 6th March 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 18th March 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The disturbance referred to in last week's report continued to affect the weather from the 11th to the 13th. It gave widespread rain in east Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and north Bengal. On its disappearance weather was dry except for a few thunderstorms, chiefly in the Peninsula, but at the close of the week a fresh depression from the west was giving light rain in Baluchistan.

2. *Burma.*—There was no rain.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Nearly general rain fell on the 13th in east Bihar and north Bengal, and local rain in Assam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall was nearly general over the whole of the United Provinces on the 12th and in the western districts on the 11th. It was also nearly general on these two days in Central India East. Local showers were given by thunderstorms in the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—There was nearly general rain on the 11th in the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and east Baluchistan; and on the 12th, in the east and north Punjab, east Baluchistan and Rajputana. Local falls occurred in Gujarat.

The Peninsula.—A few scattered falls of rain were reported, chiefly associated with thunderstorms.

3. The principal amounts of rainfall were as follows :—

March 11th—Lahore 1·07″, Sialkot 1·28″, Murree 1·96″, Khushab 0·97″, Lyallpur 1·50″, Cherat 2·86″, Peshawar 1·20″, Srinagar 1·52″, and Sonamarg 0·90″.

„ 12th—Allahabad 1·01″, Murree 0·88″, Cherat 2·80″, Drosh 1·19″, Peshawar 0·91″, and Jaipur 0·80″.

„ 13th—Roorkee 1·19″.

„ 14th—Dibrugarh 0·88″.

„ 15th—Ootacamund 1·75″.

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces West, Hyderabad South, and the Madras Deccan; and was within 20 per cent. of the normal in Bihar and Mysore. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Berar, the Konkan, and the Bombay Deccan; in the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent or more in defect.

The rainfall from 4th December to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in all divisions, except the following :—Assam, Bengal, the Punjab Southwest and Kashmir, where it differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. and Orissa, Baluchistan and Sind, where it is 20 per cent. or more in defect.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 18th March 1915.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1914 to 18th March 1915.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·1	—0·1	15·3	7·7	+7·6	+99	+101
Lower Burma	0	0·2	—0·2	2·8	1·4	+1·4	+100	+133
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	1·9	1·0	+0·9	+90	+111
Assam	0·2	0·7	—0·5	3·8	4·3	—0·5	—12	0
Bengal	0·1	0·4	—0·3	2·5	2·3	+0·2	+9	+26
Orissa	0·1	0·3	—0·2	1·5	2·5	—1·0	—40	—36
Chota Nagpur	0·1	0·2	—0·1	4·6	3·1	+1·5	+48	+55
Bihar	0·1	0·1	0	2·2	1·6	+0·6	+37	+40
United Provinces, East	0·4	0·1	+0·3	3·4	2·0	+1·4	+70	+58
United Provinces, West	0·8	0·1	+0·7	7·0	3·0	+4·0	+133	+114
Punjab, East and North	0·7	0·2	+0·5	6·0	4·1	+1·9	+46	+36
Punjab, South-West	0·6	0·2	+0·4	2·2	2·1	+0·1	+5	—16
Kashmir	0·5	0·7	—0·2	9·0	9·5	—0·5	—5	—3
N.-W. Frontier Province	1·2	0·4	+0·8	4·4	3·2	+1·2	+37	+14
Baluchistan	0·7	0·4	+0·3	2·8	4·7	—1·9	—40	—51
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	1·0	—0·4	—40	—33
Rajputana, West	0·1	0	+0·1	1·7	0·7	+1·0	+143	+129
Rajputana, East	0·5	0	+0·5	3·7	1·1	+2·6	+236	+191
Gujarat	0·1	0	+0·1	0·8	0·2	+0·6	+300	+250
Central India, West	0·1	0	+0·1	2·6	0·4	+2·2	+550	+525
Central India, East	0·5	0·1	+0·4	3·4	2·2	+1·2	+55	+38
Berar	0	0	0	4·3	1·4	+2·9	+207	+207
Central Provinces, West	0·3	0·1	+0·2	4·0	1·7	+2·3	+135	+131
Central Provinces, East	0	0·3	—0·3	4·6	2·4	+2·2	+91	+119
Konkan	0	0	0	1·4	0·2	+1·2	+600	+600
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	2·6	0·6	+2·0	+333	+333
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	3·9	1·0	+2·9	+290	+333
Hyderabad, South	0·2	0·1	+0·1	3·3	0·9	+2·4	+267	+287
Mysore	0·1	0·1	0	1·5	1·0	+0·5	+50	+56
Malabar	0·1	0·3	—0·2	7·1	2·5	+4·6	+184	+216
Madras, South-East	0	0·2	—0·2	7·5	5·9	+1·6	+27	+33
Madras Deccan	0·2	0·1	+0·1	4·1	0·9	+3·2	+356	+337
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	4·0	2·5	+1·5	+60	+67

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 18th March 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2572-2622-25.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

STORES.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ADDED TO RULE 13 OF THE RULES FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

RESOLUTION.

Delhi, the 17th March 1915.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additional note shall be added to Rule 13 of the rules for the supply of articles for the public service, promulgated with the Resolution in this Department, No. 5829-5876-11, dated the 24th July 1913 :—

"NOTE.—The financial limits imposed under this rule in respect of purchases made under rules 3(*a*) and 5 do not apply to the purchase of articles required on mobilisation, or during the continuance of military operations."

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to all Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller and Auditor General, to all Accountants General and Comptrollers, to all Heads of Departments subordinate to this Department, to the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Viceroy, to the Secretary to the Imperial Delhi Committee and to the Audit Officer, Delhi.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1913-14.	1914.	1915.	6th March 1914.	6th March 1915.	1914.	1915.	6th March 1914.	6th March 1915.			
	State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,667	2,676	9,34,978	8,54,000	349	319	3,87,39,038	3,75,98,000	...	11,41,038	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	2,996	8,100	476	386	3,66,917	4,09,000	42,083	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	998	1,001	8,56,338	6,64,000	858	663	3,27,62,150	3,08,55,000	...	19,07,150	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,576	1,570	6,62,921	6,44,000	421	410	3,51,99,797	3,05,57,000	...	46,42,797	
	East Indian	775	2,571	2,571	21,68,255	21,65,000	843	842	9,62,99,757	9,57,74,000	...	5,25,757	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	21,05,021	16,05,000	830	629	7,88,62,525	7,06,69,000	...	81,93,525	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	54,611	75,000	434	595	21,17,486	29,33,000	8,15,514	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	4,826	3,000	120	75	1,60,301	1,28,000	...	32,301	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	26,085	23,300	460	409	14,96,521	10,91,000	...	4,05,521	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	278	2,553	2,553	8,05,498	7,81,000	316	306	3,43,20,875	3,40,14,000	...	3,06,875	
	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,010	17,03,161	13,50,000	425	337	8,05,46,312	7,59,76,000	...	46,70,312	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Barhwal 3' 3½" link)	289	1,600	1,601	4,40,757	3,55,000	275	222	2,20,24,244	1,83,90,000	...	36,34,244	
	Cawnpore-Banda	39	38	76	2,046	3,300	62	43	(a) 60,171	1,79,000	1,18,829	...	(a) From 21st April 1913.
	Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	9,877	11,200	309	350	4,39,004	4,25,000	...	14,004	
2' 6" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,60,278	1,40,000	199	165	64,68,929	62,58,000	...	2,10,929	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	6,91,012	5,72,000	378	313	2,75,66,760	2,63,6..,000	...	12,01,760	
	Burma	306	1,342	1,342	5,91,801	5,10,000	441	380	2,05,90,492	1,96,71,000	...	9,19,492	
	Burma Extensions	...	187	187	61,568	42,000	329	225	19,31,897	14,87,000	...	4,44,897	
	Southern Shan States	...	23	70	1,088	4,000	47	57	29,346	65,000	35,654	...	
	Dhone-Kurnool	...	32	32	2,837	2,300	89	72	1,14,202	99,300	...	14,902	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	23,474	19,200	189	155	12,18,410	9,35,000	...	2,83,410	
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	304	313	40,015	36,600	132	117	19,99,939	17,62,000	...	2,37,939	
	Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	179	411	411	77,820	69,400	189	169	35,40,628	33,84,000	...	1,56,628	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,454	1,465	5,34,622	4,90,000	367	337	2,60,38,969	2,52,66,000	...	7,72,969	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	17,098	15,400	158	143	8,41,350	8,23,000	...	18,350	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	2,11,241	1,82,000	269	231	95,27,747	89,30,000	...	5,97,747	
5' 6", 2' 6" gauge.	Broach-Jambusar (b)	...	...	30	...	600	...	20	...	12,600	12,600	...	(b) Opened from 23rd November 1914.
2' 0", 2' 6" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32	4,223	2,700	130	84	1,21,950	1,10,000	...	11,960	
	TOTAL	415	26,276	26,457	1,22,01,377	1,06,28,000	464	402	52,34,85,727	49,41,65,900	...	2,93,19,827	

5' 6" gauge.	[illegible]-Dhuri-Jakhal	217	79	79	14,980	12,000	190	152	8,36,734	6,67,000	...	1,69,734
	Nagda-Ujjain	185	34	34	10,069	7,200	293	212	2,89,808	2,47,000	...	42,808
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,56,988	1,00,000	470	299	59,87,851	51,74,000	...	8,13,851
	Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	5,994	5,900	176	174	2,75,831	2,85,000	9,169	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	40,028	30,000	371	278	18,33,533	13,08,000	...	5,25,533
	Southern Punjab	262	425	425	1,30,234	90,000	306	212	53,33,659	49,79,000	...	3,54,659
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	25,648	26,000	165	168	12,40,987	11,12,000	...	1,28,987
	Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	15,675	10,000	75	48	6,14,663	5,51,000	...	63,663
	Tapti Valley	198	155	155	39,972	37,500	257	255	14,51,142	11,88,000	...	2,68,142
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,343	2,100	70	62	1,16,131	1,13,000	...	3,131
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	87	89	89	10,270	8,200	116	92	3,64,762	3,81,000	16,238	...
	Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,240	2,12,630	1,77,000	172	143	99,19,216	98,24,000	...	95,216
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	25,634	20,700	168	135	15,47,061	14,70,000	...	77,061
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	7,099	8,900	136	171	3,28,111	3,68,000	39,889	...
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	246	32,688	35,100	144	143	13,94,398	15,22,000	1,27,602	...
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	6,590	5,900	199	179	2,74,157	2,53,000	...	21,157
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	28,470	22,700	331	264	12,59,802	12,19,000	...	40,802
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	19,283	14,800	105	74	7,33,742	7,56,000	22,258	...
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	32,045	24,900	152	113	12,82,564	12,85,000	2,436	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	1,29,490	60,100	293	136	40,39,937	38,89,000	...	1,50,937
	Jaipur	82	73	73	7,274	6,300	100	86	2,86,542	2,62,000	...	24,542
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	6,544	5,300	123	98	2,67,309	2,72,000	4,691	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,030	1,074	1,14,372	74,500	111	69	50,39,171	43,79,000	...	6,60,171
	Junagad	105	113	114	14,654	10,800	130	95	5,68,310	5,69,000	690	...
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	8,326	5,900	287	203	3,11,146	2,75,000	...	36,146
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	4,818	6,300	48	52	2,06,271	2,08,000	1,729	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	15,111	13,400	162	144	7,23,044	7,07,000	...	16,044
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	10,890	10,200	197	187	4,71,388	4,72,000	612	...
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	31,657	32,300	129	121	19,14,071	15,98,000	...	3,16,071
	Sangli	153	5	5	990	700	198	140	36,070	33,100	...	2,970
	Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	13,797	12,500	212	192	6,08,722	6,06,000	...	2,722
	Tanjore District Board	183	103	112	18,334	17,700	178	158	9,12,833	8,80,000	...	32,833
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	8,928	6,500	133	97	2,86,373	2,52,000	...	34,373
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	219	116	116	37,911	19,500	327	168	11,82,940	9,98,000	...	1,84,940
	Bilimora-Kala-Amba (*c*)	...	...	26	...	400	...	15	...	9,000	9,000	...
	Bowringpet-Kolar (*d*)	...	11	11	547	500	50	45	4,882	32,800	27,918	...
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	1,602	1,200	80	60	81,169	57,400	...	23,769
	Dhond-Baramati (*e*)	...	...	27	...	1,200	...	44	...	43,800	43,800	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	142	142	17,536	14,000	124	99	6,03,321	6,27,000	23,679	...
	Godhra-Lunavada	...	24	25	1,069	1,100	45	44	(*f*) 9 325	39,600	30,275	...
	Jacobabad-Kashmore (*g*)	...	...	76	...	1,000	...	13	...	15,700	15,700	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	541	400	21	15	23,412	22,400	...	1,012
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur (including Karanja Sec.)	71	48	68	3,274	5,500	69	81	(*h*) 53,975	2,64,000	2,10,025	...
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	...	28	28	2,419	2,300	87	82	94,075	1,09,000	14,925	...
	Petlad-Vaso (*i*)	67	...	15	...	300	...	20	...	4,300	4,300	...
	Rajpipla	452	37	37	3,789	2,400	102	65	1,15,817	1,07,0[illegible]	...	8,817
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	..	51	51	16,652	15,000	326	294	11,10,578	10,51,0[illegible]	...	59,578
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (*j*)	..	...	54	...	1,000	...	19	...	37,0[illegible]	37,000	...
	Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	517	200	21	8	24,262	23,500	...	762
	TOTAL	166	7,516	7,863	14,16,571	10,84,300	188	138	5,96,28,899	5,60,03,800	...	36,25,099
	GRAND TOTAL	359	33,792	34,320	1,36,17,948	1,17,12,300	403	341	58,31,14,626	55,01,69,700	...	3,29,44,926

(*c*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
(*d*) Opened from 15th December 1913.
(*e*) Opened from 20th May 1914.
(*f*) From 5th December 1913.
(*g*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
(*h*) Opened from 1st December 1913.
(*i*) Opened from 10th December 1914.
(*j*) Opened from 16th June 1914.

Simla, the 18th March 1915.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday 13th March 1915.

Burma.—Slight showers are reported from Tavoy, Mergui and the northern Shan States. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice have been completed in Upper Burma. Cultivation of spring rice and harvesting of miscellaneous crops are progressing normally. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon has risen slightly but is below normal.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Slight rain has fallen in most districts. Harvesting of rape seed and mustard has been practically finished. Hoeing and pruning of tea and pressing of sugarcane still continue. Ploughing of land for and sowing of rice are going on. The price of common rice is stationary. Cattle disease is reported from five districts.

Bengal.—Light and scattered showers fell in a few districts. Preparation of lands for autumn paddy and jute is in brisk progress and sowings have commenced in parts of the Eastern Bengal. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Standing crops are doing fairly well. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. The average price of common rice has risen by about 1·22 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light to moderate rain fell in Bihar and in some districts of Chota Nagpur. There was no rain in Orissa. Preparation of lands for the next season's crops, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of spring crops continue. Planting of sugarcane for the next season is going on. Standing spring crops are, on the whole, doing fairly well. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Rain fell during the week throughout the provinces and has retarded agricultural operations in some districts. Crops have been damaged slightly by rain and hail in all but the Himalayan, central submontane and eastern submontane districts. Pressing of sugarcane has been almost completed. Irrigation of *sawan*, sowing of cane, harvesting and reaping of spring crops, extraction of opium and preparation of lands for autumn crops, are in progress. Agricultural stock is in good condition but cattle disease is still reported from sixteen districts. Fodder and water are ample. Stocks are still low in Mainpuri and Hardoi. The level of prices is still high but has a tendency to fall in places.

Punjab.—Heavy rain fell in all the reporting districts and was beneficial to unirrigated crops in parts of the south, east and west. Elsewhere it was not required. The condition and prospects of standing wheat and other spring crops are good both on irrigated and unirrigated lands. Harvesting of rape seed has commenced in the south-east with yield average. Sowings of the extra spring crops are in progress and are normal. Pressing of sugarcane has been completed with yield average to good. Ploughing for and sowing of sugarcane and cotton have commenced and are satisfactory. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water for drinking and irrigation are sufficient. Prices are either stationary or fluctuating but are generally above scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell all over the Province but more rain is needed in Bannu for the standing wheat crops. The weather is moderate. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated lands are fairly good. Harvesting of sugarcane in Bannu and pressing for *gur* in Peshawar continue. The extra spring crops are still being sown in Peshawar and Bannu. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are procurable. Prices are high and are rising in the case of wheat in Dera Ismail Khan but are falling in the case of barley in Peshawar and in the case of gram and bajra in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 13 and maize from 10 to 22 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Good rain fell in Anantnag and Muzaffarabad and insignificant rain in Baramulla. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are rising slightly in the Baramulla tahsil and are normal elsewhere. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—General rain fell during the week. The weather is cloudy and cold Harvesting is in progress. Standing crops are in good condition in western Rajputana, Bund and Tonk. Damage has been caused by hail stones and untimely and excessive rains. The condition of cattle is good except in parts of Dungarpur and Merwar where cattle disease is prevalent. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are rising.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand. Slight showers were received in Indore, the Southern States and Bundelkhand Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Crops have been damaged slightly by hail in Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, the Panna and Bihat States of Bundelkhand and the Dewas Junior and Jaora States of Malwa. The probable outturn is generally good. Agricultural stock is in good condition except in Indore where cattle disease prevails in some parganas. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Prices of food grains have fallen slightly in Gwalior and Malwa, are high in Bhopal and Baghelkhand and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally cloudy and rain has been received in the north of the Provinces accompanied occasionally by hail in the Satpuras and Jubbulpore. Rain has caused damage to the crops lying on threshing floors and hail has done some damage to standing crops. This does not affect the wheat crop of the Provinces but the minor spring crops have suffered slightly. Harvesting of spring crops, preparation of lands for autumn crops and repairs to embankments are in full swing. Water and fodder are sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Prices are falling but very slightly.

Feudatory States.—Reaping of spring crops continues and prospects are generally good. Wheat in Sarangarh and wheat and rice in Jashpur rose from 2 to 3 seers per rupee.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi, and Kolhapur. It was somewhat injurious in Sukkur, Larkana and one taluka of Kaira. Standing crops have been damaged slightly by frost in two talukas of Sukkur, by frost, insects and wind in the Upper Sind Frontier and by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha. Cotton picking is progressing in Gujarat, Satara, the Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Harvesting of spring crops generally continues. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar and one taluka of Nawabshah. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices have fallen slightly in Sind and the Karnatak.

Hyderabad.—Slight rain fell in parts of Mahratwara. The highest fall was 79 cents in Aurangabad. Spring crops are being harvested and have suffered somewhat by rain. The late rice crop is fair to good and is being weeded and irrigated. Cattle disease prevails in seven talukas. Prices of grains are almost stationary. The highest price in districts is *Juar* 10 seers in Warangal and the lowest 24 seers in Adilabad.

Mysore.—Rainfall *nil*. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested *ragi* and sugarcane is good and that of paddy, wheat, coffee, gram and cotton is fair. Ploughing operations are in progress. Sugarcane and paddy are being sown in parts. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—No rain fell during the week. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was fair in the Nilgiris and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or require rain in parts of three districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, Guntur, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, the central parts and Madura. Pasture is sufficient except in Guntur and Kurnool and in parts of eight other districts. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1915.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th March 1915.

No. 1276-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India will leave Delhi Main Station by special train on the evening of the 26th March 1915. His Excellency's departure will be private.

His Excellency will visit Jammu, Gwalior and Dehra Dun and will arrive at Simla on the afternoon of the 1st May 1915. His Excellency's arrival will be private.

Viceregal salutes will be fired to announce His Excellency's departure from Delhi, His Excellency's arrival at and departure from Jammu and Gwalior and His Excellency's arrival at Simla.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be :—

Sir V. Chirol, Kt.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Wood, C.I.E , I.C.S., Political Secretary.
Lt.-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C S.I., D.S.O., Military Secretary.
Lt.-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.
H. A. F. Metcalfe, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Private Secretary.
Captain W. A. Brown, A.-D.-C.
Captain Viscount Errington, M.V.O., A.-D.-C.
Captain the Hon'ble A. Hardinge, A.-D.-C.

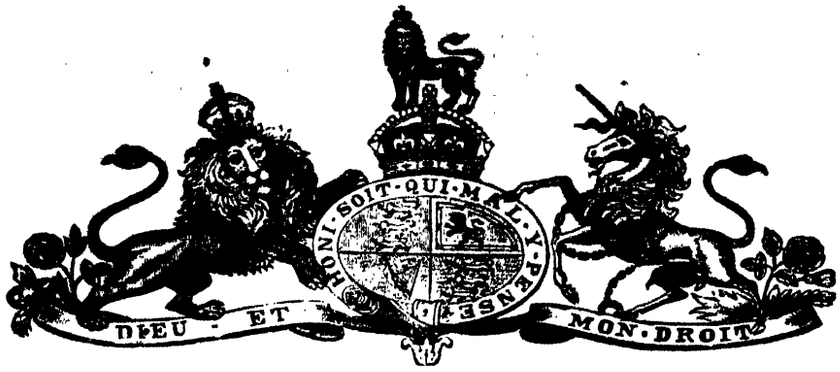
All communications, other than those of an *urgent* nature, should be sent to the Headquarters of the several Offices at Simla.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lt.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

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DELHI, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th March 1915.

No. 3195-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit on and from the 1st of April, 1915, up to and including the 31st of March, 1916, the taking by sea of wheat out of British India.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to wheat shipped by or on behalf of the Crown.

No. 3196-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st April, 1915, up to and including the 31st of March, 1916, no wheat flour shall be taken out of British India unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs-Officer is produced to the Customs-Collector at the port of export in respect of such wheat flour and such wheat flour is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

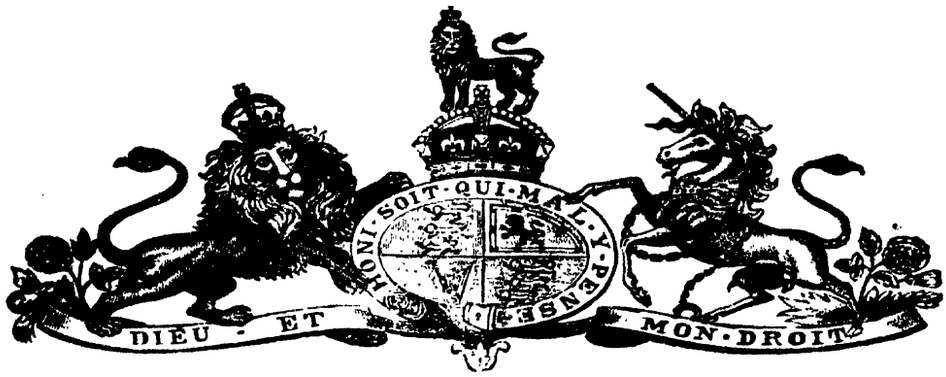
Delhi, the 16th March 1915.

No. 14.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the non-official Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay have elected the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, LL.B., to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, *vice* Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., deceased.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 15th March 1915.

No. 13.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation I. B. of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Dr. Sundar Lal, being a non-official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 13.} DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th March 1915.

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Lt.-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.
H. A. F. Metcalfe, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Private Secretary.
Captain W. A. Brown, A.-D.-C.
Captain Viscount Errington, M.V.O., A.-D.-C.
Captain the Hon'ble A. Hardinge, A.-D.-C.

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By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lt.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 22nd March 1915.

No. 1631-C.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant, under the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, section 26, to the Hon'ble Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of five months with effect from the 11th April 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th March 1915.

No. 1765-C.—His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Porten Beachcroft, I.C.S., a temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court in the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Carnduff, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 1766-C.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, Cap. 18), the Governor General in Council in pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S., at present an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, as temporary Additional Judge of that Court in the vacancy caused by the confirmation of the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Porten Beachcroft as a Puisne Judge of the said Court.

The 24th March 1915.

No. 1767-C.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. R. H. Coxe, having been granted furlough from the 19th March 1915 to the 2nd September 1915, both days inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7 to appoint Mr. Babington Bennett Newbould, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coxe, or until further orders.

No. 1768-C.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Teunon, having been granted combined leave, with effect from the 15th April 1915, to the 2nd September 1915, both days inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7 to appoint Mr. Francis Reginald Roe, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Teunon, or until further orders.

POLITICAL.

The 22nd March 1915.

No. 1095.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force with effect from the date of this notification in the districts of the Punjab specified in the schedule annexed hereto.

SCHEDULE.

Lahore Division	Lahore District. Amritsar District. Gurdaspur District. Sialkot District. Gujranwala District.
Jullundur Division	Kangra District. Hoshiarpur District. Ludhiana District. Jullundur District. Ferozepore District.
Multan Division	Multan District. Jhang District. Lyallpur District. Montgomery District. Dera Ghazi Khan District. Muzaffargarh District.

The 23rd March 1915.

No. 1107.- Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the pamphlet entitled "The New Era. New Ideals of the New Era" by L. Har Dyal, published in Urdu and Gurmukhi by the Ghadr Press, San Francisco, contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910, (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor General in Council, no. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, (I of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare all copies of the said pamphlet to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they contain words which may have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1915.

No. 226.—The Reverend Francis Gordon Hill Tambling has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

GENERAL.

The 24th March 1915.

No. 515.—Mr. L. D. Harrington, Superintendent, 3rd grade, Department of Education, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. T. M. Smith.

No. 516.—Mr. M. N. Chakrabarti, Curator, Bureau of Education, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade, Department of Education, *vice* Mr. L. D. Harrington.

No. 517.—Mr. G. E. Jackson, Assistant Curator, Bureau of Education, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* Curator, *vice* Mr. M. N. Chakrabarti.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th March 1915.

No. 11.—With reference to the Public Works Department Notification No. 49, dated the 29th December 1914, Mr. F. C. Rose, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive appointment of Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, with effect from the 19th March 1915.

No. 12-E. A.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in and to the rank of Chief Engineers with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. W. G. Wood, C.S.I.	Chief Engineer, Class II	Chief Engineer, Class I, permanent.	25th March 1915.
Mr. D. W. Aikman, C.I.E.	Chief Engineer, Class II, temporary.	Chief Engineer, Class II, permanent.	14th February 1915.
Mr. G. T. Anthony	Superintending Engineer, Class I.	Chief Engineer, Class II, temporary.	25th March 1915.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th March 1915.

No. 329-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. J. Bodaline as Acting Vice-Consul for Russia at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. W. P. Ampenow.

The 20th March 1915.

No. 343-G.—With reference to Notification No. 2505-G., dated the 29th October 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Senor Don Manuel de Caabeyro as Consul for Spain at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 505-Est A.—Major W. G. Hutchinson, of the Political Department, is posted as Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 23rd February 1915.

No. 506-Est A.—Mr. C. H. Gidney, I.C.S., (United Provinces) who has been appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta Pishin, with effect from the 23rd February 1915.

The 23rd March 1915.

No. 515-Est. A.—Mr. D. H. C. Drake, I.C.S., is posted temporarily as an Additional Assistant Master at the Mayo College, Ajmer, with effect from the 21st February 1915, and until further orders.

The 24th March 1915.

No. 520-Est. A.—The services of the officers named below have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S.

Major F. D. S. Fayrer, I.M.S.

Delhi, the 25th March 1915.

No. 571-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 91-W., dated the 14th January 1915, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

LETTER OF JULY 31, 1914, FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC TO THE KING RESPECTING THE EUROPEAN CRISIS, AND HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY OF AUGUST 1, 1914.

No. 1.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC TO THE KING.

Paris, le 31 juillet, 1914.

Cher et grand Ami,

DANS les circonstances graves que traverse l'Europe, je crois devoir communiquer à votre Majesté les renseignements que le Gouvernement de la République a reçus d'Allemagne. Les préparatifs militaires auxquels se livre le Gouvernement Impérial, notamment dans le voisinage immédiat de la frontière française, prennent chaque jour une intensité et une accélération nouvelles. La France, résolue à faire jusqu'au bout tout ce qui dépendra d'elle pour maintenir la paix, s'est bornée jusqu'ici aux mesures de précaution les plus indispensables. Mais il ne semble pas que sa prudence et sa modération ralentissent les dispositions de l'Allemagne ; loin de là. Nous sommes donc, peut-être, malgré la sagesse du Gouvernement de la République et le calme de l'opinion, à la veille des événements les plus redoutables.

(Translation.)

Paris, July 31, 1914.

Dear and great Friend,

IN the grave events through which Europe is passing, I feel bound to convey to your Majesty the information which the Government of the Republic have received from Germany. The military preparations which are being undertaken by the Imperial Government, especially in the immediate neighbourhood of the French frontier, are being pushed forward every day with fresh vigour and speed. France, resolved to continue to the every end to do all that lies within her power to maintain peace, has, up to the present, confined herself solely to the most indispensable precautionary measures. But it does not appear that her prudence and moderation serve to check Germany's action ; indeed, quite the reverse. We are, perhaps, then, in spite of the moderation of the Government of the Republic and the calm of public opinion, on the eve of the most terrible events.

De toutes les informations qui nous arrivent, il résulte que si l'Allemagne avait la certitude que le Gouvernement anglais n'interviendrait pas dans un conflit où la France serait engagée, la guerre serait inévitable, et qu'en revanche, si l'Allemagne avait la certitude que l'entente cordiale s'affirmerait, le cas échéant, jusque sur les champs de bataille, il y aurait les plus grandes chances pour que la paix ne fût pas troublée.

Sans doute nos accords militaires et navals laissent entière la liberté du Gouvernement de votre Majesté, et, dans les lettres échangées en 1912 entre Sir Edward Grey et M. Paul Cambon, l'Angleterre et la France se sont simplement engagées, l'une vis-à-vis de l'autre, a causer entre elles en cas de tension européenne et à examiner ensemble s'il y avait lieu à une action commune. Mais le caractère d'intimité que le sentiment public a donné, dans les deux pays, à l'entente de l'Angleterre et de la France, la confiance [illegible] elle nos deux Gouvernements n'ont cessé de travailler au maintien de la paix, les sympathies que votre Majesté a toujours témoignées à la France, m'autorisent à lui faire connaître, en toute franchise, mes impressions, qui sont celles du Gouvernement de la République et de la France entière.

C'est, je crois, du langage et de la conduite du Gouvernement anglais que dépendent désormais les dernières possibilités d'une solution pacifique.

Nous avons nous-mêmes, dès le début de la crise, recommandé à nos Alliés une modération, dont ils ne se sont pas départis. D'accord avec le Gouvernement Royal et conformément aux dernières suggestions de Sir E. Grey, nous continuerons à agir dans le même sens.

Mais si tous les efforts de conciliation partent du même côté, et si l'Allemagne et l'Autriche peuvent spéculer sur l'abstention de l'Angleterre, les exigences de l'Autriche demeureront inflexibles et un accord deviendra impossible entre la Russie et elle. J'ai la conviction profonde qu'à l'heure actuelle, plus l'Angleterre, la France et la Russie donneront une forte impression d'unité dans leur action diplomatique, plus il sera encore permis de compter sur la conservation de la paix.

Votre Majesté voudra bien excuser une démarche qui n'est inspirée que par le désir de voir l'equilibre européen définitivement raffermi.

Je prie votre Majesté de croire à mes sentiment les plus Cordiaux.

R. POINCARÉ

From all the information which reaches us, it would seem that war would be inevitable if Germany were convinced that the British Government would not intervene in a conflict in which France might be engaged; if, on the other hand, Germany were convinced that the *entente cordiale* would be affirmed, in case of need, even to the extent of taking the field side by side, there would be the greatest chance that peace would remain unbroken.

It is true that our military and naval arrangements leave complete liberty to your Majesty's Government, and that, in the letters exchanged in 1912 between Sir Edward Grey and M. Paul Cambon, Great Britain and France entered into nothing more than a mutual agreement to consult one another in the event of European tension, and to examine in concert whether common action were advisable.

But the character of close friendship which public feeling has given in both countries to the *entente* between Great Britain and France, the confidence with which our two Governments have never ceased to work for the maintenance of peace, and the signs of sympathy which your Majesty has ever shown to France, justify me in informing you quite frankly of my impressions, which are those of the Government of the Republic and of all France.

It is, I consider, on the language and the action of the British Government that henceforward the last chances of a peaceful settlement depend.

We, ourselves, from the initial stages of the crisis, have enjoined upon our Ally an attitude of moderation from which they have not swerved. In concert with Your Majesty's Government, and in conformity with Sir E. Grey's latest suggestions, we will continue to act on the same lines.

But if all efforts at conciliation emanate from one side, and if Germany and Austria can speculate on the abstention of Great Britain, Austria's demands will remain inflexible, and an agreement between her and Russia will become impossible. I am profoundly convinced that at the present moment the more Great Britain, France, and Russia can give a deep impression that they are united in their diplomatic action, the more possible will it be to count upon the preservation of peace.

I beg that your Majesty will excuse a step which is only inspired by the hope of seeing the European balance of power definitely reaffirmed.

Pray accept the expression of my most cordial sentiments.

R. POINCARÉ.

No. 2.

THE KING TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Dear and great Friend, *Buckingham Palace, August 1, 1914.*

I most highly appreciate the sentiments which moved you to write to me in so cordial and friendly a spirit, and I am grateful to you for having stated your views so fully and frankly.

You may be assured that the present situation in Europe has been the cause of much anxiety and preoccupation to me, and I am glad to think that our two Governments have worked so amicably together in endeavouring to find a peaceful solution of the questions at issue.

It would be a source of real satisfaction to me if our united efforts were to meet with success, and I am still not without hope that the terrible events which seem so near may be averted.

I admire the restraint which you and your Government are exercising in refraining from taking undue military measures on the frontier, and not adopting an attitude which could in any wise be interpreted as a provocative one.

I am personally using my best endeavours with the Emperors of Russia and of Germany towards finding some solution by which actual military operations may at any rate be postponed, and time be thus given for calm discussion between the Powers. I intend to prosecute these efforts without intermission so long as any hope remains of an amicable settlement.

As to the attitude of my country, events are changing so rapidly that it is difficult to forecast future developments; but you may be assured that my Government will continue to discuss freely and frankly any point which might arise of interest to our two nations with M. Cambon.

Believe me,
M. le Président,
GEORGE R. I.

Delhi, the 26th March 1915.

No. 1698-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Berar Rural Boards Law, 1885, namely :—

In Section 31, Sub-section (1), the words "with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

No. 1699-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Berar Municipal Law, 1886, namely :—

(1) In Section 71, Sub-section (1), before the words "the Governor General in Council" the words "the Chief Commissioner subject to the control of" shall be inserted.

(2) In Section 144, Sub-section (1), the words "with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RAILWAYS.

Delhi, the 24th March 1915.

No. 280-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36, sub-section (*a*), clause (3) of the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876), as amended by section 3 (*ii*) of Act I of 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the stock or debentures of, or shares in, the undermentioned State-aided railway company as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under section 36 (*a*) of the Act :—

1. Pachora-Jamner Railway Company.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 23rd March 1915.

No. 581-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

February 1915. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	FEBRUARY.		TO END OF FEB.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	Actuals, 1913-1914.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	5,14	5,51	25,62	26,52	34,94	34,61
Opium	25	21	2,09	2,12	2,76	2,44
Salt	57	46	5,86	4,63	5,16	5,17
Stamps	63	64	6,71	7,04	8,06	7,98
Excise	1,27	1,20	12,00	12,00	13,74	13,34
Provincial Rates	...	1	6	33	5	27
Customs	83	90	8,70	10,06	10,85	11,34
Assessed Taxes	20	20	2,65	2,51	2,67	2,77
Forest	29	33	2,48	2,78	3,44	3,58
Registration	6	7	66	[illegible]	78	78
Tributes from Native States	7	6	50	69	91	88
Other Civil Revenue	52	61	3,84	3,88	5,28	5,30
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	9,83	10,26	70,67	73 25	88,64	88,27
Major Irrigation Revenue	60	69	3,73	3,73	3,97	4,18
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	4	8	45	52	67	73
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	10,47	11,03	74,85	77,52	93,28	93,18
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—57	—47	—5,26	—4,77	—4,99	—4,78
Opium	—6	—18	—94	—1,43	—99	—1,52
Famine Relief (Civil)	...	—1	—33	—5	—16	—17
Other Civil Expenditure	—3,61	—3,75	—39,53	—38 63	—49,88	—46,75
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	—4,24	—4,41	—46,06	—44,88	—56,02	—53,22
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	—17	—18	—1,61	—1,52	—1,87	—1,82
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—84	—88	—6,43	—6,01	—8,77	—7,99
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—3	—2	—77	—4	—98	—78
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—17	—23	—1,17	—1,73	—1,47	—1,32
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—5,45	—5,72	—56,04	—54,18	—71,69	—65,13
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—17	—20	—1,36	—1,52	—1,73	—1,83
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—7	—8	—37	—49	—85	—62
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	—24	—28	—1,73	—2,01	—2,58	—2,45
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Post Office (Net)	—4	+17	—6,31	+1,92	+2,04	+2,52
Telegraph (Net)	—12	[illegible]	—1,12	—93	—1,29	—1,05
Marine (Net)	—85	—3	—7,07	[illegible]	—87	—37
Military Works (Net)	—17	—13	—1,16	—96	—1,29	—1,11
Military Receipts	+12	+10	+2,05	+1,04	+1,32	+1,38
Military issues	—2,66	—1,87	—23,94	—19,08	—21,65	—21,36
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway	+72	+70	+7,69	+7,85	} +59,15	+8,61
Other Railways	+3,90	+4,34	+42,05	+45,87		+50,82
TOTAL	+4,62	+5,04	+49,74	+53,72	+59,15	+59,43
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway	—33	—38	—5,19	—4,87	} —78,39	—4,74
Other Railways	—2,29	—2,62	—29,96	—29,47		—32,96
TOTAL	—2,62	—3,00	—35,15	—33,84	—35,79	—37,70
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,44	+19	—24,96	+1,49	—66	+1,74
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)	...	...	+4,84	+2,86	+4,71	+2,85
Temporary Loan	—1,40	...	+10,90	...	...	...
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	—2,84	+14	+34	...	—2
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	—1,50	...	...	...
Remittance through Imperial Government	...	...	—91	...	...	+6,79
Deposits of District Funds	—5	+30	+29	+1,36	+13	+1,31
Loans by Government	+17	—5	—40	—76	—25	—86
Exchange on Remittance Account	...	+4	...	+13	...	...
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at 1s 5 per £	—98	—4,53	—7,98	—39,68	—30,00	—43,58
Other Debt Heads	+8	+2,71	—92	+5,86	+1,21	+69
Sterling bills on Telegraphic Transfers on London	—19	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—2,33	—4,26	+4,48	—30,05	—34,90	—33,82
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+1,02	+86	—3,47	—7,25	—3,49	—5,53
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	18,97	20,85	23,41	28,96	22,06	26,94
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	19,99	21,71	19,99	21,71	18,57	23,41

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 22nd March 1915.

No. 356-F. E.—Mr. Gobinda Charan Das has been appointed a probationer to the General List of the Indian Finance Department, with effect from the 4th March 1915 and has been attached to the office of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the same date.

The 26th March 1915.

No. 384-F. E.—Mr. R. Sethurama Ayyar, Chief Superintendent, Class II, office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 17th March 1915.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th March 1915.

No. 3195-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit on and from the 1st of April, 1915, up to and including the 31st of March, 1916, the taking by sea of wheat out of British India.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to wheat shipped by or on behalf of the Crown.

No. 3196-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st April, 1915, up to and including the 31st of March, 1916, no wheat flour shall be taken out of British India unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs-Officer is produced to the Customs-Collector at the port of export in respect of such wheat flour and such wheat flour is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit.

The 27th March 1915.

No. 3099-W.—Mr. A. C. McWatters, I.C.S., has been placed on special duty with the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the forenoon of 22nd March 1915.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 27th March 1915.

No. 2987-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (OCCUPIED TERRITORY).

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS, as a result of the present war, certain territory forming part of the territory of an enemy country, is or may be in the effective military occupation of Us or Our Allies, or of a Neutral State (in this Proclamation referred to as "territory in friendly occupation"), and certain territory forming part of Our territory or of that of an allied or neutral State, is or may be in the effective military occupation of an enemy (in this Proclamation referred to as "territory in hostile occupation"):

AND WHEREAS it is expedient in Our interest and in that of Our Allies that the Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy should apply to territory in friendly occupation as they apply to Our territory or that of Our Allies, and should apply to territory in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country:

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy shall apply to territory in friendly occupation as they apply to Our territory or that of Our Allies, and to territory in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country.

2. Any references to the outbreak of the war in any Proclamation so applied shall, as respects territory in friendly or hostile occupation, be construed as references to the time at which the territory so became in friendly or hostile occupation.

3. The certificate of any person authorised by a Secretary of State to give such certificates that any territory is in friendly or hostile occupation within the meaning of this Proclamation, or as to the time at which any territory so became or ceased to be territory in friendly or hostile occupation, shall, for the purposes of this Proclamation, be final and conclusive.

4. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by Our licence or by a licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, whether such licences be specially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons, or to prohibit any special arrangements which may be made by any such licence or otherwise with Our authority for special treatment of any occupied territory or persons in any such occupied territory entitled to such special treatment.

5. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation 1915.

GIVEN AT our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th March 1915.

No. 3248-1.—On his return from leave on the forenoon of the 15th March 1915, Mr. H. H. Hood, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is posted to the Bombay Presidency.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 27th March 1915.

No. 3263-46-C.—Dr. G. E. Pilgrim, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India is appointed to officiate as Superintendent with effect from the 13th February 1915, *vice* Mr. C. S. Middlemiss.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th March 1915.

No. 3266-73.—The following appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each :—

Mr. R. W. Hanson to be confirmed as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 800 from the 21st January 1915.

Mr. J. Hogan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, to be Deputy Postmaster-General, 3d grade, provisionally from the 21st January 1915, to 30th January 1915, inclusive, and substantively from the 31st January 1915.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 26th March 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 290.—The services of Mr. V. C. Parsons, Assistant Superintendent of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th February 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 291.—The date of rank of Lieutenant Malcolm Eccles, Double Company Officer, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment) is 18th December 1911, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1103, dated 11th December 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 292.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Infantry Branch.

George Scott Darby. Dated 26th March 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Richard Cresswell Bayldo . Dated 26th March 1915.

Infantry Branch.

Wilfred Ridout Wills.
Ainsley Marshall Rendall Montagu.
William Drummond Moylan.
Colin Grant Crawford.
Laurence Myers.
Joseph Richard Denzil Rogers. } Dated 26th March 1915.
Leslie Francis Powell.
John Humphrey.
Robert Hugh Neville Baxter.
George William Harris.
John Brown Reid.

No. 293.—The date of appointment of Dudley Stuart-Prince as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is 18th March 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 268, dated the 19th March 1915.

No. 294.—In Army Department Notification No. 1035, dated 20th November 1914 *for* "Archie Anderson" *read* "Archie Ripon Anderson".

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 295.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :-

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Laurence Lockhart Maxwell, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
Frederick Annesley Andrew, 121st Pioneers.
Lambert Alfred Graham Hanmer, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).
Reginald George Munn, 36th Sikhs.
Henry Stirling Alexander, 43rd Erinpura Regiment. } Dated 23rd March 1915.
Richard Watkins Burton, Cantonment Magistrates' Department.
Trevor Chichele Plowden, Supernumerary List.
Robert Eaton Travers, 4th Gurkha Rifles
Francis Edward Geoghegan, Supply and Transport Corps.
Thomas Robertson Maclachlan, 33rd Punjabis.

Captains to be Majors.

Cecil John Lyons Allanson, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 23rd March 1915.
Harold Philip Muir White, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 24th March 1915.

ARMY RESERVES.

Infantry Branch

No. 296.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Sidney Arthur Ralph. Dated 26th March 1915.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 296.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 12th March 1915 :—

William Dudley Salt.
Lawrence McCurtis
Eustace Francis Rebeiro.
Alfred Holehouse.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Amalgamated List.

No. 298.—Staff-Serjeant Tom Harris Webb to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* William Collins Maiben deceased; with effect from the 3rd March 1915.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 299.—The following promotions are made :—

33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

Havildar Gunga Man to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 30th January 1915.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Jemadars Sattar Shah and Amar Singh to be Ressaidars and Dafadars Sham Sher Ali Khan and Fateh Haidar Shah to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 21st December 1914.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Infantry).

Jemadar Bahadur Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Saida Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 25th February 1915.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Jemadar Tulsa to be Subadar; with effect from the 4th November 1914.
Jemadar Ratna to be Subadar; with effect from the 10th November 1914.
Jemadar Lakhi Ram to be Subadar; with effect from the 18th November 1914.
Jemadar Chandgi to be Subadar; with effect from the 24th November 1914.
Jemadar Harji to be Subadar; with effect from the 24th November 1914.
Havildar Badlu Singh to be Jemadar; with effect from the 4th November 1914.
Havildar Mula to be Jemadar; with effect from the 3rd January 1915.
Havildar Nand Ram to be Jemadar; with effect from the 24th November 1914.
Havildar Birkha to be Jemadar; with effect from the 21st December 1914.
All the above to complete the establishment.

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

Jemadars Hukam Singh and Anup Singh to be Subadars and Colour-Havildars Radha Singh and Shadi and Havildars Hira and Labh Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th January 1915.

Jemadar Bhola Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Nanak Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 9th February 1915.

Havildar Malla Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sohan Singh, discharged; with effect from the 9th February 1915.

Subadar Udmi Ram to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Pala Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Jiwan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 10th February 1915.

20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Jemadar Azim Khan to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th November 1914.

21st Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Allah Din to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 6th February 1915.

35th Sikhs.

Jemadar Dula Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Dasaundha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Prem Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 13th January 1915.

Havildar Atar Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th December 1914.

38th Dogras.

Subadar Beli Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Jai Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Kanshi Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Thakur Nar Singh Parkash, invalided; with effect from the 18th February 1915.

41st Dogras.

Havildars Labh Singh and Rijha Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th November 1914 and 21st December 1914, respectively.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Nasir Khan to be Subadar-Major, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 19th December 1914.

75th Carnatic Infantry.

Havildar Subrahmani Mudali to be Jemadar, *vice* Kottai, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 3rd December 1914.

81st Pioneers.

Colour-Havildar Mangapati Raju and Havildar Muhammad Abdul Munaf to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 9th December 1914.

92nd Punjabis.

Subadar Farman Ali to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Basawa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 7th July 1914.

94th Russell's Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Shaikh Abdul Karim to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Muhammad Ishak transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 8th September 1914.

112th Infantry.

Jemadar Mirchi Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Tunda Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 4th February 1915.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Havildar Sher Dil Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Alum Sher, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 13th February 1915.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Havildar Rustam Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 19th December 1914.

1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Malaun Regiment.)

Subadar Bhagatbir Gurung to be Subadar-Major, Jemadars Sasidhar Thapa and Puransing Gurung to be Subadars and Colour Havildars Budhiman Gurung and Kharakbir Thapa and Havildar-Major Lilbir Thapa to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 20th December 1914.

2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Sirmoor Rifles.)

Jemadar Dhan Sing Lama to be Subadar ; with effect from the 7th January 1915.

Jemadar Jagbir Thapa to be Subadar ; with effect from the 24th January 1915.

Jemadar Jitbahadur Gurung to be Subadar ; with effect from the 25th January 1915.

Havildars Lal Sing Gurung and Harakbir Thapa to be Jemadars ; with effect from the 23rd December 1914.

Havildar Jit Sing Bohra to be Jemadar ; with effect from the 7th January 1915.

Havildar Dewan Sing Gurung to be Jemadar; with effect from the 24th January 1915.

Havildar Patiram Pun to be Jemadar ; with effect from the 25th January 1915.

All the above to complete the establishment.

Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 300.—The following promotions are made, with effect from 20th February 1915 to complete the establishment on the expansion of Mule Cadres :—

To be Ressaidars.

Jemadar Mohammad Shah, 5th Mule Corps.
Jemadar Hari Chand, 38th Mule Corps.
Jemadar Karam Khan, 39th Mule Corps

To be Jemadars.

Quartermaster-Dafadar Kehr Singh, 22nd Mule Corps.
Kot-Dafadar Ghulam Mohammad, 31st Mule Corps.
Kot-Dafadar Tabiat Singh, 22nd Mule Corps.
Kot-Dafadar Sarbuland Khan, 26th Mule Corps.
Quartermaster-Dafadar Ram Ditta, 14th Mule Corps.
Kot-Dafadar Abdul Rasul, 4th Mule Corps.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 301.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admissions to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit :—

For admission to the 2nd Class of the Order.

No. 4256.—Sowar Sarwar Ali, Kurram Militia, for his conspicuous bravery while under fire during an engagement between the Jagis and the Kurram Militia, which took place at Lakkatigga Post on the 4th October 1914, when he dragged Lieutenant C. A. Boyle, Kurram Militia, who was wounded, for a considerable distance until they were under cover. This act was performed under close fire.

North Waziristan Militia.

No. 262, 1st Grade Dafadar Darim, for his conspicuous courage during the action at Spina Khaisora on 7th January 1915, when, after escaping from an extremely dangerous situation, he stopped half way to a place of safety and took up a position by himself to cover the retirement of his comrades which act proved of the greatest assistance.

No. 286, 1st Grade Dafadar Makhmad Jan (deceased), for his conspicuous bravery during the action at Spina Khaisora on 7th January 1915, when he led his men in the attack under very heavy fire. His widow is admitted to the pension of the 2nd Class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 302.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the following Indian Officers, non-commissioned officer and men of the Northern Waziristan Militia :—

Jemadar Zalim.
Jemadar Zarif Khan.
No. 3025 Naick Khajai.
No. 5042 Sepoy Tor Khan.
No. 5058 „ Amir Khan.
No. 4509 „ Zamir Ullah.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 303.—Second Lieutenant John Hedley Summerskill, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 8th March 1915.

No. 304.—Second Lieutenant Charles Henry Shanan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 11th March 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 305.—Geoffrey Rothe Clarke to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd October 1914.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 306.—Surgeon-Major James Marr, M.B., V.D., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 6th March 1913.

1st Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 307.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) William Burgess Wright, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 14th January 1915.

1st Battalion, Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 308.—Surgeon-Captain Arthur Martin Leake, V.C., F.R.C.S., to be Surgeon-Major. Dated the 19th December 1913.

Surgeon-Captain Vivian St. John Croley, to be Surgeon-Major. Dated the 20th December 1913.

JUDICIAL.

No. 309.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Rules published with the Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911, shall be amended as follows, namely :—

To the list of officers enumerated in Rule 160 the following shall be added :—

"The officer commanding in Mauritius."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th March 1915.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 17th and 23rd March 1915:—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks.
8th Rajputs, attached to 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.	Captain Richard John Clarke.	10th March 1915.	France	Killed in action.
38th Dogras, attached to 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.	Captain Wynne Owen	Do.	Do.	Do.
1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.	Captain William George Stanhope Kenny.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Captain Benjamin Charles Sparrow.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Lieutenant John Charles St. George Welchman.	Do.	Do.	Do.
47th Sikhs	Captain Alan Moray Brown.	12th March 1915.	Do.	Do.
52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), attached to 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	Captain Percy Standish Hore.	14th March 1915.	Do.	Do.
59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Clare Eliott-Lockhart, D.S.O.	13th March 1915.	Do.	Died of wounds.
87th Punjabis, attached to 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	Captain Talbot Reed	14th March 1915.	Do.	Killed in action.
82nd Punjabis, attached to 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	Captain Beauchamp Clerk.	11th March 1915.	Do.	Do.
87th Punjabis, attached to 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.	Captain James Eric Murray.	10th March 1915.	Do.	Do.
1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).	Captain Gilbert Stuart Kennedy.	14th March 1915.	Do.	Do.
2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, attached to 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.	Major David Coley Young.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.	Captain John Rowley Lunell Heyland.	12th March 1915.	Do.	Do.
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon Alfred Ford Collin Edwards.	Do.	Do.	...

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 26th March 1915.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 8.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 25th February 1915 :—

To be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Charles Jacomb Nicoll.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd March 1915.

No. 68.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Locomotive Superintendents in Class III, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and are posted to the railway noted against their names :—

Name.	Railway.
Mr. George Wilmot Lloyd . . .	North Western Railway.
Mr. Reginald deVere Irwin . . .	Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 69.—The services of Mr. B. Stapleton, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, State Railways, are lent to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 15th March 1915.

No. 70.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 69, dated the 22nd March 1915, Mr. W. C. Stanton, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, Eastern Bengal Railway, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the 15th March 1915 and until further orders.

No. 71.—Mr. A. O. Evans, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in Class III, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent with temporary rank in Class II, Grade 5, of that Establishment with effect from the 19th February 1915 and until further orders.

The 23rd March 1915.

No. 72.—It is hereby notified for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction, by the South Indian Railway Company on behalf of the District Board of Salem, of a branch line of railway on the broad gauge from Suramangalam, a station on the South Indian Railway to Salem, a distance of about 4 miles.

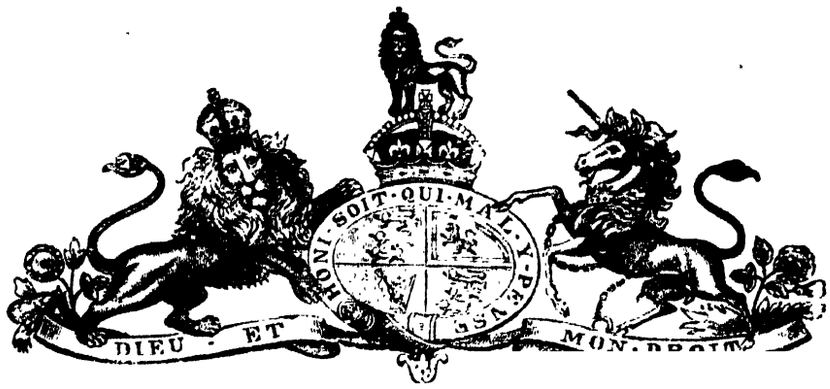
2. The line will be known as the Suramangalam-Salem Railway.

The 25th March 1915.

No. 73.—Mr. R. J. Oates, Sub-Storekeeper, North Western Railway, officiated as an Assistant Storekeeper on that Railway in Class III of the Superior Stores Establishment from the 5th to the 20th March 1915, *vice* Mr. F. C. Freeman, Storekeeper, on privilege leave.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1915.

An Act further to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

WHEREAS it is temporarily expedient further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1915.

Short title.

2. During the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter, section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, shall be construed as if for the words "one hundred and forty millions" in that section the words "two hundred millions" were substituted.

Amendment of section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act.

II of 1910.

3. The Indian Paper Currency Amendment Ordinance, 1915, is repealed.

Repeal of Ordinance I of 1915.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

THE permanent policy in regard to the investment of the Indian Paper Currency Reserve is awaiting consideration in connection with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. Meanwhile, without prejudice to the final decision, which may thus be reached, it was recently decided, as a temporary measure, to take power to increase the maximum investment of Rs. 14 crores authorised by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, up to a total not exceeding Rs. 20 crores, with a view to providing for loans to the Presidency Banks should this be required for the assistance of trade in the conditions arising out of the war, or alternatively to enable Government, if necessary, to obtain additional funds for general purposes. Effect was given to this decision by the Indian Paper Currency Amendment Ordinance, 1915, which was promulgated on the 16th January last, *i.e.*, several days after the passing of the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915, which extended the operation of all Ordinances in force on the date when it was passed, namely, 12th January, 1915, during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter. The Ordinance dealing with the Paper Currency investment is thus excluded from its scope, and a special Bill has accordingly to be introduced to secure its prolongation.

2. This Bill is in the form of an amendment to the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, and has the effect of conferring power on Government to increase the investment of the Paper Currency Reserve up to a maximum of Rs. 20 crores during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter. The result produced is thus precisely the same as if the Ordinance dealing with this matter had come within the scope of the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915.

W. S. MEYER.

The 14th March, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VI OF 1915.

An Act to extend the powers of the Governor General in Council during the continuance of the present war to make rules under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915.

Short title, extent, etc.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas.

(*3*) This Act and the rules made thereunder shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months hereafter.

2. In this Act the expression 'subject of any State at war with His Majesty' includes—

Definitions.

(*i*) any person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty; and

(*ii*) with reference to a company, any company the business whereof is managed or controlled by such subjects, or is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit or on behalf of such subjects, notwithstanding that the company may be registered within His Majesty's dominions.

3. (*1*) The power of the Governor General in Council under section 77 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, to make rules shall include power to make rules—

Power to make rules.

(*a*) for avoiding or suspending in whole or in part any patent or licence, the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any State at war with His Majesty;

(*b*) for avoiding or suspending the registration, and all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any design the proprietor whereof is a subject as aforesaid;

(*c*) for avoiding or suspending any application made by any such person under the said Act;

(*d*) for enabling the grant, in favour of persons other than such persons as aforesaid, on such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration or for such less period, as may be thought fit, of licences to make, use, exercise, or vend, patented inventions and registered designs so liable to avoidance or suspension as aforesaid; and

(*e*) for extending the time within which any act or thing may be or is required to be done under the said Act.

(*2*) If the rules made under this Act so provide, the rules or any of them shall have effect from the passing of this Act.

(*3*) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

4. The power to make rules conferred by section 3 (*1*) (*a*) and (*d*) of this Act shall be exercisable in respect of any exclusive privilege acquired under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, as if such exclusive privilege had been a patent granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911; and the power to make rules conferred by section 3 (*1*) (*e*) of this Act in respect of anything to be done under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, shall be exercisable in respect of anything to be done under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

Power in case of exclusive privileges under Act V of 1888.

V of 1888. II of 1911. II of 1911. V of 1888.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VII OF 1915.

An Act to declare the law in force in certain territory added to the Province of Delhi.

WHEREAS by proclamation published in Notification No. 984-C., dated the 22nd day of February, 1915, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India, has been pleased to take under his immediate authority and management the territory mentioned in Schedule I, which was formerly included within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and to include the said territory in the Province of Delhi with effect from the 1st April, 1915;

And whereas it is expedient to declare the law in force in the said territory;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Delhi Laws Act, 1915;

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1915.

Application to added area of law in force in existing Province of Delhi.

2. All enactments (except the enactments specified in Schedule II) for the time being in force in the territory specified in Schedule A to the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, and all notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms and by-laws issued, made or prescribed under such enactments shall be deemed to be in force in the territory specified in Schedule I in the same manner and subject to the same modifications as they are for the time being in the territory specified in the said Schedule to the said Act.

Continuance in added area of certain laws now in force in the United Provinces.

3. The enactments specified in Schedule III, and all notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms and by-laws issued, made or prescribed under those enactments shall continue to be in force in the territory specified in Schedule I:

Provided that in the enactments so continued and in all notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms and by-laws issued, made or prescribed thereunder, references to a Local Government, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, or the Board of Revenue for the United Provinces shall be read as referring to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi; references to a High Court or the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces as referring to the Chief Court of the Punjab; and references to the official gazette for the United Provinces as referring to the Gazette of India.

Provision for facilitating application of certain enactments.

4. For the purpose of facilitating the application to the territory mentioned in Schedule I of the enactments referred to in section 3 the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, shall be exercisable in respect thereof. XIII of 1912.

Exclusion of certain enactments from the added area.

5. Save as provided in sections 2 and 3 no enactment which is in force in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or any part thereof shall continue to be in force in the territory specified in Schedule I.

Pending proceedings.

6. Nothing in this Act shall affect any proceeding which at the commencement thereof is pending in respect of any of the territory mentioned in Schedule I or of anything arising in such territory and every such proceeding shall be continued as if this Act had not been passed:

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that any proceeding, criminal, civil or revenue, other than a proceeding pending before the High Court of Judicature for the North-West Provinces, shall be transferred to, and disposed of by, the corresponding authority of the Delhi Province.

Amendment of section 7 of Act XIII of 1912.

7. In section 7 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, for the words "the territory mentioned in Schedule A" the words "the Province of Delhi" shall be substituted. XIII of 1912.

Construction.

8. This Act shall be construed with, and deemed to be part of, the Delhi Laws Act, 1912. XIII of 1912.

SCHEDULE I.

TERRITORY ADDED TO THE PROVINCE OF DELHI.

(See section 2.)

Revenue estates of :—

1. Subehpur.
2. Jagatpur.
3. Baqiabad.
4. Beharipur.
5. Saadatpur Mahal Gujran.
6. Saadatpur Musalmanan.
7. Saadatpur Amad Delhi.
8. Wazirabad.
9. Khajuri Paramad.
10. Khajuri Khas.
11. Garhi Mendu.
12. Timarpur.
13. Chandrawal.
14. Usmanpur.
15. Ghonda patti Gujran Khadar.
16. Ghonda patti Chauhan Khadar.
17. Andhavli.
18. Kaithwara.
19. Silampur Ahmad Delhi.
20. Ghondli Khadar.
21. Jatwara Khurd.
22. Mubarakpur Reti.
23. Shakarpur Khadar.
24. Nagla Manchi.
25. Shamspur.
26. Gharaunda Nimka Khadar.
27. Nagli Razapur.
28. Chilla Saraula Khadar.
29. Qarawalnagar *urf* Dharauti Kalan.
30. Jivanpur Johripur.
31. Mustafabad.
32. Mirpur Turk.
33. Ziauddinpur.
34. Khanpur Dhani.
35. Maujpur.
36. Ghonda patti Gujran Bangar.
37. Ghonda patti Chauhan Bangar.
38. Jafrabad.
39. Uldanpur.
40. Babarpur.
41. Siqdarpur.
42. Gokalpur.
43. Sabauli.
44. Mandauli.
45. Taharpur.
46. Jhilmila.
47. Chandavli *urf* Shadara.
48. Silampur Bangar.
49. Silampur Khadar.
50. Ghondli Bangar.
51. Kakarduman.
52. Khureji Khas.
53. Khureji Baramad.
54. Shakarpur Khas Bangar.
55. Mandavli Fazilpur.
56. Hasanpur Bhuapur.
57. Ghazipur.
58. Khichripur.
59. Gharaunda Nimka Bangar (Patparganj).
60. Shakarpur Baramad.
61. Kotla.
62. Chilla Saraula Bangar.
63. Dalupura.
64. Kondli.
65. Gharauli.

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS IN FORCE IN THE DELHI PROVINCE WHICH WILL NOT BE IN FORCE IN THE TERRITORY ADDED TO THAT PROVINCE.

(See section 2.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
		Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.	
1887	XVI	The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.	...
„	XVII	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.	...
1900	XIII	The Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900.	...
		Punjab Acts.	
„	II	The Punjab Land Preservation (*Chos*) Act, 1900.	...
1912	V	The Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912.	...
1913	I	The Punjab Pre-emption Act, 1913.	...
„	II	The Redemption of Mortgages (Punjab) Act, 1913.	...

SCHEDULE III.

ENACTMENTS IN FORCE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH WHICH WILL CONTINUE TO BE IN FORCE IN THE TERRITORY ADDED TO THE DELHI PROVINCE.

(See section 3.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
		Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.	
1882	IV	The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.	...
„	V	The Indian Easements Act, 1882.	...
1891	VIII	An Act to extend the Indian Easements Act, 1882, to certain areas in which that Act is not in force.	...
		United Provinces Acts.	
1901	II	The Agra Tenancy Act, 1901.	...
„	III	The United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901.	...
1904	I	The United Provinces General Clauses Act, 1904.	In so far as it applies to the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, and the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th March, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1915.

An Act further to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915.

Short title and commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once, with the exception of section 7, which shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint in this behalf.

2. In section 2 (*1*) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (hereinafter called the said Act), the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

Amendment of section 2 (*1*), Act VI, 1901.

(*a*) After clause (*c*) the following clause shall be added, namely :—

"(*cc*) 'Board' means the Assam Labour Board constituted under Chapter VI-A.

(*b*) To clause (*e*) the following Explanation shall be added, namely :—

"*Explanation.*—If any such native of India, having proceeded from a Native State into such territories, departs therefrom for the purpose aforesaid, he shall be deemed to emigrate within the meaning of this definition."

(*c*) After clause (*n*) the following clause shall be added, namely :—

"(*nn*) 'native district', in the case of a person who, having proceeded from a Native State into territories in which this Act is in force, emigrates therefrom, includes such Native State."

(*d*) After clause (*t*) the following shall be added, namely :—

"and

(*u*) 'Supervisor' means a Supervisor appointed under this Act."

3. For sub-section (*1*) of section 64 of the said Act, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

Amendment of section 64, Act VI, 1901.

"(*1*) The Local Government may authorize any Superintendent to grant licenses to suitable persons to be Local Agents, for the purpose of representing employers within a specified area and for a specified period, in all matters connected with the supervision of garden-sardars under this Act.

(*2*) Any employer, or, on behalf of an employer, any association or firm duly authorized by general or special order of the Governor General in Council for the purpose of this clause, may apply for a license as aforesaid, to be granted to a specified person.

(*3*) Every such application shall be made to the Board, and the Board shall forward it with its recommendation to the Superintendent, who may thereupon, if he thinks fit, grant a license to such person"

and the existing sub-section (*2*) of the same section shall be renumbered (*4*)."

4. In section 67 (*1*) of the said Act there shall be substituted for the words "the employer", the words "his employer or the association or firm which has applied in respect of such Local Agent under section 64, sub-section (*2*)" and for the words from "or if" to the end of the sub-section, the following words, namely :—

Amendment of section 67, Act VI, 1901.

"or if the District Magistrate is satisfied that the conduct of the Local Agent has been such as to render him unsuitable to hold a license."

5. After section 116 of the said Act the following provisions shall be inserted, namely :—

Insertion of new Chapter VI-A in Act VI, 1901.

"CHAPTER VI-A.

ASSAM LABOUR BOARD.

Constitution of Assam Labour Board.

116-A. (*1*) There shall be a Board, to be called the Assam Labour Board, for the supervision of Local Agents, and of the recruitment, engagement and emigration to labour districts of natives of India under this Act.

(*2*) The Assam Labour Board shall be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and may by that name sue and be sued.

(*3*) The Assam Labour Board (hereinafter called the Board) shall consist of sixteen members, including the Chairman, who shall be an officer in the service of Government, to be appointed by the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India*. The remaining members shall be elected by the following bodies, namely :—

(*a*) eight by the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, as representatives of that Association and of the Indian Tea Association, London;

(*b*) four by the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association; and

(*c*) three by the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.

(*4*) The election shall be made in such manner as may be determined by the electing bodies, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, and the name of every person so elected shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(*5*) If within the period prescribed by rules made under this Chapter any of the aforesaid bodies fails to elect representatives or to elect the full number of representatives to which it is entitled, the Governor General in Council may nominate persons to be members of the Board as representatives of the said bodies.

(*6*) There shall be an Executive Committee of the Board, with such powers and duties as may be conferred on it by rules made under this Chapter. It shall consist of five members, of whom one shall be the Chairman of the Board, and the remaining four shall be elected in the manner prescribed by such rules, as representatives of the following bodies, namely :—

(*a*) one of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta;

(*b*) one of the Indian Tea Association, London;

(*c*) one of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association; and

(*d*) one of the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.

(*7*) No act done by the Board or by the Executive Committee shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in or any defect in the constitution of the Board or of the Executive Committee, as the case may be.

Salary of Chairman.

"116-B. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may fix the salary of the Chairman of the Board.

(*2*) Such salary shall be paid in such proportions by the Governor General in Council and the Board, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time determine.

Appointment and functions of Supervisors.

"116-C. (*1*) The Board may appoint so many persons as it thinks necessary to be Supervisors, with such powers and duties in respect of the supervision of Local Agents and the other matters mentioned in section 116-A(*1*), as may be conferred and imposed on them by rules made under this Chapter.

(*2*) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Board may fix the salary to be paid to Supervisors.

(*3*) The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, declare the local area in the Province within which Supervisors shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon them by rule under this Chapter.

(*4*) Every Supervisor shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. LV of 1860.

Endorsement of Local Agents' licenses.

"116-D. (*1*) Whenever the Board has reason to believe that the conduct of a Local Agent has been such as to detract from his suitability to hold a license, it may call on him to produce his license, and after hearing any cause that he may have to show to the contrary, may make such endorsement thereon as it thinks fit. A copy of every such endorsement shall be sent to the Superintendent of Emigration in the district for which the Local Agent holds a license, and a copy shall also be sent to the employer or association or firm on whose application the Local Agent's license was granted.

(*2*) If the Local Agent fails to produce his license when called upon under sub-section (*1*), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Cess.

"116-E. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of rule made under this Chapter, the Board may levy a cess on employers for the purpose of meeting expenditure incurred in carrying out its functions under this Act, and in particular for the payment of the salary of Supervisors and of such proportion of the salary of the Chairman as may be determined under section 116-B.

(*2*) Such cess shall be payable on every garden-sardar deputed by his employer to engage labourers and on every person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to emigrate under Chapter IV or section 91 :

Provided that the rates at which the cess is levied shall not exceed the following, namely :—

Five rupees a year on each garden-sardar so deputed, and

Five rupees on each person so recruited, engaged, or assisted to emigrate.

(*3*) On the failure of an employer for the space of one month after the receipt of a notice in such form and served in such manner as the Governor General in Council may, by rule under this Chapter, prescribe, to pay any sum due under sub-section (*1*), the same shall be recoverable from him.

"116-F. (*1*) The Governor General in Council shall, after previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Chapter.

Rules.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may, subject to the provisions of this Act, provide—

(*a*) for the powers to be exercised and the duties to be performed by the Board in carrying out the purposes for which it is constituted, and for the powers and duties of the Executive Committee and of the Chairman ;

(*b*) for the period within which elections to the Board must be made ; for the election of members of the Executive Committee ; and for the appointment of temporary or acting members of the Board and of the Executive Committee during the absence of any member ;

(*c*) for the times and places of meetings and procedure of the Board and of the Executive Committee ;

(*d*) for regulating the rate of the cess, the method of levying and collecting the cess, the purposes to which the cess may be applied, and the accounts to be kept and the audit thereof ; and

(*e*) for the powers and duties of Supervisors appointed under section 116-C."

6. (*1*) The following portions of the said Act, are hereby repealed, namely, section 90 ; in section 91, the words "notwithstanding anything contained in section 90," and in clause (*b*) thereof, the words "or holding permits granted and countersigned under section 90," and the words "or of that section, as the case may be ;" and clause (*a*) of section 174.

Repeal of section 90, Act VI, 1901. Consequential repeals and amendments.

(*2*) In section 92 of the said Act for the words and figures "sections 90 and 91" there shall be substituted the word and figures "section 91."

7. (*1*) The portions of the said Act specified in the Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the second column of the Schedule.

Repeal of Chapter III, Act VI, 1901. Consequential repeals and amendments.

(*2*) The following amendments shall be made in the said Act, namely :—

(*i*) In the heading to Chapter V, and in section 92 there shall be substituted for the words and figures "Chapters III and IV" the word and figures "Chapter IV."

(*ii*) In section 93 (*2*) there shall be substituted for the words and figures "Chapters II to IV inclusive," the words and figures "Chapter II or IV" and for the words and figures "Chapters VI to X" the words and figures "Chapters VI (except Chapter VI-A) to X".

(*iii*) For section 172 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"**172.** (*1*) Whoever, being a garden-sardar holding a certificate under Chapter IV,—

Garden-sardar making over labourers to unauthorised persons, etc.

(*a*) makes over to the garden-sardar or Local Agent of any employer other than the employer by whom his certificate was granted, or, without authority from his employer, to any other person, any person whom he has engaged or intends to engage as a labourer or whom he has assisted or intends to assist to emigrate under Chapter IV as modified by any notification issued under section 91 ; or

(*b*) places any such person as aforesaid in a place of accommodation used in connection with the unlawful recruitment or engagement of labourers ; or

(*c*) allows any person unlawfully recruited or engaged as a labourer to share the accommodation provided by him under section 62 ;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both, and his certificate may be impounded by the convicting Magistrate.

(*2*) Any Magistrate impounding a certificate under this section shall send it for cancellation to the Magistrate by whom it was countersigned."

THE SCHEDULE.

PORTIONS OF ACT VI OF 1901 REPEALED.

[*See section 7 (1).*]

1	2
Chapter or Section.	Extent of repeal.
S. 2 (*1*)	Clause (*c*).
	In clause (*d*) the words "contractor, sub-contractor, recruiter".
	In clause (*l*) the words and figures "section 34 or".
	Clauses (*o*) and (*s*).
S. 12 (*1*)	Clause (*a*).
	In clause (*c*) the words from "or if the labourer" to the end of the clause.
S. 12 (*2*)	The whole.
S. 12 (*3*)	The whole.
Chapter III	The whole.
S. 65	The whole.
S. 91	Clause (*a*).
S. 163 (*2*)	In clause (*b*) the words "contractors or".
	Clause (*f*).
	In clauses (*m*) to (*r*) the word "contractors", wherever it occurs.
S. 165 (*3*)	The word "contractor", in both places where it occurs.
Ss. 165 to 168	The whole.
S. 171	The words and figures "section 55 or"
S. 174	Clause (*a*).
S. 175	The whole.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th March, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1915.

An Act further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VIII of 1878.

1. This Act may be called the Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1915.

Short title.

2. In the proviso to section 37 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, for the words "on which application is made to clear such goods from the warehouse for home consumption" the following shall be substituted, namely, "of the actual removal of such goods from the warehouse in the case of goods delivered out of a warehouse for home consumption, and in the case of goods delivered out of a warehouse for removal under bond to be re-warehoused where the duty is paid on such goods without their being re-warehoused, the rate and valuation (if any) in force on the date on which duty is paid." VIII of 1878.

Amendment of section 37, Act VIII of 1878.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd March, 1915.

No. 9 OF 1915.

A Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Hindu University at Benares.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Hindu University at Benares and to dissolve the Hindu University Society, a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and to transfer to, and vest in, the said University all property and rights now vested in the said Society; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1860.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may direct by notification in the Gazette of India.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(*a*) "Constituent College" means any college or institution maintained or admitted to privileges by the University;

(*b*) "Council" means the University Council;

(*c*) "Court" means the University Court;

(*d*) "Faculty" means a Faculty of the University;

(*e*) "Regulations" means the Regulations of the University for the time being in force;

(*f*) "Senate" means the Senate of the University;

(*g*) "Statutes" means the Statutes of the University for the time being in force; and

(*h*) "University" means the Benares Hindu University.

Incorporation.

3. (*1*) The persons mentioned in Schedule I being the First Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and the first members of the Court and Senate and all persons who may hereafter become or be appointed as such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Benares Hindu University.

(*2*) The University shall have perpetual succession and a common Seal, and shall sue and be sued by the name first aforesaid.

(*3*) The University shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purposes, among others, of making provision for imparting education, literary, artistic and scientific as well as

agricultural, technical, commercial and professional, of furthering the prosecution of original research and of giving instruction in Hindu theology and religion and of promoting the study of literature, art, philosophy, history, medicine and science and of imparting physical and moral training.

University open to all castes and creeds save as regards religious instruction.

4. (*1*) The University shall, subject to the Regulations, be open to persons of all castes and creeds, but provision shall be made for religious instruction and examination in Hindu religion only.

(*2*) Instruction in Hindu religion shall, in the case of Hindu students, be compulsory and shall be confined to them.

(*3*) Special arrangements shall, if funds are provided for this purpose by the Jain or Sikh communities, be made for the religious instruction of Jain or Sikh students.

Patron Vice-Patrons.

5. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Patron of the University; and such persons as may be specified in the Statutes shall be the Vice-Patrons thereof.

Visitor.

6. (*1*) The Lieutenant-Governor for the time being of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall be the Visitor of the University.

(*2*) The Visitor shall have the right of inspecting the University and its constituent Colleges generally and for the purpose of seeing that the proceedings of the University are in conformity with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations. The Visitor may, by order in writing, annul any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations.

Authorities and officers of the University.

7. The following shall be the authorities and officers of the University :—

I.—The Chancellor,

II.—The Pro-Chancellor,

III.—The Vice-Chancellor,

IV.—The Pro-Vice-Chancellor,

V.—The Court,

VI.—The Council,

VII.—The Senate,

VIII.—The Syndicate,

IX.—The Faculties and their Deans,

X.—The Registrar,

XI.—The Treasurer, and

XII.—Such other authorities and officers as may be provided for by the Statutes.

Powers and duties of officers, terms of office and filling of casual vacancies.

8. Subject to the provisions of this Act the powers and duties of the officers of the University, the term for which they shall hold office and the filling up of casual vacancies in such offices shall be provided for by the Statutes.

The Court.

9. (*1*) The Court shall be the supreme governing body of the University in administrative matters, and shall have power to review the acts of the Senate (save when the Senate has acted in accordance with powers conferred on it under this Act, the Statutes or the Regulations) and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes :

Provided that, save in the case of the first Court, no person not being a Hindu shall become or be appointed a member of the Court.

The Council.

10. (*1*) The Council shall be the executive body of the Court and shall consist of not more than thirty elected members :

Provided that five members shall be members of the Senate elected by the Senate.

(*2*) The Council shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be vested in it by the Statutes.

The Senate.

11. (*1*) The Senate shall be the academic body of the University and, subject to the Act, the Statutes and Regulations, shall have entire charge of the organization of instruction in the University and the constituent Colleges, the curriculum and the examination and discipline of students and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees.

(*2*) The Senate shall ordinarily consist of not less than fifty members.

The Syndicate.

12. (*1*) The Syndicate shall be the executive body of the Senate and shall consist of seventeen members :

Provided that ten at least of the members of the Syndicate, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be University Professors, Principals or Professors of constituent Colleges.

(*2*) The Syndicate shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be vested in it by the Statutes.

Audit of accounts.

13. (*1*) The accounts of the University shall once at least in every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months be audited by auditors appointed by the Court :

Provided that no person shall be appointed an auditor in the exercise of this power unless he is qualified in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to audit accounts of companies under that Act.

(*2*) The accounts when audited shall be published together with the auditor's report and a copy thereof shall be submitted to the Visitor.

Permanent reserve to cover recurring charges.

14. The University shall invest and keep invested in securities in which trust funds may be invested, in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to trusts in British India, a sum of fifty lakhs of rupees as a permanent endowment to meet the recurring charges of the University :

Provided that the sum in question may be temporarily reduced during any year by such sum as represents the capital value ascertained at a rate of interest of 3½ per cent on the amount received by the University in the previous year as annual grants from the revenues of any Native State

Provided further that for the first year after the commencement of this Act such sum may be

reduced by such sum calculated as aforesaid as represents the capital value of the amount received by the Hindu University Society from such annual grants in the year prior to the commencement of this Act.

15. (*1*) The Central Hindu College, Benares, shall be deemed to be a college maintained by the University, and the University may found and maintain colleges and institutions in Benares for the purposes of carrying out instruction and research.

Maintenance and admission to privileges of colleges.

(*2*) With the approval of the Senate and the sanction of the Visitor and subject to the Statutes and Regulations the University may admit colleges and institutions in Benares to such privileges of the University, subject to such conditions, as it thinks fit.

16. The degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions granted by the University shall be recognized by the Government to the same extent and in the same manner as the corresponding degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions granted by any other University incorporated by an Act of the Governor-General in Council.

Recognition of degrees.

17. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act the Statutes may provide for any or all of the following matters, namely :—

Statutes.

(*a*) the constitution, powers and duties of the Court, the Council, the Senate, the Syndicate and such other bodies as it may be deemed necessary to constitute from time to time ;

(*b*) the election and continuance in office of the members of the said bodies, including the continuance in office of the first members and the filling of vacancies of members and all other matters relative to those bodies which it may be necessary or desirable to provide ;

(*c*) the appointment and duties of the necessary officers of the University ; and

(*d*) all other matters relating to the administration of the University.

(*2*) The first Statutes shall be those set out in Schedule II.

(*3*) The Court may from time to time make new or additional Statutes or may amend or repeal the Statutes.

(*4*) The Council shall have power to draft or propose to the Court Statutes to be made by the Court, and it shall be the duty of the Court duly to consider the same.

(*5*) All new Statutes or additions to the Statutes or amendments or repeals to Statutes shall require the previous approval of the Visitor, who may sanction, disallow, or remit for further consideration :

Provided that no Statute making a change in the constitution of the Court, the Council, the Senate or the Syndicate as provided for in the first Statutes, shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

18. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes the Regulations may provide for any or all of the following matters, namely :—

Regulations.

(*a*) the payment and amount of fees to the University or in relation to the enjoyment of privileges therefrom ;

(*b*) the degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions to be awarded by the University, the qualifications for the same and the means to be taken relating to the granting and obtaining of the same ,

(*c*) the withdrawal of degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions ;

(*d*) the tenure of office and terms and manner of appointments and the duties of the examiners and examining boards, the discipline to be enforced in regard to the graduates and under-graduates ;

(*e*) the removal from membership of the University of graduates and undergraduates ;

(*f*) the admission of students to the University and their examination ; and

(*g*) all such other subjects as are required or authorised by the Act or Statutes to be prescribed by means of Regulations.

(*2*) The first Regulations shall be framed as directed by the Governor-General in Council and shall receive his previous approval.

(*3*) The Senate from time to time may make new or additional Regulations, or amend or repeal Regulations.

(*4*) The Syndicate shall have power to draft or propose to the Senate Regulations to be made by the Senate, and it shall be the duty of the Senate to consider the same.

(*5*) All new Regulations or additions to the Regulations, or amendments or repeals to Regulations, shall require the previous approval of the Visitor, who may sanction, disallow or remit for further consideration :

Provided that no Regulation making a change in the first Regulations as to the admission of students to the University shall be made without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

19. (*1*) If at any time the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that special reasons exist which make the removal of any member of the teaching staff desirable in the interest of the University, or that as a special measure the appointment of certain examiner or examiners to report to him is desirable to maintain the standard of University examinations, or that the scale of staff of the University is inadequate, or that in any other respect the affairs of the University are not managed in the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the University or in accordance with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations, he may indicate to the Council any matter in regard to which he desires explanation and call upon that body to offer such explanation as it may desire to offer, with any proposals which it desires to make, within such time as he may prescribe.

Emergency powers of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) If the Council fails to offer any explanation within the time prescribed, or offers an explanation or makes proposals which in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council is or are unsatisfactory, the Governor-General in Council may issue such instructions as appear to him to be necessary and desirable in the circumstances of the case, and the Court shall give effect to such instructions.

Dissolution and transfer of property of the Hindu University Society

20. (1) From the commencement of this Act the Hindu University Society shall be dissolved and all property, moveable and immoveable, and all rights, powers and privileges of the Hindu University Society which, immediately before the commencement of this Act, belonged to or were vested in the said Society, shall vest in the University and shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the University is incorporated.

(2) Any will, deed or other document, whether made or executed before or after the commencement of this Act, which contains any bequest, gift or trust in favour of the Central Hindu College or the said Society shall, on the commencement of this Act, be construed as if the University were therein named, instead of the said College or Society.

SCHEDULE I.

[SEE SECTION 3.]

The first Chancellor.

The first Pro-Chancellor.

The first Vice-Chancellor.

The first Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

The first Court.

The first Senate.

SCHEDULE II.

[SEE SECTION 17 (2).]

First Statutes of the University.

Definitions.

1. (1) In these Statutes —

"The Act" means the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915.

(2) All words and expressions used herein and defined in the Act shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by the Act.

Membership of the University.

2. (1) The following persons shall be members of the University, namely :—

(i) The officers of the University.

(ii) The members of the University authorities.

(iii) The members of the teaching staff.

(iv) The Graduates.

(v) The Under-graduates.

(2) Membership of the University shall continue so long only as one at least of the qualifications above enumerated shall continue to be possessed by the individual member.

The Chancellor.

3. (1) The successors to the first Chancellor shall be elected by the Court.

(2) The Chancellor shall hold office for three years.

Powers of the Chancellor.

4. (1) The Chancellor shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University.

(2) The Chancellor shall, if present, preside at the Convocation of the University for conferring degrees, and at all other meetings of the University.

(3) The Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Senate, appoint Rectors, being persons of eminent position or attainment.

The Pro-Chancellor.

5. (1) The successors to the first Pro-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among its own members.

(2) The Pro-Chancellor shall hold office for one year.

(3) Casual vacancies in the office of the Pro-Chancellor shall be filled up by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Council. The person so appointed shall hold office till the next annual election.

Powers of the Pro-Chancellor.

6. The Pro-Chancellor may, in the absence of the Chancellor or pending a vacancy in the office of Chancellor, exercise the functions of the Chancellor, except the conferring of degrees, and preside at any meetings of the Court and Council.

The Vice-Chancellor.

7. (1) The successors to the first Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among its own members. Such appointment shall be subject to approval by the Visitor.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for three years.

(3) Casual vacancies in the office of Vice-Chancellor shall be filled by election by the Court subject to approval by the Visitor. Until the election of a new Vice-Chancellor the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

Powers of the Vice-Chancellor.

8. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall take rank in the University next to the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor and shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council, the Senate and the Syndicate. He shall be the principal Executive and Academic Officer of the University and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside over the Convocation and confer degrees.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that the Act, the Statutes and the Regulations are faithfully observed.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene any meetings of the Court, the Council, the Senate and the Syndicate and to perform all

such acts as may be necessary to carry out or further the provisions of the Act, the Statutes and the Regulations.

(4) If any emergency arises which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such action as he deems necessary and shall report the fact to the authority which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

9. (1) The successors to the first Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court. The appointment shall be subject to approval by the Visitor.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

(2) He shall hold office for such period and under such conditions as shall from time to time be determined by the Court.

(3) Casual vacancies in the office of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be filled by the Vice-Chancellor with the approval of the Chancellor and the Visitor. The person so appointed shall hold office till the next meeting of the Court.

10. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of the Court and the Council. He shall, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Senate and the Syndicate. He shall be the executive assistant of the Vice-Chancellor in all matters affecting the discipline of the students.

Powers of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

11. (1) The Registrar shall be a whole-time paid officer of the University. He shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of the Senate and the Syndicate.

The Registrar.

(2) He may be a member of the Senate, but shall not be a member of the Syndicate.

(3) He shall be appointed in such manner and on such terms and conditions, and shall have such powers and perform such duties, as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

12. (1) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Court. He shall hold office for the term of one year.

The Treasurer.

(2) If the office of Treasurer become vacant by his death or resignation or any other cause, before the expiration of his period of office, the Council shall forthwith elect a Treasurer in his place for the remainder of such period.

(3) The receipt of the Treasurer for any money payable to the University shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

13. Subject to the provisions of the Act the Court shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

The Court.

Class I.—Donors and their representatives.

(a) Every Indian Prince or Chief contributing a donation of three lakhs of rupees or upwards, or transferring property of the like value, shall be a life-member from the date of the receipt of the donation or of the transfer, and, after his decease, his successor for the time being holding his position as such Prince or Chief shall be a life-member.

(b) Every person contributing to the University a donation of one lakh of rupees or upwards, or transferring property of the like value, shall be a life-member from the date of the receipt of the donation or of the transfer.

(c) Every person contributing to the University a donation of ₹10,000 or upwards, or transferring property of the like value, shall be a member for a period of ten years from the date of the receipt of his donation or of the transfer.

(d) Every person who is a life-member in virtue of clause (a) may from time to time nominate one member. The member so nominated shall continue in office for such period as the nominator may specify to the Registrar, provided that his membership shall determine on the death of the nominator.

(e) One person to be appointed by each donor, mentioned in clause (b), shall hold office for five years.

(f) One person appointed by or under the will of a donor who makes a bequest of ₹10,000 or upwards shall be a member for a period of five years from the receipt of the bequest.

Class II.—Elected Members.

(a) Ten persons to be elected by the registered graduates of the University from such date as the Court may fix.

(b) Thirty persons to be elected by registered donors of ₹500 or upwards, but under ₹10,000.

Provided that when the number of such donors falls below one hundred there shall be no election.

(c) Ten persons to be elected by the Senate.

(d) Fifteen representatives of Hindu religion and Sanskrit learning to be elected by the Court.

(e) Ten persons to be elected by the Court to represent Jain and Sikh communities.

(f) Ten persons to be elected by the Court to represent the learned professions.

(g) Such other persons, not exceeding twenty in number, as may be elected by the Court.

(2) When any electoral body entitled to elect a member or members fails to do so within the time prescribed by the Court, the Court may appoint any qualified person of the class from which such electoral body was entitled to elect.

(3) Save when otherwise expressly provided, members shall hold office for five years:

Provided that as nearly as may be one-fifth of the total number of the members of the first Court shown in each of the heads of Class II of Schedule I to the Act shall retire by ballot at the end of each year for the first four years.

(4) All casual vacancies among the appointed or elected members shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed or elected the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed or elected to a casual vacancy shall be a member for the residue of the term for which the person in whose place he is appointed or elected, was a member.

14. The Court shall exercise control over the Senate through the Council and not otherwise, and over the Faculties through the Council and Senate and not otherwise, and over the Council by means of Statutes and Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Court and not otherwise.

Exercise of control by the Court.

15. As soon as may be after the commencement of the Act, the first Court shall assemble in order to make the necessary appointments and elections for the purpose of the Act and Statutes.

Meetings of the Court.

(*2*) An annual meeting of the Court shall be held during the month of October in each year, unless some other month be fixed by resolution at a previous annual general meeting, on such day and at such hour as shall be appointed by the Council. And at such yearly meeting a report of the proceedings of the Council and of the University, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure and the balance sheet as audited shall be presented by the Council to such meeting, and any vacancies among the officers of the University or among the members of the Court or Council which ought to be filled up by the Court shall be filled up.

(*3*) A copy of the statement of receipts and expenditure and of the balance sheet referred to in clause (*2*) shall be sent to every member of the Court at least seven days before the date of the yearly meeting and shall be open to the inspection of all persons at the office of the University during the year following such yearly meeting, at such reasonable hours and under such conditions as the Council may determine.

(*4*) Twenty members of the Court shall form a quorum.

(*5*) Special General Meetings of the Court may be convened by the Council at any time.

16. The Council shall consist of the following persons, namely :—

The Council.

(*i*) The Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being.

(*ii*) Not more than thirty elected members, of whom five shall be members of the Senate elected by the Senate, and the remainder members of the Court elected by the Court.

(*2*) Not less than five of the members to be elected by the Court shall be residents of places outside the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

(*3*) At the first election of members of the Council by the Court, it shall proceed in the first place to elect twenty members. The Court shall, as soon as the result of the election is declared, proceed to determine the province, or provinces or States, from among the residents of which the remaining five members are to be elected, and assign to each province or State the number of member or members to be elected.

(*4*) At each subsequent election, as nearly as may be, four-fifths of the vacancies shall be first filled up. The remaining one-fifth of the vacancies shall then be filled up to secure representation of Provinces and States, on the same lines *mutatis mutandis* as provided in sub-section (*3*).

(*5*) The elected members of the Council shall hold office for the term of three years :

Provided that at the first yearly meeting of the Court, and at the second yearly meeting of the Court, as nearly as may be, one-third of the elected members shall retire by ballot.

(*6*) All casual vacancies among elected members may be filled up by the body which elected the member whose place has become vacant.

(*7*) Seven members of the Council shall form a quorum.

17. The Council shall, subject to the control of the Court, have the management and administration of the whole revenue and property of the University and the conduct of all administrative affairs of the University not otherwise provided for.

Powers of the Council.

(*2*) Subject to the Act, the Statutes and any Regulations made in pursuance thereof the Council shall, in addition to all other powers vested in it, have the following powers, namely :—

(*i*) To appoint from time to time Principals of constituent Colleges and such University Professors, Professors, Assistant Professors, Readers, Lecturers and other members of the teaching staff, as may be necessary, on the recommendation of the Board of Appointments.

(*ii*) In the case of other appointments, to delegate, subject to the general control of the Council, the power of appointment to such authority or authorities as the Council may, from time to time, by general or special resolution, direct.

(*iii*) To manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property, business and all other administrative affairs of the University and, for that purpose, to appoint such agents as it may think fit.

(*iv*) To invest any moneys belonging to the University, including any unapplied income in such stocks, funds, shares, or securities, as it shall from time to time think fit, or in the purchase of immoveable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments from time to time.

(*v*) To transfer or accept transfers of any moveable or immoveable property on behalf of the University.

(*vi*) To provide the buildings, premises, furniture, and apparatus, and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University.

(*vii*) To enter into, vary, carry out, and cancel contracts on behalf of the University.

(*viii*) To entertain, adjudicate upon, and, if thought fit, redress any grievances of the officers of the University, the Professors, the Teaching Staff, the Graduates, Under-graduates and the University Servants, who may, for any reason, feel aggrieved, otherwise than by an act of the Court.

(*ix*) To maintain a register of donors to the University.

(*x*) To select a Seal for the University, and provide for the custody and use of the Seal.

18. The Senate shall ordinarily consist of not less than fifty members, of whom not less than three-fourths shall be Hindus, and shall include the following persons, namely :—

The Senate.

I. Ex-officio members.

(*a*) The Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being.

(*b*) The University Professors.

(*c*) The Principals or heads of constituent Colleges of the University.

II. Elected members.

(*a*) Five members to be elected by the Court.

(*b*) Five members to be elected by the registered graduates of the University from such date as the Court may fix.

(*c*) Five representatives of Hindu religion and Sanskrit learning to be elected by the Senate.

(*d*) Should the Vice-Chancellor declare that there is a deficiency in the number of members required in any faculty or faculties, then five or less persons elected by the Senate, eminent in the subject or subjects of that faculty or those faculties.

III. Nominated members.

(*a*) Five members to be nominated by the Visitor.

(*2*) The elected and nominated members of the Senate shall hold office for five years :

Provided that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the total number of the members of the first Senate shown in each of the heads under Class II and of those shown in Class III of Schedule I to the Act shall retire by ballot at the end of each year for the first four years.

(*3*) All casual vacancies among elected members may be filled up by the body which elected the member whose place has become vacant.

(*4*) Fifteen members of the Senate shall form a quorum.

19. The Senate shall be the academic body of the University and, subject to the Act, the Statutes and Regulations of the University, shall have entire charge of the organization of instruction, the curriculum and the examination and discipline of students (save so far as matters of discipline rest with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the heads of colleges) and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees.

Powers of the Senate.

(*2*) Subject to the Act and the Statutes and any Regulations made in pursuance thereof the Senate shall, in addition to all other powers vested in it, have the following powers, namely :—

(*i*) To report on any matter referred to or delegated to them by the Court or the Council.

(*ii*) To discuss and declare an opinion on any matter whatsoever relating to the University.

(*iii*) To make recommendations to the Council or to the Board of Appointments as to the removal of any Professor or Teacher of the University, or as to the appointment of additional Professors or Teachers.

(*iv*) To formulate and modify or revise schemes for the organization of Faculties of the University, and to assign to such Faculties their respective subjects, and also to report to the Council as to the expediency of the abolition, combination, or sub-division of any Faculty.

(*v*) To fix, subject to any conditions made by the Founders which are accepted by the Court, the times and mode of awarding the conditions of competition for Fellowships, Scholarships, and other Prizes, and to award the same.

(*vi*) To promote research within the University and to require, from time to time, reports on such research.

(*vii*) To maintain a register of graduates.

20. (*1*) The Syndicate shall be the executive body of the Senate and shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and fifteen persons elected by the Senate, of whom not less than ten shall be University Professors or Principals or Professors of constituent Colleges.

The Syndicate.

(*2*) The elected members of the Syndicate shall hold office for three years :

Provided that, as nearly as may be, one-third of the elected members of the first Syndicate shall retire by ballot at the end of each year for the first two years.

(*3*) All casual vacancies among elected members may be filled up by the Senate.

(*4*) Five members of the Syndicate shall be a quorum.

21. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate, subject to the revision and control of the Senate,—

Duties of the Syndicate.

(*i*) to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix dates for holding them ;

(*ii*) to appoint Examiners, and, if necessary, to remove them, and, subject to the approval of the Council, to fix their fees, emoluments and travelling and other allowances, and to appoint Boards of Examiners and Moderators ;

(*iii*) to appoint whenever necessary Inspectors or Boards of Inspectors for inspecting constituent Colleges and Colleges applying for admission to the privileges of the University ;

(*iv*) to declare the results of the various University Examinations, and to recommend for degrees, honours, diplomas, licences, titles and marks of honour ;

(*v*) to award stipends, scholarships, medals, prizes and other rewards, in conformity with the Regulations and the conditions prescribed for their award ;

(*vi*) to consider and make such reports or recommend such action as may be deemed necessary on proposals or motions brought forward by the members of the Senate and Faculties, for consideration by the Senate ;

(*vii*) to publish lists of prescribed, or recommend, text books and courses of study ;

(*viii*) to prepare such forms and registers as are, from time to time, prescribed by the Regulations ; and, generally,

(*ix*) to perform all such duties and to do all such acts as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the Act, and the Statutes and Regulations or the resolutions of the Senate.

22. The University shall include the Faculties of—(1) Oriental learning, (2) Theology, (3) Arts, (4) Science, Pure and Applied,

The Faculties.

(5) Law; and, as soon as the Visitor is satisfied that sufficient funds are available for the purpose, of (6) Technology, (7) Commerce, (8) Medicine and Surgery, (9) Agriculture, and other Faculties.

(2) The Senate shall annually assign its members to the different Faculties:

(3) The method of assignment of members to the Faculties, the meetings of the Faculties, and their power of co-opting additional members shall be provided for by Regulations;

Provided that the members assigned to the Faculty of Theology shall all be Hindus.

Powers of Faculties.

23. The Faculties shall have such powers, and shall perform such duties, as may be assigned to them by the Statutes and the Regulations, and shall, from time to time, appoint such and so many Boards of Studies, in different branches of knowledge as may be prescribed by the Regulations. They shall also consider and make such recommendations to the Senate on any question pertaining to their respective sphere of work as may appear to them necessary, or on any matter referred to them by the Senate

(2) Five members, in the case of the Faculty of Arts, and three members, in the case of the other Faculties, shall constitute a quorum.

Convocations.

24. Convocations of the whole University for the conferring of degrees, or for other purposes, shall be held in a manner to be prescribed by Regulations.

Committees.

25. The Court, Council, Senate, Syndicate and the Faculties may, from time to time, appoint such and so many standing and special Committees or Boards as may seem to them fit, and may, if they think fit, place on them persons who are not members of the appointing bodies. Such Committees may deal with any subject delegated to them, subject to subsequent confirmation by the appointing body.

Board of Appointments.

26. The Board of Appointments shall consist of—

(*i*) The Vice-Chancellor.

(*ii*) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

(*iii*) Two members to be elected by the Court.

(*iv*) Two members to be elected by the Council.

(*v*) Two members to be elected by the Senate.

(*vi*) Two members to be elected by the Syndicate.

(2) The elected members shall hold office for the term of two years. One member from each electing body, to be determined by ballot, shall retire at the end of the first year.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at the meetings of this Board or, in his absence, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and, in the absence of both, the members present shall elect one of their number to preside at the meeting.

(4) The meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, or by the Registrar, when so directed by the Syndicate.

(5) The Board shall consider and submit recommendations as to all appointments referred to it.

Acts during vacancies.

27. No act or resolution of the Court, the Council, the Senate, the Syndicate or the Faculties or any other authority shall be invalid by reason only of any vacancy in the body doing or passing it, or by reason of any want of qualification by, or invalidity in, the election or appointment of any *de facto* member of the body, whether present or absent.

Re-appointment and re-election.

28. Every officer of the University and every member of any University authority whose term of office or of membership has expired shall be eligible for re-appointment or re-election, as the case may be.

Resignation.

29. Any member of the Court, the Council, the Senate or the Syndicate or any other University authority may resign by letter addressed to the Secretary in the case of the Court, and to the Registrar in all other cases.

Removal.

30. A member of the Court or the Senate may be removed from office on conviction of what in the opinion of the Court or the Senate, as the case may be, is a serious offence:

Provided that a resolution for the removal of any such member is approved by not less than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting of the Court or the Senate, as the case may be, at which such a resolution is proposed;

And provided further that such a resolution is confirmed by a like majority at a subsequent meeting of the Court or Senate, as the case may be.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Hindu University Society having requested the foundation of a University and funds having been collected to this end, it is proposed to dissolve the said Society and to transfer its property and rights to a new body called the Benares Hindu University. The present Bill is designed to incorporate this University, to indicate its functions, to create its governing bodies and to define their functions. It also secures to the University the assurance of a permanent endowment and to Government the necessary powers of control. It permits the University to found and control colleges in Benares (in addition to the present Central Hindu College) and also to extend its privileges to other colleges in Benares. These colleges will be the constituent colleges of the University. The degrees conferred will be recognised by Government. Special features of the University will be the imparting of Hindu religious education to Hindus and the inclusion of faculties of oriental learning and Theology.

2. The Bill also provides for the making of Statutes and Regulations. The first statutes are scheduled to the Bill and consist of those which are necessary in order that the University may commence its work when the conditions necessary to its inception have been fulfilled.

3. The general terms of the Bill and the Statutes are the outcome of long negotiations and were finally discussed with a sub-committee appointed by the Hindu University Society.

HARCOURT BUTLER.

The 11th March, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 17th March, 1915.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 54 Members, of whom 47 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Members made the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Robert Woodburn Gillan, C.S.I.

,, ,, Mr. Robert Graham.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp:—"Sir, I lay on the table the information* promised in the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler's reply to the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan on the 8th September, 1914. The figures as explained in the footnote can be regarded only as an approximate estimate. The collection of figures at this time involves considerable difficulty."

* *Vide* Appendix, page 239, *post*.

[*Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Ghuznavi; Mr. Sharp.*] [17TH MARCH, 1915.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked :—

representation at the next Imperial Conference.

1. "Will Government be pleased to consider, and to press upon the Imperial Government, the desirability of Indian representation at the Imperial Conference to be held in England next year ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"From Reuter's telegrams it would appear to have been stated by Mr. Harcourt in the House of Commons that no Imperial Conference will be held this year, and until the future intentions of His Majesty's Government are known it is impossible to answer the Hon'ble Member's question."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Matriculation age limit.

2. "(*a*) Is it a fact that in some of the Presidencies and Provinces of India, the Matriculation age limit is fixed at 15 ? If so, will the Government be pleased to state in which of the Provinces this is the case ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that in the case of the Presidency of Bengal the present Matriculation age is fixed at 16 ?

(*c*) Is the Government aware that at a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held in January last, to consider the question of the Matriculation age limit, the recommendation of the Syndicate, namely, that in Section 3, Chapter 30, of the University Regulations, the words 'the last day of the year' be substituted for the words 'the last day of the month' was accepted by the Senate ?

(*d*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consider the desirability of accepting the recommendation of the Senate ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp replied :—

"(*a*) Yes. The age limit for Matriculation is 15 in the Madras and Punjab Universities. This rule would, therefore, apply to pupils studying within the territorial limits of those universities.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Government of India have seen in the newspapers an announcement to this effect. The present rule prescribes the attainment of the age limit on the first day of the month.

(*d*) When the matter comes before the Government of India officially, they will consider it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Substitution of papers.

3. "(*a*) Is it a fact that in all examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners in England the Roll numbers of candidates only are written on the answer papers of the examinees and that their names do not appear ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that in the examinations for Mukhtyarships, and in all examinations held by the Calcutta University the names of the examinees appear on their papers ?

(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consider the desirability of substituting candidates' Roll numbers in place of their names ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp replied :—

"(*a*) The statement is true of the examination for the Indian Civil Services, but otherwise the facts are not known.

(*b*) No definite information is available.

[17TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Sharp; Mr. Ghuznavi; Mr. Gillan.*]

(*c*) Assuming that the question relates to conditions in Bengal, the Calcutta High Court and the University of Calcutta are the authorities which control the Mukhtyarship and University examinations respectively. The Government of India will send copies of the question and answer to these bodies for information."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

4. " With reference to the answer given by the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne to my question put on the 17th September, 1913, will the Government be pleased to state what progress has now been made with the construction of the following Railway lines :— Progress in the construction of certain Railway lines.

(*a*) Mymensingh to Tangail.

(*b*) Mymensingh *viâ* Gouripur to Bhairab Bazar.

(*c*) Gouripur *viâ* Shamganj to Bhagmara.

(*d*) Shamganj to Netrokona."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

" No decision has yet been arrived at regarding the construction of a railway from Mymensingh to Tangail. A survey party is at present carrying out a further examination of the area in which this line would lie, with a view to determining what alignment it will be best to adopt in view of proposals for further railway development in the same area.

A detailed survey for a line of railway from Mymensingh to Bhairab Bazar, with a branch from Gouripur to Bhagmara *viâ* Shamganj and a branch from Shamganj to Netrokona, has been completed and it has been decided with the approval of the Secretary of State that a concession may be granted to float a company for the construction of these lines on the Branch Line terms subject to certain conditions. Negotiations with a private Syndicate are now proceeding."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

5. " (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state, with regard to the Mymensingh-Tangail Railway, whether the southern route has now been considered as the most suitable ? Mymensingh-Tangail Railway

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Railway line to Tangail will eventually be extended to find an outlet on the Brahmaputra ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a survey has been made from Tangail to Elashin and whether another survey has been made from Tangail to Aricha, a point opposite to Goalundo ?

(*d*) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the proposal of finally extending the Railway line from Tangail to Aricha and connecting the same by a steamer ferry to Goalundo ?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to make over some of these branch lines to the Assam-Bengal Railway for construction ?

(*f*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state which branch lines they so propose to make over ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

" No decision has yet been arrived at regarding the route to be adopted for the proposed Mymensingh-Tangail Railway, nor regarding the advisability of extending the line to some point on the Brahmaputra. A reconnaissance survey of the area in which this railway would lie is at present being carried out with a view to deciding what scheme of railway extensions will best meet the interests of the district as a whole. Pending a consideration of the results of this inquiry, the Government of India are unable to consider the question of a ferry service between Aricha and Goalundo.

The question of the agency to be employed for the construction of railways in this area has not yet been considered."

[*Mr. Ghuznavi; Mr. Gillan.*] [17TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Construction of a branch line between Aricha and Tengi (Dacca).

6. "Is it a fact that if Aricha is connected by railway with Tengi and a steamer ferry kept at Goalundo, a considerable saving of time will be effected in the journey between Calcutta and Dacca ?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to construct a branch line between Aricha and Tengi (Dacca) ?

(*c*) Will they also be pleased to state whether a survey to Tengi from Aricha has been made ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

"The reply to (*a*) is in the affirmative.

The information asked for in (*b*) and (*c*) is afforded by the reply given to the Hon'ble Member's previous question."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked : —

Construction of certain Railway lines.

7. "Have the Government now taken into consideration the construction of the following lines :—

(*a*) Faridpur to Bhaga.

(*b*) Balgachi or its vicinity to Boalmari.

(*c*) Noyapara to Barisal.

(*b*) If so, has any decision been arrived at with regard to all or any of these lines; if not, when may such decision be expected ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

"Reconnaissance surveys of the area in which the proposed lines from Faridpur to Bhaga and from Balgachi to Boalmari would lie, and a detailed survey for a line from Noyapara to Palerdi with branches to Barisal and Madaripur, have recently been carried out. Reports regarding the results of the former, but not of the latter, have been received Until full information is available, the Government of India are not in a position to say when a decision regarding the construction of railways in this area is likely to be arrived at."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Connection of the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway with the Katihar-Godagiri Section.

8. "(*a*) With reference to my question and the answer given by the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne on the 17th September, 1913, in this Council, will the Government be pleased to state whether they are still considering the question of the best alignment to adopt to connect the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway with the Katihar-Godagiri Section, or whether the question has already been decided ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that local public bodies, the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and the late Commissioner Mr. F. C. French, all favour the Nattore-Godagiri line in preference to the Rajshahi Gopalpur or Sara line, the connection with the Northern Section being made at Nattore ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in connection with this line; or if no decision has been arrived at, when such decision may be expected ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

"The question of the best route for the proposed connection between the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Katihar-Godagiri Section has not yet been decided, and the Government of India are not at present in a position to say when a decision will be arrived at, or to add to the information given in the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne's answer to the question referred to by the Hon'ble Member."

[17TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar; Mr. Porter; Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Clark.*]

The Hon'ble Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar asked :—

9. "Will the Government be pleased to state when their orders may be expected on the recommendations made by the Royal Decentralization Commission with a view to increase the powers and resources of local bodies and to develop a system of village self-government?" **Village self-government.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Porter replied :—

"The Government of India will shortly issue a resolution relating to the matters referred to by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar asked :—

10. "Will the Government be pleased to publish for general information the minutes of the evidence taken by the Committee of Investigation into the voyage of the 'Komagata Maru' and the riot at Budge Budge?" **Publication of the minutes of the evidence taken by the Budge Budge Riot Committee.**

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The Government of India do not consider that the publication of the minutes of evidence taken by the 'Komagata Maru' Committee would be to the public advantage, and are not prepared to adopt the Hon'ble Member's suggestion."

THE INLAND STEAM-VESSELS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark :—"Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. This is purely an administrative measure. Experience has shown that certain amendments are necessary in the existing Act, and especially in regard to the provisions for the issue of certificates of competency and service to Masters, Engineers, etc., of Inland Steam-vessels. These and other points are dealt with in the Bill. It is not proposed to proceed further with it at present. The Bill will be introduced now and circulated to Local Governments, and the Committee stage will be taken in September. At the same time we hope to consolidate the existing legislation on this matter."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark :—"Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the *Gazette of India*, and in the local official Gazettes, except the *Fort St. George Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE ASSAM LABOUR AND EMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark :—"Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

"The object of this Bill is to secure a closer and more adequate supervision of recruitment of labour for the tea gardens in Assam. It provides, in the

first place, for the complete abolition of recruitment by contractors, a system which has been found in the past to be least susceptible of proper control and to have been the most open to abuse. The major portion of the Bill provides the machinery for the creation and working of a Board, which will assist in the supervision of Local Agents and generally in the supervision of recruitment of labour for the tea gardens in Assam. It is perhaps hardly necessary to point out that the Board is not a recruiting agency : it will have no more to do with the actual recruitment of labour than does the Collector of a district in his capacity of Superintendent of Emigration. Recruitment will, when the contractor and *arkati* have been eliminated, be conducted almost entirely through garden-sardars, working under Local Agents, that is to say, by men employed on the gardens, who come down for recruiting purposes to the recruiting districts and are controlled there by Local Agents. The most important point, then, becomes the supervision of those Local Agents, and it is here, especially, that the Board and its staff will afford a very valuable additional safeguard. One of the great difficulties in securing adequate supervision of recruitment at the present time is the difficulty so common in Indian administration that officers are constantly being moved on from one district to another. The administrative functions in connection with recruitment under Act VI of 1901, the superintendence of emigration, and so on, are generally entrusted to district officers, and it is impossible to secure that a man who may have had no previous experience of the question may not have to be transferred to districts where recruiting takes place. The Board, therefore, will provide the element of permanency in the administration. Its functions will be purely advisory; and, as already explained, it will have nothing whatever to do with actual recruitment, but will have the power of endorsing existing licences of Local Agents, if they have been guilty of any malpractices, or advising on the grant of fresh licences before the application for the licence goes to the Superintendent of Emigration. The Board will be presided over by an officer of Government.

" In addition to the provisions constituting the Labour Board, one important amendment is proposed to be made by this Bill in the Act of 1901, in order to remove a means by which unscrupulous recruiters have been evading the provisions of the Act. Under the Act, as it now stands, Government have no control over a coolie recruited in a Native State, and it has consequently been very easy to evade the provisions of the Act by asserting that a coolie is a resident of a Native State. An explanation is now to be added to the definition of the word 'emigrate' in clause 2 of the principal Act, so as to bring within it any coolie who may have proceeded from a Native State into any part of India in which the Act is in force, and who subsequently departs therefrom for the purpose of labouring for hire in Assam.

" I regret that, owing to the proposals and the draft Bill itself having had to be sent to the Secretary of State for approval, it has been impossible to bring this measure before Council at an earlier stage in the Session. It has, however, been very fully discussed with the tea industry, who originally proposed the creation of the Board and who appreciate as fully as do Government, the necessity for removing all reproaches from recruitment for Assam ; and with the Local Governments concerned. These latter have all approved and supported the proposals embodied in the Bill. "

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English.

He said :—" We propose to take the Bill up at a later date in this Session and to pass it into law."

The motion was put and agreed to.

[17TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Clark; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

THE SEA CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

He said :—" Sir, this Bill deals only with a single point in our Customs law. Section 37 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, prescribes that the rate of duty and tariff valuation applicable to imported goods warehoused under the Act are the rate and valuation in force on the date on which application is made to clear the goods for Home consumption. The effect of this prescription of the law is that bonders who may anticipate a change of duty in connection with the budget of the year, are able to apply in advance for clearance of their goods in order thereafter to claim the benefit of the old rates of duty, although they may have no immediate intention of clearing the goods, and it has been shown by experience that where there is any reason for anticipating enhancement of duty, there are large applications for clearance immediately before the presentation of the budget. It is obvious therefore that if any increase in duty were at any time determined upon, there would be a serious loss of customs revenue, while the bonder himself takes no risk in making these applications. Government consider that this state of things should not be permitted to continue, and they propose to amend section 37 so as to bring it into line with the corresponding legislation now in force in the United Kingdom. The effect of this amendment of the law will be to make the duty chargeable on goods in warehouses, the duty in force at the time of their actual removal. This is clearly in itself an equitable arrangement, and Council, I think, will readily agree that the modification of the law in this sense is desirable and is necessary in order to protect our revenue. We propose, therefore, as it is a very simple matter, to put this Bill through before the end of the Session."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE FOREIGNERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—" Sir, I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Foreigners Act, 1864, be taken into consideration.

" When I introduced this Bill at Simla last September, I explained that the Bill was a small amending Bill intended to meet the difficulty, which had for a long time past been felt, that there was no power given to the officers of Government to detain an undesirable alien during the time required to make a reference to the Government for an order to be passed in his case. Since that time our legal advisers have brought to our notice that the existing definition of the term 'foreigner' contained in the Foreigners Act presented certain difficulties of interpretation, and that the opportunity of this amending Bill might be taken to bring that definition, so to speak, up to date. The definition of 'foreigner' took us back to the Statute of William IV, which Statute has since been repealed ; and if that Statute were further referred to it would be found that the exact meaning and interpretation of the term 'foreigner' led us back to delve among ancient Statutes extending several centuries old, and into the English Common Law. Inasmuch as an Act of Parliament was passed so lately as 1914, containing a definition of 'foreigner,' it was thought advisable that our own Act

here should bear reference to that latest legislation and so remove the difficulties of interpretation to which I have referred. That Act is the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and our definition, as now amended, will define a 'foreigner' as a person who is not a natural born British subject, as defined in sub-sections 1 and 2 of section 1 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, or a person who has not been granted a certificate of naturalisation as a British subject under any law in force for the time being in British India. It is not considered that any one is likely to raise any objection to this definition being brought up to date, and the Select Committee have been unanimous in giving their approval to the inclusion of that definition."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"I now beg to move that the Bill as amended be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

At this stage the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler left the Chair, which was taken by the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle.

RESOLUTION *RE* INDIAN VERNACULARS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar:—"Sir, the resolution I beg to place before the Council runs thus:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to have, in consultation with the Provincial Governments and Administrations, steps taken for making the Indian Vernaculars media of instruction and the study of English as second language compulsory for Indian pupils in all secondary schools.'

"Sir, the Resolution deals with an important subject. The suggestion now made has the sanction of principle, practice, and authority. A little examination will reveal the superior advantages of imparting instruction through the vernacular. If any real knowledge is sought to be communicated to an unmatriculated boy the medium of the mother tongue must have undoubted advantages. The mind of the boy is not distracted, there is no diffusion of energy; it is only the difficulties of the subject which the mind is left free to face And owing to the concentration of mental energy the difficulties are overcome and knowledge is acquired. But if attention is diverted to the difficulties of a foreign tongue in addition, the immature mind naturally fails to assimilate either the language or the knowledge it is sought to convey. This leads to one result, the mechanical repetition of half understood sentences. In fact cramming is encouraged and the boy learns neither the vernacular nor the foreign language properly. Throughout the course there is no education in the real sense of the word. The defects of the early training endure in all after life. Is it a wonder that, with this defective training, most of our graduates are not able to do anything great in life, and all their energy is spent in unproductive work? The case of those who fail in the Entrance examination is still worse. They are stranded in life They are not eligible for even the very lowest appointments in public service. They are useless for industrial or commercial careers. They feel unhappy and discontented. Their lot will not be so bad if they had sound secondary education through the medium of vernacular. Then they would have at least gained sufficient general knowledge to help them on in qualifying themselves as skilled artisans or independent traders. A sound vernacular education, again is less likely to divert the students from their hereditary professions than a superficial English education.

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"There is yet another direction in which the present rigid, unimaginative method works a hardship. We are all agreed about the paramount necessity of a wide-spread female education for the amelioration of the country. And can it for a moment be contended that any serious attempt in that direction is possible without providing a vernacular basis for secondary education? How many among our girls can afford to waste their time in the unprofitable pursuit of the present day secondary education? It is obvious that as it is, we cannot make much headway in the matter of female education. If, on the other hand, vernaculars are made the media of instruction in secondary schools, female education will gain ground, not only directly but also indirectly. I say indirectly because when the boys read in vernacular their lessons of general knowledge, their girl relations too will be able to pick up some knowledge of the subjects. Besides vernaculars being used as the channel of instruction vernacular literature will multiply. It is through vernaculars and vernaculars alone that knowledge can reach the masses. Sir, we have in India a good deal of education to a few. We want to have at least a little to many. The spread of knowledge in the country is the only remedy for the existing depressed state of the great majority of our people. Indeed patriots glow warm over the question of mass education.

"It is not that the authorities are not aware of the solid advantages of instruction through the vernacular. Sir, English education in India dates, so to speak, from the celebrated Resolution of the Government of India of 7th March, 1835. Any detailed examination of the educational views of the authorities in the years previous to it is unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that opinion was divided, and the educational policy of Government continued unsettled. It was Lord Macaulay's Minute of 2nd February, 1835, upon which the Government Resolution was based that settled the policy It was once for all decided that 'the great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European Literature and sciences amongst the natives of India,' and that English education alone was to be supported by Government. But even in Lord Macaulay's Minute there is sufficient indication that the final choice was a matter of necessity created by the absence of a proper vernacular literature. Lord Macaulay formulated the case thus: 'How stands the case? We have to educate a people who cannot at present be educated by means of their mother tongue. We must teach them some foreign language.' The reference to the existing circumstances of the country was significant; and any doubt about the importance of vernacular education and the reasons underlying the decisions of the Council of Education over which Lord Macaulay presided, was set at rest by the first annual report of that Council. The Council observed: 'We are deeply sensible of the importance of encouraging the cultivation of vernacular languages . . . . The claims of the vernacular languages were broadly and prominently admitted by all parties . . . . . No reference to the question through what ulterior medium such instruction as the mass people is capable of receiving, is to be conveyed.' The question of the 'ulterior medium' of instruction was thus left unsettled, and it is perfectly open to Government to consider it now without abandonment of the general principles, first adopted by Lord William Bentinck, which have through tradition and practice crystallised into the cardinal principles of British Indian Administration. The Council evidently looked forward to a future when the medium of instruction should be changed and the vernaculars should be substituted for English. It remarked—

'We conceive the formation of a vernacular literature to be the ultimate object to which all efforts must be directed. At present, the extensive cultivation of some foreign language which is always improving to the mind, is rendered indispensable by the almost total absence of a vernacular literature, and the consequent impossibility of obtaining a tolerable education from that source only. The study of English is the first stage in the process by which India is to be enlightened. The natives must learn before they can teach. The best educated among them must be placed in possession of our knowledge, before they can transfer it into their own language.'

[*Mr. Rayaningar.*] [17TH MARCH, 1915.]

"It is thus clear that even in those early times of English education in India, authorities had not the remotest idea of recommending English as the permanent medium, and we entirely ignore the central object of the policy of those times when we seek to perpetuate the arrangements then initiated. In my humble opinion, sufficient sanction for the course I recommend can be had in the official literature of those times, but an appeal to it is superfluous. The system however continued, and its defects soon attracted attention, and was felt both here and in England, that, for the wider diffusion of Western culture among the people, a sounder method of education on a vernacular basis must be introduced. Sir Charles Wood's celebrated despatch of 1854 for the first time recognised officially vernacular schools and new middle schools. The results, were however, poor, so far as education on a vernacular basis was concerned. The whole subject of the further promotion of this education was then referred to the Indian Education Commission of 1882, but its recommendations were inconclusive although the Commission noticed 'the marked superiority, at the Entrance examination, of those pupils who had joined the high schools with vernacular, compared with those who came with English Scholarships.' The matter had attracted the attention of scholars and education experts, and, according to some of the greatest among them, the Indian system appeared to be unnatural and ill-calculated to promote sound education. Professor Monier Williams, an authority, justly venerated in India for scholarship and services to the cause of Oriental learning, pointed out in his 'Modern India.'

'With regard to languages I cannot help thinking that a great mistake is committed . . . . we do not sufficiently encourage the vernaculars . . . . Be it observed, however, that they are by no means dying out. It would be simple folly to suppose that we can impose English on some 240 millions of people.'

"The Government of India, too, was alive to the necessity of a change; and by its Resolution of the 23rd October, 1884, it 'commended this matter,' of having vernaculars as the media of instruction in the middle schools, 'to the careful consideration of Local Governments and Educational authorities.' 'The Governor General in Council was disposed to agree with the Commission that for boys whose education terminates with the middle school course, instruction through the vernacular is likely to be most effective and satisfactory. The experience of the Bengal Government goes, indeed, to show that even for lads pursuing their studies in high schools a thorough grounding conveyed through their vernacular leads to satisfactory results. It is urged by those who take this view that many of the complaints of the unsatisfactory quality of the training given in the middle and high schools of the country, are accounted for by the attempt to convey instruction through a foreign tongue. The boys, it is said, learn a smattering of very indifferent English while their minds receive no development by the imparting to them of useful knowledge, in a state comprehensible to their intellects, since they never assimilate the instruction imparted to them. It has been proposed to meet this difficulty by providing that English shall be taught in middle schools as a language and, even then only as an extra subject when there is real demand for it and a readiness to pay for such instruction.'

"Henceforward we find a distinct swinging back of expert opinion and a preponderance is in favour of the reform that is now recommended.

"In his review of educational progress in 1886, Sir Alfred Croft observed 'it is certainly the modern theory in England that a boy's intellect should be strengthened by instruction in his own vernacular, before he attempts the study of a foreign language, and that he will thus be enabled to grapple with the difficulties of a foreign language much more successfully.' He cited the high authority of the Head Masters of Harrow, Winchester and Marlborough in support of his statement Sir Alfred Croft would appear to have been in favour of a change in the medium, as shown above.

"In the second quinquennial review, Mr. Nash endorsed Sir Alfred's view 'that it combines the elements of cheapness and soundness is not denied . . .

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but the system is distrusted as tending to retard progress in the English language, and it is therefore advisable that its adoption should be left to the good sense of the people themselves.'

" In the sixth quinquennial review of educational progress the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp has drawn attention to the defects in the existing system of 'the treatment of subjects like history and geography as ordinary reading lessons,' and 'the attempt to impart knowledge through English before the pupils can understand that language.' The Indian Universities Commission of 1902 likewise noted the defect. 'Boys begin to learn as a language and also to learn other subjects through the medium of English, long before they are capable of understanding.' The Government of India, in their Resolution of 21st February, 1913, recorded this weighty opinion :—

'There is much experience to the effect that scholars who have been through a complete vernacular course are exceptionally efficient mentally. The Government of India recommend arrangements on the above lines to all Local Governments and Administrations which have not already introduced them.'

" Dr. Welton, Professor of Education in the University of Leeds, in his recent work 'What do we mean by Education,' speaking of the study of Latin and Greek in English schools goes on to say :—

'That more effort is given to acquiring the elementary use of the instruments of thought than to the study of thoughts themselves : in short, to make school learning preponderatingly verbal and this is antagonistic to the very idea of culture.

'The temptation to verbalism is always present in schools, and it is naturally most potent in foreign languages . . . . .'

Questioned by an Advocate of Education on vernacular basis, Professor Geddes said :—

'The whole trend of my teaching of civic and town planning . . . with its insistence on the value and necessity of growing each plant upon its own roots, and maintaining its original character (while not excluding the introduction of good grafts from elsewhere)—is quite in sympathy with your theme of education in vernacular.'

" And what is still more important from the non-official point of view, the proposed measure has in its favour the weight of public opinion. People with diametrically opposite views about Indian politics are agreed about this reform.

" Sir S. Subramanier of Madras, speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Dravida Bhasha Sangam, said : 'The Rev. Dr. Pope and other English scholars of the vernaculars are convinced that Tamil and Telugu are quite capable of expressing the most important thoughts and yield to the framing of scientific terminology.' The Hon'ble Mr. P. S Sivaswami Iyer, now a member of the Madras Government, in his capacity as the Secretary to the Council of Native Education in Madras, observed : 'Little boys are made to repeat words and sentences which convey no clear significance to them. They repeat what they are taught, both in the class-room and at the examination . . . . Hence it is proposed that in the Lower Secondary classes non-language subjects should be taught in the vernacular, instead of through English. Sir Gurudas Banerji of Bengal, in his 'Educational Problem in India' remarks :

'Sentiment no doubt is in favour of making vernacular the medium of imparting knowledge and reason supports that sentiment to a great extent. . . . I therefore submit that in the secondary course, *i.e.*, up to the Matriculation examination standard, subjects other than English should be taught in the student's vernacular wherever practicable.'

" Again, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukerji made the following observation in his Calcutta Convocation Address, 1907 :—

'At the Matriculation stage the course must be so framed as to include subjects that would train and develop some power of expression, some power of reasoning and some power of observation. To give the students some power of expression unquestionably the best medium is his own language in the first place, with the structure and literature of which he ought to have a tolerable familiarity.'

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"Sir Valentine Chirol in his book on 'Indian Unrest' condemns the sole use of English in high schools as the medium of instruction. Mrs. Annie Besant, in an article in the *Indian Review* of May 1914, observed :—

'On the use of the vernaculars as the medium of instruction in secondary schools there is practically unanimity of opinion. It would be well definitely to lay down the principle that all subjects, other than English as a language, should be taught in the vernacular ; then our Indian boys would be in the same advantageous position as the Japanese, who learn all subjects in their own tongue, and take English as a compulsory second language. If this principle be adopted up to matriculation, the education will be practical, consistent and effective, and English will be known for all useful purposes as well as it is known to-day.'

It may also be noticed that the Lord Bishop of Madras advocated the same change. The Madras Council of Education, composed of distinguished non-official gentlemen, have taken the same common-sense view, and have from the very beginning made earnest efforts to secure the suggested change in the medium of instruction in secondary schools. It is therefore difficult to believe that an attempt on the part of Government to introduce the vernacular in the secondary schools up to the highest class as the medium of instruction will be viewed with disfavour. Besides it is not open to Government to go back upon its declared policy, and we have a right to expect, instead of allowing the idea to remain a pious wish, Government would take vigorous steps to effect the reform.

"Sir the question of 'a modern side' has been fairly satisfactorily settled in England; in the Continental countries the medium of the mother tongue has been adopted with conspicuous success; it is in India alone that we lag behind. The method recommended in the Resolution before the Council appears to me to inculcate a principle which must redound to the lasting benefit of the country.

"Sir, the objections usually urged against the proposed reform are —

(1) the pupil's knowledge of English will deteriorate in the new method,

(2) suitable text-books are not available,

(3) vernaculars being deficient in technical nomenclature it is difficult to impart instruction in subjects like Geography, Mathematics and Science, through them

(4) suitable teachers are not available to teach non-language subjects in vernacular,

(5) in each Province there being several vernaculars it will be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to make provision for imparting instruction through the media of vernacular, and the attempts will involve larger expenditure as more teachers will be required,

(6) the proposed measure will interfere with the unification of the Indian peoples.

"So long as English is compulsory and a high standard insisted on there is absolutely no danger of the deterioration of its knowledge. In the new method the energy of the pupil is conserved and is concentrated upon the study of English as a language. Non-language subjects being presented through the medium of his mother tongue, the pupil can learn them much quicker and devote more time to the study of English, and that under specially selected teachers. Surely he will not run the risk of learning bad accent and bad idiom from the teachers in charge of non-language subjects whose pretensions to teach English are often anything but desirable. The adoption of the Berlitz system of teaching language as a complimentary to the reform I advocate will be productive of excellent results. The second objection relates to the non-existence of suitable text-books in vernaculars. Most of the vernaculars have text-books on the subjects taught in the secondary course. If improved texts and more of them are required, they will ere long come into existence With increase in the prospects the fields of translation and original contribution are not likely to remain unexploited for any

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length of time. Then as to vernaculars being deficient in scientific nomenclature, we have literary institutions already engaged in preparing lists of required scientific terms. English terms may also in course of time become naturalised The process is easy and may be seen at work even now. The next objection is based on the difficulty of finding teachers to teach non-language subjects through the medium of vernaculars. The objection is more imaginary than real. Most of the teachers who teach non-language subjects through the medium of English are Indians. They know their vernaculars, and if they know the subjects they teach, they must be able to teach them in vernacular. If practice is wanted, it can be acquired in a short time. There is another objection. That is on account of the difficulty and costliness of making provision for imparting instruction to the pupils speaking various vernaculars. The difficulty will occur only in a few places. In such places generally the classes are numerically extra strong and sub-divisions of classes are formed. If the subdivision is effected on the basis of language division, much of the inconvenience will disappear. When any particular sub-division is numerically weak, it will be open to the management of the school either to reject admission of a few boys or put them in a class where a vernacular akin to theirs is used as the medium of instruction. Then there remains the last objection, that the proposed measure will interfere with the unification of Indian peoples. Sir, to my mind, the objection appears to be meaningless. Sometimes people hazard opinions and say that but for different languages, Indians will be one Nation. I very much doubt the soundness of that opinion. What about our different creeds and castes? If all these differences disappear, I daresay the difference of language too will disappear.

"Sir, I have answered argument yet prejudice may remain.

"Sir, what we want is education not merely in words but in thought and in deed.

"With these observations, Sir, I commend the Resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mover has urged all that can be said to justify the acceptance of this resolution. He has shown that his educational scheme will promote the study of the vernaculars, which are now often neglected, provide for a deeper study of English, and enable school children, through the medium of the vernaculars, to study other subjects in a more thorough and intelligent fashion. The difficult language of the text-books on subjects other than English and classical and vernacular languages, induces cramming, and impairs the value of these subjects as mental training. It is a well-known fact that many students fail in their examinations in history, and similar subjects, because of their inability to express themselves in English. If, however, the vernaculars be made media of instruction, their literatures would become enriched with works on scientific subjects, and the study of the vernaculars themselves would receive a great stimulus. It would also then be possible to engage vernacular-knowing teachers on less pay than is given to teachers knowing English. The saving thus effected would enable the managers of aided schools to keep such teachers for teaching English as have that language for their mother tongue. Besides if all subjects were taught through the medium of the vernaculars, the students would find more time for the more detailed study of English. It is a matter of common knowledge that students of special classes who commence the study of English after passing the Vernacular Final Examination are more frequently successful in the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examinations than other students.

"The suggestions made by the Hon'ble Mover are not altogether novel ones. In the lower classes of Anglo-vernacular schools in all the provinces the medium of instruction is the vernacular. The Punjab University offers three distinct courses, an Arts, a Science and an Oriental Matriculation. The students appearing at the Bombay School Final Examination

are allowed to answer questions in History, Geography and the classical language in the vernacular. Finally, in the United Provinces, the Hon'ble Mover's scheme will be but the natural expansion of the system of special classes.

"The lack of text-books on scientific subjects and of the vernacular-knowing teachers competent to teach them will no doubt present a serious difficulty. It will not be insurmountable. In the United Provinces, some years ago, the Aligarh Scientific Society translated several scientific works into Urdu. Some years ago also, Shamsul-Ulma Maulvi Zakaullah and Rai Bahadur Pandit Lakhshmi Shanker Misra translated into Urdu and Hindi most of the standard books then in use in schools.

"The scheme has certain decided advantages. I have therefore no hesitation in according my whole-hearted support to the resolution before the Hon'ble Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Sir, I am sorry I have to oppose my friend's motion on the ground that it is calculated to be prejudicial to the best interests of the country. Not that I am wanting in my appreciation of the motives which have inspired it, or in my admiration for my friend's enthusiasm in the cause of education; but we must not overlook the fact that just at the present moment, through causes which must be patent to all, the public mind is in a state of tension. There can be no doubt that the War has filled the minds of the people with anxiety. Added to this is the distress caused by high prices, unemployment, and the general economic situation. The uncertainties of future developments, again, are powerful disturbing factors. It is certainly unwise to aggravate the difficulties of the situation by starting afresh a controversy about the educational policy of Government over which there is already a considerable amount of feeling in the country. It must be admitted that the resolution deals with a highly controversial subject, and it is a matter of surprise to me that it is moved at a time when Government has very properly held back all matters of a controversial nature. The Hon'ble Mover will realise that we shall not hear the last of his proposal in this Council, and that it will cause perhaps the bitterest of public controversies—the duration of which nobody can foresee.

"Sir, besides its being inopportune, the resolution is harmful in a variety of ways. Official action on the lines laid down in it will have the sure effect of restricting high education in India, and ultimately of retarding that social, political and economic progress of the people which has been the fixed objective of British Indian Rule for more than a century. It would be folly to ignore the marvellous advance we have made in every direction through the development of that English education which the Hon'ble Mover decries. The India of to-day is a very different India from that which Mr. Charles Grant of the Court of Directors described in 1792-97 in such unmeasured terms of condemnation; and there is hardly a department of human activity in which Indians, with their limited opportunities, have failed to make their mark. And is all this progress due to a sound system of vernacular education which the Hon'ble Mover so earnestly advocates, or to our rapid and successful assimilation of European culture and European thought through the English language and English literature? The extravagant suggestion is not inconceivable that our progress would have been better, sounder and economically more productive had we received all our culture through the vernacular medium; but the probabilities are all the other way. The experience of the past also points to the opposite conclusion. The Sanskrit Colleges and the Madrasas have been in existence for a long series of years, and who will deny that the passed scholars of those institutions are at a disadvantage in the hard competition of life, and have not given proof of special brilliance in their post collegiate career? Judged by the standard of mental culture alone, are they any way superior to the graduates of our English Colleges?

"Sir, the Hon'ble Mover indirectly suggests that the communication of European culture through the medium of English has defeated the object of

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English education in India. This is the reverse of the truth. Throughout the long controversy between orientalists and occidentalists over the medium of education until it was settled by Lord William Bentinck's famous Resolution of 1835, the one idea which claimed the largest share of philanthropic solicitude on the part of the advocates of English education and which influenced their decision the most was, that a class of men, thoroughly grounded in European science, European arts and European philosophy, should be created in India who should serve as the communicating medium of Western culture to the general population. Lord Macaulay's celebrated Minute, to which the Hon'ble Mover has referred, puts the matter beyond doubt. Now, has this object been defeated? Have we or have we not such a class among us in India? Except the very lowest strata, the whole Indian society, Hindu or Musalman, is permeated with western ideas. Not to speak of towns, villages too have not been able to resist western influence. It would be wrong to suppose that the educated community has not contributed its share to this slow revolution in popular ideas. The vernaculars also have been more or less enriched, and in some provinces they have attained a perfection which has attracted favourable notice even beyond the limits of India. The great literature of Bengal, which has only recently received the highest tribute of admiration from western savants, is the result of the conjoint labours of at least two generations of distinguished Bengali writers who had all their education at English schools through the medium of English. The greatest Bengali poets Michael Dutt and Banerjea, the greatest Bengali novelist Chatterji, the greatest Bengali dramatist Mitra, the greatest lexicographer Raja Deb, the illustrious antiquarian Raja Rajendralal Mitra, were all English scholars. The Mahratta, the Hindi, the Guzrati, the Urdu, and the Telegu likewise owe a great deal of their present development to the labours of Indian scholars who have had their early training in English schools with English as the medium of instruction. Vernacular journalism, which is rapidly growing into a power and the influence of which is felt in the remotest corners of the country, owes all its inspiration and all its literary quality to western thought and western knowledge, imbibed by the conductors in these much-abused English schools. If scientific terminology has not been translated into the vernaculars so freely, it is because the necessity for such translation has not yet arisen. The Hon'ble Mover has himself noticed the process by which western scientific and technical terms are gradually becoming assimilated into the vernaculars of the country. It is thus wrong to suppose that Indian graduates have, by their failure to enrich the vernaculars, falsified the anticipations of the early advocates of English education.

"Sir, the Hon'ble Mover thinks that English education has failed to stimulate thought and original research. If he had only reviewed the history of the past fifty years, he would have found enough material to modify his views The period is rendered illustrious by a galaxy of great jurists, great doctors, great engineers, deep political thinkers, distinguished administrators, eminent writers, the most fascinating orators, great educationists, great industrialists, and great religious teachers. The names are too many to mention, but there have been a number of them whose fame has travelled overseas into the distant realms of the West. I just refer to Swami Vivekananda, Kesab Chandra Sen, Pratap Chandra Majumdar, Rameschandra Dutt, Miss Toru Dutt, Lalvihari Day, Ranade, Sir Tanjore Madhava Rao, and last, though not least, Gokhale Pratap Chandra Majumdar, be it noted, was appointed Lowell Lecturer in the United States of America. In the field of scientific research, how many even in the advanced West have earned the reputation of Drs J. C. Bose and P. C. Ray? Where will you have men like Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir S. P. Sinha? We have this moment sitting with us in this very chamber an orator who has even in England charmed, moved and swayed many an English audience with his soul-stirring and compelling eloquence. And in the face of all these facts, can it be justly contended that English education in India has been barren of results?

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"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar points to the practices of Continental countries and Japan in support of his proposal, but, curiously, he forgets the difference in the local conditions of India. In Japan, Germany or France, a knowledge of English is not at all necessary, except for conversational purposes; whereas here in India a thorough knowledge of the official language is of supreme importance to us. One of the principal objects of English education was, as will abundantly appear from the Despatch of the Court of Directors of 29th September 1830, 'to raise up a class of persons qualified, by their intelligence and morality, for high employments in the Civil Administration of India', 'through a familiarity with European literature and science, imbued with the ideas and feelings of civilized Europe.' And again: 'You are, moreover, acquainted with our anxious desire to have at our disposal a body of Natives, qualified, by their habits and acquirements, to take a larger share, and occupy higher situations in the Civil Administration of their country'. We Indians also are keenly desirous of securing free admission into Government Service. But, without the freest scope for high English education, can this object be attained? We have to compete, be it remembered, with Europeans and the fast-growing Domiciled Community; and unless we are perfectly familiar with English from our early boyhood, can we hope for success in such a competition? It is not conversational English that is required, but a scholarly acquaintance with the language can alone equalise the conditions of the competition. And how is this possible without English being adopted as the medium of instruction in our high schools? And how are correct idiom and pronunciation to be learnt by the boys, and how is their vocabulary to be enriched, if English is not only taught but is also made the medium of instruction even in the lower forms of the secondary schools? The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, at page 150 of *The Furlough Studies*, speaking of the new method, remarks with great force: 'Onwards from the age of ten (at which a bright boy will enter a secondary school), every word of the English language lesson must, with the reservations just noted, be in English. This is the more important, since at that age mind and mouth can most readily adapt themselves to the idiom and the pronunciation of a foreign tongue; by every year that is lost, the task becomes incalculably more difficult.' In this plan, what becomes of the objection of the advocates of the new method that the practice of teaching English in the lower forms, through teachers who are themselves imperfectly acquainted with the language, has the result of implanting in the boy defects of pronunciation and idiom which are ineradicable in after years? The necessity of teaching the language in the earliest years of the secondary course is admitted. But this is by the way. The whole point is that to ensure successful competition for Government Service the youth must have a thorough grounding in English from his early boyhood. And we have experience to back the proposition that this condition is best fulfilled by adopting English as the medium of instruction in the high schools. Even Sir Alfred Croft stated that the authorities were unanimous in their opinion that English should be the medium from the third form upwards. We know it as a fact that, however 'mentally efficient' they may be, scholars from Anglo-vernacular schools, even though they may be more successful at the University examinations, betray in the majority of cases, a deficiency in the knowledge of English which lingers through life. And this defect places them at a disadvantage in after life. Even B. Sc.'s of the Indian Universities are supposed to be deficient in English. Whatever may be the theory, that is the experience in India, which is not limited to a particular province. It cannot reasonably be expected that further restriction of English in the secondary schools will provide a remedy for this defect. One other consideration will discredit the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar's proposal. The University matriculation examination is conducted now in English. The question papers in all subjects are in English. How will it be possible for boys trained according to his ideal to sit at that examination? They being taught every subject in the vernacular, cannot answer questions in them in English. It is not likely that the Universities will introduce vernaculars in the matriculation examination. Such an

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attempt, even if made, would be opposed to the obvious recommendation of the Universities Commission that 'the vernacular languages of India should not be recognised as second languages side by side with the allied classical languages for any of the University examinations above the Entrance'. It follows by implication that the vernaculars should not be recognised by the Universities even at the Entrance examination except as second languages. This precludes the possibility of their recognition in the answer papers in all subjects other than English. The result, therefore, is that the boys cannot appear at the Entrance examination. And could there be any doubt that the contingency will have the surest effect of cutting off the supply of material for colleges? Is this conducive to the interests of high education? Assuming that either the boys do manage to answer in English the questions in the different subjects though these are taught in the vernacular, or the Universities recognise the vernaculars in the answer papers, and that there is no difficulty in the boys getting into the colleges, how will it be possible for them to profit by collegiate instruction in the general subjects which must necessarily be through the medium of English? Would the college students spend a year or two more in learning over again in English all the general subjects before they join the regular college classes? No, Sir, the adoption of the resolution can lead to only one result, and that the most lamentable of all results,—the retardation of the progress of high education.

"Sir, there would be some justification for the Hon'ble Mover's claim if it was backed by a strong public opinion ; but that support is entirely lacking. On the contrary, among the general public there is a strong feeling that the system of our secondary education should not be disturbed. High educational authorities also are convinced of the present system. I will quote one opinion only, and that of Mr. Nesfield, some time Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, who was 'convinced that a boy who reads to the upper, or even to the lower, primary standard in a high school and then stops, is better educated than one who reads to the same standard in a primary school. Boys of the former class know their own vernacular quite as well as the others, and they have had their wits sharpened and their sphere of knowledge extended by learning something of English besides, not much indeed, but enough to serve many useful purposes in after life'.

"The feelings of the general public regarding high education, and as a corollary secondary English education, have undergone no change in character since the historic Memorial presented to Lord Ahmerst by Raja Rammohan Roy in 1823, but have gathered considerable force in the interval. This is a subject about which the people are unanimous. Attempt after attempt has been made to wean them from their passionate liking for English education, but they have stood firm. When English has been made optional in schools, the choice has, in an increasing number of cases, been in its favour. For instance, even in primary schools where English is taught as an optional subject as in the primary schools of Madras, 'the number that bring up English as their second language,' according to the Parliamentary Blue Book on Indian Education of 1898 (No. C.-9190), 'continues to increase'. In the sixth Quinquennial Review also this feature of the Madras primary course is noticed. In secondary schools the pupils learning English are steadily on the increase —".

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—" Order ! The Hon'ble Member's time is up."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi:—"Sir, like the last speaker, I equally regret to find myself in complete disagreement with the views which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar seeks to promulgate and see carried into effect by means of the resolution which he has just moved. At the outset, however, I should like to clear the air, for any Indian, who opposes a resolution such as this which superficially might be regarded as a means of increasing the

importance of the Indian vernaculars, runs the risk of being misunderstood and misconstrued. Therefore, I should like to say at once that the mere fact of making the vernaculars the medium of instruction in the secondary schools will have no effect whatsoever in increasing or lowering the status of Indian vernaculars. I share with all my heart the laudable desire with all right-thinking men to see our vernaculars gradually develop themselves and take their proper place in the literatures of the world. In recent times both Urdu and Bengali have made great strides onwards, and have produced poets, such as Hali and Rabindra Nath Tagore, of whom any nation may be proud. But our vernaculars have to be developed by themselves on their own lines. In Bengal, Urdu and Bengali are compulsory from start to finish in a student's career, from the infant class up to the time when a student graduates. For the development and instruction of our vernaculars we have our *Muktabs*, *Madrassahs*, *Islamia* Colleges, *Tols*, *Patsalas*, and Sanskrit Colleges, where everything is taught in the vernaculars and all general knowledge is imparted in them. Nor does English find a place in the scheme of our primary education. We have further what is known as the Vernacular Continuation Schools. But such is the popularity of English education that in many of the Provinces these institutions have declined. Yet in the whole of India during the last decade, the number of such schools has increased from 2,135 to 2,666 and the scholars from 177,000 to 257,000. From this it will be seen that there is no lack in the cultivation of our vernaculars and that there is no desire either on the part of the Government or of ourselves to substitute English for the vernacular dialects of the country.

"The question therefore is, what advantage is to accrue in further making the vernaculars as the media of instruction in all our secondary schools, for they are already the medium of instruction in our secondary schools up to a certain point.

"I would invite the attention of Hon'ble Members to the diagram which is to be found on page 70 of the quinquennial review published by the Department of Education. From this diagram it will be seen that in the case of Bengal there are the middle vernacular schools where all instruction is imparted in the Vernaculars Secondly, there are the high and middle English schools, where during the first 6 years of a boy's school life no English is taught at all. From the 7th to the 10th year of his school life he is taught English, and then from his 11th to his 14th year, *i. e.*, from the 4th to his Matriculation class English is supposed to be the medium of instruction. This is true more or less with regard to Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam, whereas with the exception of Burma in the remaining Provinces and Presidencies English is the medium of instruction during only the last 3 years of a student's course up to his Matriculation examination. Therefore, what my friend advocates is being already done to a very large extent. Now, let us take the case of Bengal. The vernacular scheme of 1901 gradually fell into so much disfavour that it was insisted that English should be taught for a longer period than what was done formerly, in all cases from the 7th B to the 5th. What English therefore is learnt up to the 5th is quite sufficient for giving instruction through it in such subjects as Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Geography, Elements of History and Elements of Mechanics. Now, as regards giving instruction through the medium of vernaculars from the 5th up to the 1st class, opinion is very unevenly divided, the bulk of public feeling being entirely against such a course and that for very good and substantial reasons. The following are amongst some of the reasons against such a proposal. Firstly, there are no suitable text-books in the vernaculars except a few in some of the subjects. Now, the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataranga says that as more encouragement will be given by the reading of the additional subjects through the vernaculars, better and more suitable books will gradually be forthcoming. This is however fallacious for two reasons, namely, first that it is a mere supposition that such will be the case, and, secondly, there is the great impracticability to get really suitable text-books written in all the innumerable vernaculars that exist in India. The next

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reason that I may point out against Mr. Venkataranga's proposal, is that the higher branches of all subjects have necessarily to be taught in English. Therefore, there will be a distinct disadvantage in teaching the elementary parts of the additional subjects in the vernaculars even if we suppose that suitable text-books will be forthcoming. If this is done a student will, in that case, have to learn first the vernacular technical terms of those subjects and again their English equivalents when he proceeds further in his studies. Now, Mr. Venkataranga's contention that the inconvenience of students' having to learn two sets of technical terms will be more than compensated by the facility with which he will learn the other subjects in his vernacular is likewise fallacious. Further, the contention that a student who learns a subject through the medium of his vernacular learns it in less time and with less labour is beside the point.

"In India, where a knowledge of English is paramount both for the purpose of daily official and non-official business, there can be no question that the learning of that language would be more facilitated if English is made the medium at a suitable point in a student's career, and not merely if English is taught as a second language as a compulsory subject. Nobody would feel inclined to deny that a student who learns a subject through the medium of his vernacular would learn it in less time and with less labour. But this only goes to show that it will be at the expense of his knowledge of English. For suppose Mr Venkataranga's suggestion is adopted. Let us see what will be its effect. It is a well-known fact that there is a great tendency with Indian students to have for their sole object the passing of examinations and not the healthy desire of acquiring a good knowledge of the subjects that they study. Thus, when a student who studies for the Matriculation examination has for his sole object the passing of that examination, while therefore his chances of passing in all other subjects in the Matriculation would be made much easier by following my friend's scheme, he will be inclined consciously or unconsciously to neglect the study of English except to the extent of just being able to obtain pass marks in it, although he may have more time given to him for devoting to English. This point would still better be illustrated if we compare the case of an I. A. student with that of an I. Sc. student. English is compulsory with both these students But the I. Sc. student has to trouble himself with a knowledge generally of only the technical terms in English of his subjects and though he is supposed to receive theoretically instruction in science through the medium of English, it is a recognised fact that our Indian Professors in all colleges generally do so through the medium of the vernaculars, whereas the subjects which the I A. student has to master are such that a good knowledge of English is necessary, and the Indian professors are obliged to impart instruction entirely in English. The result is that the majority of I. Sc. students acquire less knowledge of English than their I.A. confreres. But my friend says that if a student learns his other subjects through his vernaculars he will have more time to devote to English. In practice however the reverse is found to be the case.

"Even Sir Gurudas Banerji himself, on whose authority the Mover relies, says in his book on Indian Educational Problem 'that the rule for making a student's vernacular the medium of instruction in the secondary stage can be made compulsory *only where practicable*'. An ardent advocate, such as even he, can only venture to recommend only in the case where it is practicable. The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, another authority that has been quoted by my friend, advocated the making of the vernacular as the medium of instruction only in the lower classes of secondary schools, which, as I have already stated, is now being done.

"From the Mussalman point of view the impracticability is still greater. For take the case of the Mussalman boys of Bengal. For a long time there has been a hot discussion as to whether Bengali or Urdu should be recognised as their vernacular. Opinion was very much divided on the subject, and although as a member of the Mussalman Educational Advisory Committee, which is at present sitting in Bengal, I have advocated the adoption of Bengali as the vernacular of Mussalman boys, yet to carry instruction through its medium up

to the Matriculation class will be opposed by the entire body of Moslem opinion. Supporters of Mr. Venkataranga's views have been known to point to the moral of Poland. They say that the Prussians have insisted on making German, and the Russians the Russian, language as the medium of instruction in their respective spheres of authority in Poland. If this is resented by right-thinking people, why should we wish to make English the medium in India? The answer to this is simple. India is not Poland. If there had been one common vernacular throughout India, no Indian would have opposed the making of that vernacular the medium of instruction not only up to the Matriculation class but right up to the end of a student's college career. In India, where a diversity of language and creed prevails, it is the earnest desire of all patriotic men to push forward the knowledge of English, which is alone the *Lingua Franca* between all sects of her educated sons. English is the medium of communication not only between Indians and the British, but also amongst themselves, both at the Congress and on the Moslem League platforms, as well as on all occasions when Indians from different parts of the country assemble together. Therefore, any step taken to retard its progress must be regarded as a decidedly retrograde measure.

"My friend in a manner has stirred the ashes of the same controversy which arose in the time of Macaulay, when two parties were formed, namely, the Orientalists and the Anglicists. The latter argued that higher education should be imparted through the medium of English because apart from the merits of the language itself it would be a key to the treasures of Western thought. Among their number was the illustrious Raja Rammohan Roy. It was, however, through the ability and determination with which the Law Member of the day, Lord Macaulay, pressed their case that the battle was decided in favour of the Anglicists, and well was it for India that the Anglicists won the day. For it is through English education that India is what she is to-day, and it is English education fostered by the liberal spirit of England that has awakened in us to-day a sense of our rights. My friend would answer that he is not against the employing of English as the medium to impart higher education. But he wants the line of definition between the use of vernaculars and of English as the medium of instruction to be raised to a higher point than what it is at present. Since the time of Lord Macaulay and Rammohan Roy, we Indians have acquired a much greater knowledge of English and it is spreading more and more every day, and therefore the present line of definition is drawn at a sufficiently high point and it would be a culpable mistake to draw it higher. The only issue therefore which is raised by my friend's resolution, namely, whether we should make English the medium of instruction in the three or four upper classes of a high English school, falls to the ground. Having regard to the fact that English has to be the medium of instruction throughout a student's college career, it will be seen from the facts I have already stated that there is a preponderance of advantages in favour of retaining it as a medium at a point where it is at present".

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"Sir, I confess to a sense of embarrassment in having to speak upon this resolution. There is much to be said in its favour, and there is a good deal to be said against it. If the resolution was a little less comprehensive in its character, a little less mandatory in its tone, I for one would probably have supported it. If my Hon'ble friend would accept a suggestion which I shall make later on and modify the resolution somewhat, I think it would be more acceptable than it is in its present form. Speaking for my province, I will say this that any proposal involving a curtailment—even a possible curtailment—of the area of English education, will be viewed by my countrymen with misgiving and even with alarm and anxiety. We owe a debt immense of endless gratitude to the noble language and literature of England. English education has brought about in our midst the most stupendous revolution—it may be a silent and bloodless revolution—but one of the greatest revolutions ever witnessed in any age or country. If, to-day, India is instinct with a new spirit and a new life, if new

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ideas have broadened the horizon of our vision, it is all due to English education. And, Sir, if to-day the vernaculars of India have made a marvellous progress, the inspiration and the vitalising influence have come from the ever-living fountains of English literature and language. The great makers, the conscript fathers of the Bengali language—because I can speak only of my own province—men like Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Michael Madhu Sudan Das, Bunkim Chandra Chatterji, and last but not least Rabindra Nath Tagore were all steeped in the spirit of Western culture.

"My friend therefore will excuse us if the people of Bengal look with a critical eye upon the resolution which he has brought before this Council. It seems to me, Sir, that the resolution is open to two very obvious objections. It involves a man date being addressed by the Government of India to the Local Governments to use the vernaculars as the media of instruction in secondary schools. I ask—my Hon'ble friend in charge of the Department will probably be able to answer the question—Is the Government of India prepared to take such a step without reference to the Local Governments, without consulting local opinion? It has been the steady policy of the Government of India to give in an increasing measure larger and larger authority to the Local Governments, and I am sure the Government of India will not be prepared to embark upon an important experiment of this kind without consulting the local public and the Local Governments. Furthermore, Sir, the resolution is open to the objection that it proposes the issuing of a mandate to the provincial Governments without reference to local conditions and local environments. I should like to put a question to my Hon'ble friend: There are about 300 vernaculars in India—if I am wrong, my Hon'ble friends over there will correct me, I think I am at least approximately correct, at any rate the number is very large. In Bengal I have been told by a responsible authority that there are about 20 vernaculars. Now, does my Hon'ble friend wish to contend that all these vernaculars are in the same uniform stage of progress and development, and that they are all sufficiently advanced to meet the requirements which underlie his proposition? Again, referring to the Bengali language, I find myself confronted with this difficulty. In mathematics, in mechanics, in modern geography as we understand it, we have no books in the language which would be suitable for candidates in the higher forms of secondary schools. I suppose what is true of the Bengali language must be more or less true of other Indian languages. Therefore, apart from the sentimental consideration upon which my friend's resolution is based—and I am in the fullest sympathy with it—it is a patriotic thing that our language should be the media of instruction for our people; apart from the sentimental considerations to which I have referred there are practical arguments of a weighty kind which militate against the acceptance of my friend's resolution in the form in which it has been placed before this Council. My friend has referred to Sir Austosh Mukerjee and Sir Gooroodas Bannerjee—two honoured and respected names in the educational world of Bengal. These two gentlemen have done their very best to stimulate the growth and development of the Bengali language. The University of Calcutta has made it optional in Matriculation students to take up Bengali instead of Sanskrit. Furthermore, candidates going up for the Intermediate in History and Logic are permitted to answer their questions in Bengali. I was having a talk with a high University authority—he has asked me not to mention his name, and therefore I am debarred from using it, but if I were to do so it would command the unstinted respect of all in this Council. I was told that the experiment thus tried in the case of the Intermendiate examination has not proved successful. Therefore we have this fact, that we have not got the books. We have this fact, that the experiment so far as it has been tried in some of the higher branches of knowledge has failed. And in view of these considerations I do not think this Council ought to accept the resolution of my Hon'ble friend.

"There is, however, one point in his favour—in favour of the partial acceptance of this resolution, and I wish to concede to my Hon'ble friend,

everything that it is possible to concede; and that point is this. Reference has already been made to it by my Hon'ble friend to the left. We have got what is known as the Minor Scholarship examination. Mr. Sharp is perfectly acquainted with it. This is an examination conducted in Bengal based upon Bengali text-books. It is a standard which in the secondary schools corresponds to the 4th and 3rd class standards. Now it is a matter of experience that students who pass Minor Scholarship examinations as a rule do better in the Matriculation examinations than those who have not gone through that course. Therefore it seems to me that if my friend would somewhat modify his resolution and invite the opinions of Local Governments—invite their opinion as to the feasibility of substituting the vernaculars in the first four classes, or, at any rate, substituting the vernaculars to the extent that it is practicable, it seems to me that that would be a resolution which would meet the requirements of the case. Sir, with your permission, I would like to suggest the resolution which I have framed for the consideration of my friend, that is,—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to consult the Provincial Governments whether it is feasible, and if so to what extent, to take steps to make the Indian vernaculars the media of instruction and the study of English a second language compulsory for Indian pupils in all secondary schools.'

"That is to say, I should like to suggest that the Provincial Governments should be consulted as to how far it is possible to make the vernaculars the media of instruction in the secondary schools; and if my Hon'ble friend would accept a resolutior of that kind, possibly some of us at any rate would see their way to follow him in the matter. But the resolution as it stands does not commend itself to me."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar:—"I want clearly the amended form of the resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee suggests"

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"I will read it out again, Sir, if you will allow me—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to consult the Provincial Governments and Administrations whether it is possible, and if so to what extent, to take steps to make the Indian vernaculars the media of instruction and the study of English a second language compulsory for all Indian pupils in all secondary schools."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan:—"Sir, I rise to oppose this resolution and even the amendment put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee. I feel confident that I am right in characterising this resolution as a step highly retrogressive in its character. Since the advent of the British Rule in India, its greatest achievement has been in the field of education, and it is through that education alone that India has under the beneficient guidance of its administrators achieved the consciousness of its being an important unit of the Great Empire. By coming in contact with Western civilisation and all that is ennobling in it, India's standard of life has risen. All these results, Sir, have been achieved because the medium of our education has been a language of Macaulay and Burke. But I am afraid, the reference to Macaulay has been misused by my Hon'ble friend the Mover of the resolution.

"Secondary Education, as understood in this country, may either be an end in itself or only a means to Higher Education. As an end in itself, an Indian boy is better equipped for his admission into the world when he has had to prepare his subjects for examination in the English language than he would be by acquiring a knowledge thereof through the medium of a vernacular. Who can ever dream of learning English History properly

[17TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan; Mr. Das.*]

or Elementary Physical Science by means of imperfect, inaccurate, and often misleading translations of the English books on those subjects? Above all, how is it possible to infuse that intellectual awakening in him which he can never fail to get by a study of those subjects in the language in which they are originally conceived and written.

"Sir, it is obvious that a knowledge of all these subjects which are comprised within the term 'Secondary Education' cannot be imparted by the media of vernaculars unless English books dealing with those subjects now in use were translated into the numerous vernaculars that might be found prevailing in the several provinces. Now this task of translation is, in my humble opinion, an insurmountable difficulty, and, if it be found possible to overcome it, at least half of the virtue of the original is lost in the translation.

"But if Secondary Education is treated as only a means to Higher Education, the consequences of imparting it by the media of vernaculars will be simply deplorable. A young man when he joins a college enters upon his studies with an easy feeling of continuity. He takes up some or other of the subjects, in the language with which he has made himself familiar more or less during his previous career, but imagine the consequences if he were compelled, as he is, to take up two or three more subjects than the English Literature to be taught to him in English language—a smattering of which he acquired in a vernacular.

"Sir, I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution has, in a certain measure, confused his ideas of Secondary Education with those of Primary. Secondary Education as now imparted in our High Schools, has never been looked upon as education of the masses. The principles upon which the former is based are entirely different from those upon which the latter is founded. The scope and the aim of Primary Education intended for the masses is very limited indeed and it would appear almost absurd to advocate an acquisition of the knowledge of the three R's by means of the English language But the aim of Secondary Education is, on its completion, as I have said above, either to prepare the boy for the struggle of life or to deliver him a passport for his admission into the sphere of Higher Education.

"Sir, this fateful experiment would not be without some precedents in this country from which we can, to a certain extent, take lessons. It has been tried in the University of the Punjab and, to say the least of it, without success. It was also tried in the early days of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and there, too, it failed as it was bound to.

"Lastly, Sir, I cannot help expressing my feeling of regret that a question of such a controversial nature should at all have been brought before this Council in these days. I have no doubt that any step taken in the direction in which this Resolution asks us to go, will create a highly undesirable state of feeling throughout educated India.

"With these few remarks, I oppose this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Das:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution has called the graduates of the University an unproductive class. Unfortunately I am one of that class; and I hope that at any rate I will be able to show that I have been productive of an opposition to this resolution, and to a certain extent productive of some reasons for that opposition. The question that is before this Council is not whether vernacular education should be done away with. As a matter of fact in the present system of education which obtains in the schools vernacular is taught, vernacular is the medium of instruction up to a certain standard. But the Hon'ble Mover has brought before this Council a resolution by which it is intended to extend this medium of instruction to secondary schools. In the first part of the resolution he said that the resolution should

commend itself on the basis of principle, practice, and authority. No doubt he has quoted principles and he has quoted numerous authorities, but I did not see any instance where it has been successfully practised in India. In opposing this resolution I must also say that I am sorry to oppose the amended resolution put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, or his suggestion, if he prefers to call it so; and for the reason, that the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee has not given any additional reason to show that the time has arrived when a departure from the system of policy that has been followed hitherto by the Government of India is desirable or called for. There is a good deal of force in the argument that vernacular or the mother tongue is always a better medium of instruction to young people. And why is that so? Because the child learns the language from the cradle. Thoughts and objects suggest themselves to the mind first and then come the words That is the order of sequence in the intellectual development. First come the objects and the ideas; then the words are necessary and are acquired or learnt; the surroundings of life are familiar to the child and consequently with its surroundings the child begins to pick up words which give expression to the daily life; the mother language is nothing but an expression of the daily life of the individual.

"Vernacular, we know, is a term derived from *verna*—a home-born slave.

"Slaves were exiles: they did not know the surroundings of the life of the men who bought them. Therefore a home-born slave was considered valuable because he was familiar from his childhood with the surroundings of life. What do we find here? A child has to learn an altogether foreign civilization, ideas quite foreign to us are taught, the civilization itself is quite foreign to us. The Hon'ble Mover of the resolution admits that everything is deficient, there is a deficiency in nomenclature, want of proper text-books and competent teachers. That being so, we are driven back to the days when Lord Macaulay tried to solve the problem; the British Government had to face this problem then; they had to teach a foreign civilization; these people had not a vernacular rich enough to serve as a medium of instruction and therefore they decided that English should be the language through which this civilization should be taught. Now, are we any better off than we were on that day? It is admitted that the vernacular literature is deficient, it is wanting in nomenclature, it is wanting in books, it is wanting in teachers. Are we therefore any better off than we were in the days of Macaulay? In fact, this resolution, if I may say so, is not a resolution; it is an attempt at a re-solution of the difficulty which Macaulay had to face. Then, again, if we adopt the vernacular as the medium of instruction, we shall be driven to the necessity of importing words from English, either the translation or transliteration will have to be adopted. The transliteration of a word which conveys an idea which is foreign to the people is no more lucid or better than the word itself, with this argument against it that the pronunciation becomes defective. Take for instance the word 'Switzerland.' You cannot teach young boys to pronounce the word correctly. How is the 'Z' to be pronounced? It will be pronounced '*Swijerland.*' Take the word 'sanitation,' it would be written as '*saynitation.*' Anybody who has attended medical schools where boys are taught through the medium of the vernacular knows that when the rolls are called they often say 'presaint,' and we know that civil medical hospital assistants are trained through the medium of the vernacular; they cannot write a prescription. You cannot write a prescription without the symbol, that medical science uses for the doses of medicine. If my friend the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis were present here, I am sure he would say that we cannot do away with these Roman symbols and abbreviations; no chemist would understand the prescription. Now, the Hon'ble Mover admits there are many vernaculars. There is more than one vernacular in Bombay and Madras. Well, in Madras itself there is more than one vernacular and he suggests that the Province be divided into sub-divisions and he goes the length of suggesting that in certain schools where a particular vernacular is not taught certain students should be excluded. Now where is the necessity for all this? In

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Madras there is Tamil and Telugu and a large proportion of the population is Ooriya too. I believe the next proposition would be to exclude the Ooriyas from the schools. I ask how shall we be better off than we have been hitherto if such a resolution is accepted now? In fact, the Hon'ble Mover's suggestion reminds me of an idea of a luxurious life that a beggar had conceived on seeing a rich man drinking a cup of milk, he was in a hurry and was blowing it with his mouth in order to make it cool. The beggar thought this was the height of luxury on the part of the rich man and he thought he would like to have a cup of milk too when he returned home, but there was no silver cup and he only had his mouth to blow with. These remarks apply to the resolution. What have we, we have no language, we have no nomenclature, we must take the nomenclature of the West. Reference has been made to the practice in European countries of giving instruction through the vernacular of the pupils. We must not lose sight of the fact that the civilisation in these European countries has been the result of evolutionary growth. The civilisation has grown in a country, with it the requisite nomenclature has grown and developed, because man has, as it were from his childhood, his cradle, found the necessity for expressing the surroundings of its life. Here we have altogether a foreign civilisation and foreign ideas. If the mother tongue is not sufficient to give expression to the ideas that the child is required to learn, if the mother stammers or does not speak distinctly enough, it is no use trying to supplement the defects of the mother's language by a gramophone and call it mother-tongue.

"I am sorry, Sir, I cannot support the resolution or the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy :—"Sir, representing as I do a province which is remarkable for its great attachment to English education and in which, according to the latest departmental calculation, 99·98 per cent of the boys learn English in Secondary Schools. I must oppose this resolution and the suggestion of my friend Mr. Banerjee. The feeling is very strong in Bombay in favour of the present system of education, and any attempt to introduce into the schools there the Hon'ble Mover's scheme of compulsory vernacular education will cause alarm which might easily develop into discontent. In Madras public feeling is equally strong, as the recent debate on the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma's resolution in the Provincial Council amply shows. If percentages of English scholars supply any indication of local public opinion, all the provinces, except perhaps the Punjab, are wedded to the present system. The Punjab is the only province where the vernaculars have been given more than their legitimate share of prominence even in the university; but what is the result? According to the Parliamentary Statistical Abstract of 1913 relating to British India, during the decade ending with 1911-12, only 14 students graduated in Oriental Languages and Literature against a total for all India of 19,688 graduates in Arts, and a total of 1,619 Punjabi Arts graduates. The Indian Universities Commission was of opinion that 'this system has not so far borne encouraging fruit, partly through neglect'. Among the witnesses examined by the Commission at Lahore 'some denounce the system in unmeasured terms'. The final conclusion of the Commission was :

'We are not prepared, however, to recommend that the example of the Punjab should be followed by any other University for the present. We look upon the Punjab system as an experiment which has not justified itself by its results.'

"The failure of the vernacular system in the Punjab was at least partly due, it is admitted, to the apathy and indifference of the public. It is not popular even there. But unless the whole Indian university system is to a large extent reorganised on a vernacular basis, I do not see how the Hon'ble Mover's matriculation scheme can be introduced without materially curtailing, if not completely stopping, the supply of college students. The above review of the position will have given an idea of the popular feeling on this

subject of English education Throughout India, including Burma, the public do not want the vernacular system in our schools and colleges, and only in the Punjab is opinion divided, and even in that province there is a marked preponderance of public opinion in favour of the English system. Will it be just, will it be prudent for the Government to ignore this volume of public opinion in the pursuit of an educational ideal which has yet to justify itself by its results?

"And what is the impelling reason, Sir, for which this Government is asked to interfere with the discretion of the Local Governments? The Hon'ble Mover's complaint is that the existing system of imparting secondary instruction through the medium of the English language—(1) does not secure that diffusion of knowledge among the masses which ought to be the objective of every administration and which is the objective of the declared policy of this Government; (2) circumscribes to an inconvenient degree the scope of female education; and (3) fails to fit the boys for departments of activity in which originality, resourcefulness, and grit are more required than a veneer of European refinement. Now, an analysis of the facts will expose the unsoundness of all these propositions. The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar must realise that mass education is something distinct from secondary education. The whole people can not possibly go in for secondary education. What will happen centuries after it would be idle to forecast; but for the present and for generations to come the masses must remain content with primary education, or, as it is pithily put, a rudimentary knowledge of the three R's, all over the civilised world In no country, however high its educational development, has any serious attempt been made to impose high school education upon the masses. It will be long, long years before the attendance in primary schools even under a carefully devised system of free and compulsory education, reaches the standard level. For mass education in these circumstances we must rely upon the expansion and improvement of primary education. As pointed out by Mr. Montagu in his speech in Parliament on 30th July, 1912, multiplication of good primary schools is the only effective solution of the problem of mass education. And that must be so. With all our recent developments, one secondary school in India serves an average area of 309 square miles. In the most progressive province, Bengal, the mean is 101·3 square miles, and in the most literate of all Indian provinces, numerically speaking, Burma, it is 2,042·8 square miles In the light of these facts even an enthusiast like the Hon'ble Mover will surely see reason enough to abandon the idea of giving high school training to the masses. It is likewise wrong to assume that English education was meant for the whole population of India. The Indian educational literature of the early period, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar has referred more than once, will make it clear that, from the inception, the idea was to educate the few, in other words, the classes On the Bombay side the controversy was as keen as anywhere else, and the Hon'ble Mr. F Warden, Member of the Governor's Council, in his Minute of 29th December, 1823, advocated 'giving a good deal of knowledge to the few, than a little to many'. And Mr. Warden's views prevailed in the end. Sufficient indication of this policy will be found in Lord Macaulay's report also. The keynote of the later document, Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854, undoubtedly was that Government would in future apply a larger share of the public funds for the support of vernacular education; but it did not militate against the existing policy of giving a good education to a limited number through high schools and colleges. Indeed, an increase in the number of these institutions was one of the main features of the new policy. The vernaculars were to be used for the extension of elementary education, and nobody questions their fitness for that purpose. The existing method of secondary education is not therefore subversive of the policy of Government That secondary education is not developed at the expense of primary education will be clear from the proportionately larger additions to our primary schools than to the secondary. In 1912-13 we had 113,955 of the former class and 1,273 of the latter class of schools as against 104,854 and 1,169 in 1907-08. The question of unequal development cannot

thus arise. Then, for reasons well known to us, there is not much scope for female education in the secondary schools of India as a whole. The medium of education has hardly anything to do with the result. Our social customs interpose a far more powerful barrier, and so long as our social ideas do not undergo a radical change, a rapid progress in female education is impossible. In most parts of India girls are either married or are not allowed to come out by the age at which admission into secondary schools usually takes place. For them therefore primary education is all that is practicable. The other disadvantages of English education to which allusion has been made by the Hon'ble Mover are not inherent in the system We have at present two classes of secondary schools in many provinces—Anglo-Vernacular and English; and it is quite open for the sons of agriculturists and artisans to join the former instead of the latter schools. If the English schools are more largely patronised, it is because they are more popular, and the guardians of the boys send them there with the object that they should finally go in for a University career. Where through sudden stoppage in the studies the boys become stranded, the difficulties certainly do not flow from any defect in the method of instruction. Industrial, technical and commercial training is best imparted in special schools, and, except the elementary portion, cannot be imparted through the general secondary course. It should never be forgotten that the high schools are designed to furnish only the training ground for boys ambitious of a University career. Their character cannot be changed without abandoning the basic principles of the scheme. The absence of a larger number of industrial and technical schools is certainly deplorable, but the most effective means of removing the want is the creation of such special schools, and not the conversion of the high schools into vernacular schools with just a little English added to their normal courses. Any demand for this class of special seminaries will certainly deserve strong public support It should be noted that the medium of instruction in the commercial and technical colleges on our side is English. It is necessary therefore that the students should be familiar with the English scientific aud technical terminology in the schools before they can profit by the special collegiate education.

"Sir, leaving aside for the moment the question of merit, the Hon'ble Mover's scheme is unworkable. India is a land of numerous vernaculars, and it is frequently the case that boys with different vernaculars read in the same schools and in the same classes. If effect is to be given to my friend's idea, either the teaching staff will have to be multiplied or it will lead to the disintegration of the schools. In either event the total cost will be enormous, and the cost of secondary education will assume proportions which may prove prohibitive in far the greater number of cases.

"It must also be considered that the matriculation under the suggested system will enter the University ill-equipped for a University career in English, and in the result, to make up the deficiency, will have to study general subjects over again in English. Is that a practical idea? And will the scheme improve the vernaculars to a greater extent than the existing method? Opinion is by no means unanimous on the point. In the course of the debate in the Madras Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair stated: 'They had a time of compulsory vernaculars from the lowest to the highest. That system had produced a generation of men. Ninety per cent of them could not talk their own vernaculars for five minutes'. In the light of this experience, the scheme under discussion would appear useless so far as the development of the vernaculars is concerned.

"Sir, with English at a discount in our high schools, all hopes of the disappearance of local narrowness based upon linguistic differences of the peoples of this great continent and of their unification into a common hylozoic whole, must be at an end. If ever the various units of the Indian Empire are welded into one nation with common ideas, common feelings and common aspirations, it will be through the widest dissemination of English literature and the adoption of the English language as our *lingua franca*. Upon this great object the distinguished patriots of the past concentrated all

their energy and all their talent. And when we are about to reach that goal, my hon'ble friend, through well-meaning zeal for the intellectual advancement of the people, proposes a measure which must put back the hand of the clock by at least half-a-century, if not a century And he consoles us with the assurance that his educational scheme will not impair the knowledge of English of our boys, and, consequently, will not interfere with the unification of India. But the Hon'ble Mover forgets that it is not only the English language, but the literary, historical, philosophical and scientific treasures that are contained in it that have helped our present development. It is ideas, more than the vehicle of thought, that are of paramount importance at the present juncture."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, the resolution before the Council is of great importance, and the sharpness with which opinion is divided as to the wisdom of the change it recommends shows that it is one which has to be dealt with in a very delicate manner. Yet I venture to think that, on a complete review of the arguments which have been urged for and against the proposal, the Council will be in favour of recommending to Government that an inquiry should be instituted to ascertain how far the proposal is a feasible one

"I wish first to take up the objections which have been urged against the proposal. I join with all my friends, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and others who have dwelt with fervent gratitude upon the beneficial results which have flowed from the adoption of the recommendation of Raja Rammohan Roy and the advice of Lord Macaulay in 1835 India is indebted beyond expression to them and to all others who advocated the same policy for the good that its sons have derived from a knowledge of the English language and its glorious literature We feel that our debt of gratitude to our English friends and to the English tongue is such that we can never repay it We feel that the new pulsation which has awakened us into a new national life has largely been the result of our coming into close contact with English ideas through English literature. We feel that the progress that has been made in many directions, so far as our new national life is concerned, is all, or practically all, the result of that education. We are proud to think of the great names of our countrymen that have been mentioned by Mr. Dadabhoy, by Mr Surendra Nath Banerjee and others It is our loving tribute to the good that the English people did us in introducing their language and literature in this country, that we have produced scholars of English literature, of whom even England might well be proud. But, Sir, while we acknowledge, and fully and gratefully acknowledge the good that has come to our country through English education, we feel, those of us at least who are more in favour of the resolution than against it, that the policy of keeping up all the arrangements necessary to enable our youth to acquire a high degree of knowledge of the English language and literature, does not conflict with the policy of promoting to the fullest extent the natural and proper use of the vernaculars of the country for the instruction of the people. The policy which Raja Rammohan Roy advocated, and which Lord Macaulay advocated later on, was not a policy of ignoring the vernaculars altogether. It was not a policy of substituting for all time to come the English language as the language of the country They advocated the adoption of the English language as the medium of instruction, because, as the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution has pointed out, they felt that, at the time, it was the best means of advancing a knowledge of European arts and sciences among the people of this country, and because the Indian vernaculars were not then sufficiently developed to be a suitable media of instruction of the kind which it was intended to give to the people. They distinctly, in express words, left over the question of the 'ulterior medium' of instruction for consideration at a future time. That was in 1835. Subsequently in 1854, when that great Charter of Education in India, the despatch of Sir Charles Wood, was written, the Court of

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Directors recognised the wisdom and the need of greater attention being paid to the use of the vernaculars, if the blessing of knowledge was to be secured to the great bulk of the people. They noted that it had been necessary till then owing to the want of translations or adaptations of European works in the vernacular languages of India for those who desired to obtain a liberal education of the European kind, to begin by the mastery of the English language as a key to the literature of Europe and they held that a knowledge of English would always be essential to those Indians who aspire to a high order of education. But they said —

'It is neither our aim nor desire to substitute the English language for the vernacular dialects of the country. We have always been most sensible of the importance of the use of the languages which alone are understood by the general mass of the people. In any general system of education, the English language should be taught where there is a demand for it; but such instructions should always be combined with a careful attention to the study of the vernacular language of the district, and with such general instruction as can be conveyed through that language; and while the English language continues to be made use of, as by far the most perfect *medium* for the education of those persons who have acquired a sufficient knowledge of it to receive general instruction *through* it, the vernacular languages must be employed to teach the far larger classes who are ignorant of, or imperfectly acquainted with, English, at the same time, and as the importance of the vernacular languages becomes more appreciated, the vernacular literatures of India will be gradually enriched by translations of European books or by the original compositions of men whose minds have been imbued with the spirit of European advancement, so that European knowledge may gradually be placed in this manner within the reach of all classes of the people.'

"They concluded by saying:

'We look, therefore, to the English language and to the vernacular languages of India together as the media for the diffusion of European knowledge'

"That was the wise policy laid down in 1854, from that time, and even from an earlier date, instruction through the medium both of English and the vernaculars has been imparted in our schools But the policy of using the vernaculars for conveying such general instruction as can best be conveyed through them has not received the amount of encouragement, the amount of attention and encouragement which it deserved The Education Commission of 1884, as my friend the Mover of the resolution has pointed out, did not make any conclusive recommendations on this point. They practically passed over the subject, and it is deplorable that they did so. Since then the Government have off and on expressed an opinion in favour of greater attention being paid to the use of the vernacular as a medium of instruction in general subjects. But as Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy has pointed out, every time that a suggestion has been made in this direction, a great cry has been raised against it in many directions because of a fear that it might lead to a lowering of the standard of knowledge of English among our educated countrymen. That, Sir, is the position, but the time has come when we ought to look carefully and dispassionately into the results of this system. Education through the medium of English has undoubtedly brought us good and great results; but the direct benefit of it is confined to a handful of persons in the country. The total number of men who know English at the last census in India was a little over one million out of a population of over 300 millions One out of 300 persons! That was the proportion of those who knew English at the last census! Will my friends who oppose the resolution consider what time it will take to bring a knowledge of European art and literature home to the vast mass of our people through the medium of the English tongue? After the present system of education has gone on for more than half a century only 1 in 300 of our people knew English, and this number included Europeans and Eurasians residing in this country. This consideration alone ought, I submit, to make us reflect a little, and reconsider our views on this question. We ought also to consider the position of our vernaculars to-day. Ever since 1854 the teaching of the principal vernaculars has been going on not only in primary and middle but in all higher schools throughout the country. As my friend who spoke last has pointed out, in every province the position of the principal vernaculars is far better to-day than it was fifty years ago, than it was, I may say, thirty years ago. Every day they are receiving more and more attention in the different schools in the different provinces,

and there is a fairly large literature now in every one of the principal vernaculars of the country. In this state of affairs the point which is raised by the resolution is whether it is necessary to impart instruction through the medium of English in non-language subjects as they have been styled, that is, excepting languages taught as such whether in mathematics, in history and geography and science, or whether it will be more beneficial to impart instruction in these subjects through the medium of the vernacular of the student, and teach the language that has to be taught as a language. That is the point before us.

"Now, I venture to think that there can be no two opinions on the question that the vernacular of a people, the mother-tongue of a people, is the proper medium of instruction for the people. This is a simple self-evident proposition, which it should hardly be necessary to formulate but for the fact that some remarks which have fallen in the course of the discussion would lead one to think that some people were doubtful even on that point In no part of the civilized world is a foreign tongue made the medium of national instruction. So far as I know, India is the only country—and a country which has inherited a great and ancient civilization—which employs a foreign tongue for the instruction, not of the select few who have to reach the highest heights of knowledge; but for the many, for the great body of students, whose education comes to an end at the school. I submit that such an arrangement is unnatural and can never be beneficial to the cause of the peoples' education in any country. We recognize that a number of causes have combined to bring about this result. We do not quarrel with the past. We recognize, our predecessors recognized, that at the time the English Government promulgated a scheme of national education for the people of India, our vernaculars had not reached that stage of development when they could be usefully employed as media of instruction of the kind which had been decided upon. But things have greatly changed since. There are hundreds and thousands of books in the various principal vernaculars of the different provinces to-day. My friends who have quoted the names of some of the great authors of Bengal have supplied one of the strongest arguments in favour of education through the medium of Bengali. If the works of Bunkim Chandra Chatterjee and Rabindranath Tagore are considered good enough to be translated into English and French, it is absurd to say that the language in which they are written is not fit to be the medium of instruction even in the secondary schools of the province where it is spoken. Let us see what the history of the vernaculars of other countries teaches us. My reading is very limited, and if I am wrong I hope those who know more will correct me, when I repeat that, I do not know of any civilised country which employs foreign tongue to give instruction to the great mass of its student population. But say my friends: 'We agree with you in principle. but our vernaculars are not yet fitted to be suitable media of instruction for our youth'. I say they never will be suitable until we determine that they shall be so Do my friends who speak so disparagingly of their own vernaculars, know or remember that the English tongue, which has given to the world a great and glorious literature was at one time regarded in England itself as unfit to be the medium of instruction for English children? Do they remember that it was only in the 14th century that English was recognised as such medium? Might I help their memories with a passage from John Richard Green? Says he:—

'In spite of the efforts of the Grammar schools, and of the strength of fashion, English was winning its way throughout the reign of Edward the Third to its final triumph in that of his grandson'

"Before that time it lay under a ban, it was out of court. Says Green (at page 218 of his Short History of the English People)—

'Children in school,' says a writer of the earlier reign, 'against the usage and manner of all other nations, be compelled for to leave their own language, and for to construe their lessons and their things in French, and so they have since Normans first came to England. Also gentlemen's children be taught to speak French from the time that they be rocked in their cradle, and know how to speak and play with a child's toy; and uplandish (or country) men will liken themselves to gentlemen, and strive with great busyness to speak French for to be more told of.'

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"That was the fate through which English had passed. It does not require a very great effort of the imagination to see how deplorable the results to England in particular and to the civilised world in general would have been if that impious policy of disregarding English, of treating it as a vernacular beneath contempt, not fit to be the medium of instruction of those whose mother tongue it was had prevailed in England. English has now become a language of world-wide utility and fame. But when we are extolling, and rightly extolling, its marvellous powers of expression, and its glorious literature, let us reflect that, if the English people had refused to employ it as the medium of national instruction and of public business because, forsooth, it could not then boast of a literature, the English tongue would not have become the glorious tongue that we know and love to speak of. Even so must be the case with our vernaculars. Some of them are more ancient than English. When Caedmon sang the first English song, Hindi had a great poet of its own. The Sanskritic dialects trace through the Prakrit, a more ancient pedigree than many languages of Modern Europe. So also the Tamil and Telegu. If our vernaculars have not attained the development which they should have attained, it has been due to a combination of circumstances which it is not necessary here to discuss. It is sufficient for my purpôses to say that every one of the principal vernaculars of India—Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Maharati, Gujarati, Tamil, and Telugu is sufficiently old, sufficiently widely spoken, and possesses a sufficiently good literature of its own to be a suitable medium for instruction in non-language subjects in the secondary schools of the country.

"It will be unreasonable to argue that these vernaculars, none of which is spoken by less than 10 millions of men, are intrinsically, inherently, unfit to be the medium of instruction for the people who speak them. But there are certain objections to be met."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"The Hon'ble Member's time is up."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"May I ask for a few minutes to complete my remarks?"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"I will give you two minutes".

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Very well, Sir. I will deal briefly with the objections which have been urged. The first objection is that if the vernacular is adopted as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the upper classes of high schools, this will lead to a lowering of the standard of English that prevails in our schools and colleges. I assure my Hon'ble friends that if I thought so, I would not for a moment advocate the change. Facts do not lend support to the apprehension. It is on record that students who have first gone through the vernacular middle course and have then joined a high school, and studied English, have distinguished themselves in competition with their fellow students who had studied from an earlier period through the medium of English. I might mention one instance—it may be known to some of us—that of Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, the able Editor of the 'Modern Review.' He first went through the Veracular Middle School course, and then joined an English High School, had a brilliant career both at school and at college and has distinguished himself as a writer and speaker of English. The second objection urged is that if the change proposed is adopted, fewer students will go up to the University. I do not think so. I think that if you enable a larger number of students than at present to get through their school courses with greater thoroughness and therefore with greater success, there must be a greater chance of a larger number going ultimately to the Universities than there is at present. The apprehension that the proposed change will strike at the root of higher

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education is one which I would ask my Hon'ble friends to reconsider. The third objection is that there are not suitable text-books available at present. This cannot be the case every where. A large number of books have been prepared during recent years in every important vernacular. But assuming that this view is not correct, within twelve months text-books enough will be ready, if the Government and the public decide that they shall be used in our schools.

"The last objection that I will notice is that the present time is not opportune for the change proposed. More than one speaker has said that this is a controversial subject and should not be taken up at present. I agree that it is inopportune and it would be unwise to spring a proposal like this upon the people all at once. In educational matters, the Government ought to carry the sympathy of the general public in every important change that is introduced. From that point of view, it is necessary that the matter should be placed before the public, and ample time given for an expression of their opinion upon it. I therefore think that the Resolution should be modified so that it should not appear as a mandate to the Provincial Governments, and should not come like a bolt from the blue upon the public and also, that the leaders of public opinion should be able to examine the pros and cons of the question, and to express their well-considered opinion regarding the important change that is suggested.

"I would recommend that the sesolution should be modified as follows :—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to appoint a Committee to consider and report whether the time has come when steps may be taken for making the Indian vernaculars the media of instruction and the study of English as a second language, compulsory for Indian pupils in all secondary schools.

"I hope that the Hon'ble Member for Education will leave one more important mark of his administration by accepting the resolution in the modified form I have suggested—"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"Order! order!"

The Hon'ble Mr. Huda :—"Sir, as far as I recollect, the very scheme embodied in the resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar or a very similar scheme for the education of Indian boys was started in our schools during the time of Lord Curzon. I may at the outset say, Sir, that I am speaking of the schools in the Province I belong to and I represent, as I am not intimately connected with the details of the educational system prevalent in other parts of India. But I believe that one and the same principle of imparting education is observed all over India. The scheme proposed by the Hon'ble Mover has already been in practice in Bihar and Orissa for the past few years and I think only with this difference that English is among the optional subjects and not a second language. Those who have personal experience of school studies in India will I hope bear me out when I say that very little difference is made by Indian students between an optional subject and a second language. I am speaking of schools and not of colleges. We have sufficient experience of other second languages that are taught as such in our schools. I have never known a single student who has acquired any appreciable knowledge of Arabic or Persian by reading it merely as a second language in an Indian school.

"Sir, I myself having been a secretary of a secondary school with primary classes for the last 15 years have some personal experience of the working of a similar scheme to that brought up by the Hon'ble Mover. I may mention that in my school I always insisted on the teaching staff and the boys that they should treat English as a second language and not as optional, as required by the Rules of the Educational Department of that Province. But I must confess with regret that I have always met with disappointment. Last year when the Inspector of Schools came to visit my school he complained that the vocabulary of the students was very poor. He was quite justified in his remark

but the defect was not due to the fault of the teaching staff as he himself could notice. I should add that it was due to the fault of our present system. How can the vocabulary of these students be anything other than poor when only one-fifth of the school working hours is given to such an important subject as English language ?

"Sir, when Indian boys with such insufficient primary grounding in English language go to higher classes in which they are expected to study such subjects as history and science in English, they find themselves in insurmountable difficulty. This lack of sufficient English knowledge tells upon their college career and this evil they can hardly be expected to throw off even in their after college life. It is true that they manage to scrape through our University examinations, but it is no secret that thanks for such success is due to our old though much abused and deservedly abused friend, the cramming system. If we really desire to uproot this mischievous and ruinous habit of cramming we should give our boys sufficient knowledge of English.

"The proposed method of education for Indian boys as placed before this Council in this resolution is not only retrograde but something worse than that. It seeks to take us on a wrong path. It wants us to stick to a method which has proved a total failure in experiment. Its path to the goal of education for the Indian boys is unnecessarily long and circuitous. It advises us to teach our boys everything first in their vernaculars and then to repeat the study of the same subjects over in English ; as is done in schools in Bihar at present. A boy, for instance, has to read at least the first book of Euclid in his own vernacular and then he has to do the same thing over again in English when he goes to the higher classes. To my mind it is not the English language which makes it difficult for a boy to understand English. It is the book itself and the substance which a young mind finds difficulty in grasping and assimilating.

"The resolution we are discussing elicits one fact, that under the prevalent system of school education in this country the teaching of the English language is not up to the required standard or satisfactory. But the question is whether we shall be able to remove this admitted defect by the remedy now suggested. I fear not. Our experience of past years teaches us that a proper knowledge of English cannot be imparted to our boys in this half-hearted manner. If we want to turn out men able to compete in progressing India and Europe, we must give in our secondary schools the first place to the English language.

"I do not agree that the proposal referred to in the resolution is a matter on which the Local Governments and Administrations need be consulted at all."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"Sir, the curious feature of the debate to-day has been not only the large number of high educational authorities that have been quoted, but that in some instances the same authorities have been quoted both by the supporters of the resolution and by those who opposed it. It therefore becomes rather puzzling for laymen to find in what direction authoritative opinion really lies. Sir, there is one aspect of the question about which I do not think there can be the least difference of opinion. Everyone of the non-official Members who has taken part in the debate has recognised the great necessity of promoting English education and I think it is universally recognised that one of the greatest boons which the British connection has conferred upon the people of India is the provision of English education. Therefore any proposal that may have the least semblance of interfering in any way with the rapid advance of English education in this country cannot find support in any quarter.

"The Hon'ble Mover of the resolution, and the Hon'ble Pandit who supported him, do not for a moment admit that the result of the change which they propose to introduce will be any diminution in the facilities for or the

lowering of the standard of knowledge of the English language. We have therefore to examine whether the actual result of the change of the media of instruction from English to vernacular in the secondary schools, will be to promote or retard the study of English. The Resolution says that English shall be the compulsory second language in the secondary schools and that all other subjects shall be taught in the vernacular. At present the medium of instruction in secondary schools—at least in higher secondary schools—is English, and there is an obligation of a compulsory second language. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mover desires that the English language shall in future take the place of the compulsory second language, such as Sanskrit, Latin, Arabic, Persian, French—one of which is now obligatory and that the medium of instruction, which is at present the English language, for the study of all subjects shall in future be one of the vernaculars. If that is really the intention, I do not think that even the most ardent supporters of the vernaculars will feel disposed to support the measure. We know the amount of instruction which students in secondary schools receive at present in compulsory second language ; and if that is going, under the resolution, to be the standard of the English education which will be imparted in future, I think that there cannot be found any educated Indian in this country who would for a moment accept the proposal.

"Sir, as I have already said, one of the greatest boons which the British Government has conferred upon the people of this country is providing them with a common language, which has made possible not only the various provincial and all-India organisations, but also this and other Legislative assemblies to which we come and represent the views of the Indian people in the official language before the highest officials in the land.

"Sir, I therefore submit that in discussing this subject we should not lose sight of the fundamental fact that our common language must be English, and that anything which militates against the facilities for the study of English ought not to find the slightest support from any quarter.

"It has been urged that some of those men who devoted their early years to the study of the vernacular have proved more successful in the acquisition of the knowledge of English, and in passing subsequent examinations, but I should like to inquire how much time was spent in the preliminary study of the Vernacular and at what age these students appeared for their university examinations as compared with those who went direct under the present system, to such examinations. At the age at which students attend secondary schools, it is of primary importance to consider the time occupied in study and no unnecessary delay should be allowed in qualifying them to prosecute their studies in collegiate institutions. Sir, I have carefully considered the matter, and if it had appeared to me that by means of this measure the time of the students will be saved and that they would have a better command of the English language, I would have willingly supported it; but as far as I have been able to judge, I am led to the conclusion that in the interests of a speedy acquisition of a knowledge of the English language, qualifying students of secondary schools to enter collegiate institutions, it is desirable that the present system of education through the medium of English should prevail. Students who desire to acquire a higher knowledge of any vernacular need have no difficulty in following their inclinations. But when it is put to us on this, if I may use the expression, rival basis, as to whether higher secondary standards should give instruction through the medium of English or of vernacular, I think there can be only one answer and that is that the present system which has brought about such satisfactory results should not be disturbed. What the country really wants is that more secondary schools should be opened, more collegiate institutions should be provided, and that adequate facilities for the study of English should be made available for the largest number of students possible. I do not propose at this late hour to prolong the discussion further, but in conclusion I will only add that the general feeling throughout the land must

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be that every encouragement should be provided for the promotion of the study of English."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp:—"The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola at the beginning of his speech spoke of the same persons being quoted on opposite sides in this argument. I noticed that things which I had written at different times were quoted as containing views which would support both sides. I rise merely to say that, if anyone should hereafter bring an accusation of inconsistency against me on this score, I must rebut the charge. In support of this contention, I need only refer Hon'ble Members to the context of the passages quoted Thus, the passage quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy had no reference to general lessons but was written (I think about ten years ago) to advocate the adoption of the direct method of teaching English with young pupils. I did not mean that there should be any neglect of the vernaculars, as the following sentence, which comes immediately after that cited by the Hon'ble Mr Dadabhoy, will show. 'Due progress in the vernacular (a matter on which too much stress cannot be laid) will be secured by the parallel study of vernacular texts, and by the conduct of the great bulk of lessons in the mother tongue, to the study of which, indeed, more time may be devoted, in proportion as we adopt methods whereby the attainment of English will be accelerated'. I may also observe that the whole passage was written with reference to pupils under thirteen years of age and to the Government of India's Educational Resolution of 1904."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray:—"Sir, I beg to oppose my Hon'ble friend's resolution with all the emphasis I can command. Does he want to envelop us in that gloom and darkness which prevailed in the country during the time when Lord Macaulay came to this country and which his great educational policy was instrumental in dispelling. It was Lord Macaulay who laid the foundation of that enlightened education policy which has done so much to spread the culture, the enlightenment and the science of the West. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Macaulay, for his bold and persistent efforts in insisting upon that English, and English alone, should be the medium of imparting education in this county. Where would we have been, where would have been this boasted and enlarged and reformed Council, but for the high education acquired through the medium of the English language? Does my friend wish that the thousand and one languages which prevail in the country should be the media of instruction for learning Science, Mathematics, Engineering, Medicine and Law of the West, which can only be learned through the medium of English? Does my friend want to produce a Babel of confusion? It is a surprise to me that, in this twentieth century, such a resolution could have been conceived, far less, seriously brought forward for acceptance in this august assembly. However, as this is a highly controversial question, sure to stir up public feelings, this is not the proper time for its discussion. Finally, I beg to ask my friend, has he seriously thought what would be the results of his resolution? I have heard complaints from high authorities connected with education that Indian boys in the secondary schools do not acquire sufficient knowledge of English to understand the lectures given in English in the college department. Would not the result of the resolution be to discourage the study of the English language? Does my friend want that *tols* and *muktars* should replace the present colleges? The proud results of English language have been that the different races, inhabiting this vast continent, have, after shaking off the torpor of ages, become as one nation, conversing in a common language and interchanging thoughts with one another."

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler:—"The debate has been very interesting, but it has travelled far beyond the terms of the Resolution and has included a discussion of the advantages of Western culture and of English education. Now I may say at once that no proposal to dethrone Western

culture or to restrict English education would commend itself either to the Government or to this Council. Upon that I think we are all unanimous. And I think also that there has been some misunderstanding on matters of fact. It is the accepted policy—the policy accepted for many years and last expressed in the Resolution on educational policy in 1904—that vernacular should be the medium of instruction for boys up to 13 years of age, and that vernacular should be a compulsory subject after that age during the whole of the school course. The present position is shown as accurately as it can be in the diagram which I have in my hand and which will be found opposite page 71 of Mr. Sharp's Quinquennial Review. I wish the Council clearly to understand that vernacular is already the basis of instruction in secondary English schools until the three or four high classes are reached. Now the only question, as I understand, which is before this Council is—should it be adopted as a medium of instruction in those higher classes or in some of them? I would ask that, in considering this question, we should remember that only about $\frac{1}{10}$th of those who enter secondary schools enter a University. That is a fact which is frequently ignored in discussing questions about schools. It is not the fact, as stated by one Hon'ble Member, that every boy who goes to an English secondary school is destined for the University. I think we are all agreed that there should be more and better English education rather than less English education. My friend the Mover of this Resolution is, I believe, not less anxious than any other Member of Council to see an extension and improvement of English education. The point is this. There are many criticisms of the existing system: that the boys are over-strained, that they do not understand English sufficiently to follow their instruction in history, science, geography and the like, that it is a constant strain on their minds and that they lose to a large extent the faculty of what I might call biting ideas and connecting words with facts. And the alternative proposed is not, as I understand, to reduce English education but to teach English by the modern method, the direct method as it is called, as a language, while at the same time lightening the strain on the mind by introducing the vernacular, the language of the people as a medium of instruction. This is a question not of educational policy but of educational economy, and is a question which would require many minds to solve. I can only tell you that in my own experience and in the experience of many competent educationists with whom I have discussed the question, there is a markedly greater intelligence in the boy whose education has been conducted through the medium of the vernacular until the highest classes of the school are reached than the boy who has had his education conducted in English in what used to be called in some provinces the Upper Middle School. That also was the conclusion which the Education Commission of 1882 came to in regard to Bengal. But I am far from thinking that my own experience in the matter is at all conclusive. It is a matter which requires a large amount of experience before we can come to any conclusion. We must also remember that the supply of education is to a large extent governed by the demand for it. Every educational system in the world is beating itself against this bed-rock fact that A is not willing to learn what B is eager to teach. Many modern theories on education have come to grief from ignoring this bed-rock fact. My own idea is that it is essentially a case for experiment, and that it is a condition of the experiment being successful that the teaching of English as a compulsory second language should be of the very highest order in the hands of very good teachers; and the number of these is limited in India at present. The Hon'ble Pandit suggests a committee. I think that a committee for all India would be out of the question. The subject is one in which different views may very well be taken in different provinces and even in different parts of a province with reference to local conditions. I think myself that there is sufficient demand in this Council for inquiry to refer the matter as an open question to Local Governments drawing attention to this debate, and suggesting for their consideration whether the time has come to appoint provincial committees to

inquire into the subject. But, in view of the opposition which the Resolution has excited in this Council, I think it better to say that this reference to Local Governments will not be made until after the war. I wish to emphasise again the fact that Government has absolutely no idea in its educational policy except to improve and extend education. I think that we are all agreed that the best that can be given for the money available at any time should be given, and that no difference in aim really separates us."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar:—" Sir, I have been listening to the observations which the Hon'ble Members have made in opposing my resolution, and all the time that I was listening to I kept an open mind so that I might, if necessary, modify my views upon the subject. But Sir, I confess that my conviction remains unchanged. I do not for a moment deprecate the learning of English, nor do I suggest that the standard of English knowledge should be lowered, either in the middle, secondary, or collegiate course. On the contrary, I am for improving it. I advocate the compulsory study of English as a language in all the secondary schools. I fully realise the importance of an English education, and I am aware, as the Hon'ble Member to the left has said, that but for English education we should not have been debating in this Council. I am likewise aware that the present system of education has produced eminent men; but that does not mean that the system is perfect. Nobody will say that because Newton and Milton were products of the old system of education in England, therefore that system should continue. The present system, though it has produced eminent men, is capable of improvement. I would have up-to-date methods. As the Hon'ble Education Member has suggested, I would have economy in teaching. What do we do now? We try to teach boys all subjects through the medium of a foreign language. Boys of immature minds experience the difficulty of understanding the language and the difficulty of understanding the subject, and the result is that they neither understand the subject nor the language. Therefore, instead of making English the medium of instruction at the 7th class, or three classes below the Matriculation class, I would make it the medium of instruction in the beginning of the intermediate course, by the time the boys enter the 1st intermediate class they would have acquired sufficient proficiency in English and they would be capable of understanding the subjects taught in English. One Hon'ble Member made a reference to the opinion of Mr. Warden, expressed, I believe, in 1828. Is that opinion to be our guide to-day? The opinion was after all one expressed in a dissenting minute, and there was the opinion of Sir John Malcolm against it. Sir John held that vernaculars should be made the media of instruction, because he said, that by making vernaculars media of instruction not only would instruction be easier imparted, but also vernaculars would be improved. Improvement of vernaculars would be absolutely necessary. It is only through the vernaculars that knowledge can filter down to the people of the country. Another Hon'ble Member inquired if the measure I propose is in practice. Yes, it is in practice. In many schools non-language subjects are taught in English only in the highest three classes in Bengal. I understand history and logic can be answered in vernacular even in the intermediate examination. As to the other points in the objections I anticipated most of them in my opening speech and answered them. I am quite agreeable to the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler's proposal. I thank him for his sympathetic treatment of the resolution. I have no objection to the matter being referred to the Provincial Governments after the war."

The Hon'ble the Vice President:—" Does the Hon'ble Member withdraw his resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar:—" Yes, Sir. In view of Sir Harcourt's assurance I withdraw the resolution."

The Resolution was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler then resumed the Chair.

[*Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray.*] [17TH MARCH, 1915.]

RESOLUTION *RE* INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray:—"Sir, it may seem superfluous, after what was said by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry the other day in reply to the observations made in connection with the resolution of my Hon'ble friend Raja Kushalpal Singh, to bring forward a resolution of the kind, which, with your kind permission, I propose to move just now. But, Sir, reading the speech of the Hon'ble Member a little more closely, one cannot but come to the conclusion that Government, without committing itself to any general policy or particular line of action, with regard to the question of industrial development, recognises the importance of the subject, and is helping and is ready to help any industrial cause, the sugar industry in particular, on its own merits, as will be evident from the reply to my question *re* sugar industry, given by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry, on the 24th February last, and from the following extracts from his speech, 'Government do as a matter of fact provide a not inconsiderable amount of financial assistance to industries and to agriculture,' and again 'I hope I have not given the impression that I regard the present situation as one out of which no advantage can be reaped for Indian trade. To my mind, it is simply a question of proportion—of what is practicable, of what is less practicable or altogether impracticable'. I need not cite any more passages. I can quite understand the reasons which prevent the Government from laying down a general policy or a particular line of action, specially in this troublous time; however, we are thankful to Government that it recognises the importance of the subject and is not unmindful of considering individual cases on their own merits The difference between the resolution of my Hon'ble friend Raja Kushalpal Singh and mine is this, that whereas he wanted that Government should come forward with financial assistance in promoting the Arts and Industries of the country, I have no such ambitious scheme to propose; my resolution is strictly confined to one industry alone, namely, the sugar industry. I shall try, in my own humble way, to show that the standard of practicability, set up by the Hon'ble Member, applies to the subject-matter of my resolution. The subject-matter of the present resolution is not a new one. A resolution on this very subject was moved by my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1911. We both have the same identical object in view, namely, the revival of the once prosperous but now decaying sugar industry of the country, which once gave employment to a very large number of people and which, after satisfying the needs and requirements of the whole country, used to export a large quantity of its surplus to the outside world. But, the reverse is the case now, the tables are now turned upon us, and the once flourishing sugar industry is now on the verge of extinction.

"Sir George Watt tells us, in his valuable work, 'The Commercial Products of India,' that 'It is commonly stated that Vasco da Gama (1497) related that a considerable trade in sugar was, at that time, carried on from Calicut—the then capital of West India commerce.' Several other references relating to the trade in Indian sugar with Europe may be cited from the same authority. In short, Indian sugar gradually assumed an overwhelming importance in European markets. This was the most prosperous period of Indian sugar industry. Then the British Colonies, specially Mauritius and the West Indies, commenced the sugar-cane industry. 'The birth of the Colonial was the death of the Indian trade with Europe,' says Sir George pithily. 'They not only became 'formidable producing centres' but 'began to contest the Indian markets'. This was only the beginning of the fast approaching end. Then subsidized and bounty-fed Austrian and German beet sugar made its appearance in the field and every one is painfully aware of the baneful effects of its competition with our home industry. Sir, this does not close the list. Still more recently, another formidable competitor has appeared in the field. I mean the Java cane sugar. According to Mr. Noel Paton, before the Quinquennium (1884-85 to 1888-89) beet sugar 'was in the ascendant,' but, now, as Mr. Hulme, Sugar Engineer Expert, shows in his recent article

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contributed to the last January number of the 'Agricultural Journal of India', the importation of sugar is steadily increasing, and that of the sugar imported, three-fourth comes from Java. What has been the sum total of the effects of these various kinds of foreign imports on Indian industry, the following figures will show. Sir, figures can hardly give a sufficient idea of the mischief that has been wrought by the imported sugar. The fact is patent to everybody. In our younger days, the Kotchandpur, Keshabpur, and Manickganj sugar of Bengal and the far-famed Benares sugar (*Kasir Chini*) of the United Provinces were well known commodities in the Bengal markets. But alas! Where are they now?

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	R
Average of 5 years 1884-85 to 1888-89	79,638	1,91,68,060 (nearly 2 crores of rupees)
Average of 5 years ending 1890-91	98,307	2,31,70,060
Average of 5 years ending 1895-96	115,223	2,79,87,957
Average of 5 years ending 1900-01	201,850	4,19,70,307
Average of 5 years ending 1905-06	330,173	6,41,36,316
1906-07	555,202	8,73,81,114
1907-08	558,988	9,22,70,442
1908-09	603,911	10,90,66,089
1909-10	630,474	11,52,20,492
1912-13	772,152	14,27,87,580
1913-14	896,869	14,95,68,000 (nearly 15 crores of rupees)

"Now, Sir, comment on these figures is unnecessary. How these ever-expanding imports of foreign sugar have affected the cultivation of sugar-cane crop in India will be evident from the following figures:—

Years.	Area of cultivation in acres.
1890-91	2,758,450
1891-92	3,100,232
1892-93	2,798,637
1893-94	2,897,042
1894-95	2,764,656
1895-96	2,930,583
1896-97	2,651,765
1897-98	2,648,498
1898-99	2,756,563
1899-1900	2,693,029
1900-01	2,577,742
1901-02	2,474,857
1902-03	2,358,101
1903-04	2,280,251
1904-05	2,413,274
1905-06	2,241,750
1906-07	2,456,860
1907-08	2,705,645
1908-09	2,254,067
1909-10	2,184,801
1910-11	2,200,217
1911-12	2,410,151

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"Sir, instead of extension, instead of keeping pace with the requirements of the ever expanding increase of population, there is a considerable shrinkage in the acreage under cane cultivation.

"Sir, having made these preliminary remarks, I wish, now, to deal with the resolution proper, which consits of three parts, of which, I mean to take the third part first, as it is the most important portion of my resolution.

"It is as follows:—'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that prompt and effective measures may be taken by the Government throughout British India to promote the starting of new sugar factories on modern scientific bases and that financial and other kinds of assistance may be rendered by the Government, etc., etc'.

"Sir, in connection with this portion of my resolution, we have to consider the following points, namely:—our present methods and the defects inherent in them, how do they affect our sugar industry in competition with that of other countries, how can they be remedied, why active help from Government is necessary, whether we have got any precedents for such a course of action, and what are they?

"Sir, in this connection, I cannot do better than quote here the following few lines from Mr. Noel Paton's well-known monograph on sugar, which put our case in a nutshell:—

'If India's methods be compared with those adopted in the countries that produce cane sugar successfully, it is found that there is one fundamental difference. Cane in India is grown in small patches, scattered over wide areas. Where it is crushed, it is crushed for the most part on a small scale, and treated by primitive and wasteful processes. Often it is transported slowly over long distances under a hot sun. This involves a very great loss by inversion of sucrose into glucose and it is noticeable that in every country where the industry is conducted profitably, this loss is now studiously avoided by means of centralisation. The term centralisation implies not only the erection of large factories in which the exploitation of large quantities of cane is centralised for the sake of economy. The comparative failure of the great French Sugar Corporation working in Egypt, is evidence of the impotency of mere equipment on a grand scale when unassociated with an adequate supply of cane adjacent to the factories. The ideal implied by the term, is that the factory should be situated as nearly as possible in the centre of a homogeneous and compact tract of land adequate to the production of all the requisite cane and so closely connected by trams and other communications with the factory itself that the cane may be crushed before the chemical decomposition of the sucrose in the cane has made considerable progress. In fact, the familiar term, 'central sugar factory system' is not so good as another, 'the centralised sugar tract system.' It is often denied that it will ever be possible in India to reserve for sugar-cane a sufficient tract of suitable land in the centre of which a modern factory could be erected, but the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has indicated his intention of attempting some such reservation in a new irrigation tract. It may be argued that many difficult things are found to be possible when it is recognised that they are necessary and for the moment it is perhaps sufficient to show that the consumption of true sugar in India is growing very rapidly, that she pays more per unit of sugar (indigenous and imported) than she formerly did that the internal production of sugar is declining more than the importation is increasing and that she is working in complete disregard of the principle that is regarded by her competitors as crucial'.

"The quotation is somewhat long. My only apology for it is that a better representation of the true state of things regarding the sugar industry in India could not be conceived. Then we see that our methods and the defects inherent in them are mainly: first, cane in India is grown in small patches scattered over wide areas; second, it is crushed on a small scale and treated by primitive and unscientific methods which causes great waste. On account of these defects we cannot successfully compete with foreign sugar which is produced by best equipped factories, which are situated in a tract of suitable land sufficient to the production of all the requisite cane and so closely connected by trams and other communications to the factories that the cane can be crushed before the chemical decomposition sets in. The broad fact deducible from the above is that it is only by the establishment of best equipped factories according to the centralised tract system, we can hope to compete successfully with the foreign import. Mr. Hulme also endorses this view in his article referred to above, and gives the following reasons for the successful

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condition of the Java sugar trade:—(1) efficiency of the staffs controlling the factories; (2) installation of the best machinery in the factories; (3) intensive cultivation; (4) climatic conditions. The first three can be had in India or, for the matter of that, in any sugar-producing country. As regards the fourth, the climatic advantages of Java are counterbalanced by the exorbitant cost of transport as Mr. Hulme shows, that it costs Java R37-8-0 per ton, that is, R1-6-0 per maund to get her sugar to the United Provinces and other markets, north and west of this sugar-producing region. So we may disregard the last point altogether. Now, Sir, the question is how these conditions and methods which have been attended with success in other sugar-producing countries can be introduced here. To that, my answer is that, if we are to compete successfully with foreign import, our Government should adopt the same course of action as the Dutch Government in Java and the Japanese Government in Formosa did. It is needless for me to point out that in enlightenment, industrial enterprise and financial resources neither the Netherlands Government nor the Japanese Government can be compared with the British Government. I am glad to note here that one Provincial Government has, to some extent, forestalled us in this respect and has realised the utility of the course suggested, as will be evident from the answer given by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry to my question asked on the 24th February last, specially from that portion of it which says: 'In addition to these measures, a grant in one case and a loan in another have been made by the United Provinces Government in order to encourage the development of central factories.'

"Sir, I should like to know the full particulars of the loan and the grant spoken of by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry. What we want in this respect is that this policy of active help and co-operation should be extended and enlarged and not left to the Provincial Government alone, which, with their limited resources, cannot be expected to do as much as the importance of the subject demands. Is short, it should be taken up by the Imperial Government and the Java system with the necessary adaptation to suit local conditions and circumstances should be introduced into this country. If France in the time of Napoleon and Germany and Austria in recent times, where the people in general are so wealthy, resourceful and enterprising, developed their best sugar industry by active help and aid from the State, how much more is that aid necessary in the case of India. Then, again, in a central factory system, or rather centralised sugar tract system, large tracts of land are a *sine qua non*, which cannot be had in this country without the direct help of the Government Government has got *khas* lands in many places, specially in Assam, Burma, and the Punjab canal colonies; or where they are not so available, Government can acquire them if required. In Mr. Noel Paton's book I find that a former Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at one time indicated his intention of keeping some reserved tracts for sugar cultivation in a new irrigation area. In passing, may I inquire whether anything has been done to put this noble intention into practice? Now, it may be asked would the Government be justified in adopting this policy of directly associating itself with industrial enterprises? I say that, at least with regard to this particular industry, Government would be well justified in adopting this policy as it is most expedient and prudent in view of the situation created by the present war and when one Provincial Government, that is, that of the United Provinces, has already initiated this policy. What I beg to impress upon the attention of the Government in this connection is that, in view of the situation created by the present war, Government should take prompt and effective measures to initiate that policy which has produced so wonderful results in Java and Formosa. Sir, it is some satisfaction to learn that efforts are being made by the Government to enable Indian sugar to compete with imported sugar. The steps already taken in that behalf may be all very good in their own way, but, Sir, in my humble opinion, they will not effectively solve the problem unless some such active policy as was adopted in Java and Formosa is taken here also. The Java system, known as the culture system, with necessary modifications to suit local circumstances and conditions, is well

suited to this country. It will not, I believe, entail a very large initial expenditure of money. Considering the crisis we are passing through, I shall be the last person to ask Government to take a course of action which will involve it in heavy expenditure. Before proceeding further, it is necessary that I should describe very shortly the culture system as it has been referred to several times in my speech. It is this :—All Government lands not required for rice cultivation were planted with crops for which there was a demand in Europe by means of advances made by the State to the private contractors who undertook to plant the particular crops and sell the produce to Government at fixed rates and liquidate the advance made to them by instalments in a fixed number of years. These advances were of several kinds. The first in order was the advance for initial expenditure necessary to start the concern. It might be a planting concern or manufacturing concern, the contractor received this advance under certain regulations. Care was taken to see that the contractor was not a mere speculator, and the money was advanced to him under official superintendence which helped him to a choice of the site as also in selecting and buying the machinery and fitting up the mill. In regard to the labour required, Government at first transferred to the contractor the gratuitous or forced labour due to it from the peasants. The machinery was allowed to be imported duty free and timber and other materials from Government forests were supplied without charge. The official experts assisted him with their advice. Next to this initial advance, a yearly advance for the production or manufacture of crops was made on condition of being repaid out of the produce raised at prices which were fixed in a way to leave a margin of profit both to the Government and to the contractor. The farm seldom exceeded four hundred acres. In short, the Java culture system may be described as a system of encouraging the planting of the remunerative crops and manufacturing them for the European markets by private agency and at private risk with Government advances and under Government supervision and with the Government as a sole customer. All the three parties who worked the system, the Government, the contractor and the peasant, benefited by it. The Government borrowed money as it alone could borrow, on public credit and brought the produce so raised by the contractor to whom the money was advanced at low rate of interest and it repaid itself both principal and interest by buying at rates which left a margin of profit on sale in Europe. The contractor after he paid up the advances made to him became the owner of a large and flourishing concern, while the villagers and peasant labourers received much higher wages than they could ever obtain before. The culture system was worked to best advantage in respect of first class crops, such as sugar-cane, indigo, tea, which required high planting and skill in manufacture; but there were certain kinds of produce, such as coffee, cinnamon, which did not require planting and manufacturing skill. In their case the intervention of contractors was dispensed with and advances were made to the cultivators direct. The sugar-cane crop was a most remunerative cultivation. This system was first introduced in 1831 to 1833. The first contracts were made for 20 years and then at the end of that period were renewed for another term. About thirty to forty crores of rupees were in all advanced under this system, and when the first advance was paid they were re-invested on similar terms. This system which was undertaken at first for revenue purposes not only served those purposes well but indirectly helped the Netherland East Indies to attain a high degree of material prosperity. The land-revenue increased, the advances required for the culture system were met out of the borrowed capital and this national debt was repaid with interest in forty years. The exports and imports increased. In 1871, there were 97 mill-owners who planted seventy thousand acres with sugar-cane and employed two hundred and twenty-five thousand of labourers. An official report submitted to Lord Dufferin by Vonden Berg, the Governor of Java, in 1885, admits that the culture system greatly contributed to the development of Java in growing tropical produce. I have taken this brief history of the culture system of Java from Mr. Ranade's 'Essay on Indian Economics', and I shall close this paragraph with the

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following words from the same authority which are as true to-day as when they were written :—

'After all allowances for differences between Java and India there remains a sufficient substratum of common conditions which justifies the assurance that an experiment undertaken in the same spirit here with the necessary a laptation to suit local conditions has a reasonable chance of attaining at least qualified success so as to justify the venture.

"Sir, the Formosan system is only an adaptation from the Java system to suit local conditions. I do not wish to deal with the Formosan system here as my Hon'ble colleagues may find it in Mr. Noel Paton's 'Notes on Sugar in India'. I can say this much that the experiments have succeeded very well in Formosa, also with the results that several mills have been established, returning handsome dividends. Mr Noel Paton also says :—

'That the Consular Report for 1908 upon the sugar industry of South Formosa was of an extraordinary interest to India and showed how the Japanese Government has succeeded in converting a moribund sugar industry, such as it exists in this country, into one of very great promise'.

"Sir, such in brief is the culture system, to which I have referred so many times. I have dealt somewhat exhaustively with this portion of my resolution, because the importance of the subject demands it.. If we are to compete successfully with foreign sugar, this is the line on which we should proceed, and 'now or never' is the motto.

"Sir, the second part of my resolution runs as follows :—

'That prompt and effective measures may be taken by the Government throughout British India to encourage and extend the manufacture of sugar, both refined and unrefined, by existing or improved indigenous methods'.

"The great defect of our indigenous system is the waste it entails. Mr. Hulme, the Sugar Engineer Expert, says :—

'The average extraction of sugar by bullock mills, now in use, is about fifty per cent as against about ninety per cent in a modern multiple mill. Crushing sugar-cane is no longer work for bullocks and as long as it continues, so will the importation of sugar increase'.

"So the existing indigenous methods must be changed and improved. Here also Mr. Hulme says :—

'To improve the extraction more power is required, the cultivator has has not got it, and cannot get it. Any scheme to improve the indigenous methods for the production of sugar must include power driven mills, which are costly and beyond the purchasing power of the ordinary cultivators, steam power appears to be the best. A good single roller mill would extract about sixty-five per cent, a double mill about seventy-five per cent. and a triple mill about ninety per cent'.

"But all these, I must say with Mr. Hulme, are unfortunately beyond the purchasing power of the ordinary cultivator. But, Sir, in this connection, I particularly wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there is also a large field for *gur*, such as is now made by country factories, which is, indeed, very largely used by orthodox Hindus and the masses of the people in general. Mr. Hulme also endorses this view. I may add further that not only for consumption but for religious and socio-religious ceremonies this kind of sugar or *gur* is in great demand and in such a vast country, like India, the demand is not inconsiderable. The first thing in this connection is how to improve the indigenous method, and then how to apply it in practice. Mr. Hulme has made some suggestions referred to above with regard to the machinery required for this purpose, and pointed out that it is beyond the capacity of the ordinary ryot. It is not possible for a layman like myself to make any reasonable or practical suggestions for the improvement of the present indigenous methods. I must leave them to Government and their experts to decide, after due inquiry and deliberation, which is the best machinery suited to this purpose and how to introduce it, considering the local circumstances and requirements of the country.

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"Then, Sir, as a necessary corollary to the second and third parts of my resolution, follows the first part. If we are to proceed on lines suggested in the second and third parts of my resolution, we shall have to increase the area of cultivation of sugar-cane. Successful experiments at demonstration farms, researches at scientific institutes and printing of their results in pamphlet forms though necessary, will not fully meet the requirements of the situation, in India as our cultivators are generally poor, ignorant, illiterate and unenterprising. The results of successful experiments should be brought home to the actual cultivators on the field. They should be encouraged by all means to adopt the cultivation of new canes and new methods of working. Practical workers from Government farms should be deputed to help them.

"Sir, in this connection, another matter, cognate to this subject, should be mentioned. In Bengal, date palms are tapped and considerable quantity of crude sugar or *gur* is produced from the juice extracted from the trees There is a brisk trade in this commodity in Bengal during the winter season Much valuable information on this subject can be gained from Mr. Annett's 'Memoir on the Date Sugar Industry in Bengal'. In my humble opinion immediate steps should be taken to teach the process of tapping to the ryots in Upper and Central India and the Central Provinces where it is not known. Practical men, from Bengal, popularly known as '*Seolis*' should be deputed to other parts of India to teach the process of tapping date trees.

"Sir, in summing up, I beg leave to make the following few remarks. The crisis we are passing through is, indeed, of an unprecedented nature. While the British Empire, of which India is a component part and a vital part, is engaged in a life and death struggle of uncertain duration, and while India may be called upon to take a yet much larger share in the defence of the Empire and when every farthing of the available public money may be required for the above object, it may seem anomalous, more specially in the present depleted state of the public Exchequer, that I should bring forward a proposal, the acceptance of which might involve a large expenditure of public money. But, Sir, if I had felt, if I could have realised, that my resolution would have any such effect and that the present time was inopportune for its introduction, I would have been the last person to bring forward a resolution like this before this august assembly. But, Sir, on the contrary, when in view of the situation created by the war, every country has been taking stock of her industries and trying to add, enlarge and improve them and when German and Austrian beet sugar is now no longer in the world's markets and when it is left to Java alone to supply and meet, so far as she can, the demand of the whole civilised world, which is indeed a great windfall to her, it is only natural that India should at this juncture try to regain her old position in the sugar market of the world. 'It is to be borne in mind also that there is such a vast and growing demand for refined sugar in the country as nowhere else is to be found,' for 'in a warm climate, like that of India, sugar has a much greater alimentary value than in a cold climate.' It may not be out of place in this connection to point out that, in this matter, the interests of the people of this country do not clash with those of the English people at Home. Moreover, there is, I say, a peculiar fitness in my proposal in view of the fact that His Excellency has, since the assumption of his exalted office, manifested every desire to meet and satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people committed to His Excellency's charge. Sir, in the present state of the public Exchequer, I do not wish the Government to embark upon a gigantic scheme requiring a large amount of capital expenditure, nor do I wish that in the present situation a number of sugar mills and factories should be set up and that financial aid on a very large scale should be given to them. What I, therefore, beg to propose now is that in view of the present state of the finances, if it be deemed inexpedient and inopportune to adopt wholesale for the present the policy underlying the centralised sugar tract system, an attempt should at least be made to promote the starting of one sugar factory on the line of the centralised sugar tract system under Government guidance and with Government help, in each of the two

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provinces of Bengal and the United Provinces which are yet the two largest sugar-producing tracts in India and that the factory be equipped with all the necessary machineries and appliances and the same be established in the midst of a large tract of *Khas* or acquired lands, the area of which should not be less than, say, 2,000 bighas. The mill in actual operation would be an object lesson for demonstrating to the people at large the possibility of manufacturing sugar at such a rate as may enable it to compete successfully with Java sugar so that the people may ultimately be induced to follow the policy initiated by the Government and thereby be able to resuscitate this once prosperous but now moribund sugar industry."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member has already exceeded his time".

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray:—"With these few words, I beg to move my resolution, *viz*:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that prompt and effective measures may be taken by the Government throughout British India (*a*) to increase the cultivation of sugar-cane and date-palm, (*b*) to encourage and extend the manufacture of sugar, both refined and unrefined, by existing or improved indigenous methods, (*c*) to promote the starting of new sugar factories on modern, scientific basis, and that financial and other kinds of assistance may be rendered by the Government for the carrying out of the above objects in an effective manner'".

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi:—"Sir, I support this resolution with pleasure In spite of the fact that India is a great sugar-cane growing country and the yield of sugar from the date palm is capable of considerable expansion, the outturn of sugar in India is not sufficient for her own requirements and she is dependent to a great extent on imported sugar. A few years ago Sir John Hewett, then Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, in laying the foundation-stone of the Prayag sugar works at Allahabad, quoted figures to show the steady increase in the annual imports of foreign sugar into India. From the present report we find that the annual imports of foreign sugar is increasing. The sugar-cane crop is the largest in the United Provinces. Sir, the importation of bounty-fed sugar into India has ceased for the time, and this seems to be a most fitting opportunity for stimulating the sugar industry in India. If Government accede to the prayer for help and guidance, India in the course of a few years will become one of the greatest sugar-manufacturing countries of the world".

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh:—"India is commonly believed to be the home of the sugar-cane. From the Roman period to the end of the 17th century the whole of Europe depended mostly on India for its supply of sugar. Not only has India ceased to be an exporting country, but foreign sugar has captured her markets. The following statistics:—

1903-04	1912-13	1913-14.
Cwts. 6,333,843	15,443,033	17,937,390.
£ 3,957,183	9,519,172	9,971,200.

show an increase in ten years of 11,603,547 cwts. of the value of £6,014,017, —the increase for last year over the previous year alone being 2,494,357 cwts.

"Although Java has very little more than a third of a million acres under sugar cultivation, and we in the United Provinces alone have close on a million and a half, Java is yet able to swamp India with her sugar.

"The reasons why the amount of sugar produced in India is so small are the following:—

(1) Small thin cane of inferior quality is grown.

(2) Very inefficient mills are used for expressing the juice from the cane.

[*Raja Kushalpal Singh.*] [17TH MARCH, 1915.]

(3) The present methods of cultivation stand in great need of improvement.

(4) The methods of manufacturing sugar are defective. These points require careful consideration.

1st point—Small thin cane of inferior quality is grown.

"As to this point, I am of opinion that better varieties of cane from other sugar-producing countries should be tried. If found suitable to this country they should be introduced. In deciding this matter there is great need of the appointment of a whole-time sugar chemist in each of the cane-producing provinces. The appearance of the cane is no safe guide. We often find varieties of cane that are juicy, and to all appearance of the best sort, and yet the sugar made from them contains a very large proportion of molasses, while the proportion of sugar proper is very small. On the other hand, we also see varieties of sugar-cane which appear very inferior, but which in reality yield a very large proportion of sugar. It is only a chemist who is able to say which sort is really good for sugar, and which not.

"While on this subject, I may observe that in the United Provinces thick cane of better quality known as *paunda* exists, but these are not sought after by the sugar manufacturer. Why is this? The chief reasons seem to be—

"(1) There are no sugar-cane mills that can express juice profitably from *paundas*. More effective mills should be introduced. In places where good *paundas* can be had in abundance, power mills will be found more profitable.

"A Sugar Engineer Expert was, in 1912, appointed to the United Provinces, for three seasons, and his appointment has been recently extended for a further period of two seasons. But the work allotted to the Sugar Engineer Expert is more than enough to occupy his whole time. I, therefore, urge upon the Government the desirability of appointing an assistant to him to take up this matter.

"(2) The second reason is that wood fuel is required for the preparation of sugar from *paunda*. Sugar-cane stalks do not suffice. The result is that the *paunda* crops are sold standing. The cultivator finds this practice more convenient. It saves him the trouble and expense of its more difficult manufacture.

"As *paundas* contain a much larger amount of juice they should yield a far greater amount of sugar. Indeed, in other countries refined sugar is made of these very *paundas*. What is needed here is that a cheap method of manufacturing sugar from this variety of cane be devised and made accessible to manufacturers in this country. At present, *paundas* are sold to be chewed, and not for the manufacture of sugar, and hence their cultivation does not affect the import of sugar. I believe that in Mauritius sugar is made from this thick cane. Mauritius cane is five times as thick as the thinner varieties of Indian cane. It is clear, therefore, that the yield per cane is also five times as large.

"I believe that the above remarks justify the conclusion that the manufacture of sugar from *paundas* deserves the fullest consideration.

2nd point.—Inefficient mills are used.

"On this second point, I may observe that I fully agree with Mr. Moreland when he says:—'At a very low estimate I believe that the effective yield of juice per cane could be increased by ten or fifteen per cent if effective mills were procurable'.

"Now, the chief difficulty in the way of the introduction of effective mills is the scarcity of good bullocks. There should, therefore, be devised some sort of power mill that would work effectively at the *rab*-manufacturing *bels*, or in the fields of large cultivators.

"On page 61 of the January number of the 'Agricultural Journal of India', Mr. W. Hulme, Sugar Engineer Expert, writes:—

'It is highly probable that there will be a large demand for *gur* for many years to come, and it is recognised by the Government of the United Provinces

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that something might be done to improve the general conditions of *gur* making, and in some degree reduce the losses due (1) to low extraction of juice from the cane, (2) to overheating the juice, causing caramelisation, and (3) to inversion caused by acidity of the juice. To this end a series of experiments will be carried out on a Government Farm near Bareilly.

'A small but powerful multiple-mill has been erected near Bareilly, by means of which, it is expected, useful data may be obtained regarding the advantages of maceration'.

"It is hoped that the forthcoming experiments will help to the arrangement and designing of a small plant suitable for adoption by *khandsaris*.

3rd point.—Defective Manufacture.

"A cheap and suitable system of manufacture should be devised in which the use of bone or *siwar* should be altogether eschewed. It will not otherwise find favour with the bulk of the people. Hence, the question of introducing and adapting the vacuum system to the conditions of this country should also receive attention. The system should be such as may be worked at a profit by ordinary *khandsaris*.

"In order to meet the urgent needs described above, I would suggest that two competent assistants should be appointed to work under the Sugar Engineer Expert.

4th point.—Defective methods of cultivation.

"The improved methods of cultivation of other countries should be tried here and adopted if found profitable.

"Cane is liable to many diseases. The knowledge of remedial measures should be disseminated.

"The total area under sugar-cane in British India during 1913-14 was 2,519,800 acres, of which the United Provinces account for 1,379,900. I would therefore suggest that some officer of the Agricultural Department of the United Provinces should be deputed to study the methods of cultivation and manufacture of sugar in Java, Formosa, Hawaii, Japan and America.

"To stimulate the sugar industry I consider it absolutely necessary that there should be a strong body of agricultural experts and specialists devoted entirely to the promotion of this cause; and I would ask for at least three such officers to be allotted to the United Provinces, where practically half the total of Indian cane is raised. The Government has established two cane farms; but I would move for a considerable increase in their number.

"It also strikes me as a sound idea that co-ordinated with the model farms there might, with infinite advantage, be training classes opened for instruction in cultivation methods and if possible also a small model factory attached to each farm for instruction in the technology of sugar manufacture. Such a system has very successfully been tried in the United States of America.

"In his 'Note on Indian Sugar Industry,' Mr. A. Shakespear of Cawnpore

'Extension of Sugar Cane Cultivation.—An important point in connection with the more extended use of manure is the restrictive character of present day railway freights. I have repeatedly endeavoured to obtain acceptance of the principle that, on broad economic grounds, manure should be carried by railway companies at net working costs. I think Government would be well advised to take up this matter'.

"At the meeting of the Board of Agriculture in India held at Coimbatore, the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey said that if Government really wished to encourage the sugar industry,—and this was very necessary in parts of the United Provinces, where there was a glut of *gur*,—the best way would be to give central factories a preference in regard to distillery contracts for the manufacture of which molasses were now imported from Java.

"It is a matter of sincere gratification that the Government of India are fully alive to the importance of assisting the Sugar Industry in this country. It is hoped that they will see their way to accepting this resolution, which has my whole-hearted support".

[*Mr. Kershaw.*] [17TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw:—"I think that the Hon'ble Member who moved this Resolution has taken an unduly gloomy view of the situation. There is nothing in our figures of acreage and outturn to support the view that the industry is in danger of extinction, and if we compare the figures of the past five years with those of the preceding five years, it will be found that while there has been no falling off in acreage there has been a marked increase in outturn. I shall refer later to what is being done to increase the outturn, but I may mention here that the opening of large irrigation works in some parts of Southern and Central India will inevitably lead to an increase in the area under cane. This increase is important, not only because cane in Southern India, grown under irrigation gives high yields, but also because grown as it will be in large blocks, central factories may be established under the most favourable conditions. Another important effect of these canal extensions, to which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. MacNeill has just drawn my attention, is that in Bombay they have made it easier for the Agricultural Department to study existing methods and to effect improvements.

"If I have not misunderstood the Hon'ble Member he advocates that here in India we should encourage the cultivation of sugar-cane by adopting the old Java culture system which was abolished more than forty years ago, or the system now followed in Formosa. The latest account I have seen of the working of the Formosa system is contained in a report written by Mr. Keatinge, the Bombay Director of Agriculture, after he had toured in the chief sugar-producing countries. It appears that a few years after the island was acquired, the Japanese Government decided to start a sugar industry. The climate was favourable; labour was fairly abundant; and the outturn was good. But the Chinese farmers were unwilling to sell their land or to grow cane for the factories, and to overcome these difficulties, stringent regulations were issued about ten years ago under which a definite tract of country was assigned to each sugar mill. In that tract the farmers are bound to sell their cane to the mill, and they can be punished either for making sugar themselves or for selling the cane to any one, else. For Government and the factory owners the system is an admirable one, but from the point of view of the farmers, it is so unsatisfactory that it will probably be necessary either for the sugar companies to buy out the farmers or to cultivate themselves, renting the land, as is now done in Java, from the farmers. But in any case it is clear that any system, of this kind under which cane is grown under official pressure would be totally unsuited to the conditions of India, and would be strongly resented by the people. Nor do I think it possible that any modification of the Java culture system could be introduced in India with any hope of success. The Hon'ble Member has given us a very interesting account of that system, but I do not suppose that he seriously suggests that we should parcel out tracts of country to contractors within which villagers would be compelled to plant a certain proportion of their land with contractors' crops, the purchase of which would be a Government monopoly. And if we eliminate the objectionable features of the system—forced labour, compulsory cultivation and the Government monopoly—the proposal reduces itself to this, that Government should advance money to contractors for the cultivation of cane and the manufacture of sugar. I am not concerned with the question of manufacture, but as regards advances through contractors for cane cultivation, it seems to me that if we eliminate, as we must, official pressure to grow cane, the system in settled areas would amount to nothing more than the employment of middlemen in the distribution of *takavi* loans. I think everyone will agree that the cultivator must be left to grow the crops which he thinks most profitable. If he grows cane for *gur*—and by far the greater portion of cane is grown for this purpose—he is guided by the ruling price. If, on the other hand, he lives nearer a central factory the determining factor is the price which the factory owner is willing to pay, and in a matter of this kind free bargaining must be allowed without Government interference. The case is different where Government has at its disposal large areas of waste land suitable for cane, and a good deal can be done, and is being done, to encourage cane cultivation in such case. The Punjab pro-

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posal, to which the Hon'ble Member has referred, was, I believe, dropped, as the land was unsuitable, but in the Central Provinces a block of about 4,000 acres is being leased out to a Syndicate, and in Burma in one of the canal areas, a Burma firm is making an experiment in cane cultivation, half the cost of which will be borne by Government. A still more interesting experiment is being made in Assam by Government and at Government expense, in order to ascertain whether it is possible to grow cane at a profit with steam tackle. A thousand acres is being planted out by Government, and the experiment which will cost about two lakhs of rupees is expected to last for about three years. By that time it should be possible to decide whether the scheme is a failure or a success. If a failure, the plantation will be closed down; if a success, the concern will be handed over to private enterprise, and no doubt other plantations would then be started on the same lines. But the amount of Government waste land is limited, and if we are to do anything in the settled areas, we must take things as we find them. The cultivation is scattered; holdings are small; the canes grown are poor; and the cultivation is bad. The most effective, and I think from all points of view the best, method of encouraging sugar-cane cultivation, is to show the cultivator how to increase his outturn, and this, I think, is the fundamental problem. The reason why Java sugar can compete successfully with Indian sugar is not because it is State-aided, but because, apart from a highly efficient system of manufacture, the outturn is very much higher than in India There the average yield is over 40 tons to the acre. In India, I hesitate to say what the average yield is. In some parts of the country very high yields indeed have been obtained, but the average has been put as low as 12 and is certainly less than 20 tons. Over and above this the Java canes contain a higher percentage of sugar than ours.

"The high yields in Java are due not merely to advantages of climate. They are the fruit of long and continuous scientific research on which money has been freely spent by the Syndicate of sugar-manufacturers with the result that Java sugar, even after paying freight to India and the import duty, can successfully compete with Indian sugar. I think there is one and only one remedy for this, and that is to increase the Indian outturn, not necessarily by increasing the area under cane (for that may mean the displacement of more profitable crops), but by increasing the outturn per acre. and I propose to explain to the Council what the Agricultural Departments in India are doing in this direction. Before 1911, a great deal of useful work had been done, but it was not until that year that systematic sugarcane research can be said to have actually commenced In 1911, the Board of Agriculture considered the whole subject and made a number of recommendations. As a result of these, a Sugar Engineer, to whom the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh has referred, was appointed in the United Provinces, a cane-breeding station was started in Madras under the direction of Dr. Barber, and in every province in India an impetus was given to work on sugar-cane. At the next meeting of the Board, two years later, agricultural officers from all parts of India compared notes and Dr. Barber explained the lines on which he was working. When the Board meets again this year the subject will, I hope, be again discussed and stock taken of the progress made. The Agricultural Departments are endeavouring to solve the problem in two ways: first, by seeking for better methods of cultivation and secondly, and this is the main work, by introducing improved varieties to suit local conditions. Another line of inquiry and one of special importance to central factories is to obtain a series of canes which ripen at different seasons of the year, either by changing the dates of sowing or by introducing new varieties. At present, as the Council is aware, a factory can only be employed for three or four months and during the remainder of the year stands idle, at all events as a sugar factory. Clearly therefore, if the crushing season can be prolonged and this has been found possible in other countries, the cost of manufacture would be greatly reduced.

"I will not attempt to describe in any detail the work that is being done, but I may mention that special sugar-cane stations have been started in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Madras, Bombay and Assam, and that another will probably be shortly started in Bihar. At these

stations work is being carried on in close touch with Dr. Barber, who is in charge of the central station in Coimbatore. Dr. Barber has succeeded in growing sugar-cane for the first time in India from seed, and this discovery is of immense importance as it makes it possible to obtain, by crossing, new varieties of cane which will not only give higher yields, but which will also resist disease. I have just received a report showing the work being carried out by Dr. Barber and it may interest the Council to learn that he has raised no less than 60,000 seedlings, and that he is crossing the hardy canes of Northern India with rich tropical canes, in some cases with marked success.

"It is perhaps too early to speak of results, but judging from what has been done during the past three or four years, there is every reason to hope that those who are now working on this problem will be successful, and the latest reports which have been received are most encouraging. But it must be remembered that the selection of new varieties of any plant is a long and tedious process, and we must not therefore expect immediate results. The outlook, however, is distinctly promising, not only for sugar but also for *gur*. In the case of *gur* we hope, I think with some confidence, to increase the outturn; we are getting rid of the old wasteful methods of manufacture and there is here a most promising opening for co-operation. As for sugar, if we can substantially increase the outturn I, for one, see no reason why Indian sugar should not, in the near future, compete successfully and on its own merits with imported sugar."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi:—"Sir, it is not a long time ago that two Hon'ble Members of this Council brought forward two resolutions requesting Government to aid our sugar industries financially. On the first as well as on the second occasion, when a very modest request was made by my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, for a sum of only 12 lakhs of rupees, Government could not accede to that request. This, therefore, Sir, is the third time of asking. Personally, I am rather doubtful whether Government would be prepared to depart from their policy of passive sympathy and passive help and give us this time some material help by way of a financial grant. If they do so, it will certainly be a very pleasant and welcome surprise. This world, Sir, is full of surprises. I am perfectly willing to join my friend the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray in knocking once more at the Government Treasury doors in the hope that, if they cannot be flung wide open to admit all of us, they may at least be opened sufficiently wide to let the Rai Bahadur in, so that he may carry off a chest of Government treasure, however small, in order to aid our sugar industries. Sugar is a commodity which is not only in demand with non-official members, but I suppose it is also in demand with official members. The only difference is that we want our friends to partake of the sugar we can make in this country, rather than hanker after sugar that has to come from across the seas. Now, Sir, in many places in India, especially in East Bengal, the soil lends itself very easily to the cultivation of sugar-cane as well as date palm. I do not know whether there is any Hon'ble Member present to-day who has had that delightful experience of a trip on board a river steamer from Goalundo towards Dacca, or towards Assam. If so, he will be able to bear me out when I say that as the steamer steams up the river, one sees on both sides fields of sugar-cane and date-palm groves. I believe my friend from Assam, the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Gurdon, has had that experience, and will bear out what I have said. If so, it would be a world of pity if Government at this juncture did not see its way to help our sugar industry financially. There was certainly a time when all our important villages were studded with sugar manufacturies, but that time alas has gone! Providence, however, in its infinite wisdom, has given us another time, another occasion, and has thrown another opportunity in our way. A glance at the figures that can be found in the Statistical tables published by Government will tell you that the chief import from Austria-Hungary is sugar, and its percentage to the total import is as much as 32·2 per cent, covering an aggregate value of £982,000, or about a million sterling. I therefore again repeat that 'now or never' is the time for Government to

extend to us that tangible help which we are entitled to expect at its hands. This is the psychological moment when a great stimulus should be given to our sugar industry and sugar manufacture. On the one hand, it will enable us to capture that field which is now vacant from the cessation of the import of sugar from our barbarous enemies,—the Austro-Hungarians; and, on the other hand, it would revive one of our dying industries and be the means of supplying work and food to hundreds of thousands of our countrymen. These are the reasons which impel me to give my support to this resolution."

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar:—"Sir, the proposal of the Hon'ble Mover is so important and necessary that in my opinion it deserves the serious consideration and prompt action on the part of the Government. India is an agricultural country, but unfortunately the resources of Indian cultivators have been declining by contraction in the area of commercial crops for causes over which they have no control. The synthetic indigo has ruined indigo industry, while the opium trade is dwindling, which will almost stop the cultivation of poppy. Now the sugar industry remains most important and paying concern to the peasantry and a part of the trading class of this country, but it is also threatened. For some years past the influx of the foreign sugar has brought it almost to the verge of ruin, and unless some measures are adopted to protect it, India will lose one of the important sources of profit. Something is being done in the United Provinces, where a sugar expert has been appointed, though temporarily, and a few factories organised on modern lines. Farms have also been opened specially for trials of sugar-canes. But it will be highly advisable if the Government give substantial support by providing more facilities in the improvement and expansion in cane cultivation by introducing widely the improved and scientific methods of manufacturing sugar. Unless a ready market is opened for the cane of the cultivator, he cannot reasonably expect to profit himself by its cultivation, and this is not possible unless paying sugar factories are established in the cane-growing centres of this country.

"I am not quite confident of the success of rearing date-palms on any grand scale. From the experience which I have of my province, the climate of this country does not seem congenial to the growth of this plant. The crop of date-palm matures in the beginning of the rainy season and a few showers of rain spoil it. Its plantation can, however, be well tried in those parts where the climatic conditions are agreeable to it. The revival of the sugar industry is however a matter which will, if achieved, be a source of substantial prosperity to India, and I hope that the Government will be pleased to spare no efforts in giving pecuniary and other help for the advancement of this industry.

"With these few remarks, I beg to support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"Sir, I think the Hon'ble Mover of this resolution is to be congratulated upon having brought forward a subject which has elicited such an illuminating reply from the Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw. I think the Council will appreciate the very valuable information which Mr. Kershaw has supplied in the matter of various points involved in the consideration of the promotion of the sugar industry.

"As regards large areas being centralised for big factories, we are informed that in various parts, notably in Assam, Burma and the Punjab, the matter is under serious consideration. We are also told that an expert has been appointed and that every assistance in the matter of expert knowledge is being furnished. We are also informed that experiments are being made in the cultivation of a crop which will yield a larger return per acre and give a better quality of cane. These are all efforts in the right direction, and we are glad to know that Government are doing their best in these directions. There is one thing, however, to which attention must be drawn, and that is the manner in

which the Dutch Government at one time and the Japanese Government have recently developed the sugar industry, the one in Java and the other in Formosa. We were told that, when the Japanese Government decided to start the sugar industry in Formosa, there was some opposition on the part of the Chinese cultivators. But that was brushed aside and large pieces of land were allocated to the cultivation of sugar-cane, with the further restriction that they shall sell the produce to the central factory which was proposed to be erected, and at given rates. I am particularly pleased to receive this authoritative information because it shows the methods adopted by foreign Governments in order to capture Indian trade, to compete with Indian industries and to try to kill them. What we want from our Government as a set-off against bounties and subsidies in Austria and Germany, and against the special methods in Java and in Formosa, is that our Government shall take such measures as will effectually protect our markets from being exploited in favour of foreign manufactures as against indigenous produce. That is, Sir, what we want, and that is the point which I have been pressing on the attention of Government ever since I have joined this Council. As I have said, we feel indebted to Government for what they have been able to do, but we want a great deal more to be done, and I trust that public opinion in India will assert itself sufficiently to lead to a reconsideration of the entire policy of Government towards the development of industries in India.

"I am greatly tempted to refer again to the subject of protection, but on the present occasion I will not touch upon it. Take the instance of the promotion of the sugar industry in Austria and Germany on the one hand and in Java and Formosa on the other. The Governments of these countries not only provide subsidies and bounties, enforce stringent regulations in regard to cultivation, raising of particular crops, selling of the produce to specified manufacturers and at given rates, but they subsidise steamships to carry their manufactured goods at lower than commercial rates of freight I pointed that out on a previous occasion, and it requires to be emphasized. When Governments of other countries take all these measures for the purpose of promoting their industries, what does our Government do? They generously contribute towards their success by carrying from the ports by railways owned and paid for by this country all their manufactured goods into the interior at the lowest possible rates. Not only do we take no measures to protect our indigenous industries, against such invasion, but offer, as if it were, a premium, to ensure success to them. Because importing firms offer large quantities of goods manufactured outside India to be carried into the interior for consumption, we quote very low railway rates compared with those we charge for carrying indigenous sugar over shorter distances. Surely, it is possible for Government to do a great deal in the direction of providing facilities of transport and favourable rates for sugar manufactured in one part of the country to be carried for consumption to another part, by providing for the carriage of sugar-cane to the factory and for the carrying of the manufactured goods into the consuming markets, even though they be at short distances. The railways can contribute largely towards the development of industries in India, but I do not propose to go into that question to-day; there is a resolution on the subject which I am going to move on the 22nd instant, when I shall enlarge upon it. On the present occasion I merely wish to impress forcibly upon the notice of Government that when all the other Governments are making all sorts of efforts for developing their industries in competition with our own, they should do a great deal more than at present for the furtherance of our industrial development. Sir, it appears to me that the economic question in India is becoming more serious every day, and it is urgently necessary that Government should provide all the help within their power, and co-operate with us in obtaining further powers if necessary for the promotion of industries Unless this is done the economic situation in India will become more acute as time goes on."

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark :—"The fact that this resolution has been brought forward at this particular juncture naturally suggests that it has

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been inspired largely by the conditions arising out of the war and, indeed, I gather from the Hon'ble Mr. Sita Nath Ray's opening remarks that this is the case. The war has in fact very greatly affected the sugar industry in several directions. In the first place, it has led to an immense diminution in the exports of beet sugar from Germany and Austria and from Russia. No doubt a certain amount of sugar from these countries finds its way into the world-markets through neutral countries, but only very small quantities in comparison with the normal volume of their exports Belgium, another important producing country, has been devastated by the war, and the French output has also been seriously affected. Our Indian supplies have been directly impaired by the cessation of trade with Germany and Austria, from whom we took last year 1½ million cwts., or about 9 per cent of our total imports. The same causes have deprived the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire of the sugar which they normally obtain from these countries, and there has therefore been a greater competition for sugar from Java and Mauritius, who are India's principal suppliers. Consequently, in the months since the outbreak of war there has been a decline of nearly 60 per cent in our imports from abroad and an increase of about 50 per cent in prices I do not propose to follow the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola into his somewhat thinly veiled discussion of protection, but I may perhaps go so far as to point out to the Hon'ble Member that this is, in the main, the result of interfering with imports.

"The situation which has been thus produced has two aspects. The first of these is its effect upon the consumer. The second is the opportunity which it affords for the expansion of the industry. The first is one to which the Government of India, as in duty bound, gave very close attention immediately on the outbreak of war. It was clear from the start that the effect of war with Germany and Austria must be to cause a diminution in the world supplies of sugar and a general rise in price, and would certainly affect prices in India, which has become a large importing country. Government therefore took up at once the consideration of the question whether our production of sugar could be extended, or whether other steps were necessary in the interests of the consumer. We were met at the outset by a very real and serious difficulty. The war broke out at the beginning of August The greater part of the sugar-cane grown in India is sown between January and March and harvested about a year later. Consequently, any increase in the sowings of cane could only have been effected in the present cold weather and would not produce their results until March of next year. If we had taken steps to bring pressure upon the ryot to increase the area under cane in the next sowing season, we should in effect have been committing ourselves to a prophesy that the war-shortage and war-prices would still be in existence in March, 1916, eighteen months ahead. Hon'ble Members will readily understand that in such circumstances we should have been taking a very serious responsibility. The war will not last for ever, and it is impossible to forecast what sugar prices may be a year hence. It is at least likely that there are large stocks in Germany and Austria and Russia which, should the war come to an end, would be released and thrown upon the market, in which case prices would rapidly fall, possibly to below their normal level. At any rate we decided that we should not be justified in giving such advice to the ryots. The question of date-palm sugar, which has been referred to by certain Members, stands on a different footing, as it does not involve the growing of a crop, and energetic, and I understand, successful efforts have been made by the Government of Bengal to secure a larger yield this cold weather. As there was no prospect of securing a large and immediate increase in the yield of the cane crop, the question then became one of whether other steps ought to be taken by Government in the interests of the consumer:—whether, for instance, we ought to follow the example of the British Government and enter the foreign market, so as to secure adequate supplies from abroad. This question was very carefully considered by Government, but we decided against it, and I think we have been justified in so doing. It must be remembered that while our imports of sugar are increasing, and are of course very important to our consumers, they still

represent only a small proportion of the total Indian consumption. The production of cane-sugar in India (consumed for the most part in the form of *gur*) is an uncertain quantity, but it probably exceeds 2,600,000 tons, and there is also close on half a million tons of palm-tree sugar, making over 3 million tons in all. As against this our imports amounted last year to only 800,000 tons. Consequently, it was abundantly clear that even were our imports to disappear altogether, there could not be a sugar famine in the sense in which such a famine was feared in the United Kingdom, which produces no sugar at all. We decided, therefore, that there was not a sufficient case to justify Government in causing such a disturbance to trade, as must necessarily follow from their entering the market, and as I said before, I think, in spite of the increase in the price of sugar in the proper sense of the term, we have been proved right in our policy. The prices of sugar have increased by 50 per cent, but those of *gur* have remained steady and, indeed, in some markets have actually declined below the price level in July before the outbreak of war. *Gur* of course is the form in which the poorer classes obtain their sugar. While it is difficult to obtain data in regard to consumption by the vast population of India, and while the causes which have prevented a rise in prices are certainly obscure, it would seem fairly safe at any rate to deduce that the increase in the price of sugar has not inflicted suffering and distress in the sense in which distress was caused by the increase in the price of wheat. What has resulted, no doubt, is a reduction in the amount consumed. This must have fallen on the more well-to-do classes of the community rather than on the very poor, and it has meant, I gather, that they have had to curtail the enjoyment of an amenity of life rather than that they have been deprived of a necessity. I am not trying to prove that there has been no hardship. There must always be hardship in any restriction of the kind, in any interference with the ordinary habits of the people, but the point I wish to make to Council is that the increase in the price of sugar, especially in view of the steady level maintained in the price of *gur*, places the sugar position on a very different footing to a shortage which drives up the price of an essential food of the people.

"The other aspect of the case is that the present position may be held to afford a special opportunity for the expansion of the industry. The position undeniably affords an opportunity to the industry to make large profits, but some of the considerations which I have already adduced show, I think, that there would be considerable risk involved in promoting new factories on the strength of the war conditions. I have already pointed out that when the war is over, there is likely to be a considerable release of stocks and a period of low prices. The question which really has to be faced is how a sugar industry can be built up in this country strong enough to withstand the competition of Java and Mauritius and of the beet-producing countries of Europe in the normal times of peace, and for progress towards the attainment of that end the present abnormal times are not more opportune—in fact in some ways one less opportune—than any other. The problem therefore is not substantially different now to what it was when the last debate on the subject took place in this Council in 1911, except that considerable progress has been made in the inquiries since undertaken by Government. In other words, we find ourselves again considering the position of the sugar industry in India and what help Government can give towards its improvement.

"Now, the first point we ought to consider is—Is the state of the industry quite so desperate as it is sometimes represented? There is, of course, the marked and continuous increase in imports, and a decrease—though not nearly so marked—in the area under cultivation. These are circumstances which beyond doubt deserve careful attention. But when the industry is described as moribund or, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sitanath Ray said, on the verge of extinction, I am inclined to doubt whether the facts really warrant such language. I am very glad to find that the Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw, who speaks on behalf of the Agricultural Department and is therefore more closely connected than I am with some aspects of this question, holds the same view as myself. It is noticeable that though the acreage under cane is much

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smaller than, say, 20 years ago, the decline has not been progressive. In 1912-13, the acreage was actually higher than in any year since 1900-1901, and there is reason to believe that the rate of yield has improved. Then again, it is apt to be assumed that the sugar industry cannot thrive without the institution of large factories capable of crushing say 700 or 800 tons a day, and this view I think underlay the Hon'ble Mover's suggestion that Government should endeavour (if I understood him correctly) to adopt the system followed by the Dutch Government in Java and the Japanese Government in Formosa. This, again, seems to me not to be warranted by facts. Several small factories are now being successfully worked in India, and it seems quite possible that small factories capable of turning out from 2,000 to 3,000 tons of sugar a year would be sound propositions in the existing state of the industry. Large central factories would come later, in the ordinary course of development. This view, I know, is held by men who have practical experience of the manufacture of sugar in India. On the other hand, I think, Council will appreciate that, as the Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw has already pointed out, it would be a very serious matter for Government to endeavour to establish central factories on the lines indicated in the Hon'ble Mover's speech. As the Hon'ble Mr. Ray himself told us, the Dutch system, which he approves, was introduced into Java nearly a century ago, but it would be a very different matter to introduce a similar system now in India. Let me quote a paragraph from the late Mr. Paton's Note on Sugar in India. He says 'the most serious and the most obvious obstacle to realisation of the central factory in India resides in one feature common to all systems of land tenure in this country. We refer to the perfect liberty left to the tenant or occupant as regards the selection of crops.' The system advocated by the Hon'ble Member would do away with that liberty, and such an interference in my judgment would be a most serious and dangerous step to take, as the Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw pointed out. What we must depend on is the gradual development of the factory system of manufacturing sugar, and the gradual realisation by the ryot that under that system there will be a steady demand for his cane, and that it will be worth his while to place the necessary proportion of his land under cane. The ryot is as a rule shrewd enough in discovering what crop pays him best, and I see no reason why this result should not in time be attained. At present one of the prime difficulties which stands in the way is the indifferent yield of the greater part of the sugar crop. This is one of the obvious directions in which Government can, and do, help. Another direction in which they can, and do, help, is in improving methods of manufacture and in showing that profit can be made. When this has been done, the rest will come of itself.

"If the Hon'ble Member will forgive my saying so, his resolution and his remarks in moving it seem to me to do less than justice to the measures which are being taken by Government throughout India, both to increase the cultivation of sugar-cane and date-palm and to improve the methods of manufacture. He asks that prompt and effective measures should be taken, by which I presume he means that measures should be taken which will effectively produce immediate results. If we are to face and overcome the real difficulties of the problem, we must recognise at the outset that progress has to be slow and immediate results cannot be shown. The primary need of the industry, as the Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw pointed out, is cheap cane. The chief obstacle which stands in the way of obtaining it is the low yield and the poor quality of much of the cane crop in India. In the Ganges Valley, where far the larger portion of the crop is grown, the average outturn is but little in excess of 10 to 15 tons of stripped and cleaned cane per acre, while in Java the average is 40 tons and on some estates I believe as much as 60 tons. The Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw has dealt with this aspect of the question, but the point I wish to impress upon Council is that, while much is being done under this head by the agricultural departments of the Provinces concerned and while experimental work on a large scale is being carried out to discover the methods whereby, and the extent to which, the output can be increased and the period of harvesting (another very important factor) lengthened, development in these directions must

inevitably be a slow process. The problem of how to increase the yield, which is essential if cane is to be produced at a price to enable a factory to work successfully, is one which can only be solved by long and patient botanical experiment, and a mere lavish expenditure of money cannot materially expedite its solution. Mr. Kershaw has explained how thoroughly and steadily the work is being carried on, and I think his lucid statement can hardly have failed to impress Council. At the same time, the question of improving manufacture has been vigorously taken up. In 1912, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Agriculture, a sugar engineer was appointed and his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces. In the same Province financial assistance, the total of which exceeded Rs. 7 lakhs, has been given to two factories, one Indian and one European. The former was a comparatively small factory constructed to deal with 100 tons a day, which had got into difficulties owing to defects in its machinery. Government provided a grant of Rs. 30,000 towards the reconstruction of its machinery, which was carried out under the supervision of the sugar engineer. The factory is now working successfully. In the latter case a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs was provided, and here too the sugar engineer acted as adviser for, and assisted in the erection of, the two factories concerned, one of which has a capacity of from 400 to 600 tons. In both these cases one of the grounds on which Government gave financial assistance was in order to demonstrate the practicability of profitable working, and conditions have been attached to the grant and loan that the factories should be open to inspection and examination by those who wish to profit by their experience. The sugar engineer has also advised on several other projects for the starting of schemes in the United Provinces. At the same time, Government have been endeavouring to improve the manufacture of *gur*. The importance of *gur* lies largely in the fact that the cane area of any given tract can be encouraged to expand up to a point at which a central sugar factory may become possible, the cultivators meantime using their cane for the manufacture of *gur*, for which there is a steady and regular demand. A small experimental plant for the crushing of cane and the production of *gur* has been erected near Bareilly, and in several Provinces, especially in Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces, much attention has been given and money spent upon the problem of selecting and popularising the best type of small cane-mill and the most economic and efficient apparatus for boiling *gur*. I understand that *takavi* grants can be, and are, given to cultivators to enable them to purchase these mills and apparatus. The Local Governments have also taken up the question of improving date-palm sugar, and some very useful work has recently been done in Bengal.

"I would submit to Council that Government, in regard to sugar, have pursued a steady policy and have not been niggardly in their assistance to the industry. They are carrying out, entirely at the cost of the State, the experiments, which Mr. Kershaw has described, for the improvement of the yield of cane and the extension of the period of working. I cannot give details of the expenditure, which is spread over the Provinces concerned and under several heads of account, but it must amount to considerable sums. I may specially instance the 2 lakhs which are being spent in Assam on the experiment in cane-growing on a large scale mentioned by Mr. Kershaw. These improvements are absolutely essential conditions to success, and as I have already said and should like to emphasise again, they must take time and they cannot be hurried. Concurrently we are providing assistance for manufacture, partly in the way of skilled advice from the sugar engineer and partly by the financial assistance which, as I pointed out, has been given to factories in the United Provinces. I cannot admit the inference in the resolution that Government is not taking effective measures to help on the industry. We are giving real and practical help within the limits imposed by our determination to adhere to a sane system of finance. The Hon'ble Member asks us for yet more financial assistance and he appealed to the example of what has been done in France and Germany and Austria. I may remind Council that the history of the sugar industry has in its day and not least in those countries afforded an

[17TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Clark; Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray.*]

object-lesson to the world of the dangers of throwing aside sound principles of finance for the sake of promoting an industry. It has shown that if Governments spend enormous sums in subsidies and impose high protective duties, they can indeed bring into being and maintain a vast sugar industry But it has also shown what this involves—the creation of huge trusts, the exploitation of the people whose taxes provide the subsidies, but who have to pay artificially high prices for their sugar, and the growth of financial burdens so heavy that even those wealthy European countries have been unable to bear the strain. No doubt the Hon'ble Member does not propose that we should attempt to emulate the reckless system of subsidies which ended with the Brussels Convention. But the example is not without its value. It illustrates the danger, to which I am afraid sufficient weight is not attached in India, that when Governments have once embarked upon fostering industries with the funds of the State, it is very difficult for them to draw back before they have passed the boundary between a reasonable and a reckless policy. At the opposite end of the scale there are people who argue that the State should stand aside altogether and leave everything to private enterprise. That seems to me to be an impossible counsel of perfection—and not even perhaps a counsel of perfection, since I see no reason why the State should not give assistance in such matters, so long as the assistance is given within reasonable limits. It is not really so very difficult to strike out a middle course, and that is what the Government of India have endeavoured to do in this matter of the sugar industry. We have taken up the vitally important scientific research, a matter which may reasonably be held to be outside the scope of private effort in this country; we have helped, by providing scientific and technical experts, to introduce improved methods of cultivation and manufacture; but I fully admit that we have been very careful in the matter of financing private concerns and have only given pecuniary aid where we have been reasonably sure that it has been justified by the circumstances of the case, and with the object, not merely of assisting the immediate beneficiaries, but of affording a valuable demonstration to others of the up-to-date working of the industry. These are the lines which we still propose to pursue. I fear that the Hon'ble Member who has moved this resolution and those who supported it, wish Government to go much further, and that being so, I regret that I cannot accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray:—"I have nothing particular to say except that, as a result of my moving this resolution, we have been treated to a very interesting debate on this sugar question. The Hon'ble Member for Commerce was pleased to say that I was not quite justified in saying that the sugar industry in this country is in a moribund state; but so far as my experience of Bengal goes, we know that a very large quantity of sugar used to be manufactured in the districts of Jessore and Dacca and in several other parts, but those concerns are now extinct or shut up, and there is no manufacture of refined sugar in any part of the country. So virtually, excepting the United Provinces, so far as Bengal is concerned, refined sugar is out of the question. I do not of course advocate that the system pursued in Japan and elsewhere should be carried out in India wholesale. I am not an advocate of the forced labour system which was prevalent in Java. But what I beg to say is that, though we are thankful to Government for the various steps that they have taken from time to time, and about which interesting facts and figures have been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw and the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, they are not sufficient enough to promote the cause of sugar industry and thereby enable us to compete with foreign sugar. Every foreign Government has been trying its utmost for some time past, whether by protection or by subsidy, to stimulate not only its sugar industry, but all other industries, so that they may be able to hold their own. As regards the sugar industry, the result of those subsidies and financial assistance given by the different foreign countries has been that our home industry has been declining gradually and, consequently, there has been a considerable shrinkage in the area under cane cultivation. Formerly, the area under cane cultivation was about 27 lakhs of acres, but in 1911 it came to 24 lakhs of acres. Considering

that there has been a large increase in the population, necessitating a corresponding increase in cane cultivation to cope with the expanding population, there has been instead a considerable shrinkage in the area under cane cultivation, and therefore I was quite justified in saying that the sugar industry instead of expanding is in a moribund state in every part of the country.

"It is very true that the Government has been making demonstrations and carrying on different experiments in model farms. I am glad that the Government in one case gave seven lakhs of rupees as a grant and two lakhs in the case of another; we want that something more substantial should be done to promote the industry and that more active steps should be taken; I did not intend to say that no steps had been taken by Government. What I mean to say is that considering the present state of the country, while German and Austrian beet-sugar is no longer in the field, it is proper that active steps should be taken, gradually, of course, to enable the Indian sugar to compete with the foreign import; and something more than demonstrations and experiments are required to actively foster the trade. Particularly, I beg to draw the attention of this Council to the fact that, while the Japanese Government and other Governments have been spending lakhs and lakhs for promoting this industry to enable them to compete successfully in other markets, our Government has done nothing of the kind. Why should the Indian Government not be prepared to spend more largely for keeping up this industry and thereby enabling us to compete with the foreign imported sugar? I have nothing more to say, and I leave the question to the kind consideration of the Council."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 18th March, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI:

The 24th March, 1915.

APPENDIX.

(*Statement laid on the table*, vide *page 411*, ante.)

Statement showing the amount allotted during the quinquennium ending 31st March 1914, to Muhammadan schools from Provincial funds including Imperial grants and, where possible, also the sums allotted from these sources to Local Bodies as earmarked specially for Muhammadan schools.

Province.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R	
Madras	93,109	79,672	98,034	1,59,500	1,79,331	6,09,646	Local Bodies in the Madras presidency expended R10,39,994 on Muhammadan schools during the quinqennium. But it is not possible to say what proportion of this sum was provided from the Provincial subsidy, no portion of which was specially earmarked for Muhammadan schools.
Bombay	93,501	84,883	65,524	64,774	87,476	3,96,158	Except in the Southern division of the Bombay presidency it is not the practice to earmark allotments made through Local Bodies for Muhammadan schools, nor has it been found possible to ascertain readily for the purpose of this statement the amounts expended on such schools, by Local Bodies from the Provincial subsidy. In the case of the Southern division, however, the amount assigned to Local Bodies for Urdu schools during the 3 years 1911-12 to 1913-14 was R11,208. This sum is not included in the statement.
Bengal	1,14,171	1,30,789	1,58,212	1,61,089	2,08,280	7,72,541	
United Provinces	41,820	43,498	1,27,398	1,77,206	99,532	4,89,454	This sum includes expenditure on some institutions which, though predominantly Muhammadan in character, do not cater entirely for Muhammadans. In allotting money to Local Bodies, definite sums are not earmarked for Muhammadan schools. But on this subject attention is invited to the Local Government's retolution No. 1611-XV, dated the 25th August 1914.
Punjab	13,856	25,709	29,001	91,860	76,228	2,36,654	In addition, R13,896 was spent during the quinquennium on Muhammadan scholarships. The figures given refer only to schools under Muhammadan management as distinct from institutions controlled by Government or Local Bodies in which Muhammadans constitute the majority or a large proportion of the pupils.
Burma	337	1,061	964	1,511	5,623	9,496	No portion of the Provincial subsidy to Local Bodies is specially earmarked for Muhammadan schools and these figures are exclusive of any expenditure by Local Bodies on such schools. There is an unascertainable number of schools attended principally or exclusively by Muhammadans where education is conducted in Burmese, and which fall so naturally into the normal provincial educational scheme, that it has never been found necessary to differentiate them into a special category as Muhammadan schools. Hence the figures given bear no relation whatever to the amounts actually contributed towards the education of Muhammadans in Burma.
Bihar and Orissa	28,419	33,608	53,821	83,262	95,341	2,94,451	
Central Provinces	43,878	57,147	60,197	65,180	66 363	2,92,765	
Assam	6,583	6,694	7,939	9,135	24,627	54,978	
Coorg	878	2,303	1,053	3,641	3,621	11,496	
North-West Frontier Province.	1,000	1,713	9,987	2,63,831	1,56,497	4,33,028	
Delhi	...	...	..	1,705	30,532	32,237	The Delhi Administration having been constituted only on 1st October 1912 the figures for the first three years of the quinquennium are not given.
Total	4,37,552	4,67,077	6,12,130	10,82,694	10,33,451	36,32,904	

Note.—The figures can be regarded only as an approximate estimate. They do not represent the whole amount spent on Muhammadan schools. Moreover, the calculation has been differently made in different provinces, sometimes including and sometimes excluding indirect expenditure on Muhammadan education.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Thursday, the 18th March, 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., L.S.O., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 56 Members, of whom 48 were Additional Members.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the President:—"I duly forwarded to the Secretary of State, for submission to His Majesty the King-Emperor, the following loyal resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of my Legislative Council held at Delhi on the 24th February, 1915:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that His Excellency in Council may be pleased to communicate to His Gracious Majesty the feelings of sincere gratitude, devotion and loyalty with which the immense population of India have heard of His Majesty's gracious personal attention to Indian soldiers in the theatre of war and in hospital and the unswerving resolution of Indians to support the honour, dignity and prestige of the Empire regardless of the sacrifice it may entail on them.'

"On the 16th March I received the following reply from the Secretary of State:—

'Please inform Council that it has given me much pleasure to lay loyal resolution before His Imperial Majesty the King, who has read it with great satisfaction.'

"I also received the following message from Field-Marshal Sir John French :—

'I am glad to be able to inform Your Excellency that the Indian troops under General Sir James Willcocks fought with great gallantry and marked success in the capture of Neuve Chapelle and subsequent fighting which took place on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of this month. The fighting was very severe and the losses heavy, but nothing daunted them. Their tenacity, courage and endurance were admirable and worthy of the best traditions of the soldiers of India.'

"I then sent the following telegram to General Sir James Willcocks :—

'I have just received from Field-Marshal Sir John French a telegram informing me of the great gallantry and marked success with which the Indian troops under your command fought in the capture of Neuve Chapelle and subsequent operations which took place on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of this month.

'I shall be glad if you will be so good as to convey to the Indian troops on behalf of myself, the Commander-in-Chief, the Government and people of India our warm admiration of their gallant behaviour and our confidence that they will ever maintain before the enemy the best traditions of the Indian Army.'

"Before the formal introduction of the proposed Bill to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences, I would like to address a few words to Hon'ble Members of my Council.

"In a speech that I made to you in this Council Chamber on the 12th January, I informed you of the desire of my Government that so far as might be possible the discussion of all controversial questions should be avoided during the course of the war. I pointed out that, in adopting this course, we should be following the example of the British Parliament where all political controversy has been suspended during the war, and where the leaders of the Opposition have refrained from any action which might tend to embarrass the Government. In consequence of this decision, my Government have deferred the consideration of a number of important measures of a more or less controversial nature already introduced in Council, as well as the introduction of other Bills. In maintaining this decision, my Government have been loyally assisted by Hon'ble Members, and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and gratitude for your attitude.

"In the Bill that is before you to-day, I do not attempt to disguise the fact that it is a measure that presents openings for controversy, and I would have been very pleased to think that we could have done without it, but we have felt that a precautionary measure of this nature has become necessary in order to ensure public peace and tranquillity. You will observe that it is a war measure, to last during the period of the war and for six months afterwards; that on enactment certain important clauses do not apply automatically to the whole of India, but only to those districts or provinces which upon the advice of Local Governments may be notified by the Governor General in Council. It rests with the people of India to decide how far it may be necessary to put those clauses into forces. The fact that such a Bill has become necessary in India as a precautionary measure cannot be regarded as in any way a slur on the people, since it follows in general outline the Defence of the Realm Act passed in both Houses of Parliament and now in force in the United Kingdom, but in so far as trial by court martial is replaced by trial by special Commissioners is of a less drastic nature. Law-abiding England accepted this measure without a murmur, realising that in such a situation *salus populi suprema lex*. You may possibly ask what is the reason for this legislation. To that I would reply that there *is* cause for precautionary measures and for quickening up the procedure of justice. You may yourselves have heard rumours of attempts to disturb the public peace; I know that some of you have heard them; and although I do not want to go into details, you may take it from me that Government are in possession of information that proves conclusively that a precautionary measure of this kind is absolutely necessary to meet an emergency that may arise. There is no one in this land more jealous than I am of the honour of India and of the striking reputation for loyalty that India so rightly deserves, and I am not disposed to allow the honour and fair fame of India

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*The President ; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

to be tarnished by the criminal acts of a few ill-balanced minds at a moment when India's sons are shedding their blood on the battlefield for the King-Emperor and country.

"It is a fact that I might have elected to promulgate an Ordinance embodying the provisions of the Act that is before you, but for political and other reasons and in view of the fact that my Legislative Council is in session, I have preferred to take my Council into our confidence, to place the matter before you, and to invite your help and co-operation in enacting a measure so essential to the public weal, and I am confident that you will not refuse.

"I will now call upon Sir Reginald Craddock to move for leave to introduce the Bill."

DEFENCE OF INDIA (CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences.

"As the Council is aware from the printed List of Business for to-day, I shall presently have to ask Your Lordship to suspend the rules of business so as to allow of this Bill being considered and passed at a single sitting of this Council, and it is therefore expedient that I should at once explain to the Council both the circumstances which have determined the Government to bring forward this measure and the nature and scope of the measure itself.

"In the first place, My Lord, it is a great tribute to the loyalty of India and the peaceful behaviour of the vast majority of her people that, while the British Government passed a Defence of the Realm Act at the outbreak of the war, we are now in India half way through the eighth month of the war before we have found it necessary to enact a similar measure in India, for, though under another name, it is really a Defence of the Realm Act to which we are to-day inviting the assent of the Council.

"The powers that we are now asking for are the powers which in our opinion are required for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of British India, and we require these powers only during the continuance of the war and for six months after ;—that is to say, until the excitement and disturbance of the general calm, which the state of war engenders, have had time to subside. These powers are primarily required in the military interests of the country, since in ordinary times of peace it is unnecessary to arm the military authorities with such special powers for the protection of property of military value, and for the prevention of injury to such property, or to the interests of the Army generally as are required when the country is at war.

"So far as the internal situation is concerned, Your Excellency's policy has been throughout to preserve conditions in as normal a state as it was possible to do, and to keep the current of the administration of the country flowing in its ordinary tranquil channels ; to take no action of any drastic kind until necessity for such action was plainly manifest. That the Government consider that the present measure has now become necessary need cause no alarm to the country at large ; apart from the military interests involved, it indicates nothing more than that there are in some parts of the country sporadic manifestations of disorder which require to be nipped in the bud lest they should grow and spread. Just as we deal vigorously with early cases of a contagious disease lest the disease should become epidemic, so we must deal vigorously with the early manifestations of a turbulent spirit before they have had time to become epidemic.

[*Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

"This is the stage at which we are now. Certain disturbers of the general tranquillity in a few parts of the country have taken advantage of the opportunities which the state of war has created to break the peace. It is no news to the Council that there has existed for sometime past on the Pacific Coast of America, and in the Far East, a party of anarchists and revolutionaries who have been engaged in scattering revolutionary seed first among Indians in those countries, and secondly within India itself by private communications, by despatch of emissaries, and by the dissemination of anarchical and revolutionary literature. This party, which may be conveniently described as the *Ghadar* party, saw in the Great European War their best opportunity for attempting to translate their doctrines into action. Large numbers of deluded men intoxicated with this poison have been returning to India during the last few months, and though the Government of the Punjab have been able under a War Ordinance to put under restraint a number of the leaders of this movement among the returning emigrants and many others of them who appeared to be dangerous, yet the great majority about whom nothing was known were allowed to return to their homes, as the Government had no desire to be strict with possibly harmless people. But some of these, together with their sympathizers already in the country, have been committing or attempting to commit acts of violence, and it is therefore of the greatest importance that this mischief should be most promptly suppressed.

"Closely akin to this movement is the anarchist movement in Bengal. That we have had with us for a long time: sometimes it has been temporarily quiescent, and sometimes it has recrudesced, and at the present time there has, as the Council is aware, been a severe recrudescence, and the crimes committed have become increasingly daring. These two movements in the Punjab and Bengal are more closely connected than might be supposed. They may attract different kinds of followers and they may pursue slightly different methods; but their ultimate aims are the same, and the security of loyal India requires that they should be suppressed.

"Thirdly, we come to a class of disorder which has characterized recent disturbances in the Western Punjab. This is of a different kind and has no definite political object when it starts;—it is simply lawlessness, partly induced by economic unrest. Men break out against the restraints of the law to plunder their weaker neighbours, and if this lawlessness is unchecked, it soon assumes the aspect of rebellion against all constituted authority, or it may take on the complexion of racial or religious rioting. In some of the Western Punjab districts, indeed, it is rapidly becoming a movement among lawless Mohamedans, under the stress or pretext of high prices, to loot and plunder their Hindu neighbours, to wreck the shops and houses of banias and burn their bonds and books. Violent mobs of this kind rapidly swell in numbers: any success draws in fresh adherents, or produces imitators, and the danger may become a very serious one if it is not effectively dealt with at the very start.

"At a time of a war, like the present one, which has extended from Europe into Asia, there must always be wild rumours flying about, and potential disturbers of the peace may excite the people at large more easily than in ordinary times, calling to their aid economic unrest, or religious fanaticism. It is therefore particularly incumbent on the Government to take all precautions against breakers of the public tranquillity, or mischievous excitement of popular feeling.

"These, My Lord, are the causes which have led the Government to introduce this legislation. The disturbances have developed rapidly during the last few weeks, and power to check them, and to stamp out at once this lawless spirit has become a matter of great urgency. Hence it is that the Council are being asked to pass this measure at a single sitting.

"I will now turn, My Lord, to the measure itself. The first two sections of the Bill will come into force throughout British India at once, the remaining sections of the Bill only in those provinces or parts of the provinces to which they may be extended by the Governor General in Council.

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

"The first of these two sections refers only to the short title, duration and extent of the Act. The second section will give power to the Governor General in Council to make certain rules for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of British India, and particularises, without prejudice to the generality of this power, a number of specific purposes for which the power may be exercised.

"Section 2 is generally adopted from the English Defence of the Realm Act and the regulations which have been issued thereunder. Thus sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*) very closely follow the corresponding provisions of the English Act, as also does sub-clause (*c*) read with Regulation No. 27, although the prevention of the promotion of feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes is more directly connected with the special circumstances of this country. Sub-clause (*d*), which enables measures to be taken to secure the safety of means of communication, of the usual municipal services, and of specified areas, deals again with one of the principal objects of the English Act, and the regulations under the latter extend to the taking of possession, the right of entry and the prevention of trespass, injury and approach to specified works. As an example of the wide powers assumed in England as to the taking possession of property and directing the disposal of property, which is covered by clause (*e*), we find English regulations enabling the removal and destruction of property to be ordered, and factories and workshops to be taken over. Sub-clause (*f*), which permits of control over the movements and acts of individuals, is paralleled by English regulations which allow of the removal of the inhabitants of whole areas as well as individuals, the direction to them to remain within doors within specified hours and to extinguish lights and the taking of census of private goods. After the enumeration of various specific powers one clause of the English regulations gives a general right to do any other act involving interference with private rights of property which is necessary to secure the public safety or the defence of the Realm. The control of explosives, inflammable substances, arms and all munitions of war, which is the subject of sub-clause (*g*), is very strictly controlled by the English regulations, and the preservation of discipline among His Majesty's Forces, which is dealt with in sub-clause (*h*), is naturally both in the English legislation and the Bill an important object of a war measure. Sub-clauses (*i*), (*j*) and (*k*) deal with the powers of search, arrest and prevention, and with the harbouring of offenders, and all have their English counterparts.

"The contravention of any of these rules, or of an order issued under the authority of these rules, is made punishable with imprisonment up to seven years and fine, and only if the intention of the person contravening the rule or authorised order was to assist the King's enemies, or to wage war against the King, will the offender be liable to the highest penalties that the ordinary law of the land allows. When the Empire is in a state of war, the rebellious subject and the alien enemy must necessarily fall within the same category.

"The Council will observe that offenders contravening these rules will (except where section 3 and the succeeding sections of this Bill are put into effect) be triable by the ordinary Courts and by the ordinary procedure.

"I will now turn to the third and following clauses of the Bill, which will only be in force where specially extended by the Governor General in Council. This prescribes a special tribunal of three Commissioners for the trial of acts which constitute offences under clause 2 of the Bill, as well as for other offences known to the existing law, which are punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years, including conspiracy to commit such offences, or attempt or abetment of such offences.

"In connection with this specially constituted tribunal, I must draw the attention of the Council to the points in which we follow and the points on which we diverge from the method of trial provided by the English Act and the Regulations thereunder.

"In the first place, as Your Excellency has pointed out, in England all serious offences against the Regulations are triable only by courts martial and only minor offences may be relegated to courts of summary jurisdiction.

[*Sir Reginald Craddock; Lieut.-Col. Raja Jai Chand.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

In our new measure, as I have stated, special courts to deal with offences under the rules will only be constituted in special areas. In this, therefore, we are much milder than the Regulations which have been our model. Under our Bill (again only in those special areas), the jurisdiction of the Commissioners may be extended in cases of necessity to particular serious offenders, or particular classes of offenders under the ordinary law. This, it is true, has not been found necessary in England, because ordinary crime there has largely diminished, and the ordinary Courts are therefore easily able to deal with it. Nowhere in India, not even in areas specially notified, are we making offences triable by courts martial. We are indeed shortening the criminal procedure by dispensing with committal proceedings and by withdrawing the right of appeal; but in its substance the trial before the Commissioners will not differ materially from the trial before Magistrates and Sessions Judges. For a right of appeal, we substitute the safeguard of trial by a Court of three Commissioners, of whom at least two shall be persons who are judicial officers of experience, or are persons qualified under section 2 of the Indian High Courts Act for appointment as Judges of a High Court, or are advocates of a Chief Court or pleaders of ten years' standing. It is not intended anywhere to supersede the ordinary criminal courts in respect of the ordinary crime of the country; but merely to provide a speedy tribunal for particular cases, or cases of a particular class, with which the ordinary courts are unable to cope. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab have themselves authorised the Lieutenant-Governor to say that, in the opinion of the Judges, the ordinary judicial machinery will not be equal to dealing with the heavy cases which the outbreak of lawlessness in parts of that Province has entailed. Furthermore, the greatest check upon the spread of crime of this kind is the prompt punishment of the offenders. It is only the procedure that we are shortening; the law of evidence is not affected, except in the one particular specified in clause 9, which finds a parallel in the Act of 1908. The Council will readily recognise that the ordinary machinery of law and order in this country is based upon the average volume of crime; when crime increases considerably, that machinery is strained; if the increase is still larger, the machinery may break down. Justice is proverbially slow, and the system which has grown up in this country by its nature interposes so large an interval between crime and its punishment that the ordinary procedure is quite unequal to the suppression of violent crime whenever crime threatens to become of an epidemic character.

"Although, therefore, the special procedure which is created by the Bill may extend to more offences than is the case in England, yet that procedure is in itself much less drastic than that adopted in England. It will extend only to limited areas and to limited cases in notified areas. Except for these limited cases in limited areas, the ordinary courts will continue to deal over the whole of India with ordinary crime, including even such stray offences against the rules which may happen to be committed in other parts of the country. It will be obvious that no Local Government will wish to refer more cases to special Commissioners than is clearly necessary. If they were to swamp the special courts with cases, they would be frustrating the very objects of these special sections.

"I submit, My Lord, that this procedure in no way goes beyond the necessities of the case, and that no loyal and peaceful citizen need feel any alarm at the introduction of this legislation. If there is any alarm at all felt in this country, it is the alarm caused by the manifestations which I have already described, and the taking of any measure that may be calculated to secure the suppression of those manifestations is likely to diminish that alarm.

"I move for leave to introduce this Bill in the confident hope that it will receive the full support of this Council."

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Raja Jai Chand:—"My Lord, I fully realise the necessity of this Bill and have not a single word to say against it. I accordingly support it with all my heart."

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.*]

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:— "My Lord, I was glad to hear from Your Excellency this morning an account of the gallant deeds of our countrymen in the war. We are all proud of them and their loyalty to their King and Empire, and hope that they will continue to display the same heroism that they have hitherto shown and return back to this country with full laurels of victory.

"Coming to the Bill now before us, drastic though the proposed legislation is, I must support it. Exceptional circumstances justify extraordinary measures. In times of the utmost gravity to the whole Empire like the present considerations of individual rights have to be subordinated to the higher considerations of the good of the State. The greatest good of the largest number is the active utilitarian idea which underlies all legislation and all rules of ordered society. The Bill should be judged by this principle. The whole question is one of utility, of expediency; and Government must be in the best position to decide it. And when they deliberately come to the conclusion that the assumption of extraordinary powers is necessary, we may accept it as correct; we hold Government responsible for the peace of the country and for our safety, not only from foreign aggression, but from internal disorder. If for the due discharge of that responsibility larger powers be necessary, they cannot in fairness be withheld. It is possible, of course, to hold different views about the expediency of the particular measures suggested, but in view of the exceptional situation, it is, in my humble opinion, to our interest not to stand out for the methods that appear most agreeable to our personal ideas. I would accordingly support this legislation, although it means a serious, if not a dangerous, addition to the restrictive laws we have enacted during the past few years, subject to the modification as regards details suggested below. It must, however, be remembered that this is mainly a war measure based upon the peculiar circumstances of this country, and that in these times in the United Kingdom also special legislation of this kind has been found necessary. These all are points in favour of the Bill.

"But, My Lord, it causes one a pang to think that such legislation has at all become necessary. When in September last I moved in this Council the resolution, expressing our unswerving loyalty to the Throne and our determination to participate in the cost of the war, little did I dream that the situation in any part of India would ever be so bad as to cause anxiety to Government. My Lord, only the other day we reiterated our protestations of loyalty in this very Council, and our sentiments were as genuine as earnest then as in September last. The whole country was with us on the second occasion as on the first. And yet before three weeks are out, disquieting reports have been received about the situation in certain parts of the country. I would fain distrust them, I would fain believe they are greatly exaggerated. But, My Lord, we are passing through critical times, and sentiment has to be put aside. If Government do err, it is much rather they should err now on the side of over-caution. Despite of my support to the Bill, I would, however, request Your Excellency to note that I do not for a moment concede that the great heart of the nation is anything but sound.

"My Lord, though I support the principle, yet I think that some amendments in some particulars are essentially necessary, and may be wisely made without detriment to its main object. I would recommend that in summary trials capital punishment should, as far as possible, be avoided whenever the object of Government can be served by imprisonment or transportation. It would have also been much better if the Government could have seen their way to eliminate from the Bill trial of certain minor offences regarding life and property now included in the Bill.

"Another recommendation that I wanted to make was that the law should not have retrospective effect.

"I would have pressed these amendments, but with the assurances given by Your Excellency this morning, it will ill-become me to press them. We were all glad to hear from Your Excellency this morning that there is no one more zealous to maintain the honour of India than yourself. Your Excellency's

past career has shown that you have been India's best friend, and I am sure that India's interests are safe in your hands.

"My Lord, the details of the Bill, apart from its principle, as I have already made it clear, has my support. We cannot forget that even after that dastardly attempt upon your life when Your Excellency suffered terrible agony, Your

found necessary by Your Lordship, it is because the situation is quite exceptional, and should be treated in an exceptional way. We doubt not that this new law, as said by Your Excellency this morning, will be put into operation with as much care and thoughtfulness as the other repressive laws have been in Your Excellency's time. I hope my countrymen will also so conduct themselves as to enable the authorities to allow the law to remain a dead letter and to enable Government to withdraw the measure from the Statute-book as early as possible. My Lord, I regret the urgency of the measure prevents its being sent to Select Committee.

"With these few words, I beg to support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"My Lord, I rise to support the Bill now before the Council. I do so, not that I particularly approve of drastic enactments and retrograde laws, much less that I like to see my countrymen deprived of the right of trial by the ordinary courts, or of their heritage—a trial by Jury. My Lord, the Bill has my support for the sole reason that I feel honestly convinced that at a moment of grave national crisis like the present one, political rights of the individual must give way. The one desire of every Indian is to help the Government to the fullest extent to prosecute this war to a victorious termination, and any support that this Bill may receive here to-day is, I am sure, the result of that sincere desire.

"I will not go so far as the noble Marquess of Lansdowne in his speech in the recent debate in the House of Lords, on Lord Parmoor's Bill to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, in maintaining that I would be 'prepared rather to risk even an occasional miscarriage of justice', but I am entirely at one with his Lordship in thinking that emergency measures like the Bill now under discussion 'must involve some interference with the privileges to which the country attached the greatest importance and which it venerated and cherished very dearly, and that in times like these we must be prepared to part, if necessary, with some of these privileges for the public interest required it'.

"It might be argued that we are far from the seat of War. As a matter of fact we are. But it must not for a single moment be forgotten that the fortunes of Great Britain in this war are our fortunes, and this is a time, above all others, when it must be right that the troubles and anxieties of Government should be looked upon by my countrymen as their very own.

"My Lord, I have listened with deep interest to the lucid pronouncement just made by Your Excellency, and I hope I am indulging in no idle hyperbole in assuring Your Excellency that your cares and your worries are shared by all right-thinking Indians and have our unstinted sympathy. The gallant deeds of our Indian soldiers in the field and the willing sacrifice of their lives amply prove this.

"My Lord, I admit that sub-clause (*1*) (*c*) of clause 2 and clause 3 have occasioned in my mind no small measure of anxiety. They appear to my lay mind of far too sweeping a nature, but I feel confident that even at the moment of greatest emergency and excitement the Executive and, more especially, the Judiciary may be fully trusted to preserve a balanced and dispassionate mind and not to mix up purely civil offences, and that great care and the utmost hesitation will be exercised in putting these clauses into force where there is the remotest trace of the offence being of an essentially civil nature. Clause 3 appears to cover many common crimes which come at present within the purview of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Penal Code, but

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I have full faith that under Your Excellency's argus eye none of these will be permitted to come under the scope of the Bill. Capital punishment also, especially in case of a difference of opinion among the Commissioners, appears unnecessary. The purpose of the Executive can be served by transportation of the accused. I do not think everything has been said or can be said of the reasons which have impelled Government to introduce this Bill, but I hope that, if without impairing the efficiency of the measure in the least, Government can in any way modify the clauses likely to operate harshly on the people they will do so as of all things I should like to see the Government assured of the co-operation of the people in an unprecedented enactment of this nature. I give my support all the more willingly as we are assured that the Bill is to have currency during the continuance of the war and only for six months after.

"One word more and I am done. One dreadful thought has obsessed my mind all throughout yesterday and to-day. My Lord, I earnestly trust that this Act, in after days, will not be used against us as an argument by interested parties when the time for granting the promised concessions to India arrives. I view with dismay the opposition already presented in the House of Lords to the proposed concession of granting an Executive Council to the United Provinces. My Lord, your opening remarks have greatly relieved my anxiety, as Your Excellency assured us that this Act will in no way mar the good name of India, and we implicitly trust to Your Excellency's statesmanship to save us from that. With these few words I support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"My Lord, I feel I should not give my silent vote in favour of this most unwelcome Bill, and yet I find it difficult to express my feelings adequtely on this occasion. I am weighed down with an overpowering sense of duty, duty to my constituents and duty to Government. By my oath of fealty and allegiance I am bound to exercise all my influence and all my power for the promotion of considered schemes of legislation designed to strengthen the position of Government. At the same time I owe it to my constituents, I owe it to my beloved country that I should be watchful of the interests of the people as well, and not be a party to any measure which has the effect of interfering unnecessarily and to an inconvenient degree with their constitutional rights, rights secured to them by Royal Proclamation and despatches, and a long series of benevolent legislation. Ordinarily, there need be no conflict between the two interests, but occasions do arise at times when the faithful discharge of both the duties is a matter of exceptional difficulty. My Lord, the present is one of those occasions, and the action of a non-official Member is liable to be misconstrued.

"The Bill marks another stage, and a stage of grave moment, in repressive legislation. We have already a number of special Acts of this Council, more or less comprehensive in scope, which one would think sufficient for all executive purposes. Two of them, at any rate, the Indian Crimes Act of 1908 and the Indian Conspiracy Act of 1913, are of a drastic nature, and we have yet to learn that they have failed in their purpose. Another law on the top of them all, still more drastic and still more restrictive, certainly justifies a searching examination of the whole position, and the non-official Members of this Council would in ordinary circumstances have reason to hesitate to associate themselves with it. But the present is an exceptional situation. With war raging in Europe with the British Empire as a belligerent party much against her wish, and in view of the unscrupulous methods of the enemy, Government has got to be trusted about the expediency of exceptional legislation of a temporary character. My Lord, I do not feel myself competent to judge of the exigencies of the situation. Government has serious information which is necessarily withheld from the public, and if upon such information Government claims additional powers, I would not take upon myself the heavy responsibility of withholding my support. From the necessities of the position, the whole responsibility of the fresh legislation practically lies with Government, and the non-official Members share in it upon trust. We must confide in Government in the times of

stress and emergency, we only act upon trust, in implicit faith and the purity of the motives and the judgment of Government, with the sole intention of maintaining Government in sufficient strength to deal adequately with the situation. It is stated that a new situation has been created in certain areas which cannot be promptly and effectively dealt with under the existing law. We do not know much about it ourselves even after the somewhat exhaustive statement made by Your Excellency and the Hon'ble Home Member, and we are not competent to form any decisive opinion one way or the other. We have not got here a Government like the one they have in England, and no legislative measure, however emergent, is passed by Parliament in such great hurry. But, as it is, we are ignorant of the true state of the facts, and this is not the time for speculation. I feel myself thus bound to accord my support to the general scheme of legislation proposed, in the belief, founded upon the official statement, that it is absolutely necessary in these exceptional times in the interests of law and order and for the good of the country.

"My Lord, my action on this occasion has another, and a more powerful, spring. We have had during Your Excellency's regime two legislative Acts of a repressive character, and the care with which they have so far been worked induces the hope that the proposed law will be enforced only when such enforcement becomes unavoidable. Your Excellency's presence at the head of affairs affords an ample guarantee that the large powers now assumed by the Executive will not be misapplied. My Lord, it is this conviction, it is this belief, that has influenced my vote to-day more than anything else.

"But all said, My Lord, the legislation cannot be agreeable to any Indian. I am glad as Your Excellency said to-day it will not be regarded as a slur on the people. It is a matter of melancholy reflection that, after our loyalty has evoked the admiration of the world, any of our countrymen should have been guilty of any conduct which has created in the country a serious situation, so much so that the responsible Government feel themselves powerless to cope with it satisfactorily except by an abnormal extension of powers and by the supersession, by a court of extraordinary jurisdication, of the ordinary courts of law. But, my Lord, it is only human to err, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the errors of the few will not be visited upon the whole nation In the hour of victory one can afford to be generous, and I fervently pray that when success has finally attended British arms and the war is over, this legislation will not be used to frustrate our legitimate hopes and aspirations.

"My Lord, I do not for obvious reasons subject the provisions of the Bill to a critical examination, but before I resume my seat I beg to point out some of the features of the Bill which appear to me unnecessarily severe. We must never forget that the court that will be constituted under the new law will be final, and have extremely summary powers. It is only fair therefore that its jurisdiction should be limited to only such offences as are likely to jeopardise the State. But a careful perusal of the Bill will show that almost all offences of a more or less serious nature, even though not having the least bearing upon the war or upon the conditions introduced by the war, will be triable by the Commissioners, in supersession of the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. Offences like theft even, if aggravated by previous convictions, rape, dacoity, forgery, and defamation come within the purview of the proposed legislation. It may be that it is not intended that the law should be put into operation in such cases, but when there is the chance of its operation being so extended to offences which can be adequately dealt with by the ordinary courts, all principles of legislation justify the observance of greater strictness in drafting Every enactment should express clearly and unambiguously the intention of the legislature, and every word in any provision must be taken to have been used deliberately. Clause 3, sub-clause (1) requires therefore considerable modification, with a view to prevent the Commissioners from assuming a jurisdiction which it is intended they should not have. Any assurance from Government that the operation of the law would be limited to particular offences or classes of offences will not cure

the defect I have just pointed out. Surely, the ordinary courts cannot be supplanted by this extraordinary court.

"My Lord, I have a few small suggestions to make. In clause 2, sub-clause (*1*) (*h*), the intention of Government seems to be to prevent effectively all attempts at interference with recruiting for the Army and the Police, but the language is capable of a wider interpretation. There is nothing to prevent a man being tried by the Commissioners for advising any relation of his not to accept service under Government as clerk. This is obviously not the intention of the legislature The dissuasion referred to in the clause must expressly relate to military service.

"I do not also think that powers of this extraordinary nature should be exercised by Sessions Judges of one year's standing. We must have more experienced men to do this sort of judicial work It is an accepted principle of judicial administration that summary powers should be exercisable by officers of experience only. When the scope of the summary jurisdiction is extended reasons of prudence will counsel even a greater strictness in the matter of the qualification of the judicial officer. I accordingly suggest that Sessions Judges, of at least three years' standing only, should be eligible for appointment as Commissioners.

"Clause 5, sub-clause (*2*) provides for the contingency of disagreement in opinion among the Judges, but I submit that it should further be provided that, in the event of such disagreement taking place in the trial of any offence punishable with death, capital punishment must not be inflicted. In such cases at least the benefit of the doubt can be so far given to the accused as to prevent execution. The difference in opinion connotes the existence of a reasonable doubt about the guilt of the accused, and it is the barest justice to him that he should not undergo the extreme penalty of the law. Under the law as it stands at present, capital sentence passed by the most experienced Sessions Judge has to be confirmed by a High Court bench of two Judges, but the decision of the Commissioners is to be final in the Bill. It is therefore all the greater reason that some such safeguard as mentioned above should be put in. My Lord, I also pray that this Act should not have retrospective effect. At a later stage I shall propose some small necessary amendments. My Lord, I offer you our grateful thanks for placing this Bill in our hands a day before its introduction in this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott:—"I give this Bill my full and whole-hearted support, as I am satisfied that Your Excellency's advisers have just and sufficient reasons for bringing it before this Council. The time has now come for us, the non-official Members, to act up to the loyal resolution we all so heartily supported in September last."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi:—"My Lord, in view of the fact that this measure is intended to arm the Executive with certain special temporary emergency powers requisite to secure the public safety and the defence of British India, and that it will be in operation during the war and for a period of six months thereafter, I beg to support the Bill before the Council. I recognise that the Government have brought forward this measure to meet a grave emergency, and as such, it is entitled to our loyal support. My Lord, I have no doubt that the greatest care and caution will be taken in the actual application of this measure, and that it will subserve the special purposes for which it is being enacted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi:—"My Lord, I have not the least hesitation in supporting the principle of the Bill which has just been introduced in this Council by the Hon'ble the Home Member. At the outset I desire to express my thanks to Government for having postponed the introduction of this Bill till to-day and for having given us an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the contents of the Bill before we came into this Chamber this morning.

If I am not mistaken the practice that prevails in England in the House of Commons at an emergency like this is to introduce a Bill in the House without previous circulation to the Members.

"The advantage of the procedure, adopted in this instance I trust, will be fully borne out; for on reading section 1, clause 4, where it is stated that 'this Act shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter,' ought to have the effect of inducing even those of our colleagues who are always ready to criticise any and every Government measure to give their unstinted support to a measure of this kind which at the very outset is purported to be only a temporary one. My Lord, we are in the throes of a most hideous and a terrible war. Ever since the dawn of civilisation, nay, even in pre-civilised times throughout the history of mankind there has never been a war such as this, which has demanded and is demanding an appalling toll of human life, and which has already had the effect of decimating in hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands the flower of civilised manhood in the heart of the boasted civilisation of the West. In this world-struggle our glorious Empire has been plunged and in this *guerre à la mort* England has had to unsheathe her sword in defence of honour and in the interest of a loftier civilisation against the barbarous hordes of the Germanii of the times of Julius Caesar. From all corners of our Empire our fellow citizens have marched forth in defence of England's prestige and England's cause. Nearly eight months have rolled by, yet the struggle goes on in terrible intensity and unparallelled ferocity, and no one is yet able to foreshadow the end. No one can therefore deny that the exigencies of the times are such that must call forth extraordinary measures. In England, the Defence of the Realm Act has already been passed, and it is only proper that here a similar measure should be taken and that without delay, and the Executive should be given more power to deal promptly and effectively with circumstances that may arise in the defence of India and the Empire at large.

"Therefore, My Lord, I trust there will not be found a single member in this house who will hesitate a single moment in giving his whole-hearted support to a measure of this kind which has for its justification the needs of the hour in the defence of our realm.

"My Lord, this Act seems to have, however, a twofold object, the first object being as I have already endeavoured to delineate, namely immediate measures that may be necessary owing to the exigencies of the war, and the second object being the stamping out of lawlessness, sedition and anarchy which have unfortunately found their way—may I say from the West—into this otherwise peaceful and peace-loving land of the East to tarnish the fair name of Hind. It should be a matter of extreme regret to all of us that this lawlessness instead of receiving a check from the repressive measures that have already had to be passed, is still growing apace and is still breaking out into various fantastic and undreamt of ways. Well I remember how we all regretted two years ago that during the very first session of this Council in the new Capital of India, this historic city of Delhi which is yet I hope destined to eclipse her former glories, it should have been found necessary to introduce another measure, I mean the Criminal Law Amendment Bill of 1913. During the passage of that Bill, while it met with unanimous support from the majority of all of us, it at the same time met with considerable opposition from one or two members, of whom at least one I am sorry to find is not present to-day. The opposers of that Bill at the time painted in glowing colours what the terrible effects of it would be, and to what an amount of abuse it would be put in the hands of the Executive, especially of the police who have always enjoyed the distinction of being the butt of a considerable amount of adverse criticism. When the police go out of the way and commit an abuse of their powers, I have ever been and always am ready to draw the attention of Government to their misdemeanours. At the same time, I would desire my friends who are habitually opposed to them to remember that they are officers of Government who have to carry their lives in their hands, and whose duties are about the most arduous that can be imagined. Robberies, dacoities, murders are constantly in the air, and it is a matter of great misfortune that a section of our people, how-

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ever infinitesimally small, has become utterly irreconcilable and wedded to the idea that terrorism is the surest way to the progress of the country. I must therefore emphatically assert that amid terrorism liberty only dwindles, and liberalism is doomed to decline, and it behoves every man of education, every true lover of his country, to take his share in the fight against an evil which is small enough at present, but which if it were allowed to grow without being checked, its consequences will lead to most undesirable developments in the future. The recurrence of these deplorable crimes is certainly the greatest evil that confronts the party of Indian reform of to-day. The continuance of anarchical crimes is not less prejudicial to the people than to the Government. It is indeed doubly cursed for it hardens the Government and brutalises the people, and it leads to the gradual decline of liberalism, and it is injurious both to Government and the people. It affects the people perhaps far more adversely and prejudicially than the Government, and therefore it is the duty of our public men and of our public press to speak out and to stem as far as it lies in their power the course of this grave evil. Every one who has the real good of his country at heart must admit that the weapons which have been forged in the legislative armoury have not proved to be sufficiently effective in dealing with this evil. Criminals are apprehended, they are put on their trial, the trial is prolonged from months to years, and in the end the tax-payer's money is wasted, perhaps to no advantage at all. This is an aspect of the question which certainly deserves our careful attention and which certainly calls for some new kind of legislation which might stop this abuse. The country has just lost one of her greatest statesmen, I mean Gopal Krishna Gokhale. The policy which he always endeavoured throughout his career to follow is the policy which ought to commend itself to all our public men, and that policy was association *cum* opposition so far as Government was concerned. If the interests of his country and the interests of good government demanded that he should associate himself with Government in any measures, that association was always generous, frank and whole-hearted; but when the interests of his country and countrymen demanded that he should oppose the Government, that he should draw the attention of Government to an error into which the Government had fallen, then he never faltered for one moment in doing his duty to his country and in raising his voice in no uncertain manner so as to explain to Government where the error was; that, My Lord, in my humble opinion, is the policy which should commend itself to all lovers of our country. Criticism should always be constructive, for nothing is gained by destructive criticism except waste of our time and that of Government.

"In times of war criminals are tried by court martial. In this instance a special tribunal is proposed to be founded consisting of three Commissioners, of whom one is to be a non-official and must be an advocate or a pleader of ten years' standing This is a safeguard which I heartily welcome. I would only say that with regard to this I wish to suggest that in clause 4 (*3*) the words 'at least' should be omitted so that in every special tribunal contemplated by this Act, there shall always be present a non-official well versed in law. There are other alterations which I should like to suggest. I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble the Home Member to clause 3 (*1*) where it says that 'any person accused of any offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years' may be tried by this tribunal. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has already pointed out that if this is left as it is, it would mean that offences relating to counterfeiting of coins, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, kidnapping, abduction and mischief and many others of a similar kind will all come under the purview of this new tribunal. I would therefore suggest that offences triable by this special tribunal should be clearly defined.

"I should also like to support my Hon'ble friend, Mr Dadabhoy, in his suggestion, namely that in clause 4 (*3*), where it is stated that 'All trials under this Act shall be held by three Commissioners, of whom at least two shall be persons who have served as Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges for a period of one year,' in place of 'one year' at least 'three years' must be substituted.

"In conclusion, My Lord, I should like to express the hope that better sense might yet prevail amongst the misguided ones in our country, and though this Bill may be enacted into law, that it may yet remain a dead letter. With these few words I give my whole-hearted support to the introduction of this Bill."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray :—"My Lord, considering the gravity of the situation and the emergency which has arisen and the dacoities and murders which are being openly committed from day to day, in several parts of Bengal, and even in the streets of Calcutta, I feel no hesitation in giving my humble support to the Bill. I am sure that, under this Act, nothing will be done, no steps not absolutely necessary will be taken which may go to create alarm and stir up public feelings. Considering Your Excellency's broad sympathies, and how jealous Your Excellency has always been not to take any action which may go to cast a slur upon the admitted loyalty of my countrymen and upon the fair name and reputation of India, I am sure that the Act will not be put into operation everywhere and anywhere and unless it becomes absolutely necessary. With these few words, I beg to give my humble support to the Bill."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh :—"My Lord, on behalf of the large landholders of the province of Agra, whom I have the honour to represent on this Council, I beg to give my cordial support to this Bill in all its essential features. The speech of the Hon'ble the Homo Member leaves no doubt in my mind that effective action of the kind proposed by the Bill is imperatively needed at the present juncture. In the present grave situation which has arisen in some parts of the country it is our bounden duty to lend every assistance in our power towards the suppression of anarchy, violence and sedition. For exceptional circumstances, exceptional remedies are required and are permissible. In view of the serious actually existing evil, the extraordinary powers asked for by the Executive cannot be withheld.

"Nobody can deny that exceptional times like the present necessitates the adoption of a more summary procedure and sharper methods than what are suitable for ordinary times. We have the precedent of the English Defence of the Realm Act.

"I sincerely hope and trust that these measures will effectually extirpate sedition and the anarchist propaganda, and that ere long the atrocious acts of lawlessness described by the Hon'ble the Home Member will become things of the past and be nothing more than matter for history."

The Hon'ble Mr. Das :—"My Lord, we passed the other day a unanimous resolution, which was intended to be communicated to His Gracious Majesty, in which we gave expression to the determination of the immense population of this country to secure success in the war at any sacrifice, and Your Excellency was pleased to communicate to this Council to-day the fact that this resolution was communicated to His Majesty and read by him with pleasure. We have also just received the news from Your Excellency that the Indian troops are behaving in a manner at the front which has won for them the admiration and praise of European officers. It is really very painful, My Lord, that, at a time like this, this Council should have been under the necessity of passing a Bill which is of an emergent character and which has been demanded on account of the gravity of the situation, the nature of which is known to Government.

"Those people who at a time like this do anything which casts a slur on the loyalty, the past history and the traditions of the Indians are to be considered as the worst of miscreants and in my opinion no drastic measure ought to be considered as too severe for them. There is also, no doubt, from what has transpired these last few years, that there is a class of men who are gather-

ing numbers round them, growing in numerical strength and perhaps in influence too. A measure of this nature, as is before the Council, a measure of this character ought not to be considered from our point of view only, but it has also to be looked at from the point of view of that class of men whom I can best call our enemies. From the fact that this class is growing by converts from peaceful citizens and they are using their influence to increase their number, anything in a measure of a legislative character which is ambiguous or which is of such a nature as would give them an opportunity to make people believe that this Government is of an arbitrary character would be an instrument in their hands, which they would use to their advantage. I have looked at the Bill from that point of view; and while I consider it my duty to give my whole-hearted support to the Bill, I should like the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to look at it or certain portions of the Bill from this point of view and see whether it is not likely to be an instrument in the hands of our enemies and used by them as evidence of the arbitrary power of the Government. One section provides that this special Tribunal will try offences which are tried in the ordinary courts and are punishable under the Penal Code. I find that there is a provision for cases in which punishment is ten years rigorous imprisonment and there may be cases of criminal breach of property or oridnary cases of arson, and yet at the same time I find that this clause does not include cases of rioting which are more likely to have a political aspect; consequently, the section ambiguously or carelessly worded as it stands would be considered by our enemies as an instance of Government's object to have an arbitrary power in regard to ordinary offences which are ordinarily triable in the ordinary courts. Another instance to which the attention of Your Lordship has already been drawn is that the judge should be one of longer experience than one year, and also that capital punishment should not be awarded in cases when there is any doubt. But in the circumstances, as I consider that no punishment could be too severe for these men and as we have full faith and confidence that under Your Excellency's Government this Act will never be used in such a way as really to bring under its purview men who are really friends and loyal subjects of the Empire, I do not consider it necessary to repeat amendments which have been made. I do really hope that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will take into consideration this fact as to whether section 3 might not be amended so as to give no occasion to our enemies to consider it as evidence of the arbitrary power of the Government and at the same time it should include those cases of rioting which are liable to have a political aspect attached to them.

"With these words, My Lord, I give my whole-hearted support to the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee.—"My Lord, I have listened with attention, I may add with respectful attention, to the speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill and to the speeches that subsequently followed, including the lecture which my Hon'ble friend to the left* read to our public men who are members of this Council. I will say this that I am not convinced as regards several of the provisions in the Bill, which to my mind do not seem to be justified by the exigencies of the country or by naval and military considerations. My Lord, we have been told, and I accept the statement in an unqualified form, we have been told that the situation in the Punjab is grave and the situation in Bengal also is serious, though perhaps not to the same extent The object of the Bill is to improve the situation. The end is one which will commend itself to all, no matter to what school of politics he may belong, for we know that order—stable order—is the fundamental condition of all real progress. But when we come to consider the means to be devised for the purpose of attaining this object differences of opinion arise. My Lord, I say at once that so far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned arising out of the war and relating to naval and military considerations, it is the duty of every patriotic Indian to accord to them his whole-hearted support, and I am sure that this will be the sense of the country.

* The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi.

"But, My Lord, the Bill traverses ground beyond military and naval considerations, raises issues of a highly controversial character in regard to which many of us will not be able to see eye to eye with the Government. It has been stated by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that it is framed upon the English Act. Well, in many respects it traverses beyond the English Act, and I will mention one or two points. I am not considering the sections in detail, but section 2 creates an offence which is not to be found anywhere in the English Act, namely, promoting feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. That is altogether new in this Bill; it is nowhere to be found in the English Act, and I think the Hon'ble Member in charge recognises the fact.

"Then, My Lord, there is section 3 which creates a particular tribunal and lays down specifically the offences which are to be tried by that tribunal.

"My Hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill has said that the tribunal in England is the court martial: here the tribunal is to be a Commission to be constituted by the Local Government. Undoubtedly the provisions of the English Act as regards this matter are far more drastic than the provisions of the Bill that is before us. But, My Lord, an amendment was moved in the House of Lords the other day—and I believe the underlying principle of it was accepted by the Lord Chancellor and the Government,—under the terms of which, when members of the civil population would be affected, they would have the right of claiming trial by a civil court and by a jury. But what I desire to point out is this, that it is only specific offences that are covered by the English Act, whereas we have a large number of offences under the head of Public Safety included in the Indian Penal Code which find a place here and which are to be tried in a summary fashion by a specially constituted tribunal.

"Therefore, My Lord, the contention that this Bill is framed upon the basis and the model of the English Act is only correct in a qualified sense. It is far more comprehensive than the English Act, and because it is so, I fear there will be a great deal of agitation and controversy in the country regarding its provisions.

"My Lord, reference has been made to the growth of anarchism in Bengal, to the recrudescence of crimes of violence in our province. My Lord, we, the educated community of Bengal and the leaders of the moderate party, hold anarchism in absolute horror and detestation, and we are doing what we can to put it down so far as it lies in our power On the 13th of this month we held a Conference in the rooms of the British Indian Association, presided over by the Maharaja of Burdwan and attended by many men of light and leading, including a European gentleman who is the principal of an important college in Calcutta. My Lord, it was the unanimous sense of that Conference that restrictive measures would not be suitable, and that they would aggravate the situation. My Lord, that is the deliberate judgment of the people of Bengal. We feel that the effect of restrictive measures in Bengal would be to add to the uneasiness of the community and perhaps help the breakers of the law, who would welcome them. What is needed is not new legislation, but greater efficiency in the police. I freely admit that the efficiency of the police has been added to and improved in recent years, but a great deal more remains to be done. My Lord, it is the immunity of the offenders and the helplessness of the community who are defenceless and unarmed, that encourage these breakers of the law in the perpetration of their foul deeds. I may remind the Members of this Council that there was a formidable conspiracy soon after the outbreak of Fenianism in London, the object of which was to blow up the public buildings with dynamite. In one year's time the London police shadowed every conspirator, hunted down the gang and the country was purged of the scourge. Of course I know India is not England, but still, what we feel is that if the Government is to deal with the outward symptoms of these unhappy developments, the efficiency of the police has to be greatly improved. With regard to the root causes, My Lord, they have to be dealt with in that spirit of conciliatory statesmanship for which Your Excellency's Government has obtained a name and fame.

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"My Lord, I feel that in this matter the Government should have proceeded by Ordinance. Your Excellency was pleased to refer to this matter in the course of your speech. We of course bow to Your Excellency's decision, but what some of us felt, what I at least felt, was this, that in this matter the Government could not admit us into their fullest confidence, that they could not perhaps disclose to us, in all their details, the information upon which their judgment was based, and that therefore it was impossible for us to record an intelligent vote. That being so, I felt that it was the clear duty of the Government to have assumed the entire responsibility of these measures by issuing an Ordinance. However that may be, My Lord, we are grateful to Your Excellency for the assurance which Your Excellency has given us to-day, that the crimes of a few fanatics, and this law which Your Excellency's Government thinks necessary to enact for their prevention, will not be regarded as a slur upon our loyalty. I hope and trust that this measure will in practical operation be administered with moderation and self-restraint. I hope and trust that it will not be a weapon in the hands of the enemies of Indian advancement for the purpose of blasting those prospects and frustrating those hopes which have been roused in our hearts by the loyal devotion of our countrymen consecrated by their blood on the battlefields of Europe. For the faults of a few fanatics the millions of our countrymen who are loyal to the core of their hearts should not suffer."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"My Lord, I think Your Excellency will have, with your great gifts, realised the prevailing sentiment amongst the non-official members of this Council in regard to this Bill. That sentiment, Your Excellency, is unanimous in offering to co-operate and assist in the passing of any legislation which Government may regard to be necessary, under present conditions, and I am sure you will appreciate from the views to which non-official members have given expression, how whole-hearted they are in their support of a measure to deal with the prevailing condition of the war. However, we may disguise it, it is painful to reflect that any occasion for legislation of this character should have arisen and that Government should have considered it necessary to bring it forward for the approval of this Council. There is one thing, however, which has clearly come out of the debate that has taken place, and that is that while wholeheartedly in favour of any legislative measure which may be considered necessary by Government to meet existing circumstances in different provinces, the non-official members feel that the provisions of the Bill need some alteration and amendment.

"It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this Bill deals with two distinct classes of cases. The first is in regard to all military and naval matters, or, more distinctly speaking, all matters in connection with the war. Not only the non-official members of this Council, but, I venture to think, the whole of the people of this country are willing to arm Government with all executive powers by legislation which may be considered necessary to meet the naval and military circumstances of the case. The Bill, however, essays to go a little further than that and it deals with certain things other than can be directly brought under the designation of 'war measures.' Even in regard to that part of the Bill there is a concensus of opinion to support Government, to enable them to deal with what the Hon'ble the Home Member referred to, namely, the special circumstances prevailing in the Punjab and in Bengal, but restricted to the lawlessness in the one case and dacoities in the other. If this measure was restricted to all matters in connection with the war and also in regard to the lawlessness in the Punjab and the dacoities in Bengal, I think the whole Council would be practically unanimous in supporting Government and when I see that that is the whole object with which this legislation is introduced, according to the lucid explanation which Your Excellency graciously supplied to the Council, and the speech which the Hon'ble the Home Member has made, it appears to me that, so far as the principle underlying this legislation is concerned, there is no real difference of opinion. It appears to me however, that, in giving effect to the intention which Government have in view in legislating in these two directions, the wording actually employed

goes much beyond it, and it is with some feeling of apprehension that I regard the all comprehensive character of the provisions which are embodied in the Bill. Your Excellency will observe that the first part of clause 8, sub-section (*1*), deals with matters relating to the war, while the second part is worded as follows :—

'Or accused of any offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or of criminal conspiracy to commit, or of abetting, or of attempting to commit or abet any such offence shall be tried by Commissioners appointed under this Act.'

"Your Excellency can appreciate that there are grounds to apprehend that powers conceded in words so wide and comprehensive may be exercised in matters other than those for which the present legislation is being enacted, and the reason why we consider it necessary to restrict the terms of the Bill specifically to the objects with which it is undertaken.

"The preamble to the legislation says :—

'Whereas owing to the existing state of war, it is expedient to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences.'

"The objects of this Bill are here clearly indicated. I have already pointed out, that so far as special measures to secure public safety and the defence of the British Empire are concerned, there is absolute unanimity in this Council. Then as regards the more speedy trial of certain offences, offences which have been indicated by the Hon'ble the Home Member in his speech, there is also a practical unanimity. If that is so, Your Excellency, may I venture to suggest that the wording of the measure be restricted to what Government themselves desire, instead of employing such comprehensive terms as to embrace all such offences as ought to be allowed to be tried in the ordinary procedure of the existing law courts. Your Excellency, though the principle underlying this Bill has been whole heartedly supported, it has been clearly pointed out by many members that there are certain provisions of the Bill which go much beyond the intention with which this legislation has been brought forward. If that is so, I do not know whether it would not be desirable to ask the Hon'ble Member to consider whether he would not agree to so modify the provisions of this Bill as to restrict their application to offences contemplated by Government, and thereby ensure the unanimous opinion of this Council in favour of the measure.

"Sir, it need hardly be said that offenders coming either under the first part of this Bill dealing with the war, or those who fall within the second classification, namely, who are responsible for organized lawlessness and dacoities, can have no sympathy from any quarter whatsoever, and it appears to me that if there is any justification for an emergency measure to be carried at one sitting in this Council, it can only be supplied by the fact that the requirements of peace and order require summary treatment in the trial of special and extraordinary offences. I do not think that it would be justifiable to provide in such special legislation for any class of offences which ought ordinarily to be brought before the existing law courts.

"As I have already said, I wish to associate myself with my Hon'ble Colleagues in supporting the principle of the measure, the object of which is to provid additional powers to the Executive Government for the purpose of dealing with the situation. I do hope that armed with the special powers which the present legislation, with such amendments as may be made, will confer upon Government, they will be able to prevent the lawlessness in the Punjab from assuming epidemic form. I need hardly assure Your Excellency that he people of India heartily desire to co-operate with Government in their efforts to promote the cause of peace and order."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, in the course of the remarks which Your Excellency was pleased to make at the beginning of this debate, you were pleased to tell us that the measure before the Council is a war measure, and you were also further pleased to assure us that no slur would be cast on the fair name of India by the passing of this measure. In spite of this assurance

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from Your Excellency, some fears have been expressed that the passing of such a measure as is before the Council may throw a sort of reflection upon the loyalty of the people of India in general. I have no such fear. I am certain, My Lord, that the misguided action of a few young men or old men, whoever they may be, will not, cannot, weigh in the balance against the deliberate, deep-seated and pervading loyalty of the people of India throughout this crisis. Hopes have also been expressed that, when the crisis is over, the good that has been done by Indians will be remembered and the evil perpetrated by a few will be forgotten. I do hope it will be so. But I think, My Lord, that at this juncture neither fears nor hopes should guide our action. I would 'trust no future, howe'er pleasant,' would 'let the dead past bury its dead,' 'act firm in the living present, heart within, and God o'er head.' The living present demands from us that in the exceptional circumstances which have been created by the war, we should lend our loyal support to the Government in adopting every measure which is necessary in order to prevent and crush mutinous acts, to preserve public peace and to protect the civil population, the law-abiding people, from the evils of the misguided action of a few ill-balanced minds. We are all agreed, as the debate has shown, to the principle of the measure so far as it is needed by the exigencies of the situation for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. But, My Lord, while it is the duty of us, non-official as much as official members of the Council, of rendering support to the Government in the emergency measure which they find, in the special circumstances of the country, necessary to enact, it is also the duty of the Government strictly to limit the measure to the requirements of the situation. Mention has been made of the fact that the Defence of the Realm Act received the unanimous support of both parties in the House of Commons and throughout the country in England. It rightly did so, because the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act were studiously confined to the requirements of the situation created by the war. I am sorry to say, My Lord—I say it with much regret, but I feel it my duty to say so—that in framing the Bill which is before the Council the advisers of the Government have not confined themselves to the requirements of the situation. I am sorry to say, as many previous speakers have pointed out, that the framers of the Bill have travelled much beyond the requirements of the situation; and this, My Lord, is the reason of the dissentient voices which have been mingled in the speeches made before Your Excellency in offering support to the principle of the Bill. My Lord, I will make my meaning clear. In the Defence of the Realm Act it is laid down that 'His Majesty in Council has power, during the continuance of the present war, to issue regulations as to the powers and duties of the Admiralty and Army Council, and of the members of His Majesty's forces, and other persons acting in his behalf, for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm; and may, by such regulations, authorise the trial by courts martial and punishment of persons contravening any of the provisions of such regulations designed—

(*a*) to prevent persons communicating with the enemy or obtaining information for that purpose, or any purpose calculated to jeopardise the success of the operations of any of His Majesty's forces, or to assist the enemy; or (and this was added by a subsequent Act) to prevent the spread of reports likely to cause disaffection or alarm;

(*b*) to secure the safety of any means of communication, or of railways, docks, or harbours; or of any area which may be proclaimed by the Admiralty or Army Council to be an area which it is necessary to safeguard in the interests of the training or concentration of any of His Majesty's forces;

in like manner, as if such persons were subject to military law, and had on active service commited an offence under section 5 of the Army Act; and may by such regulations also provide for the suspension of any restrictions on the acquisition or user of land, or the exercise of the power of making byelaws, or any other power under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1875, etc.'

"Now, Your Excellency will be pleased to note that the entire power which is given by the Defence of the Realm Acts, 1 and 2, is confined to enabling

the Admiralty or the Army Council to deal with cases where the public safety or the defence of the realm may be endangered and to enable them to remove restrictions on the acquisition or user of land which may be needed for military and naval purposes.

"My Lord, the Bill before us goes, as I have submitted, much beyond the provisions of that Act. I have no doubt not seen the regulations which have been framed under those Acts. Last evening I requested the Hon'ble the Home Member—I hope he will pardon my mentioning it—for a copy of these regulations, but he could not spare it. I quite understand that he could not, and I do not complain of it. I wrote this morning to the Hon'ble the Secretary to the Legislative Department (who, I was told by the Hon'ble the Home Member, had a copy of the regulations) asking for it, but he, too, said he could not spare it. Now, My Lord, we are in this position, that a copy of the Bill was given to us during the course of another debate here yesterday. We have not been given a copy of the regulations on which we are told this Bill has been modelled to enable us to arrive at a judgment in regard to the provisions incorporated in the Bill. And we must, therefore, act according to the light which is within us. I feel that the regulations which have been made under the Defence of the Realm Act cannot go beyond the clear provisions of that Act, and judging from the clearly defined and strictly limited provisions of that Act, we think that the provisions embodied in the Bill before us go much beyond them. If, therefore, My Lord, there is this general note in the speeches of non-official members to-day of a desire to see changes introduced in the Bill, and to have a discussion regarding some of its provisions, I hope it will not be set down to any reprehensible wish on the part of the non-official members, or of those who have raised a dissentient voice or asked for some modification, to unnecessarily oppose the Government. In the special circumstances in which the Bill has been introduced, we are all united in rendering our dutiful support to the Government in all that is needed for the exigencies of the war. But we feel it our duty as well to the Government as to the public to request the Government to strictly confine the provisions of the proposed law to the needs of the situation,—and not to allow, under the garb of a war measure, provisions to be enacted which are not required by the situation and are likely unnecessarily to disturb the public mind.

"My Lord, there are a few points to which I will invite Your Lordship's attention. Beginning with the Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand and the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, and ending with the last speaker, if I am not mistaken, every speaker has asked that certain provisions should be revised.

"The criticism may be classified under three heads: the scope of the measure, the constitution of the special tribunals proposed, and the punishments to be inflicted in certain cases. As regards its scope, attention has been drawn to a provision which has been incorporated in section 3 of the Bill, by means of which any person accused of any offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, has been brought under the purview of the present Act. Now, that practically abolishes the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for the trial of these ordinary offences. The Hon'ble the Home Member stated that it is not intended, and I do hope it is not intended, that the ordinary law should be superseded for the trial of ordinary offences. How, then, has this very important provision crept into the Bill, or has been allowed to come into the Bill, which does in clear words supersede the ordinary law for the trial of ordinary offences?

"In other respects also the Bill has been extended beyond the needs of the situation, as some other members have pointed out. I may draw attention to one other such provision. Under the English Act, as I have already said, the King in Council may make regulations, among other purposes, 'to prevent the spread of reports likely to cause disaffection or alarm.' In the Bill before us rules may be made to 'prevent the spread of *false reports* or reports likely to cause disaffection or alarm.' The words 'false reports' have been put in. Now, My Lord, in this country, with a population so ignorant as it unfortunately generally is—with the people not trained to such a degree as to be able to discriminate between what reports should be repeated and what reports should

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not be repeated, a provision like this is likely to cause trouble and may possibly lead to injustice. I hope the Hon'ble the Home Member will explain to us why it was necessary, having the precedent of the English Act before us, to introduce the words 'false reports' into this Act. So much as regards the scope of the measure.

"The second point of difference which arises from the debate is the constitution of the tribunals which are to be constituted under the Act. It has been said on behalf of Government that the provision of special tribunals of three Commissioners is a much better measure than leaving Courts Martial to deal with persons to be tried under the Act. That, My Lord, is only one aspect of the question. The other aspect is that Courts Martial could not possibly be expected or called upon to deal with the numerous offences which have been brought under the purview of this Act and made punishable under it, and therefore the framers of the Act found it necessary to provide for special tribunals of Commissioners appointed under the Act. There is reason, My Lord, in support of the view that there is no clear necessity or justification for creating special tribunals of the kind proposed by the Bill, and that special benches, constituted under the provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, would have inspired more confidence and ensured a more satisfactory administration of justice. The constitution of the tribunals proposed under the Bill is only in one respect, but in a material respect, different from the constitution of the tribunals under the Act of 1908 to which I have referred. Under the Bill at least two of the Commissioners may be of much less experience than a Judge of the High Court, who alone can constitute a Special Bench of three Judges under the Act of 1908. Your Lordship will please note that several Members have expressed the opinion that it would not be right to allow Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges who have served only one year as such to be members of the special tribunals which would deal with special offences under a special and somewhat summary procedure. That much with regard to the constitution.

"The third point to which attention has been drawn is the punishment of death provided for certain cases. A sentence of death may be a proper sentence in certain cases, and no one may object to this punishment being inflicted under certain circumstances upon those who conspire against the King. But when a summary procedure is prescribed for the trial of such cases, it does seem to be a matter for consideration whether a sentence of death should not be omitted from the category of punishments provided in such cases. Section 2 (*2*) of the Bill says—

> Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both, or if the intention of the person so contravening any such rule or order is to assist the King's enemies or to wage war against the King, may provide that such contravention shall be punishable with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, to any of which punishments fine may be added.

"Now, My Lord, to my mind it is questionable—I may be wrong, I speak subject to correction—whether a person proved guilty of contravening any of the rules made under this section, even with the intention of waging war against the King, should not be regarded as a person deserving of worse treatment than a man who has been openly fighting against the King's forces. A prisoner taken in war is not shot down—not by our Government at any rate, and I thank God he is not. A prisoner taken in war is interned, and will not the ends of public safety and of justice be fully met if an offender of the type we are considering is so interned, or transported for life, or imprisoned for any term which the Court may think proper. My Lord, there is always a danger of irrevocable injustice in the case of a death sentence. Such danger is enhanced where the trial is more or less of a summary character. I may refer here to the Pansey murder case, in which a man was ordered to be hanged by the High Court of Madras, but was acquitted by their Lordships of the Privy Council—a case in which my friend Mr. Eardley Norton rendered memorable service to the cause of justice. There is also another case, the Mahta

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case of Manbhum, where a person who had been sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, and whose conviction had been upheld by the High Court, and whose appeal to the Local Government and the Government of India for mercy had been refused, was yet saved from the gallows by the truth being disclosed by the very person in whose interest he had been convicted and condemned. These, My Lord, are cases which have occurred in this country. In the House of Commons Lord Parmoor referred to the case of the German Consul at Sunderland, who had been tried for high treason before a Judge and Jury and convicted and sentenced to death, and in whose case the Lord Chief Justice and other Judges had found unanimously that the crime had not been proved. These cases afford us some guide and ought to make us pause to think whether in summary trials it would be right to allow sentences of death to be passed when in such cases the injustice that may be done must be irretrievable.

"These are some of the points which have been troubling my Honourable friends who have spoken before me, and these are the points which have troubled me also. The result is that while we give our loyal support to the measure as a war measure, in so far as it is necessasy to meet the exigencies of the war, we request Government to be pleased to have the measure thoroughly considered in order that those provisions which are not necessary should be taken out of it. My Lord, I see from the Agenda paper of the business before the Council to-day, that it is proposed to ask for leave to have this measure passed to-day. Yesterday we made a representation to the Hon'ble the Home Member that the measure might be referred to a Select Committee in order that it should be there discussed and that points of difference may be better appreciated and understood. I hope that the request will meet with Your Excellency's approval and with the acceptance of the Government, and that an opportunity will be given to the representatives of Government and the representatives of the people to sit down together to retain as much of the measure as is needed, and as much as it is our duty to support at this juncture in view of the war, and to remove such provisions as do not seem to be called for by the exigencies of the situation.

"With these words, My Lord, I give my support to the principle of the Bill, and I hope that the Bill will be referred to a Select Committee and not passed in its present form."

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar :—"My Lord, it is obvious that the present state of affairs has rendered it necessary to provide for emergency measures, and the Bill brought before the Council to-day is one of them. Considering the unusual state of things which has been brought about by the present war, no reasonable person will oppose the principle of this Bill (though there is some difference of opinion as to some of its details). There was not sufficient time for us to think over the details of the Bill in the usual manner, but the Government cannot be reasonably expected to observe the ordinary rules of legislation on such an extraordinary occasion. I believe there are circumstances that justify such a measure. I have full confidence in the Government taking this action, and I trust that the powers provided by the Act will not be misused by the authorities entrusted therewith, and its application to the civil population would be made with the utmost caution and deliberation.

"It is clear from the provisions of the Bill that it is only a temporary measure taken as a precaution against the exigencies of the existing war, and it will cease to have effect six months after the termination of the war.

"Taking into consideration the emergency of the situation and the limited duration of the measure, I think myself quite justified in giving my whole-hearted support to it."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan :—"My Lord, I submit my grateful thanks to you for the manner in which you have given expression to your feelings towards my country and my

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan; Maung Mye; Mr. Rayaningar; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

countrymen. This is not a Bill that could enlist the support of any Indian in normal times. I personally would regard it as a great misfortune if its provisions were considered necessary in ordinary times for governing a loyal and peaceful country like India, for the provisions contained in the Bill are subversive of the wise and beneficient methods of administration with which British rule is associated. It is a serious matter, My Lord, to supersede the ordinary judiciary of the country and to introduce sudden and revolutionary changes in the criminal law of the country without consulting the people. The Bill is highly drastic, and were it not that we are going through critical and abnormal times, and that the proposed legislation is put forward as an exceptional and temporary measure, I would have certainly opposed its passage through this Council. In the peculiar circumstances, however, of the position of the Empire, I recognise that it is not open to us to offer any opposition to the principle of the Bill; but I am gratified that our consent will not be regarded here or in England as an admission that India is disloyal or even lukewarm, for nothing can be more untrue to the real facts. My Lord, I refrain from opposing the principle of the Bill, because our Viceroy, who is beloved and trusted by the Indians and who has unstinted confidence in them, has considered it essential to put forward the Bill as a war measure and a war measure only. My Lord, it is to be hoped that the Empire will soon emerge from this struggle and that the Statute-book will not suffer for long from the disfigurement which this legislation will inflict upon it. I also sincerely trust, since the Bill can obviously be a double-edged weapon, that Your Excellency's Government will use the utmost care and vigilance to guard against any misuse of its provisions by the local authorities concerned. I also appeal to the Hon'ble Mover that he would give sympathetic consideration to the points raised by many Hon'ble non-official Members."

The Hon'ble Maung Mye :—"My Lord, speaking on behalf of the people of Burma, I beg to give my full and hearty support to the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar :—"My Lord, I sincerely support the Bill in all its essential features, however much I may regret the circumstances which necessitate its introduction. Though we cannot have an exact idea of the real situation, we have the fullest confidence in Your Excellency's Government and when the Government finds itself unable to cope with the situation, we must co-operate with it in strengthening its hands. My Lord, in a crisis like the present, we may, by showing any reluctance on our part in supporting the measure, be doing more harm than good to our interests. We want peace and order, and if for the maintenance of peace and order an emergency measure is required, we cannot but adopt it. That is the consideration, My Lord, which underlies our vote to-day. We are taking upon ourselves a serious responsibility; our people's interests are in our hands, and when we support the Government in this new measure, we do so in the fervent hope that the new law would be put into operation in as few cases as possible, and that under the pressure of extreme necessity. My Lord, I think the Bill requires modification in a few particulars. I think that the provision which gives retrospective effect to the law is unnecessary. I am also of opinion that capital punishment, except in extreme cases, is too much. I would suggest, for the consideration of Government, if clause 3 can be so amended as to be more acceptable. My Lord, we are deeply grateful to Your Excellency for the assuring words which Your Excellency has given expression to on this occasion."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—"My Lord, I feel sure that Your Excellency will be gratified by the manner in which the non-official members of this Council have supported the principle of this Bill. Neither we nor they take any pleasure in putting forward and passing any drastic measure of this kind. As I explained in my opening speech, a long period has elapsed before this step was found to be necessary, and Your Lordship has

stated, to which I need add no words of my own, that you do not consider that legislation of this kind involves the slightest slur upon the loyalty of India. In a country with such a vast population, there must be some lawless elements; as long as they keep quiet no drastic action is found necessary. When they begin to show signs of disturbance, then public safety and security demand that action should be taken to meet that attitude on their part. On the whole, I think that practically every member has supported the principle of the Bill. Even in the case of the Hon'ble Mr. Banerji, I was not able to gather for certain whether he was actually opposing the Bill or merely giving it a reluctant support.

"There were several points of criticism brought forward, and as regards some of these if at a later stage they take the shape of specific amendments, we shall be able to consider whether we can accept any of them, or if we are unable to accept them, will be able to explain the reasons for non-acceptance. As to the objection taken that clause 3 of the Bill extends far too wide the scope of the Bill including, besides offences that would be created under clause 2, all offences punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, in respect to that, the difficulty felt was to find some comprehensive term which would allow offences punishable under various Acts to be referred, if necessary, to a tribunal of this kind, and a long schedule of offences which even with much care might still fail to comprise all the cases that it might be necessary to refer to the tribunal was not considered a satisfactory method, because it is not merely a particular class of offences, it may be the class of offender whose speedy trial is required. Possibly, if some less comprehensive term can be found to include all we want, the objection might be considered, but I am not able offhand to give any assurance in this matter. I may just add a few remarks with respect to one or two criticisms that have been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee and the Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya. As regards the criticism against sub-clause (*c*) regarding the promotion of feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, the English Regulation does not of course refer explicitly to that particular class of report. We have generally followed Regulation No. 27, which runs as follows: —

> 'No person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication spread *false reports* or make *false statements*, etc., etc.'

"This—*i. e.*, in regard to false statements—is one of the objections which the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya took to the wording of sub-clause (*c*) of clause 2; but as regards the reference to promotion of feelings of enmity and hatred towards His Majesty's subjects to which the Hon'ble Pandit took exception, I wish to point out to the Hon'ble Pandit that the rules are intended to prevent the spread of false and injurious reports; and power is taken to make rules to prevent the spread of reports which are likely, amongst other things, to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Now, in the circumstances of this country, it is natural that when dealing with the public safety, we should safeguard the spread of reports that are likely to endanger the public safety. The prevention of reports which promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects is essential as they may seriously prejudice the public safety.

"I do not wish, my Lord, to go into further detail regarding the criticisms that have been passed because they will be considered at a later stage; I would only ask that, as we have received such full support to the principle of the measure, Your Lordship will put the motion to the Council."

The motion that leave be given to introduce the Bill was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I now beg to introduce the Bill and to ask Your Excellency to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration."

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*The President; Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Dadabhoy; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

His Excellency the President:—"I suspend the Rules of Business, and I think that the most convenient method of procedure would be, when the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, to put the Bill to the Council clause by clause under Rule 31. Each clause will then have to be dealt with separately, and when the amendments relating to it have been discussed, I shall put the question to the Council whether that clause stand as part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I beg to move that clause 1 of the Bill do stand as part of the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I now beg to move that clause 2 do stand as part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"My Lord, I beg to move a small amendment as regards clause 2 (*h*). Clause 2 (*h*) at present reads as follows:—

'(*h*) to prohibit anything likely to prejudice the training or discipline of His Majesty's forces and to prevent any attempt to tamper with the loyalty of persons in the service of His Majesty or to dissuade persons from entering the service of His Majesty.'

"My amendment, My Lord, is that after the words 'entering the' the words 'military or police' be added. The object of this clause, as I understand it, is not to prevent people from dissuading their friends and relatives entering the service of His Majesty generally, but to facilitate recruitment; and as I understand that there is some opposition shown in some parts of the country in the matter of military recruitment and also in the recruitment of the police, this clause is rendered indispensable.

"My Lord, the non-official members of this Council are as anxious as the Government that the recruiting in the country should not be in any way hampered, or any impediment put in the way of recruitment both for the Army and for the Police. But as this clause stands at present, there is a likelihood of its being extended to other departments. If I have a brother, a son, or a nephew, and he wants to become a munsiff or join the Educational Department, and if I dissuade him from doing that, I may be hauled up and brought within the pale of this law. It is not the intention, My Lord, of your Government to bring these cases within the Act. The intention is, I understand, to prevent undue interference with the question of recruitment for the Army and the Police. The Police is, of course, a civil department, but as this is a piece of legislation of an emergent nature. I am prepared to agree that the word Police be also added, and I am sure the Hon'ble the Home Member will see his way to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I may say at once on behalf of the Government that I will accept that amendment."

The question that in clause 2 (*h*), after the words 'entering the' the words 'military or police' be inserted was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I propose that in clause 2 (*1*) instead of the words 'public servants and other persons,' the words 'District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Officers or other competent military authority' be substituted.

"My Lord, in the Defence of the Realm Act, as I have already submitted, the special emergency powers conferred by the Act are conferred upon the 'com-

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; The President; Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Banerjee.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

petent naval or military authority', and the regulations which have been made under that Act, a copy of which, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Muddiman, I now have before me, distinctly provide that the powers conferred by them shall be exercised only by the competent naval or military authority. My Lord, the words 'public servants or other persons' used in the Bill before us are extremely wide, the whole object of the war legislation is to secure that the competent naval or military authority—"

His Excellency the President:—"Will the Hon'ble Member kindly let me see his amendment"?

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Your Excellency will pardon me. We have had to work against time. I have introduced the words 'and other competent military authority' in the amendment I propose".

His Excellency the President:—"You should have given notice of it beforehand".

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I gave notice of it this morning, as soon as I came here. My object is that the special powers with which the Bill proposes to arm the Executive should be confined to District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Officers and any competent military authority. The language used in the Bill is very wide, and, as I have submitted, there is no sanction for it in the regulations which have been framed in the United Kingdom in which the competent military or naval authority only is authorized to exercise the special powers conferred by the Act. That is my amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"I am afraid that I cannot accept the amendment on behalf of the Government. A reference to the clause will show at once that the Governor General in Council makes rules as to the powers *and duties* of public servants and other persons in furtherance of that purpose. The Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya at the last moment has inserted in his amendment 'or competent military authority' because he has recognized that, but for that, he would be striking at the very root of the Bill which is based on the Defence of the Realm Act wherein military and naval authorities are given such extensive powers. But, apart from that, it is a question of powers and *duties* of all sorts of public officers. District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Officers may very likely be given powers and duties and so may many other officers; the police and even village-officers may have duties assigned to them; and even private citizens. Therefore it is quite impossible to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, I beg to move that after clause 2 (*1*) (*c*) the following proviso be added:—'Provided that the latter part of clause (*c*) beginning with the words 'or to' in line 4, up to the end, be not given effect to in any province except by a vote of the local Legislative Council.' My Lord, I might have moved for the deletion of this part of the clause because these words are a reproduction of the provisions of section 153 (*a*) of the Indian Penal Code. I need not read that section. Then, as regards offences committed by newspapers, we have a similar section in the Press Act. Therefore, I might have moved for the omission of these words altogether. But I find that there is a desire in the Punjab for a speedy procedure in dealing with these matters. Therefore, My Lord, I have ventured to put in the proviso that I have read out, so that in case local opinion should support the Government in adopting this procedure then only they should be empowered to do so. The object is, to some extent, to have the action of the Executive Government controlled by the authority of local opinion, so that nothing should be done under the provisions of this section except with the consent of the local legislature. In my province the local legislature undoubtedly has a non-official majority; but I am a member of the Bengal Legisla-

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Banerjee; Mr. Wheeler; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

tive Council, and I have been there for the last two years and more, and I find that only on one occasion was the Government defeated. During the whole of that time every measure of the Government, every Resolution that the Government supported was carried, and every Resolution which it opposed was lost. Therefore, really, there would be no risk whatsoever, but, on the contrary, some slight association of the local representatives with the operation of a measure like this would, I think, tend to facilitate the administration of this law.

"With these words, I beg to move the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler:—"My Lord, I venture to think that this amendment is not one which should commend itself to this Council or be accepted by Your Excellency's Government. It overlooks the whole fundamental basis of section 2, and, considering that the conditions which necessitate the passing of these rules do not differ materially in different parts of the country, it would be a most curious and unusual state of affairs to have an act declared to be an offence in one province and not in another. Neither are the particular matters with which the rules will deal confined within provincial boundaries, while there is the third objection that nothing could be more prejudicial to the speedy disposal of offences, which it is sought to secure by this measure, than having to wait until the approval of the Legislative Council in any one province could be obtained before a particular rule was enforced.

"I would, therefore, beg to oppose the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I do not press my first amendment to clause 2 (*1*) (*c*) that the words 'False reports or' be omitted from the first line. I beg Your Lordship's leave to withdraw it."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I move that from clause 2 (*c*) the words 'or to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects' be omitted. I do not think, My Lord, that there is any need for any special provision of this kind in the emergency measure before us. There is already sufficient provision in the existing enactments to deal with a case which might arise under the clause in question. I therefore move that these words be omitted."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I cannot accept this amendment on behalf of the Government. Before the adjournment I made some remarks on the subject in answering the Hon'ble Pandit's speech. This particular kind of report, *viz.*, one which is likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, is no doubt not a kind of report which would be very common in England, and, therefore, the English Act did not take cognizance of such reports. But there is no kind of report in this country which is more likely to be spread than the one mentioned in this clause, and there is no kind of report which is likely to do more harm and damage, and possibly excite more serious breaches of the peace than a report which is likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Therefore, My Lord, I submit that this is a very proper inclusion in this clause among the reports which we wish to check, and that this amendment therefore cannot be accepted."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment to clause 2 (*1*) (*e*), that after the word 'purposes' the words 'subject to the payment of compensation' be introduced."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

[*Mr. Banerjee; The President; Mr. Wheeler; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"I beg to move this proviso to clause 2, sub-clause (*1*) (*f*) :—

'Provided that a person feeling aggrieved at such an order may appeal to the Commissioners appointed under section 3, or the District Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, as the case may be.'

"The object of this proviso is to give the right of appeal to a person who feels aggrieved—"

His Excellency the President:—"Are those the words in your motion as submitted to the table?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"No, My Lord, I have added the words 'Chief Presidency Magistrate or the Magistrate of the District.' I had a consultation with Mr. Muddiman (Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department), and I put in these words to meet a legal difficulty. The text, as before Your Excellency, reads as follows:—

'Provided that a person feeling aggrieved at such an order may, where sections 3 to 11 of the Act have been extended to any area, appeal to the Commissioners appointed under section 3.'

"That, My Lord, is my amendment The object of the proviso is to give a person feeling aggrieved at an order of internment the opportunity of submitting his case to a competent tribunal in order to have the facts tested upon which the internment has been ordered. And this is only a matter of fair play and justice to an individual who has been subjected to this disability. I understand that this proviso is not in the English Act. But, My Lord, we have not been following the English Act section by section or clause by clause. We have been making some departures in a restrictive direction. I think we may make one in a liberal direction also."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler:—"I venture to think that there is some misunderstanding underlying this amendment. In the form in which it has been moved, it would not be workable. The Commissioners to whom the Hon'ble Member has referred will be appointed for the trial either of an offence committed by a breach of the regulations or of the other wider offences which have been made cognizable by the tribunal. It might very well happen, and would ordinarily happen, that at the time an order was passed under clause (*f*) there would be no Commissioners in existence. It is quite contrary to the whole spirit of the Bill to convert the three Commissioners into an Appellate Court against the orders of executive officers, and would seriously impede the passing of those orders, which is the object for which the Bill provides. I would, therefore, oppose the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I beg leave to withdraw the amendment to clause 2 (*1*) (*h*), *i.e.*, that the word 'military' should be inserted before the word 'service', as an identical amendment has, I understand, already been accepted."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I beg to move that from clause 2 (*2*) the word 'death' be removed. I stated the reasons for this amendment earlier in the day. I think, My Lord, that in cases where there is provision made for a summary trial, it is desirable that the extreme sentence should not be passed; the ends of justice will be met by transportation for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, as the section provides."

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Banerjee; Mr. Dadabhoy.*]

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—" On the subject of this amendment I think it is very likely that the cases will be rare in which a sentence of death will be passed. But it would be a mistake to withdraw the power of inflicting capital punishment, because there might be cases in which no other punishment could adequately meet the crime. In the remarks that he made in his speech this morning, the Hon'ble Pandit suggested that men who assist the King's enemies or wage war against the King ought to be treated like prisoners of war, namely, enemy subjects who are fighting for their own King and who happen to have been captured. This is a contention which it is impossible to accept. The prisoner of war is a subject of a foreign power who owes no allegiance to the Sovereign of the country in which he is interned. But if a subject be found, in contravention of those rules, to have either assisted the King s enemies or waged war against the King, he is nothing but a rebel or a traitor, and all civilised countries provide that in extreme cases the penalty of death may be inflicted on such persons. Therefore, My Lord, we cannot accept this amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The question that clause 2 as amended stand as part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—" I now move that clause 3 stand as part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee :—" My Lord, I move that in clause 3(*1*), after the words 'in writing' the words 'subject to a vote of the local Legislative Council' be inserted.

" The appointment of Commissioners is left to be decided by the Local Government, which means the Executive Government. I am sure Your Excellency's Government would like to have educated opinion associated with them in the appointment of the Commission. If this is done, the work of the Commission, by enlisting public opinion on its side, will be facilitated.

"It seems to me that no harm can accrue and there is no risk of friction or collision. For in the local Legislative Council the Government will practically have its own way. The views of the Executive Government will nearly in all cases be accepted by the Legislative Council. It would be a distinct advantage if the decision of the Executive Government were confirmed by the Legislative Council. These are my reasons for submitting this amendment to the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy :—" My Lord, in connection with the consideration of Mr. Banerjee's amendment, I take the liberty to place before the Council a somewhat modified proposal. I would put my amendment in a form which I have no doubt will be acceptable to the Hon'ble the Home Member. We have heard a great deal this morning about this section and the great and sweeping powers that this section allows. I think that, if my amendment is accepted by Government, it will in a way allay the feeling that the Hon'ble Members here as well as the public generally have, and it will also serve as an effective check on the executive. I disagree with my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee and propose the following amendment, namely, that after the words 'Local Government' the words 'with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council' be added."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—" My Lord, I beg to rise to a point of order. This amendment of Mr. Dadabhoy's has apparently no connection whatever with the amendment put forward by Mr. Banerjee.

" Mr. Banerjee's amendment, as I understand it, is that in clause 3 (*1*) the words should run as follows :—'The Local Government may, by order in writing

[*Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Dadabhoy; Mr. Rayaningar; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

subject to a vote of the local Legislative Council, direct that any person, etc.' Well, My Lord, the whole scope of the provision is that wherever it is in force in a province, the Local Government may, finding disorder gaining ground, direct the constitution of a special tribunal and direct that any person accused of a serious offence which it is considered should be speedily tried, should be tried by that tribunal. It is clearly a matter on which it is quite impossible for us to take the vote of a local Legislative Council. It might not even be sitting, and in any case it is quite impossible to refer individual cases to the consideration of a local Council. Therefore, My Lord, I cannot accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—My Lord, I now press my objection. I suggest that the words 'with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council' be added after the words 'Local Government.' I have already said what I had to say on the subject a few minutes ago. I have heard the Hon'ble the Home Member who stated that the object of this legislation is to expedite matters. That is a very important object, but in these days of rapid communication, railways and telegraphs, the Governor General in Council's order could be obtained within a few hours, and I hope, therefore, the Hon'ble the Home Member will see his way to accept this modest suggestion of mine It will allay public feeling on the subject. The section is of a very drastic character A lot has been said on it this morning, and I do not wish to repeat what has been said, as it is still fresh in the minds of Hon'ble Members. I therefore request the Hon'ble the Home Member to see his way to accept this, and, as I said before, it will be a very valuable check on the Local Governments, and it will allay public feeling considerably on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar:—"My Lord, I suppot the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I am very sorry, but I cannot possibly accept this amendment. In the first place, the Hon'ble Member seems to overlook that section 3 can only come into force at all by notification of the Governor General in Council. That being the case, the Local Government will have had to establish a case to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that this procedure of speedy trial has become necessary within a part or whole of a province. When once that is done, it is surely superfluous to require the Local Government to refer every case, when they wish to send a criminal case to the special tribunal, for the orders of the Governor General in Council. If a Local Government is fit to administer its province at all, it can surely be trusted to see that a special tribunal of this kind is used only for the cases for which this Bill has been designed. It would cause much irritation and it would be quite impossible for the Governor General in Council to dictate all the circumstances that might make a trial of this kind desirable; once the power has been given to the Local Government on good case established, it would be quite unreasonable to require the Local Government to apply for further sanction from the Governor General in Council. I am sorry that I must oppose this amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I beg to move that from clause 3(*1*) the following words be omitted :—' or accused of any offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years.' My Lord, I fail to see why the insertion of this clause is needed in this emergency measure. There is already sufficient provision in the existing enactments of the country to deal with cases, which may arise, of this character, and I hope that the Hon'ble the Home Member will see his way at any rate to omit this clause from section 3(*1*)."

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Banerjee: Sir Reginald Craddock; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, I had the same amendment, and I thoroughly associate myself with the observations which have fallen from my friend. A large number of cases, such as burglary, rioting and so forth, which are included in the Penal Code, will be tried by the Commissioners under this section and under a summary procedure, which I think would be dangerous to the liberty of the subject; there is no occasion for introducing this large class of cases in this clause, and subject to a summary procedure in which there is some chance of justice not always being done, I thoroughly associate myself with the observations of Mr. Malaviya."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, the Government cannot possibly accept this amendment, because it would strike at the root of the whole object for which these speedy trials are designed. I mentioned in my opening speech the various kinds of lawlessness which it was desired to suppress; and among those were outbreaks of lawlessness in which large bands of men plundered whole villages, wrecked shops and destroyed houses and property. When gangs of men go abroad in this manner they may commit very many different offences under the Penal Code, and of course it would be impossible to make a scheduled selection of offences that might be tried or might not be tried by this tribunal. As a matter of fact although Hon'ble Members have chosen to describe this trial as a very summary one, as if in fact it was a summary one under the Criminal Procedure Code, the trial will differ very little from the ordinary trial of warrant cases before a Magistrate, or a sessions case before a Sessions Judge. It may be that the evidence is not recorded in full detail, but all the other features will be the same; and it would be quite impossible, therefore, to exclude these serious offences from the jurisdiction of a special tribunal of this kind. If we were to do so we should be taking away from a Local Government the power to deal with those very cases for which it is specially asked for powers to be given under this Bill. I have already explained once that it was not intended to withdraw the ordinary criminal business of the country from the ordinary criminal courts of the country. And surely a Local Government may be trusted to send to this tribunal only those cases which it considers the ordinary courts are unable to deal with, either because they are choked with business or because the offences are so serious that the delays incidental to the ordinary hearing of cases would fail to check the outbreak of lawlessness. After this explanation I feel sure that the Council will agree with me that it is quite impossible to exclude these serious offences from this clause. The Government cannot accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, every one of us desires that the wicked gangs to which the Hon'ble Member has referred should be got hold of as early as practicable; but obviously what is needed for that purpose is better arrangements for their speedy arrests; there is not the same need for a speedy trial, for once an evil-doer is arrested his mischievous activities are stopped. But the Act provides for a speedy trial; everything that the Hon'ble Member has said has been in support of special provisions for a speedy trial; but as I have said, once an offender is arrested a little delay in his trial can lead to no injury to the cause of public peace or safety. The Hon'ble Member says that if we take away this clause from the Bill, we shall be taking away the very power that the Local Governments most desire to be given to them. I regret I do not at all see why the Local Governments should so particularly desire to have this clause in the Bill. The Hon'ble the Home Member says that ordinary courts are not able to deal with cases like this, that these courts are choked with business and that the disposal of such cases is unduly delayed. If that is so, that is, if the courts are choked with business, the remedy would appear to be to appoint additional Judges, and not the enacting of a drastic measure like the one before us. If there is no other reason and no other than what has been stated by the Hon'ble the Home Member for inserting the clause in question in the Bill, it seems to me that that object will be better served and can only be served by the provision of a

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

stronger and better police and not for the speedy trial which has been provided in the Bill.

"I hope Government will reconsider the matter and see its way to drop the clause to which, along with several other Hon'ble Members, I have drawn attention."

The motion was put and the Council divided with the following result :—

Ayes.—7.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi.
2. The Hon'ble Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar.
3. The Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya.
4. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
5. The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee.
6. The Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das.

Noes.—46.

1. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
2. The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle.
3. The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler.
4. The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark.
6. The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock.
7. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan.
10. The Hon'ble Mr. Cobb.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate.
12. The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler.
13. The Hon'ble Mr. Low.
14. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp.
15. The Hon'ble Mr. Porter.
16. The Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw.
17. The Hon'ble General Holloway.
18. The Hon'ble Mr. Michael.
19. The Hon'ble Surgeon General Sir C. P. Lukis.
20. The Hon'ble Mr. Russell.
21. The Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell.
22. The Hon'ble Major Robertson.
23. The Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick.
24. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven.
25. The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent.
26. The Hon'ble Mr. Carr.
27. The Hon'ble Sardar Khan Bahadur R. J. Vakil.
28. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
29. The Hon'ble Mr. Donald.
30. The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi of Kasimbazar.
31. The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar of Pirpur.
32. The Hon'ble Mr. Maude.
33. The Hon'ble Mr. Huda.
34. The Hon'ble Mr. McNeill.
35. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray.
36. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke Blakeway.
37. The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh.
38. The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand.
39. The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard.
40. The Hon'ble Mr. Walker.
41. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy.
42. The Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis.
43. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Gardon.
44. The Hon'ble Mr. Arbuthnot.
45. The Hon'ble Maung Mye.
46. The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott.

So the amendment was negatived.

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Banerjee; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. Wheeler.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, mine is the next amendment, but as it covers the same ground, I beg leave to withdraw it."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.—"My Lord, I beg to move that in clause 3 (*1*) for 'Commissioners appointed under this Act' the following be substituted 'Special Bench constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.'

"My Lord, the constitution of special courts is proposed in section 4 of the Bill. It is said that all trials under this Act shall be held by three Commissioners of whom at least two shall be persons who have served as Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges for a period of one year, or are persons qualified under section 2 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, for appointment as Judges of a High Court or are advocates of a Chief Court or pleaders of ten years standing. The object evidently is to provide a court constituted by men with special qualifications, possessing both experience and ability, and that is right. But I submit that if instead of what is proposed in the Bill, the provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act for the constitution of a special Bench of the High Court will be substituted, the Court before which offences made punishable under the proposed enactment will go, will be constituted of three judges of the High Court, who would not merely fully answer the description given in section 4 of the proposed Bill, but who would be much better qualified by experience and ability to deal with cases of exceptional character. I think, My Lord, the constitution of the Bench as I suggest will inspire a great deal more confidence and will remove much of the apprehension which may be felt otherwise over the Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler:—"My Lord, the acceptance of the amendment would almost imply that a large portion of this Bill is not required, since the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, already stands in the Statute-book, and these tribunals which the Hon'ble Member seeks to introduce in this Bill can already be constituted. I think it is a matter of common knowledge that the special tribunal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, has been very sparingly used, and that when it has been used it has proved a somewhat cumbrous machinery. It would absolutely frustrate the efficient administration of the procedure contemplated by this Bill for it to be requisite to bring the parties and witnesses to the provincial headquarters to be tried by a Bench of three judges of the High Court. There would never be enough judges to sit upon such tribunals concurrently with the discharge of their regular duties, and the expense and trouble to the parties and the delay involved would be tremendous. Also, it would be out of all proportion to the requirements of the efficient hearing of the sort of offences that will be brought before the three Commissioners to hold that they should be brought in the first instance before three judges of the chief provincial Court. I regret, My Lord, that we cannot accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.—"My Lord, all that I would say is that the result of the amendment that I propose would be to constitute a Bench of three judges who would be far better qualified by experience and ability to deal with exceptional cases. My friend says there are not sufficient judges at present. Well, you have to appoint three Commissioners under the Bill, I ask that instead of appointing three Commissioners you should appoint three judges who would fully answer the description given in the Bill. If my amendment were accepted, three judges who are qualified to be judges of the High Court or Chief Court would be appointed. It would mean a little extra expense, but a great deal more satisfaction from the point of view of Government and the public that justice will be done and that there should be provision against the miscarriage of justice so far as it is possible."

The amendment was put and negatived.

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Banerjee.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I beg to move that in section 3 (*2*) the words 'or in respect of persons or classes of persons accused' be omitted. As it stands an order may be passed by the Local Government regarding a whole class of persons to be tried under the Act. There is danger that injustice may in such cases be done to any particular person who may fall within that class, and there would be no difficulty in the Government issuing orders in every individual case as it may arise. If the words are omitted it will result in this, that the Government will be able to pass orders in every single case of a person or persons whom it may be considered expedient to try under the Act. I therefore propose that these words be omitted."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, it is not possible to accept this amendment because it is unnecessary to require that the case of every individual man shall be reported to the Local Government before it passes orders for his trial by these tribunals. These cases are committed in various districts, there may be large numbers of accused, and it is not a workable arrangement that in respect of every man, some of whom might be arrested at various times, special orders should be required. The wording of the section is necessarily drawn so as to enable the Local Government to pass general orders which would apply to the kind of cases for which it is contemplating this speedy trial. I cannot see how in any way any class of person can be prejudiced because the order is given in a particular form. If, for example, it was stated that all persons of a certain class committing dacoity in a certain district should be tried by the Commissioners, it certainly would not prejudice any of these individuals. It merely enables the Government to deal with a type of case, instead of dealing with every individual one when they find that the state of the district requires resort to this speedy method of bringing offenders to justice. I am, therefore, unable to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I do not press the second amendment, *viz.* that in clause 3 (*2*) the words 'or classes of persons' be omitted, because as the first one has not been accepted this will not be. I beg leave to withdraw it."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, I beg to withdraw the amendment which stands against my name, that is that in clause 3 (*2*) the words 'or classes of persons' be omitted."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, I beg to move that in clause 3 (*3*) the words, 'but, save as aforesaid, an order under that sub-section may be made in respect of or may include any person accused of any offence referred to therein whether such offence was committed before or after the commencement of this Act,' be omitted.

"My Lord, the effect of these words is to make this Act retrospective. A man commits an offence to-day: two months hence, a Commission is appointed: he will be tried by that Commission, and he will thus be deprived of those rights which, at the time the offence was committed, he undoubtedly possessed. Those rights were trial according to the ordinary law and a right of appeal if he was convicted as a result of that trial. All those rights will be taken away from him although at the time when he committed that offence the Commission had not been formed. To give retrospective effect to any legislation is a very unusual proceeding, and I do hope that, in the circumstances, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will see his way to accept the amendment which I have laid before this Council."

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Ghuznavi; Mr. Wheeler; Sir Reginald Craddock; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznav :—" My Lord, I beg to support this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler:—" My Lord, it might have been possible to accept this amendment had Your Excellency's Government, with great prescience, many months ago, foreseeing that circumstances might arise which would necessitate this legislation, introduced and passed it then. But as was explained by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock this morning, it has been the policy of Your Excellency's Government to maintain the administration of the country on the ordinary lines for as long as possible, with the result that this measure is being introduced after the circumstances which necessitate its introduction have actually arisen. There may be cases which have already occurred which are of the kind to which it is desired to apply the procedure of this Bill, and for that reason that clause was inserted, and it is submitted that it should stand."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The question that clause 3 stand as part of the Bill was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—" I now move that clause 4 stand as part of the Bill. "

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—" My Lord, I beg leave to withdraw the next amendment, namely:—

'That from clause 4 (*2*) the words 'class of accused' be omitted.

The amendment was by permission withdrawn

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi:—" My Lord, I desire to move an amendment which stands against my name. It is this, that in clause 4 (*3*) the words 'at least' be omitted.

" The reason why I move this amendment is as follows. As far as I have been able to judge from reading this Bill and as far as I have been able to gather the intention of Government, I take it that the Government intend to create a special tribunal consisting of three Commissioners, of whom one shall always be a non-official. If therefore these two words 'at least' are allowed to remain, it will be possible in that case on some future occasion to constitute a special tribunal with three official judges or three officials. Therefore, if these two words are omitted, it will go a long way to reassure the public outside this Council as well as perhaps some of my friends within this Council who are of the opinion that I occasionally read them a lecture, although I think that my lecture is always wholesome and on this occasion it will do them good.

" With these words I beg to express the hope that the Hon'ble the Home Member will accept this little amendment which I have moved. "

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—" My Lord, I beg to support this amendment. Under the High Courts Act there is a provision for the appointment of a certain number of Barrister Judges to every High Court. Parliament has considered it desirable in the interests of maintaining the best standard of justice, that this provision should be in the Act and this has been in force throughout up to this time. The tribunal proposed under the Bill is going to be a special tribunal, and it is highly desirable that there should be provision for the appointment in such a court of a lawyer who had not served either as a Sessions or Additional Sessions Judge, and who would therefore be either a person who is a barrister or a vakil practising independently in the courts. From that point of view, it is very desirable that the words 'at least' should be omitted."

[*Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Dadabhoy; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, the insertion of the words 'at least' was intended to insure that two of the three persons who constituted this Court—it might be all three— but at least two should be persons who had some judicial experience, or were qualified as described in sub-clause (*3*). It may not always be possible to constitute a tribunal in which all three shall be judges who answer to certain tests of service or other qualifications, and the number of judges available at any one time in a Province are not so numerous as to make it possible to constitute a number of these tribunals if all three Commissioners have to have these qualifications. The Government, therefore, considered it to be a very adequate safeguard in the constitution of these courts that at least two of these Commissioners should be qualified in this way, and therefore they are not prepared to accept an amendment of this kind if the intention of the amendment is that all three should have these special qualifications."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"My Lord, I beg to move that, in clause 4(*3*), for the words 'one year' the words 'not less than three years' be substituted. I have very few words to say in support of this amendment, and I do hope that this amendment of mine will commend itself to the Hon'ble the Home Member who has very extensive administrative experience. I do not desire to say anything more to-day on this subject than is absolutely necessary. I am firmly of opinion that when, under this Bill, summary powers have been given to the three Commissioners, it is necessary that judges of experience should be chosen. In clause 11, the last clause of this Bill, Hon'ble Members will perceive there is a distinct provision that 'no order under this Act shall be called in question in any court, and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.'

"Hon'ble Members will therefore see what wide and extensive powers the Commissioners will have, and it is only right and proper that judicial officers of experience should be on this Commission. My Lord, I myself have been at the bar for many years; I have come in close contact with the judicial work in my own Province; and I for one would not trust Additional Sessions Judges and Sessions Judges of one year's standing with this great work."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"I may save time by intervening to say that the Government are prepared to accept this amendment and provide that the judges shall have these three years' experience which the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy desires."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I beg to move that in section 4 (*3*) the following words be omitted,—'Of whom at least two shall be persons who have served as Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges for a period of one year' (or three years as now).

"The section will then run:—

'All trials under this Act shall be held by three Commissioners qualified under section 2 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, for appointment as Judges of a High Court or are Advocates of a Chief Court or Pleaders of 10 years' standing."

"My Lord, it is not surprising that the Hon'ble the Home Member should have more faith in members of the Service of which he is a distinguished representative than in the members of the Bar. But, My Lord, a more sound rule than the one which appeals to the Hon'ble Member prevails in England, where a large number of appointments of Judges are made from among lawyers who are practising and have practised for some time at the Bar. The result of the amendment which I propose would be to secure a much better class of lawyers as Judges on the proposed Bench. I commend the amendment to the consideration of the Government."

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Wheeler; Sir Reginald Craddock; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler :—"My Lord, I had hoped that after the acceptance of the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's amendment, which goes far to secure the experience of the Sessions and Additional Sessions Judges who may be appointed to this tribunal, this amendment might have been withdrawn. Its effect is to further tie the hands of the Local Government, who may have to select Commissioners, to people of particular qualifications, and I think it should be judged largely on its administrative merits. The section, as it at present stands, insures the essential point that on the tribunal the trained judicial element will always preponderate. That being so, it is surely not an unreasonable measure of elasticity to prescribe no special condition in respect of the third member. Should the cases to be heard be numerous it may not always be administratively easy to find the requisite two Commissioners of particular qualifications, and a certain amount of discretion as to the person who can most suitably be appointed as third Commissioner may well be left. With the safeguard of the necessary retention of the judicial majority, the discretionary power as regards the third member can really give little cause for complaint ".

The amendment was put and negatived.

The question that clause 4 as amended stand as part of the Bill was then put and agreed to ".

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—" I now move that clause 5 stand as part of the Bill ".

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" My Lord, I beg to move that from the proviso to clause 5 the following words be omitted, *viz.*, ' shall make a memorandum only of the substance of the evidence of each witness examined, and '. The result of which will be that the proviso will stand thus :—

' Provided that such Commissioners shall not be bound to adjourn any trial for any purpose unless such adjournment is, in their opinion, necessary in the interests of justice '.

" My Lord, under section 9 a special rule of evidence is provided. That rule of evidence is very much what we find in the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, section 13. The Legislature thought fit in passing the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act to lay down that ' notwithstanding anything contained in section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the evidence of any witness taken by a Magistrate in proceedings to which this Part applies shall be treated as evidence before the High Court if the witness is dead or cannot be produced, and if the High Court has reason to believe that his death or absence has been caused in the interests of the accused '. This has been practically reproduced in section 9 of the Bill before us. But the Bill goes far beyond this in the proviso to section 5 To lay down that the Commissioners shall make only a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness, is, I submit, unnecessary and dangerous. The Commissioners may hear a case, and if they take down only the substance of the statements of witnesses, they may, when they come to read the evidence as a whole, miss some point which may lead to grave injustice. I think, as no appeal is provided for, as the judgments of the Commissioners are to be final and conclusive, it is desirable that the evidence should be recorded in full as it is required to be recorded under the Criminal Procedure Code ".

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—" My Lord, the procedure provided under section 5 is intended to facilitate a speedy trial, which is the object of this legislation. The detailed record of evidence that is taken down in our courts is taken down in full in order that the appellate court may have the means of judging the facts upon that record. When, however, no appeals are allowed from the decision of the court, it is clear that a very long and detailed statement of evidence is not necessary. It has to be judged in this

case by the people who hear that evidence and not by people who have not heard the evidence and who have to judge on a written record. Therefore, to provide that the Commissioners should have the whole of the evidence taken down in detail, would be to interfere considerably with the object of the trial, which is to be a speedy one No doubt, in practice, the Commissioners would record such evidence as they thought proper in order to assist their judgment in the case. But it is in accordance with the whole object of this legislation to give them the option of making a memorandum only of the substance of the evidence, and I think that the discretion as to the exact amount the Commissioners should take down in writing may well be left to them

"I am unable, therefore, on behalf of the Government, to accept this amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"My Lord, I beg to move that in clause 5 (2) after the word 'prevail', the following words be added 'But in no case of difference of opinion shall a sentence of death be passed.'

"My Lord, the amendment which I now press upon the attention of the Council is not purely a sentimental one. It is founded on the traditions of British justice; it is based on the wide principles of British justice; it goes to the root, I say, of British justice. In this case summary powers are given to these Commissioners; they will have powers of life and death; the inquiry which they will have to make will be of an extremely summary nature and character; they will not be bound to observe fully the rules of evidence which the Evidence Act imposes in ordinary procedure. Even under clause 9 of the Bill very extensive powers have been given to use the statement of a person who is dead or, whose disappearance or incapacity to give evidence has, in the opinion of the Commissioners, been caused in the interests of the accused. My Lord, I am perfectly aware that under the Crimes Act the Special Tribunal enjoys a similar privilege; that is, in case of a difference of opinion the judgment of the majority of the judges prevails, even when a sentence of death is passed.

"But, My Lord, you can hardly compare the experience, the profound legal knowledge of High Court Judges with those of the Commissioners that will be appointed; and I therefore contend that it will be not quite safe for people going up for their trial before these tribunals that in the case of a difference of opinion the maximum penalty of the law should be pronounced.

"My Lord, the object of this legislation is doubtless a deterrent one; but will its deterrent effect be taken away if, instead of the maximum penalty of the law, a sentence of penal servitude for life is substituted? My Lord, we are all desirous of co-operating with Government in passing this emergent piece of legislation. We have all shown this morning how anxious we are to help Government in this crisis, in this hour of the Empire's need. But, My Lord, at the same time, I do think that justice should be combined with clemency, and where there is a difference of opinion between the Judges as regards the guilt of an offender, it is in consonance with the principles of British justice, it is in consonance with the ideas of all Englishmen, that the benefit of the doubt in that case should be given to the accused, and the maximum penalty of the law should not be pronounced.

"With these words, my Lord, I request that clause 5 (2) be amended in the way I suggest, which can be done without detriment to the provisions of this Act"

The Hon'ble Mr. Das:—"My Lord, I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"My Lord, I should also like to support the amendment. When the proceedings under this Act are going to be largely of a summary character, I think it is very desirable

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Banerjee; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. Ghuznavi; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

that the extreme penalty of the law should not be allowed whenever there is a difference of opinion among the judicial officers charged with the trial of the cases. I trust that the appeal which we are making to Your Excellency will be accepted and that the extreme penalty of the law will not be awarded in cases in which the Commissioners appointed under this emergency legislation are divided as to the guilt of the accused."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"My Lord, I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"I fully endorse the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mover and the other Members, and I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, I have given notice of the same amendment and I thoroughly associate myself with the observations made by the Hon'ble Mover. Here is a man tried under a summary procedure, and there is no appeal for him against the sentence of the Commissioners; and when there is a difference of opinion there is always an element of doubt introduced as to the soundness of a conviction. Under these circumstances, it seems to me to be hard—almost unfair—to pass the extreme penalty of the law upon a man thus situated. I hope, therefore, that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will see his way to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I have given notice of a similar amendment, and I beg to support the amendment before us. My Lord, if the amendment is accepted the result will be that where out of three judges one would be in doubt as to whether the accused was guilty or not, in that case the accused will have, and he should have the benefit of the doubt. That is a principle of English law for which Englishmen have justly claimed great credit. We admire the system of English justice because of that principle. I fear, My Lord, that if the section 5 (*2*) of the Bill stands as it does in the Bill, there will be a very great departure from the aforesaid established principle for which there is no justification. I hope the Government will see their way to accepting the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi:—"My Lord, I desire to endorse every word which has been uttered by my friend Mr. Dadabhoy with regard to his amendment. Justice should always be tempered with mercy in a case of this kind, and I hope that Government will see their way to accepting this amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, this amendment has received a certain amount of support from several Hon'ble Members of this Council, and I should like to view it sympathetically; but I think there is to some extent a confusion of ideas in this matter. The clause provides that, in the event of any difference of opinion between the Commissioners, the opinion of the majority should prevail. That difference might be in respect of the conviction; but the amendment bears no relation whatever to the question of conviction. No doubt it is possible that in some cases one member of the Court might wish to give the benefit of the doubt to the accused person, and the majority of the Court (*i.e.*, the other two members) might find him guilty. It would be entirely contrary to all the principles on which all tribunals are constituted that the opinion of the minority should decide as to whether the man is guilty or not. Nor does the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy actually amount to that, although the arguments that he put forward would appear to suggest that that is what he really contemplates. In effect, what the amend-

[*Sir Reginald Craddock ; Mr. Dadabhoy.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

ment really proposes is that, in the event of a difference of opinion, whether it be of sentence or of conviction, no sentence of death should be passed. Well, there would possibly be some case for that if you took a hasty opinion on it. At first sight it might seem a reasonable proposition. As a matter of fact, under our existing law, a Sessions Judge may sometimes refrain from passing a sentence of death, and it may be enhanced to a sentence of death by a High Court. So that our existing law recognises that there may be a difference of opinion about a sentence in which the opinion in favour of a sentence of death shall prevail. Now, in this particular case, what may often happen may be that there may be a conviction for murder, perhaps of an aggravated kind, and the majority of the tribunal may consider that the capital sentence is the only one which will meet the case. One of the Judges may think that the case might be met by the sentence of transportation. In that case of course the opinion of the two must, in accordance with all precedent, prevail. But there is a very considerable safeguard in such cases, and in respect of that I would draw the attention of the Council to sub-clause (*2*) of clause 8, where it is made quite clear that the power of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to make orders under section 401 or 402 of the Code of Criminal Procedure will remain unimpaired by the Bill. Clearly, then, in such a case the accused person who has been sentenced to death would have a strong point in his favour in a memorial to the Local Government and then to the Governor General in Council, that one of the members of the Court had not been in favour of inflicting the death sentence ; and the fact that this third Judge had been in favour of the more lenient course would be on record and would receive due weight from the Local Government and from the Governor General in Council. We consider, my Lord, that these safeguards are ample to ensure that a man for whom the capital sentence might be considered to be extra severe should have ample opportunity of having considerations in his favour given weight to by the executive authority, and that the existence of this safeguard renders it unnecessary to depart from all precedent in the case of these tribunals in such a way as to prescribe that the opinion of the minority shall prevail over the opinion of the majority.

"I hope, My Lord, that the Council will rest satisfied with this explanation of the case, and will feel re-assured that it is improbable that extra severity will ever be exercised in the case of persons convicted of crimes by this procedure."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy :—"My Lord, I have heard with great interest what the Hon'ble the Home Member had to say in reply to my amendment, but, with great respect for his opinion, I beg to say that the Hon'ble the Home Member is under some misapprehension as regards the interpretation of sub-clause (*2*). In that clause a difference of opinion is provided for both as regards the finding of the Court and the sentence to be passed by it. I am not at present questioning the finding of the Commissioners. In the matter of sentence only my amendment will apply. Clause 8 (*2*), no doubt, gives powers to the Local Government to interfere in this matter ; but my Hon'ble friend has probably not noticed that this inquiry will be of a very summary nature. The evidence that will be recorded will be brief, and the provisions of the Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code will not be rigidly followed. Will the Local Government be in a position to form, on such an imperfect record, their decisive opinion on the case? Who will be the best judges, the Commissioners who heard the case, who heard the evidence and who recorded brief notes of the evidence, but who also had the opportunity of marking the demeanour of the witnesses, or the Local Government which has before it an imperfect record of the case? I submit, therefore, that the objection that has been raised to my amendment is neither valid nor convincing. I appeal to this Council, to the Hon'ble Members, in the name of justice, in the name of humanity, to accept my amendment. As you are all aware it is a cardinal principle of British justice that a hundred guilty persons may go off scot-free rather than one innocent man should be hanged ; and I therefore ask you to give your support to this most reasonable amendment. My Lord, I now request you to put my amendment to the vote."

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Dadabhoy; Mr. Banerjee; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

"The amendment was put and the Council divided with the following result :—

Ayes—16.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi.
2. The Hon'ble Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar.
3. The Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. R. R. Venkataranga.
5. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
6. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
7. The Hon'ble Mr Surendra Nath Banerjee.
8. The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi of Kasimbazar.
9. The Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad.
10. The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar of Pirpur.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das.
12. The Hon'ble Mr. Huda.
13. The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh.
14. The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand.
15. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy.
16. The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.

Noes—36.

1. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
2. The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle.
3. The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler.
4. The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark.
6. The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock.
7. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan.
10. The Hon'ble Mr. Cobb.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate.
12. The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler.
13. The Hon'ble Mr. Low.
14. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp.
15. The Hon'ble Mr. Porter.
16. The Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw.
17. The Hon'ble Mr. Michael.
18. The Hon'ble General Holloway.
19. The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis.
20. The Hon'ble Mr. Russell.
21. The Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell.
22. The Hon'ble Major Robertson.
23. The Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick.
24. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven.
25. The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent.
26. The Hon'ble Mr. Carr.
27. The Hon'ble Mr. Donald.
28. The Hon'ble Mr. Maude.
29. The Hon'ble Mr. McNeill.
30. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Brooke Blakeway.
31. The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard.
32. The Hon'ble Mr. Walker.
33. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Gurdon.
34. The Hon'ble Mr. Arbuthnot
35. The Hon'ble Maung Mye.
36. The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott.

So the amendment was negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, I beg to withdraw the amendment as regards this particular section, namely :—

'That to clause 5 (*2*) the following words be added, namely :—'but in such a case sentence of death shall not be passed'."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I beg to withdraw my proposed amendment to this section, namely, that to clause 5 (*2*) the following words be added, namely :—'But no sentence of death shall in such a case be passed'."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

"The motion that clause 5 stand as part of the Bill was then put and agreed to."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I now move that clause 6 stand as it is in the Bill."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"*My Lord, I beg to withdraw the amendment, of which I have given notice, viz.,* that the words 'and conclusive' be omitted."

"The amendment was by permission withdrawn."

[*Mr. Banerjee; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, I beg to withdraw the amendment as to clause 6 that stands against my name."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the last two lines of clause 6 (*1*) be omitted, *viz.*:—

'And no order of confirmation shall be necessary in the case of any sentence passed by them.'"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, the last two lines of clause 6 (*1*) that the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya wishes omitted are 'no order of confirmation shall be necessary in the case of any sentence passed by them.' My Lord, if this amendment were accepted it would have the practical result of giving a power of appeal, because if the sentence is subject to confirmation it is practically impossible for the question of the guilt or innocence of a man to be left out of consideration. The Sessions Judge can ordinarily pass all sentences except the sentence of death without confirmation, and the Bill provides that in lieu of the sentence of confirmation which is now required you have a Court of three Judges to decide a man's guilt or innocence and the propriety of the sentence. The introduction of a confirmation procedure would therefore strike at the root of the speedy trial procedure which the Bill is intended to provide, and therefore it cannot be accepted by Government."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, after all that the Hon'ble the Home Member has said it yet seems to me that there would not be much loss of time caused by the adoption of the amendment proposed. The accused would have have been convicted by the Special Commissioners and if the extreme sentence is carried out after fifteen days, there would not be any loss to the country or to the cause of justice. In the case of a death sentence the accused ought to be given an opportunity of having his case revised by the High Court because it may sometimes prevent a grave injustice. This, as I mentioned before, is what happened in the case of the German Consul at Sunderland, in which the Privy Council upset the decision of the High Court of England who had convicted and sentenced him to death. Cases of a similar miscarriage of justice ought to be provided against. Nothing would be lost by providing for them in this Bill."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I move that clause 6, sub-clause (*2*), which runs as follows, be omitted:—

'6 (*2*) If in any trial under this Act it is proved that the accused person has committed any offence whether referred to in section 3, or in any order under that section or not, the Commissioners may convict such accused person of such offence and pass any sentence authorised by law for the punishment thereof.'

"Now, my Lord, this Act purports to provide for the trial of certain offences to which a special significance attaches by reason of the extraordinary circumstances of the war. But by virtue of this provision every offence of an ordinary nature, which may be triable otherwise by the ordinary courts of justice is brought under the purview of this Act. Suppose a person has been tried for one of the offences referred to in section 3 and an order is made sentencing him to 5 years' imprisonment; and suppose that there is another offence of an ordinary kind of which he has been guilty. If he is tried for this other offence in the ordinary courts, he will have the advantage of an opportunity of defending himself according to the ordinary regular procedure which the law has provided, but if the Special Commissioners are empowered to convict such an accused person of such an offence not falling under the purview of this special measure, then the man is unjustly deprived of the right of being tried for ordinary offences by the ordinary courts of law, which the Hon'ble Member has told us this Act does not purport to take away. My Lord, I submit that this clause should not find a place in the Bill, and should be omitted."

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Wheeler; Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Banerjee.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler:—"My Lord, the sub-clause merely provides for a point of procedure which may arise and enables it to be dealt without prejudice to anybody. It frequently happens that accused persons are sent before Courts on certain charges; after hearing the evidence and weighing the whole matter the Court considers that an offence, other than that charged, has been committed and convicts of that. If the clause were omitted, and if the Commissioners were able only to convict a person of one of the specific offences mentioned in the Bill, then if they are of opinion that the offence actually committed is not specifically covered by the Bill, the whole proceedings would presumably have to be re-opened, it may be before a Magistrate, and the accused instead of having had one trial before three Commissioners, of whom two must have had considerable judicial experience, would have to be re-tried by a single Magistrate. That would surely neither help the man nor benefit the cause of justice. I submit, My Lord, that the clause is reasonable."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The motion that clause 6 stand as part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I now move that clause 7 stand as part of the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I move that clause 8 stand as part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, I beg to move the following amendment, that in clause 8 (*1*) for the words 'and no Court' the words 'the High Court alone' be substituted. The effect of that would be to give a right of appeal to the High Court in the case of the conviction of an individual. The section takes away the right of appeal. Under my amendment it is proposed that the right of appeal should be given. My Lord, the sentence in many cases would be so heavy and the procedure so summary that it seems to me as a matter of justice that there ought to be some authority to which an appeal might be preferred. The High Court is the highest authority, and having regard to this consideration, the summary nature of the ordinary law, I submit that it is only fair to the convicted person that he should have the right of appeal and that that right of appeal, I recommend, should be exercised by the High Court."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee is to substitute the words 'the High Court alone' for the words 'and no Court.' He argued that it was necessary to give the right of appeal to the convicted persons in such cases, although, as a matter of fact, his amendment would not have that effect at all. It would give certain powers of revision to the High Court, and that is all. Well, My Lord, in introducing the Bill and explaining the necessity for a speedier method of administering justice, I dwelt strongly upon the necessity that there was that punishment should follow quickly on the crime, and that all the proceedings which are allowed in ordinary times to pursue their leisurely course, should be quickened up. Therefore to give powers of revision to the High Court in cases of this kind, or powers of appeal as the Hon'ble Member wanted, though his amendment did not convey that, would be merely to once more introduce the same kind of delay which by this legislation it is sought to avoid. I cannot imagine anyone who has voted for the principle of the Bill supporting this amendment. If the principle of this Bill is accepted, then the amendment cannot possibly be accepted."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The motion that clause 8 stand as part of the Bill was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I now move that clause 9 should stand as part of the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

[*Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Banerjee; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I now move that clause 10 should stand as part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, I beg to withdraw the amendment to clause 10 (*ii*) that stands against my name."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I also beg for leave to withdraw my two amendments to clause 10 (*ii*)."

Both amendments were by permission withdrawn.

The motion that clause 10 should stand as part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I now move that clause 11 should stand as part of the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I now move that the Bill be passed. It has been a source of satisfaction to the Government to find how hearty has been the support accorded by the Council to this measure. There have been points in it upon which amendments have been suggested, and in one or two cases we were able to accept those amendments. There were others in which I should have been glad to agree to some of the amendments had it been possible to do so without interfering with the efficiency of the new law. I think it is most gratifying to find how heartily, and how loyally—although the task is never a pleasant one—the Hon'ble Members have come to the help of Government in this matter.

"My Lord, in the course of the debate remarks have now and then been dropped which would indicate that some members have rather overestimated the character of the trial before these tribunals as being of a very summary nature, and I should like to repeat and lay some stress upon it that the law of evidence in this case is not altered except in one particular, for which we have a precedent in the Act of 1908, namely, that when a witness has clearly been got rid of in order to avoid his giving evidence, then any statement of his recorded before a Magistrate may be put in as evidence. With that one exception which, as I have said, has a precedent, the law of evidence will continue to guide these Special Commissioners in the trial of cases, and although the powers given are drastic, yet, as most Hon'ble Members will, I think, readily admit, this criticism has been levelled against many measures that have been brought before our Councils, and in nearly every case—perhaps in every case—many of the fears expressed at the time have been found to have been groundless. In the administration of an Act of this kind they may rest assured that under Your Excellency's direction the action taken will be not more stringent than the necessities of the case warrant, and I think that Local Governments may be fully trusted not in any way to abuse this power of handing cases over to special tribunals. With these remarks, My Lord, I ask that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 22nd March, 1915.

W. H VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

DELHI:

The 26th March, 1915.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 13.] DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Speech of the Honourable Finance Member

INTRODUCING THE

BUDGET FOR 1915-16.

I rise to present the Budget of the Government of India for 1915-16. The preliminary estimates which I laid before the Council on the 2nd March have been revised in the light of our latest information. The Financial Secretary's explanatory memorandum has also been checked and brought up to date.

2. The final figures of the Revised estimate for 1914-15 and of the Budget estimate for 1915-16 are given in the statements which I have to-day laid before the Council. The broad results of the revenue account are brought out in the table below, the figures in brackets, now superseded, being those given in the corresponding tables appearing in paragraphs 24 and 39 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement :—

[In millions of £]

	Budget, 1914-15.			Revised, 1914-15.			Budget, 1915-16.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	**Imperial.**	Provincial.	Total.	**Imperial.**	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue . .	**54·237**	30·842	85·079	**49·929** (49·927)	30·228 (30·229)	80·157 (80·156)	**49·650** (49·655)	30·750 (30·692)	80·400 (80·347)
Expenditure . .	**52·981**	34·048	87·029	**52·715** (52·669)	32·483 (32·446)	85·198 (85·115)	**52·607** (52·425)	31·828 (31·755)	84·435 (84·180)
Surplus (+) or deficit (—).	**+1·256**	—3·206	—1·950	**—2·786** (—2·742)	—2·255 (—2·217)	—5·041 (—4·959)	**—2·957** (—2·770)	—1·078 (—1·063)	—4·035 (—3·833)

The alterations which have been made in the figures of the Financial Statemen are not important and can be very briefly explained.

3. The effect of our corrections in the Revised estimate for the current year is to increase the Imperial deficit previously announced by £44,000, and the Provincial deficit by £38,000. The Land Revenue is not coming in quite so rapidly as we anticipated in Burma and Madras. We have also had to allow, under the new adjusting head for transfers between Imperial and Provincial, for the grant of £67,000 (10 lakhs) to the Calcutta University, for hostels, which was announced by Your Excellency a few days ago at Calcutta. On the other hand, the Salt revenue has been increased by further advance payments of duty in February, and the latest figures indicate an increase of Customs receipts under silver and petroleum. The net effect of these changes is to leave the total revenue, whether Imperial or Provincial, almost unchanged, and the slight increase in the deficit of the year to which I have already referred is due to minor variations in the expenditure figures

4 As regards the Budget of next year, the effect of the changes made is to raise the Imperial deficit by £187,000 and the Provincial deficit by £15,000. Here again, there is very little change on the Revenue side. Under Land Revenue we allow for some increase of arrear collections (£42,000 more under Imperial and £58,000 more under Provincial) in view of the short collections at the end of the current year. But this is counterbalanced, in the case of Imperial revenues, by a reduction of our anticipated Salt revenue in consequence of the higher figure taken for advance payments in the current year. An increase of £182,000 under Imperial expenditure is almost wholly explained by our having been obliged to raise the total net grant for Military Services by £169,000 as the result of increased expenditure now advised by the Secretary of State in England owing mainly to a rise in the prices of military stores. On the Provincial side the total allotment for expenditure has been raised by £73,000 This represents in the main the provincial outlay involved in the transfer to the Calcutta University of the grant of £67,000 for hostels already referred to, which in the current year is treated as a provincial receipt.

5. Turning now to Ways and Means, we expect the total cash balance, in England and India, at the end of the current year to be some £288,000 higher than the figure taken in the Financial Statement. This is due to recoveries from the War Office being effected more promptly than we had anticipated, and to larger outstandings of Council Bills. We must expect, however, to lose this temporary addition to our resources during 1915-16. In addition, we have to finance the slightly larger Imperial and Provincial deficits which I have just explained. On the whole, therefore, we expect the closing balance on the 31st March 1916 to be about £235,000 less than we anticipated in the Financial Statement, but this relatively slight divergence does not require any modification of our previous arrangements.

6 A larger share (to the extent of some £700,000 more) of the lump provision of £8 million for Railway capital outlay is now expected to be incurred in India; and the effect of this, with other minor variations, is that we now estimate that we can meet the Secretary of State's actual remittance requirements in 1915-16 by the sale of £7·1 million of Council Bills, *i.e.*, some £600,000 less than the amount previously allowed for.

W. S. MEYER.

The 22nd March 1915.

BUDGET

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MARCH 1915.

ACCOUNTS	1913-14
REVISED ESTIMATES	1914-15
BUDGET ESTIMATES	1915-16

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I.—General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budge Estima 1915-19
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	21,391,575	21,674,100	21,056,300	22,14
Opium	„	1,624,878	1,839,100	1,566,100	1,79
Salt	„	3,445,305	3,436,900	3,772,000	3,33
Stamps	„	5,318,293	5,371,600	5,045,300	5,10
Excise	„	8,894,300	9,161,900	8,809,100	8,79
Customs	„	7,558,220	7,236,800	6,366,200	5,94
Other Heads	„	5,496,175	5,337,300	5,148,700	5,15
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	53,728,746	54,057,700	51,758,700	52,27
Interest	A	1,352,119	1,376,000	1,021,600	1,0
Posts and Telegraphs	„	3,598,519	3,732,400	3,519,300	3,5
Mint	„	339,841	249,800	57,900	
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,408,286	1,437,300	1,483,500	1,5
Miscellaneous	„	772,579	731,700	759,600	5
Railways: Net Receipts	„	17,625,634	17,329,700	15,268,300	15,0
Irrigation	„	4,713,159	4,559,300	4,706,600	4,7
Other Public Works	„	298,640	239,400	266,400	2
Military Receipts	„	1,369,652	1,366,100	1,315,700	1,2
TOTAL REVENUE	...	85,207,175	85,079,400	80,157,600	80,4
DEFICIT	...	...	...	2,785,800	2,9
TOTAL	...	85,207,175	85,079,400	82,943,400	83,3

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 22, 1915.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller-General

evenue, of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.
		£	£	£	£
xpenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenue	B	9,274,597	9,341,000	9,018,600	9,539,300
Interest	„	1,515,653	1,607,800	1,480,900	1,476,100
Posts and Telegraphs	„	3,272,984	3,350,000	3,290,100	3,294,400
Mint	„	132,630	104,300	139,400	102,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	„	17,934,199	19,793,000	18,938,800	19,207,800
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	5,403,804	5,449,700	5,400,500	5,120,400
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	„	12,836,101	13,409,000	13,354,700	13,839,500
Irrigation	„	3,531,867	3,651,400	3,742,400	3,650,800
Other Public Works	„	7,010,038	7,456,500	7,010,000	5,815,100
Military Services	„	21,265,765	21,866,100	21,822,400	21,383,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	83,177,638	87,028,800	85,198,400	84,434,900
dd—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	325,692	...	...	...
duct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	„	*608,578*	*3,205,700*	*2,255,000*	*1,077,600*
TAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	...	82,894,752	83,822,900	82,943,400	83,357,300
SURPLUS	...	2,312,423	1,256,500	...	...
TOTAL	...	85,207,175	85,079,400	82,943,400	83,357,300

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

	For details, vide Statement.	Receipts. Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	2,812,423	1,256,500	...	...
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	"	34,667	816,600	2,367,500	6,538,800
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways	"	200,000	66,700	66,700	66,700
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	"	4,717,480	888,100	2,044,000	320,600
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C	118,200	7,274,600	2,727,300	2,008,700
Temporary Debt (net incurred)	"	...	...	14,333,300	...
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	"	2,201,970	1,772,100	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	67,762	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	"	213,183	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	"	...	62,200	...	405,000
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	"	7,124	7,400	7,400	7,700
Remittances (net)	"	...	...	...	705,700
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	29,050,827	20,000,000	6,900,000	7,100,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	38,923,686	32,144,200	28,446,100	17,147,700
Opening Balance—India	...	19,293,131	14,707,131	15,608,253	13,855,853
England	...	9,789,584 (a)	7,457,084 (a)	8,157,782 (a)	7,620,132 (a)
TOTAL	...	68,006,401	54,308,365	52,212,085	38,623,185

(a) Include balances of the Gold Standard Reserve as shown

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 23, 1915.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide Statement.	Disbursements.			
		Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.
		£	£	£	£
Deficit	C	...	...	2,785,800	2,957,100
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	„	1,282,262	1,200,000	1,163,100	1,100,000
Outlay on State Railways	„	10,483,200	10,472,700	10,550,700	7,637,700
Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi	„	447,184	666,700	363,400	266,700
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	„	2,002,303	1,865,600	1,482,100	684,700
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	...	14,214,899	14,205,000	13,559,300	9,688,100
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	...	5,070,900	219,900
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	...	2,583,900	415,700	1,894,100
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	„	...	238,700	4,700	153,700
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	„	797,937	...	131,600	...
Remittances (net)	„	176,823	6,200	2,111,400	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	„	29,050,757	20,000,000	6,657,200	7,260,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	44,240,416	37,033,800	30,736,600	22,172,900
Closing Balance—India	...	15,608,253	12,378,031	13,855,353	12,433,253
England	...	(a) 8,157,732	(a) 4,896,534	(a) 7,620,132	(a) 4,017,032
TOTAL	...	68,006,401	54,308,365	52,212,085	38,623,185

in the notes on pages 598 and 599.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—Statement of the Revenue of

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.					REVISED	
	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
Principal Heads of Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,391,575	...	21,391,575	10,384,600	11,006,975	21,056,300	...
II.—Opium	1,624,878	...	1,624,878	1,624,878	...	1,566,100	...
III.—Salt	3,445,305	...	3,445,305	3,445,305	...	3,772,000	...
IV.—Stamps	5,318,293	...	5,318,293	2,709,789	2,608,504	5,045,300	...
V.—Excise	8,894,300	...	8,894,300	2,498,883	6,395,417	8,809,100	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	180,210	...	180,210	398	179,812	37,100	...
VII.—Customs	7,558,220	...	7,558,220	7,558,220	...	6,366,200	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,950,250	...	1,950,250	1,068,870	881,380	2,006,700	...
IX.—Forest	2,229,872	...	2,229,872	74,196	2,155,676	1,998,500	...
X.—Registration	518,962	...	518,962	6,418	512,544	492,300	...
XI.—Tributes from Native States	616,881	...	616,881	616,881	...	607,100	...
Total	53,728,746	...	53,728,746	29,988,438	23,740,308	51,758,700	...
XII.—Interest	1,032,754	319,365	1,352,119	1,067,516	284,603	839,100	182,500
XIII.—Posts and Telegraphs	3,593,734	4,785	3,598,519	3,598,519	..	3,509,500	9,800
XV.—Mint	339,777	64	339,841	339,841	...	57,900	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	373,791	...	373,791	19,220	354,571	405,600	...
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	288,448	...	288,448	31,236	257,212	291,700	...
XVII.—Police	130,339	...	130,339	3,909	126,430	132,200	...
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	153,609	...	153,609	...	153,609	138,900	...
XIX.—Education	247,905	...	247,905	5,853	242,052	258,800	...
XX.—Medical	79,712	676	80,388	1,271	79,117	86,200	700
XXIA.—Agriculture	65,897	...	65,897	8,861	57,036	65,500	...
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	66,947	962	67,909	10,473	57,436	108,000	900
Total	1,406,648	1,638	1,408,286	80,823	1,327,463	1,481,900	1,600
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	144,941	61,869	206,810	150,968	55,842	158,100	49,200
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	93,416	...	93,416	41,556	51,860	98,300	...
XXIV.—Exchange	119,741	...	119,741	119,741	..	71,700	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	311,901	40,711	352,612	154,504	198,108	368,600	13,700
Total	669,999	102,580	772,579	466,769	305,810	696,700	62,900
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	37,545,905	230	37,546,135	37,537,881	8,254	35,639,300	400
Deduct:—Working Expenses	*19,572,745*	...	*19,572,745*	*19,566,778*	*5,967*	*19,764,700*	...
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	*440,857*	...	*440,857*	*440,857*	...	*685,700*	...
Net Receipts	17,532,303	230	17,532,533	17,530,246	2,287	15,198,900	400
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of advances of Interest)	16,331	76,770	93,101	93,101	...	21,700	47,300
Total	17,548,634	77,000	17,625,634	17,623,347	2,287	15,220,600	47,700
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	2,765,966	...	2,765,966	1,161,457	1,604,509	2,750,200	...
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,684,374	...	1,684,374	910,519	773,855	1,697,200	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	262,819	...	262,819	101,642	161,177	259,200	...
Total	4,713,159	...	4,713,159	2,173,618	2,539,541	4,706,600	...
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works	298,640	...	298,640	45,920	252,720	266,400	...
Military Receipts—							
XXXII.—Army: Effective	765,604	315,027	1,080,631	1,080,631	...	710,900	320,100
Non-Effective	86,716	36,159	122,875	122,875	...	85,500	35,000
	852,320	351,186	1,203,506	1,203,506	...	796,400	355,100
XXXIII.—Marine	89,542	...	89,542	89,542	...	89,200	...
XXXIV.—Military Works	76,604	...	76,604	76,604	...	75,000	...
Total	1,018,466	351,186	1,369,652	1,369,652	...	960,600	355,100
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	—2,536,386	+2,536,386	...	...

ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.						
Total.	Distribution of Total between		Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	India	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
21,056,300	10,286,400	10,769,900	—617,800	22,149,600	...	**22,149,600**	10,882,400	11,317,200	+475,500	+1,093,300
1,566,100	1,566,100	...	+273,000	1,798,000	...	**1,798,000**	1,798,000	...	—41,100	+231,900
3,772,000	3,772,000	...	+235,100	3,335,400	...	**3,335,400**	3,335,400	...	—161,500	—436,600
5,045,300	2,571,200	2,474,100	—326,800	5,107,100	...	**5,107,100**	2,602,000	2,505,100	—264,500	+61,800
8,809,100	2,489,700	6,319,400	—352,800	8,790,300	...	**8,790,300**	2,457,400	6,332,900	—371,600	—18,800
37,100	400	36,700	+6,800	30,600	...	**30,600**	200	30,400	+300	—6,500
6,366,200	6,366,200	...	—870,600	5,943,000	...	**5,943,000**	5,943,000	...	—1,293,800	—423,200
2,008,700	1,103,000	905,700	+128,300	1,878,300	...	**1,878,300**	1,036,400	841,900	—2,100	—130,400
1,998,500	55,800	1,942,700	—295,500	2,115,800	...	**2,115,800**	62,400	2,053,400	—178,200	+117,300
492,300	6,200	486,100	—31,000	513,000	...	**513,000**	6,100	506,900	—10,300	+20,700
607,100	607,100	...	—2,200	613,300	...	**613,300**	613,300	...	+4,000	+6,200
51,758,700	28,824,100	22,934,600	—2,299,000	52,274,400	...	**52,274,400**	28,686,600	23,587,800	—1,783,300	+515,700
1,021,600	700,500	321,100	—354,400	884,900	172,200	**1,057,100**	703,300	353,800	—318,900	+35,500
3,519,300	3,519,300	...	—213,100	3,498,900	80,300	**3,579,200**	3,579,200	...	—153,200	+59,900
57,900	57,900	...	—191,900	71,300	...	**71,300**	71,300	...	—178,500	+13,400
405,600	33,500	372,100	+8,900	408,900	...	**408,900**	34,200	374,700	+12,200	+3,300
291,700	29,000	262,700	+4,600	304,200	...	**304,200**	28,900	275,300	+17,100	+12,500
132,200	4,900	127,300	+5,100	140,100	...	**140,100**	4,900	135,200	+13,000	+7,900
138,900	...	138,900	—18,800	150,900	...	**150,900**	...	150,900	—6,300	+12,000
258,800	6,700	252,100	+2,700	274,900	...	**274,900**	6,400	268,500	+18,800	+16,100
86,900	1,800	85,600	+8,500	86,300	600	**86,900**	1,200	85,700	+8,500	...
65,500	7,700	57,800	—3,600	71,300	...	**71,300**	9,400	61,900	+2,200	+5,800
103,900	12,800	91,100	+38,300	95,900	900	**96,800**	10,900	85,900	+31,200	—7,100
1,483,500	95,900	1,387,600	+46,200	1,532,500	1,500	**1,534,000**	95,900	1,438,100	+96,700	+50,500
207,300	143,900	63,400	+2,700	155,800	34,000	**189,800**	127,400	62,400	—14,800	—17,500
98,300	45,200	53,100	+8,300	96,000	...	**96,000**	43,700	52,300	+6,000	—2,300
71,700	71,700	...	+5,000	...	...	...	...	...	—66,700	—71,700
382,300	207,200	175,100	+11,900	283,400	14,000	**297,400**	115,900	181,500	—73,000	—84,900
759,600	468,000	291,600	+27,900	575,200	48,000	**583,200**	287,000	296,200	—148,700	—176,400
35,639,700	35,632,100	7,600	—2,094,000	35,341,300	400	**35,341,700**	35,333,700	8,000	—2,392,000	—298,000
19,754,700	*19,747,600*	*7,100*	+72,100	*19,913,100*	...	*19,913,100*	*19,906,700*	*6,400*	—8,400	—158,400
685,700	*685,700*	...	—44,000	*488,200*	...	*488,200*	*488,200*	...	+153,500	+197,500
15,199,300	15,198,800	500	—2,066,000	14,940,000	400	**14,940,400**	14,938,800	1,600	—2,324,900	—258,900
69,000	69,000	...	+4,600	21,400	67,500	**88,900**	88,900	...	+24,500	+19,900
15,268,300	15,267,800	500	—2,061,400	14,961,400	67,900	**15,029,300**	15,027,700	1,600	—2,300,400	—239,000
2,750,200	1,120,300	1,629,900	+88,500	2,769,200	...	**2,769,200**	1,175,800	1,593,400	+107,500	+19,000
1,697,200	917,000	780,200	+75,800	1,742,900	...	**1,742,900**	940,500	802,400	+121,500	+45,700
259,200	89,500	169,700	—17,000	283,200	...	**283,200**	105,300	177,900	+7,000	+24,000
4,706,600	2,126,800	2,579,800	+147,800	4,795,300	...	**4,795,300**	2,221,600	2,573,700	+236,000	+88,700
266,400	45,000	221,400	+27,000	256,100	...	**256,100**	42,200	213,900	+16,700	—10,300
1,031,000	1,031,000	...	—38,500	662,900	301,700	**964,600**	964,600	...	—104,800	—66,400
120,500	120,500	...	—2,300	83,500	27,000	**110,500**	110,500	...	—12,300	—10,000
1,151,500	1,151,500	...	—40,800	746,400	328,700	**1,075,100**	1,075,100	...	—117,200	—76,400
89,200	89,200	...	—4,800	68,200	...	**68,200**	68,200	...	—15,600	—21,000
75,000	75,000	...	—5,000	77,000	...	**77,000**	77,000	...	—3,000	+3,000
1,315,700	1,315,700	...	—50,400	891,600	328,700	**1,220,300**	1,220,300	...	—145,800	—95,400
...	—2,491,800	+2,491,800	...	...	...	...	—2,285,100	+2,285,100	...	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.					REVISED
	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	336,142	...	336,142	226,418	109,724	377,900	...
2.—Assignments and Compensations	1,241,101	...	1,241,101	548,566	692,535	1,276,500	...
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.* :—							
3.—Land Revenue	3,984,693	1,729	3,986,422	293,917	3,692,505	3,954,100	1,800
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,011,696	744	1,012,440	1,012,440	...	657,200	600
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	364,580	793	365,373	365,373	...	367,100	1,500
6.—Stamps	66,598	106,545	173,143	92,182	80,961	52,700	61,000
7.—Excise	437,433	96	437,529	140,082	297,447	462,200	400
9.—Customs	260,818	434	261,252	261,252	...	268,600	600
10.—Assessed Taxes	31,254	...	31,254	15,748	15,506	33,000	...
11.—Forest	1,169,575	4,913	1,174,488	76,146	1,098,342	1,237,100	4,700
12.—Registration	255,453	...	255,453	1,832	253,621	261,600	...
Total	9,159,343	115,254	9,274,597	3,033,956	6,240,641	8,948,000	70,600
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,421,622	5,912,796	9,334,418	8,452,492	881,926	3,673,300	6,078,000
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*3,596,912*	*3,706,233*	*7,303,145*	*7,303,145*	...	*4,007,500*	*3,635,000*
„ Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*1,186,167*	*118,679*	*1,304,846*	*642,590*	*662,256*	*1,246,000*	*120,600*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	−1,361,457	2,087,884	726,427	506,757	219,670	−1,580,300	2,322,400
14.—Interest on other obligations	789,226	...	789,226	789,226	...	738,700	...
Total	−572,231	2,087,884	1,515,653	1,295,983	219,670	−841,500	2,322,400
15.—Posts and Telegraphs	3,005,156	267,828	3,272,984	3,272,984	...	3,070,300	219,800
17.—Mint	122,066	10,564	132,630	132,630	...	129,900	9,500
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	1,593,108	390,539	1,983,647	1,108,784	874,863	1,661,300	408,700
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	3,088,001	159	3,088,160	75,581	3,012,579	3,287,700	1,300
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	982,746	157	982,903	131,893	851,010	1,009,300	..
20.—Police	4,863,360	1,630	4,864,990	244,764	4,620,226	5,239,400	1,200
21.—Ports and Pilotage	204,426	200	204,626	200	204,426	212,600	100
22.—Education	3,166,426	10,383	3,176,809	120,566	3,056,243	3,231,400	10,300
23.—Ecclesiastical	127,564	148	127,712	127,712	...	127,300	400
24.—Medical	1,329,616	8,319	1,337,935	138,561	1,199,374	1,533,400	6,400
25.—Political	1,144,044	15,146	1,159,190	917,642	241,548	1,130,100	24,000
26A.—Agriculture	533,682	1,257	534,939	83,991	450,948	568,000	2,500
26B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	439,759	33,529	473,288	339,537	133,751	443,300	40,100
Total	17,472,732	461,467	17,934,199	3,289,231	14,644,968	18,443,800	495,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	209,531	11,189	220,720	220,720	...	205,800	10,600
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,280	450,326	451,606	451,606	...	900	360,000
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,344,840	2,054,647	3,399,487	2,167,018	1,232,469	1,443,900	2,058,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	624,448	105,308	729,756	214,117	515,639	647,800	118,100
32.—Miscellaneous	555,875	46,360	602,235	346,334	255,901	402,500	152,900
Total	2,735,974	2,667,830	5,403,804	3,399,795	2,004,009	2,700,900	2,699,600
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	157,511	...	157,511	157,511	...	289,900	...
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	7,835	741	8,576	8,576	...	−1,500	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	475,267	16,157	491,424	491,424	...	432,500	19,000
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	342,489	...	342,489	92,489	250,000	210,100	...
Total	983,102	16,898	1,000,000	750,000	250,000	931,000	19,000
Carried over	32,906,142	5,627,725	38,533,867	15,174,579	23,359,288	33,432,400	5,835,900

	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
Included under the following heads :—	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Railways—Interest on Debt	3,357,109	3,530,733	6,887,842	3,991,100	3,553,200	7,544,300
Ditto —Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	239,803	175,500	415,303	16,400	81,300	97,700

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			Increase + Decrease − as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.					Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.
Total.	Distribution of Total between			India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
377,900	268,400	109,500	+68,300	316,500	...	**316,500**	220,400	96,100	+6,900	−61,400
1,276,500	560,400	716,100	+39,400	1,286,200	...	**1,286,200**	563,700	722,500	+48,100	+9,700
3,955,900	317,100	3,638,800	−227,300	4,121,400	1,300	**4,122,700**	342,100	3,780,600	−60,500	+166,800
657,800	657,800	...	−600	912,500	400	**912,900**	912,900	...	+254,500	+255,100
368,600	368,600	...	−22,700	390,100	900	**391,000**	391,000	...	−300	+22,400
113,700	42,000	71,700	−37,900	59,200	92,000	**151,200**	76,400	74,800	−400	+37,500
462,600	144,600	318,000	−23,900	491,900	200	**492,100**	153,600	338,500	+5,600	+29,500
269,200	269,200	...	−4,300	275,500	300	**275,800**	275,800	...	+2,300	+6,600
33,000	16,800	16,200	+500	34,500	...	**34,500**	17,500	17,000	+2,000	+1,500
1,241,800	82,900	1,158,900	−106,500	1,287,400	4,900	**1,292,300**	96,800	1,195,500	−56,000	+50,500
261,600	1,900	259,700	−6,400	264,100	...	**264,100**	1,800	262,300	−3,900	+2,500
9,018,600	2,729,700	6,288,900	−322,400	9,439,300	100,000	**9,539,300**	3,052,000	6,487,300	+198,300	+520,700
9,751,300	8,833,200	918,100	+175,900	3,926,700	6,092,300	**10,019,000**	9,086,900	932,100	+443,600	+267,700
7,642,500	*7,642,500*	...	−251,800	*4,099,400*	*3,666,300*	*7,765,700*	*7,765,700*	...	−374,500	−123,200
1,366,600	*684,600*	*682,000*	−1,800	*1,301,100*	*122,200*	*1,423,300*	*722,400*	*700,900*	−58,500	−56,700
742,200	506,100	236,100	−77,200	−1,473,800	2,303,800	**830,000**	598,800	231,200	+10,600	+87,800
738,700	738,700	...	−49,700	646,100	...	**646,100**	646,100	...	−142,300	−92,600
1,480,900	1,244,800	236,100	−126,900	−827,700	2,303,800	**1,476,100**	1,244,900	231,200	−131,700	−4,800
3,290,100	3,290,100	...	−59,900	3,127,300	167,100	**3,294,400**	3,294,400	...	−55,600	+4,800
139,400	139,400	...	+35,100	94,700	7,300	**102,000**	102,000	...	−2,300	−37,400
2,070,000	1,154,600	915,400	+68,800	1,654,300	365,200	**2,019,500**	1,105,400	914,100	+18,300	−50,500
3,289,000	87,000	3,202,000	+148,600	3,312,300	700	**3,313,000**	82,700	3,230,300	+172,600	+24,000
1,009,300	138,000	871,300	+49,700	1,009,800	...	**1,009,800**	136,400	873,400	+50,200	+500
5,240,600	265,300	4,975,300	+37,400	5,361,000	1,300	**5,362,300**	267,300	5,095,000	+159,100	+121,700
212,700	100	212,600	−7,200	215,400	100	**215,500**	100	215,400	−4,400	+2,800
3,241,700	125,900	3,115,800	−758,200	3,385,500	9,300	**3,394,800**	125,100	3,269,700	−605,100	+153,100
127,700	127,700	...	−7,200	135,000	300	**135,300**	135,300	...	+400	+7,600
1,539,800	158,200	1,381,600	−345,200	1,484,900	5,100	**1,490,000**	191,100	1,298,900	−395,000	−49,800
1,154,100	980,400	223,700	+9,900	1,150,700	5,600	**1,156,300**	928,000	228,300	+12,100	+2,200
570,500	65,000	505,500	−35,600	606,900	2,000	**608,900**	70,200	538,700	+2,800	+38,400
483,400	342,900	140,500	−15,200	464,600	37,800	**502,400**	346,600	155,800	+3,800	+19,000
18,938,800	3,395,100	15,543,700	−854,200	18,780,400	427,400	**19,207,800**	3,388,200	15,819,600	−585,200	+269,000
216,400	216,400	...	−5,800	207,200	10,600	**217,800**	217,800	...	−4,400	+1,400
360,900	360,900	...	−72,400	900	83,000	**3,900**	83,900	...	−349,400	−277,000
3,501,900	2,174,000	1,327,900	+52,300	1,484,500	2,059,000	**3,543,500**	2,175,200	1,368,300	+93,900	+41,600
765,900	234,900	531,000	+46,200	650,600	103,100	**753,700**	211,600	542,100	+34,000	−12,200
555,400	332,400	223,000	−69,500	477,800	43,700	**521,500**	216,000	305,500	−103,400	−33,900
5,400,500	3,318,600	2,081,900	−49,200	2,821,000	2,299,400	**5,120,400**	2,904,500	2,215,900	−329,300	−280,100
289,900	183,800	106,100	−8,600	7,100	...	**7,100**	7,100	...	−291,400	−282,800
−1,500	−1,500	...	−1,600	...	...	...	...	...	−100	+1,500
501,500	501,500	...	+1,600	483,500	16,500	**500,000**	500,000	...	+100	−1,500
210,100	15,000	195,100	+8,600	492,900	...	**492,900**	328,200	164,700	+291,400	+282,800
1,000,000	698,800	301,200	...	983,500	16,500	**1,000,000**	835,300	164,700	...	...
39,268,300	14,816,500	24,451,800	−1,377,500	34,418,500	5,321,500	**39,740,000**	14,821,800	24,918,700	−905,800	+471,700

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		
India	England.	Total.
£	£	£
4,081,700	3,585,100	7,666,800
17,700	81,200	98,900

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.					REVISED	
	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	32,906,142	5,627,725	38,533,867	15,174,579	23,359,288	33,432,400	5,835,900
Railways—							
38.—State Railways: Interest on Debt	3,357,109	3,530,733	6,887,842	6,887,842	...	3,991,100	3,553,800
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	3,379,581	3,379,581	3,379,581	...	...	3,357,700
Sinking Funds	...	191,707	191,707	191,707	...	...	199,400
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	239,803	175,500	415,303	415,303	...	16,400	81,200
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	229,839	1,722,577	1,952,416	1,952,416	...	56,000	1,932,800
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	55,146	...	55,146	52,587	2,559	114,000	...
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	—45,894	...	—45,894	—45,863	—31	52,800	...
Total	3,836,003	9,000,098	12,836,101	12,833,573	2,528	4,230,300	9,124,400
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	1,214,429	14	1,214,443	551,539	662,904	1,276,400	...
Interest on Debt	1,186,167	118,679	1,304,846	642,590	662,256	1,246,000	120,600
42A.—Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance	83,689	...	83,689	83,689	...	66,800	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	927,733	1,156	928,889	295,099	633,790	1,032,300	300
Total	3,412,018	119,849	3,531,867	1,572,917	1,958,950	3,621,500	120,900
Other Public Works—							
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	1,414	...	1,414	...	1,414	1,600	...
45.—Civil Works	6,907,440	101,184	7,008,624	1,058,800	5,949,824	6,922,600	86,400
Total	6,908,854	101,184	7,010,038	1,058,800	5,951,238	6,924,200	86,400
Military Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	13,903,995	2,638,876	16,542,871	16,542,871	...	14,685,400	2,380,800
Non-Effective	730,495	2,515,873	3,246,368	3,246,368	...	736,000	2,524,000
	14,634,490	5,154,749	19,789,239	19,789,239	...	15,421,400	4,904,800
46A.—Marine	255,703	257,142	512,845	512,845	...	240,400	215,300
47.—Military Works	905,607	41,690	947,297	947,297	...	977,400	39,600
47A.—Special Defences (1902)	7,148	9,236	16,384	16,384	...	10,500	13,000
Total	15,802,948	5,462,817	21,265,765	21,265,765	...	16,649,700	5,172,700
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	62,865,965	20,311,673	83,177,638	51,905,684	31,272,004	64,858,100	20,340,300
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	325,692	...	325,692	...	325,692	...	...
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	*608,578*	...	*608,578*	...	*608,578*	*2,255,000*	...
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	62,583,079	20,311,673	82,894,752	51,905,684	30,989,118	62,603,100	20,340,300

	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.		
	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—			
48.—State Railways	7,484,613	2,998,587	10,483,200
49.—Irrigation Works	1,223,467	68,795	1,292,262
Total	8,708,080	3,067,382	11,775,462

Revenues of India, in India and in England—*continued.*

ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			Increase + Decrease − as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.					Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.
Total.	Distribution of Total between			India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
39,268,300	14,816,500	24,451,800	−1,377,500	34,418,500	5,321,500	**39,740,000**	14,821,800	24,918,700	−905,800	+471,700
7,544,900	7,544,900	...	+497,400	4,081,700	3,585,100	**7,666,800**	7,666,800	...	+619,300	+121,900
3,357,700	3,357,700	...	...	...	3,357,700	**3,357,700**	3,357,700	...	...	...
199,400	199,400	...	...	...	208,100	**208,100**	208,100	...	+8,700	+8,700
97,600	97,600	...	−246,100	17,700	81,200	**98,900**	98,900	...	−244,800	+1,300
1,988,300	1,988,300	...	−199,300	66,900	2,186,400	**2,253,300**	2,253,300	...	+65,700	+265,000
114,000	113,300	700	−80,300	201,100	...	**201,100**	200,000	1,100	+6,800	+87,100
52,800	52,800	...	−26,000	53,600	...	**53,600**	53,600	...	−25,200	+800
13,354,700	13,354,000	700	−54,300	4,421,000	9,418,500	**13,839,500**	13,838,400	1,100	+430,500	+484,800
1,276,400	596,700	679,700	+27,000	1,271,400	...	**1,271,400**	596,100	675,300	+22,000	−5,000
1,366,600	684,600	682,000	+1,800	1,301,100	122,200	**1,423,300**	722,400	700,900	+58,500	+56,700
66,800	66,800	...	+33,300	...	...	...	...	...	−33,500	−66,800
1,032,600	319,800	712,800	+28,900	956,100	...	**956,100**	317,700	638,400	−47,600	−76,500
3,742,400	1,667,900	2,074,500	+91,000	3,528,600	122,200	**3,650,800**	1,636,200	2,014,600	−600	−91,600
1,600	...	1,600	−300	1,300	...	**1,300**	...	1,300	−600	−300
7,009,000	1,054,200	5,954,800	−445,600	5,792,600	21,200	**5,813,800**	921,700	4,892,100	−1,640,800	−1,195,200
7,010,600	1,054,200	5,956,400	−445,900	5,793,900	21,200	**5,815,100**	921,700	4,893,400	−1,641,400	−1,195,500
17,066,200	17,066,200	...	+25,900	14,794,500	1,907,100	**16,701,600**	16,701,600	...	−338,700	−364,600
3,260,000	3,260,000	...	−5,500	1,039,100	2,233,000	**3,272,100**	3,272,100	...	+6,600	+12,100
20,326,200	20,326,200	...	+20,400	15,833,600	4,140,100	**19,973,700**	19,973,700	...	−332,100	−352,500
455,700	455,700	...	−49,200	234,900	415,500	**650,400**	650,400	...	+145,500	+194,700
1,017,000	1,017,000	...	−5,400	726,300	18,000	**744,300**	744,300	...	−278,100	−272,700
23,500	23,500	...	−9,500	14,600	6,500	**21,100**	21,100	...	−11,900	−2,400
21,822,400	21,822,400	...	−43,700	16,809,400	4,580,100	**21,389,500**	21,389,500	...	−476,600	−432,900
85,198,400	52,715,000	32,483,400	−1,830,400	64,971,400	19,463,500	**84,434,900**	52,607,100	31,827,800	−2,593,900	−763,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+2,128,800	+1,177,400
2,255,000	...	*2,255,000*	+950,900	*1,077,600*	...	*1,077,600*	...	*1,077,600*		
83,943,400	52,715,000	30,228,400	−879,500	63,893,800	19,463,500	**83,357,300**	52,607,100	30,750,200	−465,600	+413,900

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		
India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£
8,116,600	2,434,100	**10,550,700**	6,187,500	1,450,200	**7,637,700**
1,103,100	60,000	**1,163,100**	1,061,000	39,000	**1,100,000**
9,219,700	2,494,100	**11,713,800**	7,248,500	1,489,200	**8,737,700**

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	Accounts, 1913-1914.			Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.			Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A)	84,350,557	856,618	85,207,175	79,498,000	659,600	80,157,600	79,701,600	698,600	80,400,200
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue			**2,312,423**			**-2,785,800**			**-2,957,100**
Railway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	34,667	...	34,667	2,367,500	...	2,367,500	6,533,300	...	6,533,300
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways	200,000	...	200,000	66,700	...	66,700	66,700	...	66,700
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Repayments	...	5,637	5,637	...	19,400	19,400	...	2,400	2,400
Net			0			0			0
Raised and Deposited by Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital	164,692	4,832,788	4,997,480	486,700	1,557,300	2,044,000	320,600	1,996,600	2,317,200
Net			**4,717,480**			**2,044,000**			**320,600**
Permanent Debt Incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan	2,000,000	...		3,333,300	...		3,000,000	...	
Total	2,000,000	...	2,000,000	3,333,300	...	3,333,300	3,000,000	...	3,000,000
Net			**118,200**			**2,727,200**			**2,008,700**
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
Temporary Loans	...	...	...	8,333,300	7,000,000	15,333,300	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
Net			0			**14,333,300**			**0**
Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds	89,541	...		88,300	...		88,700	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	8,783,483	...		7,466,300	...		6,414,200	...	
Total	8,873,024	...	8,873,024	7,554,600	...	7,554,600	6,502,900	...	6,502,900
Net			**2,201,970**			**0**			**0**
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	325,692	...		...	...		...	...	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	342,489	...		210,100	...		492,900	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	5,260,391	...		5,210,400	...		4,784,800	...	
Other Funds	1,343,956	...		1,285,900	...		1,229,900	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	43,825	...		59,000	...		61,000	...	
Gold Standard Reserve	4,286,872	9,728,845		3,000	10,021,200		...	7,963,500	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—									
War transactions	...	...		2,740,300	...		681,000	...	
Other „	30,205,951	...		30,413,100	...		29,984,200	...	
Advances	5,600,420	16,536		6,897,500	975,400		8,130,400	1,094,700	
Suspense Accounts	87,499	...		77,600	...		16,200	...	
Miscellaneous	37,632	56		110,200	...		2,900	...	
Total	47,534,727	9,745,437	57,280,164	47,007,100	10,996,600	58,003,700	45,333,300	9,058,200	54,391,500
Net			**67,762**			**0**			**0**
Carried over	148,157,667	15,440,480		148,647,200	20,232,900		141,458,400	12,756,900	

Government of India, in India and in England.

	Accounts, 1913-1914.			Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.			Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	62,865,985	20,311,673	83,177,638	64,858,100	20,340,300	85,198,400	64,971,400	19,463,500	84,434,900
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	325,692	...	325,692	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	*608,578*	...	*608,578*	*2,255,000*	...	*2,255,000*	*1,077,600*	...	*1,077,600*
Total	62,583,079	20,311,673	82,894,752	62,603,100	20,340,300	82,943,400	63,893,800	19,463,500	83,357,300
Railway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Outlay on Irrigation Works	1,223,467	58,795	1,282,262	1,103,100	60,000	1,163,100	1,061,000	39,000	1,100,000
Outlay on State Railways	7,484,613	2,998,587	10,483,200	8,116,600	2,434,100	10,550,700	6,187,500	1,450,200	7,637,700
Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	410,723	36,411	447,134	305,500	57,900	363,400	183,200	83,500	266,700
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Payments for Capit Outlay	214,823	1,793,117	2,007,940	— 50,700	1,552,200	1,501,500	—526,700	1,212,800	686,100
Net			**2,002,303**			**1,482,100**			**683,700**
Raised and deposited by Railway Companies—									
Payments for Discharge of Debentures	...	280,000	280,000	...	...	...	...	1,996,600	1,996,600
Net			**0**			**0**			
Permanent Debt Discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
Madras Railway Debentures	...	170,000		...	...		...	...	
Indian Midland do.	...	1,111,200		...	...		...	407,500	
India Bonds	...	500,000		...	500,000		...	500,000	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loans	1,293	...		...	...		...	...	
4 p. c. Loans	81,047	...		103,500	...		80,700	...	
3½ p. c. Loans	...	...		100	...		100	...	
3 p. c. Loans	18,253	...		2,500	...		2,900	...	
Provincia. Debentures	7	...		...	...		100	...	
Total	100,600	1,781,200	1,881,800	106,100	500,000	606,100	83,800	907,500	991,300
Net			**0**			**0**			
Temporary Debt Discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	...	...	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
Net			**0**			**0**			
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	213	...		200	...		200	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	93,096	...		95,900	...		97,400	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	6,577,745	...		12,529,400	...		6,625,200	...	
Total	6,671,054	...	6,671,054	12,625,500	...	12,625,500	6,722,800	...	6,722,800
Net			**0**			**5,070,900**			**219,900**
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	608,578	...		2,255,000	...		1,077,600	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	4,388,070	...		5,218,200	...		5,122,700	...	
Other Funds	1,268,258	...		1,393,200	...		1,213,900	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Gold Standard Reserve	4,300,000	10,709,547		25,200	10,038,000		...	7,967,500	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—									
War transactions	...	...		691,700	...		1,685,000	...	
Other ,,	29,782,270	...		30,682,900	...		29,980,500	...	
Advances	5,899,406	76,878		7,062,300	1,016,500		8,137,100	1,091,000	
Suspense Accounts	163,308	...		36,400	...		10,300	...	
Exchange on Remittance Account (net)	190	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	21,879	23		...	...		...	...	
Total	46,425,954	10,786,448	57,212,402	47,364,900	11,054,500	58,419,400	47,227,100	9,058,500	56,285,600
Net			**0**			**415,700**			**1,894,100**
Carried over	125,114,313	38,046,231		133,174,100	35,999,000		124,832,500	41,211,500	

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	Accounts, 1913-1914.			Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.			Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	143,157,667	15,440,480		148,647,300	20,232,900		141,458,400	18,755,800	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	377,694	...	377,694	198,400	...	198,400	185,000	...	185,000
Net			213,183			0			0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,082,099	...	1,082,099	1,448,200	...	1,448,200	1,576,200	...	1,576,200
Net			0			0			405,000
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	7,124	...	7,124	7,400	...	7,400	7,700		7,700
Net			7,124			7,400			7,700
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	37,604,247	...		38,666,700	...		39,966,700	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		5,981,500	...		4,355,500	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	21,301	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Posts and Telegraphs	985,361	...		...	...		...	...	
Railways	14,486,413	...		11,087,000	...		11,753,000	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...		6,063,400	...		1,265,700	...	
Marine	247,052	...		4,999,700	...		3,463,900	...	
Military Works	736,861	...		933,300	...		610,300	...	
Military	13,323,625	...		16,848,500	...		18,651,700	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Gold remitted from India	...	...		...	604,800		...	...	
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	...	...		...	1,000,000		...	...	
War transactions	...	...		570,000	9,373,000		823,000	9,086,000	
Purchase of Silver	4,528,611	...		...	...		...	...	
Railway transactions	5,008,020	8,855		4,617,900	2,358,500		3,078,600	7,016,500	
Other "	989,722	2,150,713		981,800	1,243,500		1,157,000	1,269,000	
Total	77,931,213	2,159,568	80,090,781	90,749,800	14,579,800	105,329,600	85,125,400	17,371,500	102,496,900
Net			0			0			705,700
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	(b) 29,050,827	29,050,827	...	(c) 6,900,000	6,900,000	...	7,100,000	7,100,000
Total Receipts	222,555,797	46,650,875		241,051,000	41,712,700		228,352,700	43,227,300	
Opening Balance	19,293,131	(a) 9,789,634		15,608,253	(c) 8,157,732		13,855,353	(d) 7,620,132	
GRAND TOTAL	241,848,928	56,440,509		256,659,253	49,870,432		242,208,053	50,847,432	

(a) Of this amount £1,005,664 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(c) " £24,962 " " " " " "
(c) In addition to £600,000 for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

DELHI,
DEPARTMENT,

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

Government of India, in India and in England—*continued.*

	Accounts, 1913-1914.			Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.			Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward .	125,114,813	38,046,231		133,174,100	35,999,000		124,832,500	41,211,600	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . .	164,511	...	164,511	203,100	...	203,100	338,700	...	338,700
Net .			0			4,700			153,700
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments .	1,880,036	...	1,880,036	1,579,800	...	1,579,800	1,171,200	...	1,171,200
Net .			797,937			131,600			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	37,532,110	...		38,700,000	...		39,966,700	...	
Other Local Remittances	448,415	...		5,981,506	...		4,355,500	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	12	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Posts and Telegraphs .	992,064	...		...	...		...	...	
Railways . . .	14,823,021	...		11,287,000	...		11,753,000	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Posts and Telegraphs .	...	...		6,063,400	...		1,265,700	...	
Marine . . .	247,945	...		4,999,700	...		3,463,900	...	
Military Works .	737,178	...		933,300	...		610,300	...	
Military . . .	13,323,472	...		16,848,500	...		18,651,700	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Gold remitted from India . . .	...	...		604,800	...		...	...	
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve . .	...	...		1,000,000	...		...	...	
War transactions .	...	...		11,096,600	570,000		8,389,000	823,000	
Purchase of Silver .	555	4,528,056		...	...		...	...	
Railway transactions .	920	5,016,044		2,325,200	4,651,200		6,500,000	3,595,100	
Other „ .	1,925,966	692,446		1,349,700	1,030,100		1,216,600	1,200,700	
Total .	70,031,058	10,236,546	80,267,604	101,189,700	6,251,300	107,441,000	96,172,400	5,618,800	101,791,200
Net .			176,823			2,111,400			0
Secretary of State's Bills paid . .	(b) 29,050,757	...	29,050,757	(e) 6,657,200	...	6,657,200	7,260,000	...	7,260,000
Total Disbursements .	226,240,675	48,282,777		242,803,900	42,250,300		229,774,800	46,830,400	
Closing Balance .	15,608,253	(c) 8,157,732		13,855,353	(d) 7,620,132		12,433,253	(f) 4,017,032	
GRAND TOTAL .	241,848,928	56,440,509		256,659,253	49,870,432		242,208,053	50,847,432	

(b) In addition to £2,150,000 for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(d) Of this amount £8,162 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(f) „ £4,162 „ „ „ „

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Balances of Provincial Governments.

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
Madras—	R	R	R
Balance on April 1st	8,58,879	1,75,60,000	98,08,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	31,33,500	24,67,000	24,50,000
Other revenue	7,26,09,014	7,29,95,000	7,40,19,000
Total Expenditure	8,10,40,925	8,32,14,000	7,80,33,000
Closing Balance	1,75,60,468	98,08,000	82,44,000
Bombay—			
Balance on April 1st	1,79,75,519	1,95,34,000	1,54,28,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	20,78,000	20,88,000	20,80,000
Other revenue	7,71,51,211	7,26,71,000	7,28,20,000
Total Expenditure	7,76,70,645	7,88,65,000	7,71,77,000
Closing Balance	1,95,34,085	1,54,28,000	1,31,51,000
Bengal—			
Balance on April 1st	3,13,30,270	3,18,11,000	2,81,31,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	34,81,000	44,92,000	34,90,000
Other revenue	5,86,60,472	5,75,14,000	5,83,17,000
Total Expenditure	6,16,60,630	6,56,86,000	6,58,29,000
Closing Balance	3,18,11,112	2,81,31,000	2,41,09,000
United Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	1,84,23,473	1,84,74,000	1,50,91,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	23,41,600	24,22,000	22,27,000
Other revenue	6,56,64,396	6,34,56,000	6,53,15,000
Total Expenditure	6,79,55,292	6,92,61,000	6,90,25,000
Closing Balance	1,84,74,177	1,50,91,000	1,36,08,000
Punjab—			
Balance on April 1st	1,77,84,102	70,92,000*	53,97,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	14,11,000	16,84,000	13,55,000
Other revenue	4,47,31,340	4,59,66,000	4,73,51,000
Total Expenditure	4,68,34,852	4,93,45,000	4,91,64,000
Closing Balance	1,70,91,590	53,97,000	49,39,000
Burma—			
Balance on April 1st	1,30,22,199	1,39,36,000	84,13,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	11,82,000	24,92,000	9,92,000
Other revenue	5,49,63,223	5,16,45,000	5,58,50,000
Total Expenditure	5,52,31,197	5,96,60,000	5,82,27,000
Closing Balance	1,39,36,225	84,13,000	70,28,000
Bihar and Orissa—			
Balance on April 1st	2,00,84,199	1,91,64,000	1,56,13,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	24,56,000	14,64,000	14,61,000
Other revenue	2,81,83,313	2,85,97,000	2,92,33,000
Total Expenditure	3,15,59,375	3,36,12,000	3,40,03,000
Closing Balance	1,91,64,137	1,56,13,000	1,23,04,000
Central Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	90,72,033	1,09,53,000	95,15,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	10,34,000	9,29,000	9,14,000
Other revenue	2,96,49,750	2,82,94,000	2,83,73,000
Total Expenditure	2,88,02,505	3,06,61,000	2,98,52,000
Closing Balance	1,09,53,278	95,15,000	89,50,000
Assam—			
Balance on April 1st	78,06,494	55,89,000	28,98,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	5,12,500	4,48,000	4,48,000
Other revenue	1,55,94,449	1,38,08,000	1,45,59,000
Total Expenditure	1,83,24,640	1,69,47,000	1,61,07,000
Closing Balance	55,88,803	28,98,000	17,98,000
Total—			
Balance on April 1st	15,83,57,168	14,41,13,000*	11,02,89,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,76,29,600	1,84,86,000	1,54,17,000
Other revenue	44,73,07,168	43,49,41,000	44,58,37,000
Total Expenditure	46,90,80,061	48,72,51,000	47,74,17,000
Closing Balance	15,41,13,875	11,02,89,000	9,41,26,000
Total (in sterling)—	£	£	£
Balance on April 1st	10,557,144	9,607,600*	7,352,600
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,175,307	1,232,400	1,027,800
Other revenue	29,818,811	28,996,000	29,722,400
Total Expenditure	31,272,004	32,483,400	31,827,800
Closing Balance	10,274,258	7,352,600	6,275,000

* The figure here given for the opening Provincial balance of 1914-15 differs from that given for the closing Provincial balance of 1913-14 owing to the surrender by the Government of the Punjab of R1 crore of its balances in lieu of a recurring contribution from Imperial revenues of R3,50,000 per annum with effect from 1st April 1914.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DELHI,
[illegible] DEPARTMENT:

E.—Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.					REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.		BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure. Refunds and Assignments.	Expenditure. Cost of Collection and Production.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.
Revenue Heads.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue — Land Revenue (excluding that due to Irrigation)	21,891,575	770,094	3,986,422	16,635,059		16,304,500		17,217,900	
Opium	1,624,878	6,090	1,012,440	606,348		903,000		881,500	
Salt	3,445,305	262,804	365,373	2,817,128		3,134,300		2,681,500	
Stamps	5,315,293	58,173	173,143	5,086,977		4,869,500		4,896,400	
Excise	8,894,300	103,523	437,529	8,353,245		8,237,100		8,197,000	
Provincial Rates	180,210	522	...	179,688		36,800		30,400	
Customs	7,558,220	147,374	261,252	7,149,594		5,921,200		5,527,400	
Assessed Taxes	1,950,250	13,478	31,254	1,905,518		1,958,000		1,829,600	
Forest	2,229,872	9,936	1,174,488	1,045,448		746,500		816,500	
Registration	518,962	986	255,453	262,523		229,600		247,900	
Tributes	616,881	204,263	...	412,618		399,600		409,000	
TOTAL	53,728,746	1,577,243	7,697,354	44,454,149		42,740,100		42,735,100	
Total deduction from Revenue		9,274,597							
Expenditure Heads.									
Debt Services — Interest	1,352,119	1,515,653			163,534		459,300		419,00
Commercial Services — Posts and Telegraphs	3,598,519	3,272,984		325,535		229,200		284,800	
Railways	17,625,634	12,836,101		4,789,533		1,913,600		1,189,800	
Irrigation	4,713,159	3,531,867		1,181,292		964,200		1,144,500	
Other Public Works — Civil Works, etc.	298,640	7,010,038			6,711,398		6,744,200		5,559,00
Mint — Mint	339,841	132,630		207,211			81,500		80,70
Civil Departments — Civil Departments	1,408,286	17,934,199			16,525,913		17,455,300		17,673,80
Miscellaneous Civil Services — Superannuation	206,810	3,399,487			3,192,677		3,294,600		3,353,70
Exchange	119,741	...		119,741		71,700			
Miscellaneous	352,612	602,235			249,623		178,100		224,10
Other heads	93,416	1,402,062			1,308,666		1,244,900		959,44
Famine Relief and Insurance — Famine Relief	...	157,511			157,511		289,900		7,10
Other heads	...	842,489			842,489		710,100		992,90
Military Services — Army — Effective	1,080,631	16,542,871			15,462,240		16,035,200		15,737,00
Army — Non-effective	122,875	3,246,368			3,123,493		3,159,500		3,161,60
Marine	89,542	512,845			423,303		366,500		582,20
Military works	76,604	947,297			870,693		943,000		667,30
Special Defences (1902)	...	16,384			16,384		23,500		21,10
TOTAL	85,207,175	83,177,638		2,029,537			5,040,600		4,034,70
Provincial Adjustment — Surplus		...							
Deficit		282,886		282,886		2,255,000		1,077,600	
TOTAL	85,207,175	82,894,752		2,312,423			2,785,800		2,957,10
Capital Account — Surplus				2,312,423					
Deficit							2,785,800		2,957,10
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue:—									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways				34,667		2,867,500		6,533,300	
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways				200,000		66,700		66,700	
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)				4,717,480		2,044,000		320,600	
Outlay on Irrigation Works					1,282,262		1,163,100		1,100,0
Outlay on State Railways					10,483,200		10,550,700		7,637,70
Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi					447,134		363,400		266,70
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)					2,002,308		1,482,100		683,70
Debt, Deposits, Advances, and Remittances — Permanent Debt (net)				118,200		2,727,200		2,008,700	
Temporary Debt (net)						14,333,300			
Unfunded Debt (net)				2,201,970			5,070,900		219,9
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net)				213,183			4,700		153,7
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net)					797,937		131,600	405,000	
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction (net)				7,124		7,400		7,700	
Deposits and Advances (net)				67,762			415,700		1,894,1
Remittances (net)					176,823		2,111,400	705,700	
Secretary of State's Bills drawn				29,050,827		6,900,000		7,100,000	
Secretary of State's Bills paid					29,050,757		6,657,200		7,260,0
				38,923,686	44,240,416	38,446,100	80,736,600	17,147,700	22,172,9
Cash Balance — Opening Balance				29,082,765		23,765,985		21,475,485	
Closing Balance					23,765,985		21,475,485		16,350,2
TOTAL				68,006,401	68,006,401	62,212,085	52,212,085	38,623,185	38,623,1

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT;
March 29, 1915.

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE DETAILS OF THE ESTIMATES.

Introductory.

1. In this memorandum the variations between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimates of next year, are explained in detail for the Major heads of account. Under most of the heads details by provinces have been given, and it may be explained that the figures shown against "India General" represent the transactions of the Central Government, including all expenditure directly controlled by it, of the minor administrations of Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg, and of the convict settlement in the Andamans. The Budget estimates of Provincial and "Divided" expenditure in 1915-16 generally represent the allotments proposed by the several Governments and Administrations with whom regular provincial settlements have been concluded. More detailed information regarding the figures will be found in the Financial Statements presented by the Local Governments to their respective Councils.

2. The figures for the province of Delhi have been entered separately and explained under each major head of account. A *pro formâ* account of expenditure on Delhi and the Delhi province is also appended to this memorandum (appendix I), together with a prefatory note explaining the scope of the *pro formâ* account and the relation between it and the regular accounts.

General result.

3. The broad totals of revenue and expenditure for the last year, the current year and the ensuing year, are as follows:—

	Accounts, 1913-1914.
	£
Revenue	85,207,175
Expenditure charged to Revenue	82,894,752
Imperial surplus	2,312,423

	Revised, 1914-1915.
	£
Revenue	80,157,600
Expenditure charged to Revenue	82,943,400
Imperial deficit	2,785,800

	Budget, 1915-1916.
	£
Revenue	80,400,200
Expenditure charged to Revenue	83,357,300
Imperial deficit	2,957,100

These figures exclude all capital, debt, and remittance transactions.

Accounts, 1913.

4. The accounts of 1913-14 are not discussed in this memorandum, but according to our usual practice in the past a brief explanation is given below of the principal divergences between the Revised estimates of revenue and expenditure as submitted to the Council twelve months ago, and the actual accounts of the year as closed, audited and compiled by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

5. The broad results are brought out in the following table :—

	Revised, 1913-14.			Actuals, 1913-14.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	53,777,100	30,707,500	84,484,600	54,218,100	30,989,100	85,207,200
Expenditure . . .	52,290,400	31,309,200	83,599,600	51,905,600	31,272,000	83,177,600
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)	+1,486,700	−601,700	+885,000	+2,312,500	−282,900	+2,029,600

6 The Imperial revenue proved to be £441,000 higher, and the Imperial expenditure £384,800 less, than the Revised estimate, with the result that the surplus was £825,800 larger than was anticipated. The principal items contributing to this improvement are mentioned below. The Customs revenue showed a rise of £189,800, owing mainly to heavier imports of silver in March and to a higher yield from the import and excise duties on cotton manufactures. The net receipts of Railways improved by £107,200. The effect of the unfavourable conditions of agriculture in Northern India on the earnings of railways in March was less marked than had been anticipated, and there was an increase of £412,100 in the Gross Receipts on the North Western, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and certain other lines; but this improvement was largely counterbalanced by an increase of £304,900 in Working Expenses chiefly in consequence of the adjustment of the value of certain stores issued for renewals on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. There was an increase of £115,900 in the Imperial share of Land Revenue including the portion due to Irrigation, mainly owing to an advance collection in Bombay of revenue which was expected to be realized in April. The net Military expenditure was less than the Revised estimate by £123,300, chiefly in consequence of smaller expenditure on food charges in India and on the purchase of stores in England. There was also a decrease of £130,400 in the miscellaneous charges of Railways. The improvement in the Provincial section occurred mainly under Land and other Revenue.

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7. Paragraphs 191 to 217 of this Memorandum have been communicated by the Honourable Mr. W. H. Michael, Financial Adviser, Military Finance, and paragraphs 152 to 162 and 226 to 229 by Mr. H. N. Heseltine, Accountant General, Railways; the rest of the Memorandum has been drafted by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Mitra, C.I.E., Assistant Secretary in the Finance Department.

I AND 3.—LAND REVENUE.

REVENUE.

(Including the portion due to Irrigation.)

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	7,11,075	7,85,460	7,26,582	6,96,000	7,21,000	7,63,000
2. Delhi	...	2,01,652	3,53,143	3,53,000	3,53,000	3,56,000
3. Baluchistan	9,51,489	9,60,621	10,40,110	9,50,000	10,40,000	10,37,000
4. North-West Frontier	21,48,843	21,71,102	21,57,652	22,48,000	22,75,000	23,09,000
5. Other Provinces	7,06,376	12,88,478	19,79,133	25,61,000	19,58,000	22,42,000
Total	45,17,783	54,07,373	62,56,620	68,08,000	63,47,000	67,07,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	1,85,87,860	1,82,94,753	1,87,22,197	1,93,83,000	1,82,56,000	2,05,24,000
2. Burma	4,18,73,511	4,53,42,149	4,65,26,001	4,61,80,000	4,26,48,000	4,66,00,000
3. Assam	...	77,90,288	78,86,558	80,00,000	74,50,000	80,40,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	2,73,57,194	2,71,19,880	2,76,40,000	2,69,22,000	2,73,57,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	1,50,80,571	1,53,28,723	1,52,00,000	1,50,60,000	1,53,52,000
6. United Provinces	6,60,96,192	6,71,00,937	6,08, 0,926	6,29,18,000	6,43,00,000	6,92,22,000
7. Punjab	3,47,90,786	3,74,20,500	3,70,43,558	3,90,59,000	3,89,29,000	3,96,45,000
8. Madras	6,70,19,897	6,88,13,775	6,79,52,486	7,00,64,000	6,77,36,000	7,03,89,000
9. Bombay	4,94,05,849	4,97,03,142	5,84,72,294	5,41,81,000	5,36,60,000	5,45,51,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	2,03,12,357	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	2,91,38,198	...	...	...	...	...
Total	32,72,24,650	33,69,03,309	33,98,82,623	34,26,25,000	33,49,56,000	35,16,80,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	33,17,42,433	34,23,10,682	34,61,39,243	34,94,33,000	34,13,03,000	35,83,87,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue R	31,14,70,456	31,92,37,015	32,08,73,629	32,51,12,000	31,58,45,000	33,23,44,000
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation R	2,02,71,977	2,30,73,667	2,52,65,614	2,43,21,000	2,54,58,000	2,61,43,000
Equivalent of total Revenue in Sterling £	22,116,162	22,820,713	23,075,949	23,295,500	22,753,500	23,892,500
Shown under I.—Land Revenue £	20,764,697	21,282,468	21,391,575	21,674,100	21,056,300	22,149,600
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation £	1,351,465	1,538,245	1,684,374	1,621,400	1,697,200	1,742,900

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General	4,02,758	3,99,524	4,06,460	3,98,000	4,10,000	4,15,000
2. Delhi	...	31,474	92,143	1,00,000	1,03,000	1,01,000
3. Baluchistan	2,39,346	2,43,275	2,34,196	2,38,000	2,25,000	1,99,000
4. North-West Frontier	6,03,664	6,11,662	6,20,763	6,78,000	6,41,000	6,97,000
5. Other Provinces	26,72,719	27,54,266	30,29,266	37,00,000	33,50,000	37,00,000
Total	39,18,487	40,40,201	43,82,828	51,14,000	47,29,000	51,12,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	39,07,629	38,38,802	40,18,749	40,53,000	41,41,000	42,59,000
2. Burma	68,23,955	69,83,737	70,06,631	71,83,000	70,18,000	73,45,000
3. Assam	...	13,91,913	15,26,750	16,72,000	15,98,000	17,50,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	32,36,127	34,40,775	35,33,000	35,75,000	36,66,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	23,51,303	24,53,629	26,03,000	25,38,000	25,10,000
6. United Provinces	86,42,061	87,45,672	88,05,404	96,67,000	91,58,000	97,99,000
7. Punjab	48,02,974	47,73,501	49,09,849	49,49,000	49,99,000	52,90,000
8. Madras	1,29,37,965	1,42,09,160	1,46,94,474	1,49,02,000	1,26,11,000	1,30,70,000
9. Bombay	82,72,746	84,24,139	84,71,319	89,93,000	89,50,000	90,20,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	33,30,750	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	41,29,707	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,28,47,787	5,39,54,353	5,53,87,580	5,76,15,000	5,45,83,000	5,67,09,000
TOTAL INDIA R	5,67,66,274	5,79,94,554	5,97,70,408	6,27,29,000	5,93,12,000	6,18,21,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	3,784,418	3,866,304	3,984,693	4,181,900	3,954,100	4,121,400
England £	2,036	1,725	1,729	1,300	1,800	1,300
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	3,786,454	3,868,029	3,986,422	4,183,200	3,955,900	4,122,700

8. The Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" in the table at page 21 represents the cost of survey and record-of-right operations on a large scale in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa, undertaken more for administrative than for fiscal purposes. The expenditure is of a temporary and varying character and was accordingly not considered suitable for inclusion in the financial settlements with the two provinces. Three-fourths of the charges are eventually recovered from landlords and tenants for the protection of whose rights the operations are primarily undertaken; and the recoveries are shown in the table as Imperial revenue against "Other Provinces."

REVENUE.

(a) *Wholly Imperial.*

evised, 1914-15. 9. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R4·61 lakhs, the decline being mainly due to the postponement of the recovery of survey and settlement charges in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa. Provision for the recovery of the suspended revenue has been made in the Budget estimate for 1915-16, and this mainly accounts for the increase of R3·60 lakhs in the latter over the Revised estimate for the current year.

udget, 1915-16.

(b) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

vised, 1914-15. 10. The total collections in 1914-15 are likely to fall short of the Budget estimate by R76 69 lakhs. The decline is shared by all the provinces, with the exception of the United Provinces, and is due chiefly to the economic depression which has resulted from the war, as well as to the damage done to the crops in certain districts in Madras, Bihar and elsewhere by a deficient or excessive rainfall. There will be a large shortage of R35·37 lakhs in Burma, where both the rice trade and the mining industry have been affected by the European war, while the crops in certain districts have suffered from floods or excessive rainfall; of R23 28 lakhs in Madras, due mainly to the unfavourable character of the season in certain districts; of R11 27 lakhs in the Central Provinces, where the need for remissions and suspensions consequent on the partial failure of last year's spring crops has proved larger than had been anticipated; and of R7·18 lakhs in Bengal, mainly in consequence of smaller collections from Government estates in the eastern districts owing to the slackness in the jute trade. In the United Provinces alone, a large improvement of R13·82 lakhs is expected over the Budget estimate, the excellent harvests of the current year having made it possible to recover a larger portion of the outstanding arrears than was anticipated.

dget, 1915-16. 11. The total Budget for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for 1914-15 by R167·24 lakhs. The estimates have been framed, as usual, on the basis of normal monsoon conditions in the ensuing year, and they provide generally for some recovery from the depression of the current year. Important increases over the Revised estimate of the current year are assumed, in the United Provinces (R49·22 lakhs), Burma (R39·57 lakhs), Madras (R26·53 lakhs), the Central Provinces (R22 65 lakhs), Bombay (R8·91 lakhs), and the Punjab (R7·16 lakhs), in consequence of a growth in the revenue demand, the absence of the special remissions and suspensions required in the current year and a larger recovery of outstanding arrears.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Wholly Imperial.*

ised, 1914-15. 12. The saving of R3·85 lakhs in the Budget grant of 1914-15 is chiefly due to lapses in the provision for survey and settlement expenditure in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa. The increase (R3·83 lakhs) in the Budget estimate for 1915-16 over the Revised for the current year also occurs mostly in the same item of expenditure.

get, 1915-16.

(*b*) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

Revised, 1914-

13. The Revised estimate for the current year is taken at R30·32 lakhs less than the Budget estimate. The bulk of the reduction occurs in Madras (R22·91 lakhs) and is chiefly due to a change in the method of distribution of the charges of district administration and of certain village services in the Presidency between this head and the heads "Law and Justice—Courts of Law" and "Police." A considerable saving of R5·09 lakhs is expected in the United Provinces, owing mainly to the non-utilisation of the provision made in the Budget for the revision of pay of clerical establishments. Some lapses in Budget grants are also expected in the other provinces, but in the Central Provinces, Bengal, and the Punjab they will be more than counterbalanced by the additional expenditure resulting from the recall from leave of officers of the Indian Civil Service, and the payment of grain compensation allowance in the last-named province.

Budget, 1915-

14. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 is R21·26 lakhs higher than the Revised for the current year. The increase is distributed over all the provinces, with the exception of Bihar and Orissa. A general factor contributing to the excess is that the estimates have been framed on the assumption that the restrictions which have recently been imposed on the grant of leave out of India will remain in operation during the whole of the ensuing year. Provision has accordingly been made in all the provinces for the full sanctioned scale of the Indian Civil Service and also for the continued operation of the temporary time scale rates of minimum pay recently sanctioned for members of the Service; but the resultant increase in expenditure is more than counterbalanced in Bihar and Orissa by a reduction in the grant for survey and settlement operations, and is obscured in some of the other provinces by retrenchments in other directions. Provision has again been made in the United Provinces for the scheme for the revision of pay of clerical establishments; and special allotments have been made in the Punjab for the revision of clerical establishment and for the creation of a new district, and in Madras for the revision of pay of certain village establishments.

II AND 4.—OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
INDIA.						
Revenue—						
Bengal—Sale of Opium	7,48,64,728	4,98,05,735	1,91,92,177	2,24,40,000	1,86,98,000	2,22,78,000
Bombay—Pass and Auction Fees	1,03,99,105	2,20,99,645	4,12,500	...	...	...
Excise Opium and other Revenue	41,55,337	49,63,493	47,68,501	51,46,000	47,94,000	46,92,000
TOTAL R	8,94,19,170	7,68,68,873	2,43,73,178	2,75,86,000	2,34,92,000	2,69,70,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	5,961,278	5,124,592	1,624,878	1,839,100	1,566,100	1,798,000
Expenditure—						
Purchase of Opium, including payments to Cultivators	93,34,254	76,70,577	1,39,32,608	85,09,000	86,01,000	1,23,91,000
Other Charges	15,83,522	13,20,747	12,42,832	13,60,000	12,58,000	12,97,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,09,17,776	89,91,324	1,51,75,440	98,69,000	98,59,000	1,36,88,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	727,852	599,422	1,011,696	657,900	657,200	912,500
ENGLAND.						
Miscellaneous Charges £	1,600	307	744	500	600	400
TOTAL £	729,452	599,729	1,012,440	658,400	657,800	912,900
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold (Certificated)	(a)[illegible],860	4,690	...	...	...	...
Chests sold (Uncertificated)		13,200	9,070	13,200	11,780	13,480
Average price (Certificated)	R2,787	R5,098	...	...	...	...
Average price (Uncertificated)		R1,963	2,116	R1,700	R1,587	R1,653
Chests produced	15,000	14,000	7,000	...	12,000	...
Chests in Balance, March 31	20,708	16,817	14,747	...	14,967	...
Reserve, December 31	11,018	6,118	11,117	4,917	6,269	4,611
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export	7,362	10,881	...	...	...	...
Rate of duty (Government share)	R600, R800 and R900	R900	...	...	...	...
Government share of auction proceeds	R14,88,000	R1,18,02,000	...	...	...	...

(a) Inclusive of 100 chests supplied to the Government of the Straits Settlements in March 1911, the price of which was realised in 1911-12.

REVENUE.

(1) *Bengal Opium.*

15. The Budget estimate for 1914-15 provided for the sale of 13,200 chests of Bengal opium at an average price of R1,700 per chest for export to non-China markets. The opium market was much disturbed in the months following the outbreak of war; and in the monthly sale in August, an average price of R1,212 only was realized. Though there was an improvement in price in the subsequent months as a result of the decision not to sell opium below a fixed price of R1,600 a chest, the number of chests offered was not sold in full in the sales from September to January. Taking into account

opium supplied to the Governments of the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong and sold in England for medical purposes, it is expected that about 11,800 chests will be disposed of in the current year, the proceeds amounting to R186·98 lakhs.

16. The amount of opium notified for sale by auction in 1915-16 was based on the usual standard of 13,200 chests after deducting the expected requirements of the Straits Settlements which are now directly supplied by the Government of India. The demands of the latter have been temporarily reduced, but this is more than counterbalanced by an anticipated demand for the supply of opium to the home markets for medical purposes A slightly better average rate than that obtained in the current year is also expected. The Budget estimate of revenue from Bengal opium is accordingly taken at R222·78 lakhs. *Budget, 1915-*

(2) *Excise Opium and other Revenue.*

17. The fall of R3·52 lakhs in the revenue in the current year as compared with the Budget estimate, and the further decline of R1·02 lakhs anticipated in 1915-16 as compared with the Revised estimate for the current year, are mainly due to a fall in the consumption of opium in India following on the economic depression which has resulted from the war. Only the cost of production of opium so consumed is credited under this head, the difference between the actual price of issue and the cost of production forming an item of excise revenue. *Revised, 1914-* *Budget, 1915-*

EXPENDITURE.

18. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 does not differ materially from the Budget, a saving of R1·02 lakhs in the grant for establishments and incidental expenditure being nearly counterbalanced by an increase in the outlay on the purchase of opium. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 includes a special provision for purchases in Malwa to supplement the supply of Bengal opium. *Revised, 1914-* *Budget, 1915-*

III AND 5.—SALT.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
REVENUE.						
Northern India (*a*) .	1,14,69,735	1,19,34,460	1,19,33,135	1,19,00,000	1,44,58,000	1,00,00,000
Burma (*b*) . . .	22,07,835	21,19,131	22,24,656	22,50,000	22,70,000	22,00,000
Assam . . .	...	1,246	897	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal (new) (*b*) . .	...	1,18,85,280	1,30,41,436	1,29,00,000	1,40,00,000	1,32,00,000
Bihar and Orissa . .	...	1,329	1,314	2,000	1,000	1,000
Madras (*a*) . . .	1,07,48,794	1,10,73,645	1,11,65,670	1,12,00,000	1,15,50,000	1,16,30,000
Bombay (*a*) . . .	1,38,43,414	1,30,00,514	1,33,12,469	1,33,00,000	1,43,00,000	1,30,00,000
Eastern Bengal (*b*) .	12,49,966	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (*b*) . . .	1,13,48,436	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ₹	5,08,68,180	5,00,15,605	5,16,79,577	5,15,53,000	5,65,80,000	5,00,32,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	3,391,212	3,334,374	3,445,305	3,436,900	3,772,000	3,335,400
CHARGES.						
Establishment charges .	41,61,308	43,04,413	43,77,303	44,87,000	44,10,000	44,53,000
Cost of salt purchased by Government . .	13,55,102	12,95,619	10,91,399	13,69,000	10,96,000	13,99,000
Total India ₹	55,16,410	56,00,032	54,68,702	58,56,000	55,06,000	58,52,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	367,761	373,335	364,580	390,400	367,100	390,100
England . . . £	729	673	793	900	1,500	900
TOTAL £	368,490	374,008	365,373	391,300	368,600	391,000
Total Consumption Mds.	4,75,50,000	4,72,63,000	4,83,05,000	4,82,80,000	5,09,70,000	4,65,00,000

(*a*) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. (*b*) Chiefly duty on imported Salt.

REVENUE.

Revised, 1914-15. 19. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by ₹50·27 lakhs. The increase is mostly due to speculative clearances and replenishment of stock, as well as to advance payment of revenue, in the expectation of an enhancement of the salt duty. The abnormal circumstances which have inflated the revenue in the current year will, however, tend to depress it in the ensuing year, and the Budget estimate for 1915-16 has been taken at ₹65·48 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for 1914-15.

Budget, 1915-16.

EXPENDITURE.

Revised, 1914-15. 20. The total Revised estimate for the current year is less than the Budget by ₹3·41 lakhs. The bulk of the decrease is due to a lapse in the grant for the purchase of salt from private manufacturers, mainly in Madras. A saving of ₹·77 lakh is also expected in establishment charges, owing chiefly to the non-utilisation of the provision for the reorganization of the Salt and Excise departments in Bihar and Orissa.

Budget, 1915-16. 21. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised of the current year by ₹3·36 lakhs. The increase is mostly due to a higher provision for the purchase of local salt in Madras and elsewhere to meet increased demands, resulting from the war, on the part of provinces which have hitherto depended on foreign salt.

IV AND 6.—STAMPS.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	3,99,058	4,20,034	4,46,004	4,25,000	4,24,000	4,34,000
2. Delhi	....	1,44,745	3,06,098	3,07,000	3,32,000	3,18,000
3. Baluchistan	90,832	90,039	99,961	92,000	88,000	93,000
4. North-West Frontier	5,69,412	5,89,353	6,67,211	7,25,000	6,13,000	6,10,000
TOTAL	10,59,302	12,44,171	15,19,274	15,49,000	14,57,000	14,55,000
Divided.						
1. Central Provinces	33,60,466	37,14,485	39,39,587	39,75,000	36,34,000	36,51,000
2. Burma	36,71,210	36,07,651	36,19,029	35,50,000	33,50,000	33,50,000
3. Assam	...	13,02,212	13,99,197	15,00,000	14,18,000	15,00,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	2,07,43,853	2,19,10,831	2,23,00,000	2,02,00,000	2,03,00,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	65,88,385	67,62,790	68,00,000	67,00,000	68,00,000
6. United Provinces	1,09,90,235	1,14,90,127	1,19,51,748	1,19,00,000	1,17,00,000	1,20,00,000
7. Punjab	52,57,021	55,23,437	56,24,557	56,00,000	55,00,000	56,00,000
8. Madras	1,27,25,416	1,36,15,386	1,41,67,616	1,46,30,000	1,37,70,000	1,38,50,000
9. Bombay	76,63,815	82,07,019	88,79,758	87,70,000	79,50,000	81,00,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	1,11,61,673	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	1,63,37,802	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7,11,67,638	7,47,92,555	7,82,55,113	7,90,25,000	7,42,22,000	7,51,51,000
TOTAL REVENUE ₹	7,22,26,940	7,60,36,726	7,97,74,387	8,05,74,000	7,56,79,000	7,66,06,000
Distribution of Total Revenue :—						
Court Fees and Plain Paper	4,88,85,517	5,06,05,217	5,27,70,185	5,30,00,000	5,13,46,000	5,23,14,000
Commercial and other stamps	2,22,91,676	2,43,06,491	2,56,19,186	2,62,18,000	2,30,70,000	2,30,97,000
Other Revenue	10,49,747	11,25,018	13,85,016	13,56,000	12,63,000	11,95,000
Equivalent of total revenue in Sterling £	4,815,129	5,069,115	5,318,293	5,371,600	5,045,300	5,107,100

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General :—						
(*i*) Superintendence and other charges	2,19,860	2,79,790	2,51,270	2,57,000	2,50,000	2,48,000
(*ii*) Credits for value of stamps supplied to Local Governments and administrations and to the Postal and Telegraph Departments.	—18,18,808	—17,65,054	—17,15,601	—17,36,000	—16,37,000	—16,33,000
2. Delhi	...	3,875	6,659	6,000	7,000	7,000
3. Baluchistan	1,340	1,393	1,432	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. North-West Frontier	21,953	22,966	26,391	26,000	22,000	24,000
TOTAL	—15,75,655	—14,57,030	—14,29,852	—14,46,000	—13,57,000	—13,53,000
Divided.						
1. Central Provinces	1,26,550	1,24,034	1,29,551	1,35,000	1,35,000	1,30,000
2. Burma	1,02,695	1,02,919	1,01,592	1,07,000	1,01,000	1,08,000
3. Assam	...	54,143	59,383	60,000	52,000	53,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	7,07,370	7,23,132	7,52,000	5,51,000	6,05,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	2,12,628	2,15,483	2,45,000	1,88,000	1,96,000
6. United Provinces	2,74,466	2,90,303	3,16,617	3,06,000	2,47,000	2,51,000
7. Punjab	1,76,897	1,82,948	1,91,685	1,76,000	1,84,000	1,91,000
8. Madras	4,48,473	4,95,075	4,46,089	4,82,000	4,50,000	4,64,000
9. Bombay	2,27,638	2,39,063	2,45,299	2,46,000	2,40,000	2,43,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	4,44,942	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	4,37,871	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	22,39,532	24,08,483	24,28,831	25,09,000	21,48,000	22,41,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	6,68,877	9,51,453	9,98,979	10,63,000	7,91,000	8,88,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	44,259	63,430	66,598	70,900	52,700	59,200
England £	89,931	90,468	106,545	80,700	61,000	92,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	134,190	153,898	173,143	151,600	113,700	151,200

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Wholly Imperial.*

Revised, 1914-15. 22. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R·92 lakh. The bulk of the reduction occurs in the revenue from judicial stamps in the North-West Frontier Province. The total Budget for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Revised estimate of the current year.

Budget, 1915-16.

(*b*) *Divided.*

Revised, 1914-15. 23. The total revenue in 1914-15 is likely to fall short of the Budget estimate by R48·03 lakhs. The heavy decline, which is shared by all the provinces and is largest in Bengal, reflects the disturbance of trade and business that has resulted from the European war. The revenue from non-judicial stamps is expected to fall off by over R31 lakhs, while there will be a decline of about R16 lakhs in the revenue from court-fee stamps.

Budget, 1915-16. 24. The Budget for 1915-16 provides for a moderate recovery in revenue in all provinces, and is taken at R9·29 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1914-15. Nearly the whole of the improvement is anticipated in the revenue from judicial stamps.

EXPENDITURE.

25. The cost of all stamps and stamp paper supplied from England is charged under this head, and an adjustment is made in India transferring to Posts and Telegraphs the cost of stamps used for postal and telegraph purposes Similarly the cost of revenue stamps supplied to Local Governments and Administrations is debited to them in the Provincial section of the accounts by *per contra* credit in the Imperial section under this head. The credits on both these accounts are shown against item 1 (ii) under Expenditure in the table on page 27.

(*a*) *Wholly Imperial including outlay in England.*

Revised, 1914-15. 26. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R2·06 lakhs, while the grant for 1915-16 is R1·69 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for the current year. These variations occur mostly in the outlay in England on the purchase of stamps.

Budget, 1915-16.

(*b*) *Divided.*

Revised, 1914-15. 27. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 is R3·61 lakhs less than the Budget provision. The decrease is due partly to the fall in revenue and partly to a reduction in the cost of stamps and stamp paper. The increase in expenditure provided in the Budget for 1915-16 is a necessary concomitant of the anticipated improvement in revenue.

Budget, 1915-16.

V AND 7.—EXCISE.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	•15,46,244	16,15,369	16,52,238	16,22,000	16,14,000	15,87,000
2. Delhi	...	1,32,024	2,70,569	2,64,000	2,88,000	2,95,000
3. Baluchistan	2,74,294	2,79,253	2,79,743	2,72,000	2,77,000	2,65,000
4. North-West Frontier	3,16,143	4,04,055	3,50,113	3,50,000	3,70,000	3,33,000
Total	21,36,681	24,30,701	25,52,663	25,08,000	25,49,000	24,80,000
Divided and wholly Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	91,12,523	1,06,04,485	1,16,24,099	1,16,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,06,16,000
2. Burma	72,96,647	81,15,928	83,42,572	84,00,000	86,93,000	78,10,000
3. Assam	...	48,52,038	52,58,690	52,50,000	53,93,000	55,03,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	1,37,59,045	1,53,88,578	1,58,00,000	1,55,00,000	1,60,00,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	1,03,85,670	1,12,60,115	1,16,32,000	1,16,00,000	1,19,00,000
6. United Provinces	1,11,31,787	1,25,95,095	1,33,03,687	1,29,00,000	1,24,00,000	1,25,00,000
7. Punjab	64,00,303	70,11,862	69,13,580	74,38,000	69,52,000	70,45,000
8. Madras	3,00,64,174	3,31,86,831	3,65,11,075	3,91,00,000	3,64,50,000	3,64,00,000
9. Bombay	2,02,94,345	2,12,27,132	2,22,59,446	2,27,00,000	2,16,00,000	2,16,00,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	82,81,696	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	1,94,28,129	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11,20,09,604	12,17,38,086	13,08,61,842	13,49,20,000	12,95,88,000	12,93,74,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	11,41,46,285	12,41,68,787	13,34,14,505	13,74,28,000	13,21,37,000	13,18,54,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	7,609,753	8,277,919	8,894,300	9,161,900	8,809,100	8,790,300

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General	1,42,048	98,344	98,515	89,000	1,00,000	1,04,000
2. Delhi	...	2,380	6,232	7,000	6,000	7,000
3. Baluchistan	10,47[illegible]	12,814	11,655	21,000	15,000	15,000
4. North-West Frontier	14,602	13,372	12,929	24,000	14,000	23,000
Total	1,67,121	1,26,810	1,29,351	1,41,000	1,35,000	1,49,000
Divided and wholly Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	2,89,952	3,18,868	3,46,508	4,27,000	4,43,000	5,71,000
2. Burma	11,92,968	12,59,119	12,68,898	13,14,000	12,76,000	13,00,000
3. Assam	...	1,11,964	1,14,400	1,15,000	1,20,000	1,18,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	5,97,65[illegible]	6,25,743	8,77,000	7,41,000	8,02,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	5,20,700	5,50,017	6,61,000	5,71,000	6,19,000
6. United Provinces	3,92,403	4,11,688	4,34,532	4,36,000	4,52,000	4,82,000
7. Punjab	1,71,360	1,85,191	1,85,580	2,48,000	2,15,000	2,49,000
8. Madras	17,83,536	18,16,745	18,20,840	18,97,000	18,29,000	19,16,000
9. Bombay	10,57,043	10,79,785	10,85,613	11,81,000	11,51,000	11,72,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,21,032	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	9,11,723	...	...	...	...	...
Total	61,20,017	63,01,717	64,32,131	71,56,000	67,98,000	72,29,000
Total India R	62,87,138	64,28,527	65,61,492	72,97,000	69,33,000	73,78,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	419,142	428,568	437,433	486,500	462,200	491,900
England £	111	3	96	...	400	200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	419,253	428,571	437,529	486,500	462,600	492,100

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Wholly Imperial.*

28. The figures do not show any important variation.

(*b*) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

1914-15. 29. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by no less than R53·32 lakhs. The heavy decline is due to the set-back in prosperity and the rise in food prices which have followed on the war. It is shared by all the provinces, with the exception of Burma, where the licence fees for the sale of liquor fixed at the auctions in April have exceeded Budget anticipation, and of Assam, where a fall in the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of liquors is more than counterbalanced by a rise in the yield of the excise duty on opium. About half of the total decrease is expected in Madras (R26·50 lakhs).

1915-16. 30. The total Budget for 1915-16 is R2·14 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for 1914-15. The estimates provide generally for a reduction in the consumption of stimulants, consequent on a continuance of the conditions which have tended to depress the excise revenue in the current year; but in view of the higher rates of duty and stricter excise control which are being gradually introduced, a small rise in revenue is anticipated in several provinces.

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Wholly Imperial.*

31. The figures show little variation.

(*b*) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

32. The expenditure in 1914-15 is expected to fall short of the Budget provision by R3·58 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to lapses in the special allotments made in the Budget for the reorganization of the Excise Department in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides generally for normal charges of sanctioned establishments. Full provision has been made in the Central Provinces and in Bengal for the introduction of schemes of departmental reorganization which have recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

VI AND 8.—PROVINCIAL RATES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	10,819	14,144	2,777	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Delhi	...	...	411	...	...	..
3. North-West Frontier.	2,773	2,279	2,777	3,000	4,000	2,000
TOTAL	13,592	16,423	5,965	4,000	5,000	3,000
Provincial.						
1. Assam	...	9,300	11,782	11,000	15,000	15,000
2. Bengal (new)	...	32,02,152	1,31,340	1,18,000	1,10,000	1,10,000
3. Bihar and Orissa	...	26,49,800	1,67,953	1,28,000	1,64,000	1,37,000
4. United Provinces	23,74,149	23,68,383	23,65,542	1,63,000	2,20,000	1,64,000
5. Punjab	27,754	36,171	20,572	30,000	42,000	31,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	17,58,062	..	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	40,56,638	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	82,16,603	82,65,806	26,97,189	4,50,000	5,51,000	4,57,000
TOTAL REVENUE ₹	82,30,195	82,82,229	27,03,154	4,54,000	5,56,000	4,60,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	548,680	552,149	180,210	30,300	37,100	30,600

EXPENDITURE.

Provincial.						
1. Bengal (new)	...	39,209	...	...	...	...
2. Bihar and Orissa	...	33,668	..	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam	26,755	...	..	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	58,663	..	...	...	..	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ₹	85,418	72,877	...	...	...	...
Equivalent in Sterling £	5,695	4,859	...	...	...	...

Imperial.

33. The figures show little variation.

Provincial.

34. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by 1·01 lakhs. More than half of the increase is expected in the United Provinces, and is due to a change in the dates of collection of the rates levied from estates managed by Government which has resulted in the recovery of an additional instalment of revenue in the current year. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for normal collections in the various provinces. *Revised, 19* *Budget, 191*

VII AND 9—CUSTOMS.

SEA CUSTOMS. IMPORTS.	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Special Import Duties.						
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	5,17,612	6,30,051	6,63,892	6,58,000	5,21,000	5,00,000
Liquors—						
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented Liquors	7,99,670	8,85,778	8,72,629	8,54,000	7,00,000	7,00,000
Spirits and Liqueurs	1,10,83,333	1,11,31,614	1,19,12,402	1,18,30,000	1,09,00,000	1,04,00,000
Wines	5,75,383	5,80,074	5,82,933	5,87,000	4,83,000	4,00,000
Opium	6,430	6,940	6,791	7,000	5,000	6,000
Petroleum	75,69,066	70,26,071	70,53,109	65,00,000	92,50,000	80,00,000
Silver, Bullion and Coin	97,85,750	1,08,46,213	99,24,998	80,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,00,00,000
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	448	10,911	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	25,88,039	27,41,875	29,29,526	30,08,000	27,00,000	26,00,000
General Import Duties.						
Articles of Food and Drink (excluding Sugar)	27,59,294	29,14,071	30,43,837	31,50,000	28,50,000	28,50,000
Sugar (ordinary duties)	52,33,539	73,20,846	92,33,103	92,46,000	43,00,000	40,00,000
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Dyeing and Tanning Materials	16,79,326	18,48,035	18,41,175	20,00,000	13,00,000	12,00,000
Cotton Manufactures	1,56,16,332	1,92,35,646	2,12,94,230	1,80,00,000	1,53,50,000	1,40,00,000
Metals and Manufactures of Metals other than Silver	51,25,168	53,26,262	73,29,237	70,50,000	49,00,000	45,00,000
Oils (excluding Petroleum)	1,16,498	1,61,715	1,95,833	1,88,000	1,80,000	1,89,000
Manufactured Articles	1,23,53,883	1,39,04,305	1,53,40,176	1,58,50,000	1,07,00,000	1,00,00,000
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	14,76,834	16,57,950	13,77,488	13,17,000	13,27,000	13,00,000
TOTAL IMPORTS	7,72,86,605	8,62,28,357	9,36,01,868	8,82,45,000	8,04,16,000	7,06,45,000
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	48,79,478	56,15,711	54,38,862	56,58,000	47,08,000	50,00,000
EXPORT DUTIES—						
Rice	1,36,23,196	1,47,52,506	1,28,75,686	1,31,79,000	89,19,000	1,20,00,000
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	12,39,220	13,61,856	14,56,885	14,70,000	14,20,000	15,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ₹	9,70,28,499	10,79,58,430	11,33,73,302	10,85,52,000	9,54,93,000	8,91,45,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	6,468,567	7,197,229	7,558,220	7,236,800	6,366,200	5,943,000
CHARGES ₹	37,53,695	38,56,892	39,12,274	40,98,000	40,29,000	41,33,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	250,246	257,126	260,818	273,200	268,600	275,500
England £	467	162	434	300	600	300
TOTAL £	250,713	257,288	261,252	273,500	269,200	275,800

REVENUE.

35. The Customs revenue in 1914-15 has suffered heavily from the dislocation of India's foreign trade which has been brought about by the European war. The stoppage of trade with the enemy countries; the contraction in the supply of certain commodities available for import into India which has resulted from the war; the reduction in the shipping available for the transport of private merchandise; the temporary insecurity of trade routes; the disturbance of economic conditions in India, and the consequent reduction in the demand for imported commodities; all these factors have reacted on the Customs revenue, the total yield of which in the current year is expected to fall short of the Budget estimate by ₹130·59 lakhs. The revenue derived from the export duty on rice has also been affected by the famine in Northern India in the earlier part of the year and the shortage in the winter rice crop in Bengal. The most important decreases occur under manufactured articles (₹51·50 lakhs); sugar (₹49·46 lakhs); export duty on rice (₹42·30 lakhs); import duty on cotton manufactures (₹26·50 lakhs); metals other than gold and silver, and manufactures thereof (₹21·50 lakhs); excise duty on cotton goods (₹9·50 lakhs); spirits

and liqueurs (9·30 lakhs); and chemicals, drugs, medicines and dyeing and tanning materials (₹7 lakhs). On the other hand, a considerable rise is expected in the yield of the duty on silver (₹70 lakhs), the imports of which have been stimulated by low prices; and on petroleum, (₹27·50 lakhs), owing to the heavy imports into India of American oil which has been displaced from other markets in consequence of the war.

36. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is taken at ₹63·48 lakhs less than the Revised for the current year. Allowance has been made for the probable effects of the war on the import trade during twelve months in the ensuing year, as against eight months in 1914-15. But at the same time it has been assumed that the external trade will recover to some extent. Under most heads, therefore, only a moderate provision has been made for a further decline in revenue; but important reductions are anticipated under silver (₹50 lakhs) and petroleum (₹12·50 lakhs), the imports of which have been unusually heavy in the current year, and under cotton manufactures (₹13·50 lakhs) in view of the congestion which has prevailed in the market for some time and which will be accentuated by the economic depression. On the other hand, a substantial improvement of ₹30·51 lakhs is expected in the yield of the export duty on rice, in view of improved conditions of agriculture in India. *Budget, 191*

EXPENDITURE.

37. A saving of ₹·64 lakh is expected in the Budget grant for the current year mainly owing to the non-utilization of the provision made for the revision of certain establishments in Burma. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for normal expenditure on sanctioned establishments. *Revised, 1* *Budget, 19*

VIII AND 10—ASSESSED TAXES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts 1911-1912	Accounts 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General (Civil)	9,26,515	9,05,684	8,92,700	9,33,000	9,95,000	9,83,000
2. Delhi (Civil)		1,02,071	2,13,430	1,73,000	2,20 00	1,98,000
3. Baluchistan (Civil)	20,30	20 910	21,089	20,000	2 ,000	21,000
4. North-West Frontier (Civil)	1.43,555	1,45,141	1,52,800	1,53,000	1,55,000	1,56,000
5. Other Provinces (Civil)	20,055	30,1 9	20,355	33,000	32,000	22,000
6. Non-Civil Departments . . .	14,09,420	14,86,595	15,11,918	15,48,000	15, 5,000	15,09,000
Total .	25,79,857	26,96,603	28,12,358	28,60,000	9,5 ,000	29,19,000
Divided						
1. Central Provinces	7,05,639	7,41,260	8,02,741	8,50,000	8,95,000	8,32,000
2. Burma	19,40,044	19,79,460	22,90,649	22,30,000	25,75,000	22,50,000
3. Assam	..	4,01,8 6	4,27,067	4,56,000	4,18,000	4,14,000
4. Bengal (new)		55,51,65.	66,37,916	61,00,000	69,00,000	61,00,000
5. Bihar and Orissa		13 ,0,24	13,85,203	14,00,000	14,00,000	14,50,000
6. United Provinces	24,13,961	2 ,18,527	26,79,138	27,00,000	26,00 000	25,53,000
7. Punjab	16,21,859	16,90,3 7	17,19,91	17,00,000	17,20,000	17,10,000
8. Madras	32,05,741	34,81,23	37,47,10	37,80,000	39,70,000	38,70,000
9. Bombay	54,13,445	57,18,70	60,91,20	61,30,000	67,00,000	60,76,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	13,37,314					
Bengal (old) . .	55,75,321		.	...		
Total .	2,22,13,324	2,34,39,360	2,64,41,387	2,53,46,000	2,71,73,000	2,52,56,000
TOTAL REVENUE R .	2,47,93,181	2,61,35,963	2,92,53,745	2,82,06,000	3,01,31,000	2,81,74,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,652,878	1,742,397	1,950,250	1,880,400	2,008,700	1,878,300

EXPENDITURE

Imperial.						
1. India General . .	1,504	1,110	1,500	1,000	2,000	2,000
2. Delhi	.	393	1,108	2,000	1,000	1,000
3. North-West Frontier	1,376	1,164	9	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total .	2,880	2,967	3,632	4,000	4,000	4,000
Divided.						
1. Central Provinces .	9,788	12,068	12,908	10,000	16,000	14,000
2. Burma . . .	42,311	45,248	46,539	46,000	47,000	49,000
3 Assam .		4,670	4,663	5,000	5,000	5,000
4. Bengal (new) .	...	1,52,9 7	1,54,577	1,51,000	1,54,000	1,52,000
5. Bihar and Orissa .		39,382	44,790	44,000	45,000	45,000
6. United Provinces .	271	323	264	..	.	...
7. Punjab . . .	10,971	10,728	16,9 5	11,000	14,000	17,000
8. Madras . .	37,058	36,996	39,175	40,000	41,000	57,000
9. Bombay .	1,15,840	1,20,190	1,45,818	1,71,000	1,69,000	1,74,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . .	39,401	..	...	...	...	..
Bengal (old) . .	1,65,663	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	4,21,293	4,22,812	4,65,169	4,84,000	4,91,000	5,13,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R	4,24,173	4,25,80	4,68,801	4,88,000	4,95,000	5,17,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	28,278	28,38	31,254	32,000	33,000	34,500

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

38. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by R·98 lakh, mainly in consequence of improved collections in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for some decline in revenue, consequent on the economic depression in the current year, and is taken at R·39 lakh less than the Revised estimate for 1914-15. *Revised, 19*

Budget, 191

(*b*) *Divided.*

39. The total revenue in the current year is likely to exceed the Budget by R18·27 lakhs. About three-fourths of the improvement will occur in Bengal (R8 lakhs) and Bombay (R5·70 lakhs), where cautious estimates were adopted last year in view of the bank failures and their probable effect on certain industries. Important increases are also expected in Burma (R3·45 lakhs) and in Madras (R1·90 lakhs); but, on the other hand, the revenue in the United Provinces will fall short of the Budget estimate by R1 lakh, owing partly to a falling off in the profits of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. *Revised, 19*

40. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is taken at R19·18 lakhs less than the Revised for 1914-15. Economic depression will tend to reduce the profits of companies and industrial concerns in the current year, which will form the basis of the assessments for next year's revenue. The bulk of the decline is expected naturally in the maritime provinces of Bengal (R8 lakhs), Bombay (R6·24 lakhs), Burma (R3·25 lakhs) and Madras (R1 lakh). *Budget, 191*

EXPENDITURE.

41. The figures show little variation.

IX AND 11.—FOREST.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General .	8,59,920	7,88,622	8,26,213	8,33,000	5,80,000	6,80,000
2. Baluchistan . .	20,118	20,158	19,987	21,000	20,000	21,000
3. North-West Frontier	1,58,171	2,37,183	2,66,741	2,48,000	2,37,000	2,36,000
Total	10,38,209	10,45,963	11,12,941	11,02,000	8,37,000	9,37,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces .	25,49,854	31,71,815	31,86,454	31,60,000	34,70,000	31,00,000
2. Burma . . .	99,67,594	1,10,07,715	1,15,71,965	1,18,14,000	99,29,000	1,04,34,000
3. Assam . . .	...	11,42,091	10,97,969	13,46,000	9,50,000	11,68,000
4. Bengal (new) . .	...	16,00,601	16,16,111	16,00,000	13,10,000	14,50,000
5. Bihar and Orissa .	...	4,38,958	4,91,735	5,10,000	5,20,000	5,12,000
6. United Provinces .	30,16,160	35,43,963	37,12,487	47,29,000	32,81,000	40,91,000
7. Punjab . . .	13,10,077	12,39,032	13,54,943	14,50,000	13,60,000	14,20,000
8. Madras . . .	41,68,921	41,12,474	42,00,320	41,50,000	38,70,000	41,25,000
9. Bombay . . .	43,30,569	49,92,519	51,03,156	45,50,000	44,50,000	45,00,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . .	17,78,863	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . .	11,22,442	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	2,82,44,480	3,12,49,168	3,23,35,140	3,33,09,000	2,91,40,000	3,08,00,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	2,92,82,689	3,22,95,131	3,34,48,081	3,44,11,000	2,99,77,000	3,17,37,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,952,179	2,153,009	2,229,872	2,294,000	1,998,500	2,115,800

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General . .	8,02,202	8,53,535	9,12,162	10,76,000	10,23,000	12,20,000
2. Delhi . .	...	1,281	...	...	...	7,000
3. Baluchistan . .	28,947	28,526	25,310	30,000	27,000	30,000
4. North-West Frontier	89,436	1,22,173	1,31,023	1,23,000	1,23,000	1,21,000
Total .	9,20,585	10,05,515	10,68,495	12,29,000	11,73,000	13,78,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces .	18,38,379	19,46,735	19,53,129	18,60,000	19,24,000	18,85,000
2. Burma . . .	42,57,225	41,57,077	42,75,066	49 38,000	48,33,000	45,58,000
3. Assam . . .	...	8,08,910	9,10,240	9,99,000	9,58,000	8,62,000
4. Bengal (new) . .	...	6,60,794	6,40,157	7,27,000	6,84,000	6,66,000
5. Bihar and Orissa .	...	3,56,611	3,55,648	4,00,000	3,96,000	3,89,000
6. United Provinces .	13,63,672	16,29,262	18,96,014	32,01,000	22,84,000	29,94,000
7. Punjab . . .	7,65,146	7,99,177	9,19,177	10,61,000	9,24,000	9,86,000
8. Madras . . .	34,14,882	31,50,482	29,35,817	31,63,000	28,30,000	30,50,000
9. Bombay . . .	26,64,436	26,92,456	25,89,878	25,68,000	25,50,000	25,43,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . .	11,09,591	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . .	7,06,374	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	1,61,19,705	1,62,01,503	1,64,75,126	1,89,17,000	1,73,83,000	1,79,33,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	1,70,40,290	1,72,07,018	1,75,43,621	2,01,46,000	1,85,56,000	1,93,11,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,136,019	1,147,134	1,169,575	1,343,100	1,237,100	1,287,400
England . . £	6,183	5,451	4,913	5,200	4,700	4,900
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	1,142,202	1,152,585	1,174,488	1,348,300	1,241,800	1,292,300
NET REVENUE £	809,977	1,000,424	1,055,384	945,700	756,700	823,500

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

42. The decrease of R2·65 lakhs in the revenue in the current year as compared with the Budget estimate occurs mainly in Coorg and Port Blair, and is due to a fall in the demand for timber in consequence of the financial disturbance caused by war conditions. The Budget estimate of 1915-16 provides for a slight recovery in the revenue in these provinces. *Revised, 1914-15.* *Budget, 1915-16.*

(*b*) *Provincial.*

43. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 falls short of the Budget by R41·69 lakhs. There is a large decrease of R14·48 lakhs in the United Provinces, due mainly to delay in the introduction of the scheme for the supply of sleepers to State railways; and of R18·85 lakhs in Burma, where the demand for teak has been seriously affected. The slump in the timber market has affected the receipts in most other provinces also; and in the Central Provinces alone, the revenue is expected to exceed the Budget estimate, owing to a large demand and excellent prices for timber in the earlier months and the introduction of new grazing rules in Berar. *Revised, 1914-15.*

44. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is taken at R16·60 lakhs more than the Revised estimate of the current year. The bulk of this improvement is expected in the United Provinces (R8·10 lakhs), mainly in connection with the scheme for the supply of sleepers to State railways and the expansion of the resin industry. In the other provinces, the estimates generally assume a moderate recovery in the demand for timber. But in the Central Provinces, allowance has been made for a decline of R3·70 lakhs, as compared with the Revised estimate for 1914-15, in view of the high receipts in the current year. *Budget, 1915-16.*

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

45. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R·56 lakh, chiefly in consequence of a lapse in the grant for the erection of a saw mill at Port Blair. The Budget for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate of the current year by R2·05 lakhs, mainly owing to further provision for this item of expenditure and for a steam launch at Port Blair. *Revised, 1914-15.* *Budget, 1915-16.*

(*b*) *Provincial.*

46. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is expected to fall short of the Budget provision by R15·34 lakhs. The bulk of this reduction occurs in the United Provinces (R9·17 lakhs), and is due mainly to delay in the introduction of the scheme for the supply of sleepers to State railways, but partly also to lapses in ordinary and special grants. Important savings in the grants for conservancy and works are expected in Madras (R3·33 lakhs), the Punjab (R1·37 lakhs), Burma (1·05 lakhs) and most other provinces, owing chiefly to the postponement of expenditure which is not of an urgent character, in view of the financial situation. In the Central Provinces alone, there will be some excess over the Budget grant (R·64 lakh), in consequence of expenditure entailed by special grass operations. *Revised, 1914-15.*

47. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R5·50 lakhs. There is an increase of R7·10 lakhs in the United Provinces, mainly in connection with the scheme for the supply of sleepers to State railways and special outlay on the development of forests; and of R2·20 lakhs in Madras, due chiefly to provision for the acquisition of certain leased forests in the Nilghiri district. In the Punjab also, the Budget allows for a slightly higher scale of expenditure on the development of forests. In the other provinces, however, the grants provide for a reduction in the scale of expenditure attained in the current year, in consequence of the financial stringency; and in Burma, where the Provincial revenues are expected to suffer seriously from the effects of the war, the Budget estimate has been fixed at R2·75 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for the current year. *Budget, 1915-16.*

X AND 12.—REGISTRATION.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	23,398	26,587	25,538	27,000	22,000	20,000
2. Delhi	...	10,173	22,674	22,000	24,000	24,000
3. Baluchistan	3,813	3,394	3,096	3,000	3,000	3,000
4. North-West Frontier	40,683	40,818	44,958	44,000	44,000	44,000
Total	67,894	80,972	96,266	96,000	93,000	91,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	3,49,449	3,89,805	4,18,084	4,10,000	3,93,000	4,00,000
2. Burma	2,02,499	2,26,167	2,48,155	2,50,000	2,44,000	2,50,000
3. Assam	...	93,275	1,08,711	1,04,000	1,16,000	1,15,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	18,23,161	20,16,144	20,50,000	18,00,000	19,00,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	5,71,280	6,28,855	6,40,000	6,50,000	6,75,000
6. United Provinces	5,94,858	6,53,893	7,04,603	6,85,000	7,07,000	7,37,000
7. Punjab	3,15,970	3,51,040	3,77,516	3,65,000	3,66,000	3,67,000
8. Madras	20,57,719	22,58,265	23,58,537	24,30,000	22,35,000	23,60,000
9. Bombay	7,43,182	7,82,479	8,27,555	8,20,000	7,80,000	8,00,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	10,58,653	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	12,98,213	...	...	...	...	...
Total	66,20,543	71,49,365	76,88,160	77,54,000	72,91,000	76,04,000
TOTAL INDIA R	66,87,937	72,30,337	77,84,426	78,50,000	73,84,000	76,95,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	445,862	482,022	518,962	523,300	492,300	513,000

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General	8,714	9,044	9,341	11,000	8,000	7,000
2. Delhi	...	2,645	5,880	7,000	7,000	7,000
3. Baluchistan	1,077	1,262	1,061	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. North-West Frontier	10,557	10,743	11,195	12,000	12,000	12,000
Total	20,348	23,694	27,477	31,000	28,000	27,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	1,28,069	1,29,522	1,32,386	1,34,000	1,34,000	1,35,000
2. Burma	98,040	1,02,863	1,06,644	1,15,000	1,06,000	1,09,000
3. Assam	...	55,970	58,611	68,000	65,000	74,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	10,50,903	11,26,558	11,99,000	11,51,000	11,23,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	3,18,603	3,32,556	3,79,000	3,62,000	3,80,000
6. United Provinces	2,93,213	2,80,523	2,89,214	2,91,000	2,94,000	3,10,000
7. Punjab	1,19,895	1,17,843	1,19,932	1,27,000	1,26,000	1,29,000
8. Madras	12,48,860	12,46,045	12,68,755	12,84,000	12,8:,000	13,00,000
9. Bombay	3,80,184	3,72,027	3,69,660	3,92,000	3,74,000	3,75,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	6,28,221	...	...			
Bengal (old)	8,06,999	...	...			
Total	37,03,481	36,74,286	38,04,816	39,89,000	38,96,000	39,35,000
TOTAL INDIA R	37,23,829	36,97,980	38,31,793	40,20,000	39,24,000	39,62,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	248,256	246,532	255,453	268,000	261,600	264,100

Imperial.

48. The figures of both revenue and expenditure in the two years show little variation and call for no remark.

Provincial.

REVENUE.

49. The total revenue in 1914-15 is expected to fall short of the Budget estimate by R4·63 lakhs. The bulk of the decrease occurs in Bengal (R2·50 lakhs) and Madras (R1·95 lakhs), and is mostly due to the dislocation of trade and business which the war has brought about. A portion of the reduction is also due to the record under "26·B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments," of fees for the registration of Joint-Stock Companies which used to be recorded under Registration. *Revised, 1914-*

50. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 anticipates some recovery in the revenue in Bengal and Madras, and is taken at R3·13 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1914-15. *Budget, 1915-*

EXPENDITURE.

51. The saving of R·93 lakh in the Budget grant for 1914-15 is mainly due to the record under "26 B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments," of the charges of the Registrars of Joint-Stock Companies for which Budget provision was made under Registration. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Revised estimate for 1914-15. *Revised, 1914-* *Budget, 1915-*

XI.—TRIBUTES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General .	21,34,346	20,68,974	19,61,417	18,69,000	18,40,000	20,02,000
2. Central Provinces .	2,35,437	2,37,937	2,42,687	2,39,000	2,39,000	2,39,000
3. Burma . .	4,33,900	4,53,900	4,53,900	4,56,000	4,53,000	4,53,000
4. Assam . . .	...	50,100	50,100	50,000	50,000	50,000
5. Bengal (new) . .	...	67,701	67,701	68,000	68,000	68,000
6. Bihar and Orissa .	...	85,500	85,499	87,000	86,000	86,000
7. United Provinces .	3,13,223	3,28,777	3,21,000	3,21,000	3,21,000	3,21,000
8. Punjab . . .	1,48,288	1,41,874	1,45,391	1,44,000	1,44,000	1,44,000
9. Madras . .	44,96,519	44,96,519	44,96,519	44,97,000	44,97,000	44,97,000
10. Bombay . .	10,60,911	14,21,855	14,28,999	14,08,000	14,08,000	13,39,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . .	50,200	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . .	52,250	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INDIA R .	89,25,074	93,53,137	92,53,213	91,39,000	91,06,000	91,99,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	595,005	623,542	616,881	609,300	607,100	613,300

52. The revenue recorded under this head represents tributes received from the protected States, in several cases as a result of exchanges of territory and settlement of claims, and contributions made chiefly in lieu of former obligation to supply or maintain troops. The figures do not ordinarily show any important fluctuations from year to year except for advance payment of sums falling due in the ensuing year, or arrears and their recovery. The Revised estimate for the current year is less than the Budget by R·33 lakh mainly owing to an advance payment by the Jhallawar State in 1913-14. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for normal receipts and for the recovery of arrears due from the Bundi State.

Revised, 1914-15.

Budget, 1915-16.

1.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	47,452	43,974	50,921	46,000	97,000	81,000
2. Delhi	...	3,174	8,999	6,000	10,000	9,000
3. Baluchistan	9,435	5,797	5,464	8,000	6,000	7,000
4. North-West Frontier	19,945	23,401	23,604	19,000	21,000	21,000
5. Other Provinces	26,74,561	24,09,098	23,72,430	22,58,000	28,29,000	22,05,000
Total	27,51,393	24,85,444	24,61,418	23,37,000	29,63,000	23,23,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	86,508	81,517	82,636	79,000	1,02,000	83,000
2. Burma	2,47,386	2,56,591	2,28,133	2,34,000	2,99,000	2,39,000
3. Assam	...	38,065	32,572	35,000	48,000	39,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	2,68,043	2,44,261	2,55,000	2,88,000	2,59,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	1,11,885	1,21,767	97,000	1,29,000	1,05,000
6. United Provinces	1,93,452	2,02,662	2,48,369	2,26,000	2,79,000	2,57,000
7. Punjab	1,54,029	1,91,639	1,82,367	1,87,000	2,00,000	1,93,000
8. Madras	3,91,708	3,87,557	4,42,245	3,72,000	4,77,000	4,04,000
9. Bombay	7,97,576	8,48,516	9,98,360	8,22,000	8,83,000	8,45,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,17,038	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	2,95,058	...	...	...	...	...
Total	22,82,755	23,86,476	25,80,711	23,07,000	27,05,000	24,24,000
TOTAL INDIA R	50,34,148	48,71,920	50,42,129	46,44,000	56,68,000	47,47,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	335,610	324,795	336,142	309,600	377,900	316,500

(*a*) *Imperial.*

53. The wholly Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represents refunds and drawbacks in respect of wholly Imperial revenue (*e.g.*, Opium, Salt, Customs and Tributes.) The increase of R6·26 lakhs in the Revised estimate over the Budget for 1914-15 is chiefly due to a heavy payment of drawback of customs duty owing to the re-export of Java sugar and other causes, and to a larger issue of duty-free salt to the Bikaner State and for industrial purposes. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for normal charges. *Revis* *Budg*

(*b*) *Divided and Provincial.*

54. The expenditure fluctuates considerably from year to year and is difficult to estimate. In 1914-15 the Budget will be exceeded by R3·98 lakhs owing chiefly to higher refunds of Land revenue in Madras and Bombay, and to special refunds of Income-tax and of Excise and Forest revenue. For 1915-16 a normal scale of expenditure has been assumed. *Revis* *Budg*

2.—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	31,42,898	31,93,559	31,87,947	32,03,000	32,37,000	31,97,000
2. Delhi	...	514	1,689	...	9,000	...
3. Baluchistan	2,01,390	2,02,348	2,01,407	2,08,000	2,05,000	2,02,000
4. North-West Frontier	17,819	19,307	17,736	18,000	18,000	18,000
5. Other Provinces	35,19,308	34,94,978	35,40,050	35,19,000	35,46,000	35,25,000
Total	69,81,415	69,10,706	69,48,829	69,48,000	70,15,000	69,42,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	34,118	40,851	75,970	41,000	39,000	41,000
2. Burma	989	200	415	1,000	1,000	1,000
3. Assam	...	32,434	32,638	32,000	34,000	34,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	1,01,810	54,317	85,000	64,000	85,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	1,06,023	1,46,784	1,06,000	1,07,000	1,06,000
6. United Provinces	2,80,026	3,09,664	3,01,916	3,00,000	3,08,000	3,02,000
7. Punjab	67,676	70,827	81,372	76,000	75,000	75,000
8. Madras	5,44,335	5,13,814	6,20,012	5,58,000	5,53,000	5,82,000
9. Bombay	1,02,01,357	1,01,33,011	1,03,54,259	1,04,25,000	1,09,51,000	1,11,25,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	56,372	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	1,57,435	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,13,42,308	1,13,08,634	1,16,67,683	1,16,24,000	1,21,32,000	1,23,51,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	1,83,23,723	1,82,19,340	1,86,16,512	1,85,72,000	1,91,47,000	1,92,93,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,221,581	1,214,623	1,241,101	1,238,100	1,276,500	1,286,200

(*a*) *Imperial*

55. The figures show little variation and call for no remark. The wholly Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represents Opium, Salt and Customs compensations paid to Native States and Foreign Governments, as well as Miscellaneous compensations (*i.e.*, those of a general character and not intended to indemnify against loss of a particular kind of revenue) in provinces other than Bombay.

(*b*) *Divided and Provincial.*

Revised, 1914-15. 56. The expenditure in 1914-15 will exceed the Budget provision by ₹5·08 lakhs, mainly in consequence of the payment in Bombay of arrears of excise compensations, of certain cash allowances out of the Land Revenue collections, and of enhanced compensations to some of the Native States for the lease of their abkari rights. *Budget, 1915-16.* The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is taken at ₹2·19 lakhs more than the Revised for 1914-15, the increase being chiefly due to provision in Bombay for the payment of cash allowances to certain village servants as compensation for the commutation of their right of service.

XII.—INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. Interest on Imperial loans and advances . .	39,20,707	37,58,845	37,52,940	36,48,000	34,37,000	34,22,000
2. Profits of Paper Currency Circulation . .	34,70,420	34,70,420	34,70,420	34,70,000	34,70,000	34,70,000
3. Interest on overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies in India .	24,21,272	27,21,189	31,37,152	42,27,000	4,73,000	6,21,000
4. Interest charged to Capital on advances to Railway Companies .	5,33,823	7,80,536	5,13,168	78,000	67,000	8,000
5. Miscellaneous items .	1,42,706	1,13,474	3,48,583	2,13,000	3,23,000	4,46,000
TOTAL R	1,04,88,928	1,08,44,464	1,12,22,263	1,16,36,000	77,70,000	79,67,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces .	2,17,160	1,80,289	1,82,442	1,90,000	1,77,000	2,44,000
2. Burma . . .	1,26,882	1,50,815	1,42,937	1,33,000	1,36,000	1,59,000
3. Assam . . .	...	13,386	24,239	58,000	71,000	65,000
4. Bengal (new) . .	...	5,00,713	4,29,999	4,87,000	4,62,000	5,29,000
5. Bihar and Orissa .	...	2,88,003	2,22,129	2,22,000	2,43,000	2,16,000
6. United Provinces .	13,58,202	14,09,514	11,56,424	14,94,000	15,09,000	19,49,000
7. Punjab . . .	2,58,248	2,60,145	2,33,960	2,36,000	2,34,000	2,88,000
8. Madras . . .	4,42,611	4,26,898	4,55,317	4,40,000	4,48,000	4,49,000
9. Bombay . . .	11,03,205	10,12,401	14,21,591	14,58,000	15,37,000	14,08,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	1,60,798	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . .	7,20,044	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL R	43,87,150	42,48,174	42,69,038	47,18,000	43,17,000	53,07,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,48,76,078	1,50,92,638	1,54,91,301	1,63,54,000	1,25,87,000	1,32,74,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	991,739	1,006,176	1,032,754	1,090,300	839,100	884,900
ENGLAND.						
1. Profits of Paper Currency Circulation . . .	68,001	78,211	78,211	78,200	78,200	78,200
2. Interest realised from investment of Cash Balances.	376,053	372,170	205,689	207,500	104,300	94,000
3. Interest on advances to the Imperial Bank of Persia for the purpose of the Persian Government . .	12,571	16,852	35,183	...	...	...
4. Miscellaneous . .	377	299	282	...	...	...
TOTAL £	457,002	467,532	319,365	285,700	182,500	172,200
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	1,448,741	1,473,708	1,352,119	1,376,000	1,021,600	1,057,100
Loans and advances outstanding March 31 :—						
1. Imperial . £	6,435,782	6,259,602	6,044,380	6,432,802	6,046,730	6,198,230
2. Provincial . £	5,646,902	5,894,614	6,687,516	6,488,014	6,814,016	6,403,516

(*a*) *India—Imperial.*

57. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by ₹38·66 lakhs. The bulk (*viz.*, ₹37 lakhs,) of the decrease is nominal, and arises from a change in the treatment of advances to, and overdrafts of Capital by, the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, in accordance with the provisions of the new contract with it. These advances and overdrafts are now treated as Capital contributed by the Government of India towards the undertaking; and the change involves a reduction in the receipts on account of interest on overdrafts of Capital, and a corresponding saving in the expenditure under "Interest on Capital deposited by Companies." There is also a fall of ₹2·11 lakhs in the interest receivable in respect of Imperial loans and advances, owing to a reduction from 4½ to 4 per cent. in the rate of interest on the Capital debt of the Bombay Port Trust, and the transfer to the Provincial loan account of certain Imperial loans to Native States in Bombay. On the other hand, an increase of ₹1·10 lakhs is expected in the interest obtained on the investment of sundry sums deposited with the Controller of Currency and in certain other miscellaneous items. The Budget for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by ₹1·97 lakhs. An increase of ₹1·48 lakhs is anticipated in the interest charged on overdrafts of Capital by Railway Companies; and of ₹1·23 lakhs in the miscellaneous revenue, owing to a larger receipt of interest in respect of the unpaid balance of the price of lands sold in the Punjab. But it will be counterbalanced in part by a decrease of ₹·59 lakh in the interest payable from the Capital account of the Bengal Nagpur Railway in respect of advances for the construction of new extensions which will be opened in the ensuing year, and by less important reductions in certain other items.

(*b*) *India—Provincial.*

1914-15. 58. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by ₹·99 lakh. The increase is chiefly due to the receipt of interest from Native States in Bombay, in respect of loans transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial *1915-16.* loan account. The total Budget for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for 1914-15 by ₹4·90 lakhs, chiefly in consequence of larger realisations of interest on *takavi* in the United Provinces. The receipts in some of the other provinces are also expected to be higher than those in the current year, but on the other hand a large decline is anticipated in Bombay owing to the reduction in the balances of agricultural and other loans granted in famine years.

(*c*) *England.*

59. The variations between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the current year, and between the latter and the Budget of the ensuing year, are wholly due to fluctuations in the balance of the Home Treasury available for investment and in the rate of interest obtained on it.

13 AND 14.—INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

		Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Interest on Debt other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works—							
Interest on total Debt—							
1. India	R	4,88,93,847	4,98,01,687	5,13,24,328	5,38,00,000	5,51,00,000	5,89,00,000
2. England	£	3,259,590	3,320,112	3,421,622	3,586,700	3,673,300	3,926,700
	£	6,022,639	6,203,996	5,912,796	5,988,700	6,078,000	6,092,300
Total		9,282,229	9,524,108	9,334,418	9,575,400	9,751,300	10,019,000
Deduct amounts charged to—							
(*a*) Railways:							
(*i*) India	R	*4,56,26,525*	*4,93,46,705*	*5,39,53,685*	*5,62,26,000*	*6,01,13,000*	*6,14,91,000*
(*ii*) England	£	*3,041,768*	*3,289,780*	*3,596,912*	*3,748,400*	*4,007,500*	*4,099,400*
	£	*3,622,442*	*3,782,768*	*3,706,233*	*3,642,800*	*3,635,000*	*3,666,300*
Total Railways	£	*6,664,210*	*7,072,548*	*7,303,145*	*7,391,200*	*7,642,500*	*7,765,700*
(*b*) Irrigation:							
(*i*) India	R	*1,59,94,080*	*1,73,66,737*	*1,77,92,499*	*1,86,58,000*	*1,86,90,000*	*1,95,16,000*
(*ii*) England	£	*1,066,272*	*1,157,783*	*1,186,167*	*1,243,900*	*1,246,000*	*1,301,100*
	£	*116,595*	*124,730*	*118,679*	*120,900*	*120,600*	*122,200*
Total Irrigation	£	*1,182,867*	*1,282,513*	*1,304,846*	*1,364,800*	*1,366,600*	*1,423,300*
Total deduction	£	*7,847,077*	*8,355,061*	*8,607,991*	*8,756,000*	*9,009,100*	*9,189,000*
Interest on Ordinary Debt	£	1,435,152	1,169,047	726,427	819,400	742,200	830,000
Distribution of above—							
Imperial	£	1,239,316	966,579	506,757	591,300	506,100	598,800
Provincial	£	195,836	202,468	219,670	228,100	236,100	231,200
Interest on other Obligations—							
On Savings Bank Balances converted at R15=£1	£	451,902	491,952	560,453	630,300	518,100	437,600
Other items	£	150,681	149,536	228,773	158,100	220,600	208,500
TOTAL	£	602,583	641,488	789,226	788,400	738,700	646,100
GRAND TOTAL	£	2,037,735	1,810,535	1,515,653	1,607,800	1,480,900	1,476,100
Debt outstanding, March 31—							
Sterling		£ 182,986,597	£ 179,179,193	£ 177,064,757	£ 181,532,993	£ 183,564,757	£ 182,657,257
Rupee Debt—		R	R	R	R	R	R
4 per cent.		3,43,00,000	3,31,00,000	3,19,00,000	3,07,00,000	3,19,00,000	3,07,00,000
3½ per cent.		1,26,91,37,600	1,29,93,49,500	1,33,09,99,400	1,38,15,49,500	1,38,12,27,400	1,42,64,84,400
3 per cent.		8,44,88,100	8,42,41,600	8,23,18,000	8,16,76,600	8,20,52,000	8,17,52,000
Other Debt		1,17,10,505	1,16,73,690	1,16,38,390	1,00,75,690	1,00,84,390	1,00,71,390
Temporary loans		...	...	...	...	11,00,00,000	11,00,00,000
Savings Bank Balances		23,78,20,072	26,20,25,285	29,41,36,898	32,03,62,287	21,73,35,898	21,32,14,898

INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT.

Revised, 1914-15.

60. The expenditure in 1914-15 on account of interest payable on the public debt as a whole will exceed the Budget estimate by ₹26·39 lakhs (£175,900), mainly in consequence of the payment of interest on the temporary loan taken from the Gold Standard Reserve in India and of discount on the India bills raised in England. These payments will amount to ₹50·76 lakhs, but they will be met partially from savings in the provision for the service of the new sterling loan the issue of which was contemplated in the Budget, but which was not floated, and from savings in other directions. In the Budget for 1915-16, necessary provision has been made for a full year's interest on the rupee loan of ₹5 crores raised in the current year and on the temporary loan of ₹10½ crores taken from the Gold Standard Reserve, as well as for the service of the further borrowing in India which is contemplated in the ensuing year.

Budget, 1915-16.

Transfers to Railway and Irrigation accounts.

61. The amount of interest transferred to the Railway and Irrigation sections of the accounts depends, firstly, on the Capital expenditure; secondly, on the actual payment of interest on that portion of the debt which has been incurred specifically on account of the construction or purchase of railways or irrigation works; and, thirdly, on the rate at which interest is charged on that portion of the debt which has not been specifically raised for the above purpose. Our practice is to adopt, for this adjustment, the average rate of interest actually paid in respect of the whole of the non-specific debt in the latest year for which complete accounts are available. The result is that the rate adopted in calculating the Revised estimate for a year is generally different from that used for the Budget estimate; and this usually leads to a difference between the two estimates apart from that caused by a variation in the Capital expenditure itself. The large increase of ₹37·97 lakhs (£253,100) in the Revised estimate of total interest to be transferred in 1914-15, as compared with the Budget, arises however, mostly from a different cause. Under the old contract with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, certain sums of money provided by Government for the construction of the line were treated partly as advances to the company and partly as overdrafts of capital by it. Interest was charged on both the advances and the overdrafts of capital at certain specific rates; and while in the case of the advances, the actual sum so charged was included in the amount of interest transferred from "13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt" to the Railway section of the accounts, the interest charged on the overdrafts of capital was recorded under the head "Interest on capital deposited by Companies", which appears in the Railway section, by *per contra* credit to "Interest receipts." Under the terms of the new contract with the company, the advances and overdrafts are now treated as capital contributed by the Government towards the undertaking, and they have accordingly swelled the amount of non-specific railway debt. The increase in the total amount of interest to be transferred in 1915-16 over the Revised estimate for 1914-15 is almost wholly due to the progress of capital expenditure.

Transfers to Provincial.

62. A portion of the interest on Ordinary Debt appears in the Provincial section of the accounts. Provincial Governments are authorised to grant advances to cultivators (as well as to certain other people in special cases) under various Acts, to landholders and notabilities apart from the provisions of any law, and to municipalities and local bodies (other than Presidency Corporations), out of amounts annually placed at their disposal by the Government of India. The interest actually levied on such advances is credited as provincial revenue. But interest at 3½ per cent. a year is charged to the Local Governments, on the mean between the outstanding balances of the Provincial Loan Accounts, at the commencement of the year and at its close; and this is done by transferring the amount so calculated from the Imperial to the Provincial section under Interest on Ordinary Debt. The differences between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the amount to be so transferred in the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimate of 1915-16, are explained by the variations in the outstanding balances of the Provincial Loan Account as shown in the table at page 43.

INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS.

Revised, 1914-15.

63. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is expected to fall short of the Budget provision by ₹7·45 lakhs (£49,700). There will be a decrease of ₹16·83 lakhs in the interest payable on Savings Bank balances owing to the heavy withdrawals of deposits from Post Office Savings Banks; but it will be partly counterbalanced by an increase of ₹9·38 lakhs under other items, mainly in consequence of the payment of interest on the unexpended balances of capital deposited with Government by Railway Companies, for which no provision was made in the Budget.

Budget, 1915-16.

64. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is taken at ₹13·89 lakhs (£92,600) less than the Revised estimate for the current year. Allowance has been made for a further reduction of ₹12·08 lakhs in the interest payable on Savings Bank balances, being the net result of a saving of ₹14·80 lakhs under Postal Savings Banks and an increase of ₹2·72 lakhs under State Provident Funds, etc. A decrease of ₹1·81 lakhs is also expected under other items chiefly in consequence of a smaller payment of interest on the unspent balances of capital deposited with Government by Railway Companies.

XIII AND 15—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

—	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
REVENUE.						
INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA.						
1. Postage and Message Revenue .	3,68,96,658	3,87,70,014	4,13,62,237	4,29,81,000	4,12,43,000	4,15,44,000
2. Commission on money orders .	52,80,818	56,79,946	61,03,161	64,50,000	61,18,000	61,80,000
3. Other Receipts .	38,68,321	45,25,202	40,24,174	40,78,000	41,85,000	42,40,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	4,60,45,797	4,89,75,162	5,14,89,572	5,35,09,000	5,15,46,000	5,19,64,000
TOTAL INDIA . £	3,069,720	3,265,011	3,432,638	3,567,200	3,436,400	3,464,300
ENGLAND .	...	...	...	...	...	69,000
TOTAL INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT .	3,069,720	3,265,011	3,432,638	3,567,200	3,436,400	3,533,300
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA.						
1. Message Revenue .	21,90,149	24,59,273	23,89,648	23,80,000	10,76,000	5,00,000
2. Other Receipts .	14,776	20,666	26,794	23,000	20,000	20,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	22,04,925	24,79,939	24,16,442	24,03,000	10,96,000	5,20,000
TOTAL INDIA . £	146,995	165,329	161,096	160,200	73,100	34,600
ENGLAND.						
1. Message Revenue. £	4,989	6,220	4,583	5,000	7,100	2,100
2. Other Receipts £	...	...	202	...	2,700	9,200
TOTAL ENGLAND £	4,989	6,220	4,785	5,000	9,800	11,300
TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN DEPARTMENT £	151,984	171,549	165,881	165,200	82,900	45,900
TOTAL REVENUE £	3,221,704	3,436,560	3,598,519	3,732,400	3,519,300	3,579,200
EXPENDITURE.						
INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA.						
1. Establishment charges . . .	3,00,15,373	3,05,26,936	3,13,69,557	3,20,88,000	3,26,15,000	3,29,64,000
2. Stationery and Printing . . .	12,21,138	13,97,275	12,48,848	13,15,000	10,67,000	11,28,000
3. Conveyance of mails	65,50,160	65,95,054	73,36,524	71,63,000	72,19,000	73,34,000
4. Maintenance of Telegraph Lines .	25,25,142	25,76,216	26,29,794	25,01,000	25,13,000	25,27,000
5. Capital outlay in connection with the Telegraph Service .	6,13,009	4,09,421	4,60,450	6,35,000	3,42,000	5,48,000
6. Miscellaneous .	10,47,991	9,09,603	9,61,428	8,44,000	10,83,000	10,55,000
TOTAL INDIA R .	4,19,72,813	4,24,14,505	4,40,06,601	4,45,46,000	4,48,39,000	4,55,56,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,798,188	2,827,634	2,933,774	2,969,700	2,989,300	3,037,100
ENGLAND.						
1. Contribution to Eastern mail subsidy .	54,588	54,588	54,588	30,000	54,600	54,000
2. Stores . . .	143,698	131,612	143,070	154,200	151,800	142,500
3. Other items . .	6,177	8,588	10,555	49,400	14,000	42,700
TOTAL ENGLAND . £	204,463	194,788	208,213	233,600	220,400	239,200
TOTAL INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT £	3,002,651	3,022,422	3,141,987	3,203,300	3,209,700	3,276,300
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA AND ENGLAND.						
1. Revenue charges . £	72,440	96,183	77,193	93,600	90,200	101,800
2. Capital outlay . £	2,573	—17,599	23,157	21,300	11,100	5,200
3. Payments in respect of Revenue . £	24,740	31,507	30,647	31,800	—20,900	—88,900
TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT £	99,753	110,091	130,997	146,700	80,400	18,100
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . £	3,102,404	3,132,513	3,272,984	3,350,000	3,290,100	3,294,400
NET REVENUE . £	119,300	304,047	325,535	382,400	229,200	284,800

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Indian Postal and Telegraph Department.*

65. The revenue in the current year has suffered heavily from the dislocation of trade and stagnation of business, and the Revised estimate is taken at R19·63 lakhs (£130,800) less than the Budget. A heavy decline of R17·38 lakhs is expected in the postage and message revenue, while the receipts from commission on money orders will also fall off by R3·32 lakhs. On the other hand, there will be a small improvement of R1·07 lakhs in the Miscellaneous revenue derived from royalties paid by telephone companies and from other sources. *Revised, 1*

66. The Budget estimate of Indian revenue for 1915-16 is based on the assumption that trade and business will recover to some extent in the coming year, and provides for a small rise of R4·18 lakhs (£27,900) over the Revised estimate for 1914-15. In England, a sum of £69,000 is likely to be received from the Home Government under the Morley award in connection with the Eastern mail service. *Budget, 19*

(*b*) *Indo-European Telegraph Department.*

67. Here, too, the revenue in the current year has suffered heavily owing to interruptions in the Indo-European route in consequence of the war; and the total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R12·35 lakhs (£82,300). The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for a further decline of R5·55 lakhs (£37,000) in the revenue, on the assumption that the interruptions in the Indo-European route will continue so long as the war lasts. *Revised, 1* *Budget, 19*

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Indian Postal and Telegraph Department.*

68. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is likely to exceed the Budget grant by R·96 lakh (£6,400). In India, there will be an increase of R5·27 lakhs in the Establishment charges mainly in consequence of the grant of grain compensation allowance, for which no provision was made in the Budget; and of R2·39 lakhs in the Miscellaneous expenditure owing to an increase in the cost of stamps. But, on the other hand, there will be a decrease of R2·48 lakhs in the Stationery and Printing charges; and of R2·93 lakhs in the Capital outlay in connection with the telegraph service, owing to the postponement of works which are not of an urgent nature. In England, an increase of £24,600 in the contribution payable by the Government of India for the Eastern mail subsidy, due to a postponement of the revision of its incidence, is more than counterbalanced by a reduction of £35,400 under other items caused mainly by a lapse in the provision for payments to the Marconi Company. *Revised, 1*

69. The total Budget grant for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by £66,600 (R10 lakhs). A provision of R6 lakhs has been made for certain payments to the Marconi Company which were postponed in the current year. Apart from this special item, the Budget estimate provides for sanctioned establishments and allows for a small margin for the development of the operations of the Department. The financial position has necessitated a curtailment of the programme of works, and though the grant for capital outlay in connection with the telegraph service is R2·06 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1914-15, the allotment for the purchase of stores in England is R1·40 lakhs less than the probable outlay in the current year. *Budget, 19*

(*b*) *Indo-European Telegraph Department.*

70. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 falls short of the Budget by £66,300. This reduction is mainly due to the fact that owing to the interruption of the Indo-European route and the diversion of traffic in consequence *Revised, 1*

of the war, a net receipt of £14,600 is expected in England in connection with the Joint Purse arrangement, etc., against a net payment of £31,800 anticipated in the Budget. Apart from this improvement, there will be a saving of £10,200 in the capital grants owing to the postponement of construction of certain buildings, and a lapse of £9,700 in the revenue grants.

1915-16.

71. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Revised estimate for the current year by £62,300. Here, too, the reduction arises mainly from the fact that a net receipt of £88,900 is expected in England in the ensuing year in connection with the Joint Purse arrangement, etc., against a similar net receipt of £14,600 in 1914-15.

XV AND 17.—MINT.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
REVENUE.						
INDIA.						
1. Percentage chargeable on coinage of new rupees	...	32,25,953	20,64,049	...	...	...
2. Profit on circulation of—						
(a) Nickel coins	24,35,338	22,02,778	19,61,839	25,00,000	8,00,000	10,00,000
(b) Bronze coins	9,02,671	12,72,178	7,60,047	10,00,000	...	...
3. Fees for coining dollars, etc.	17,92,657	3,07,347	75,417	1,50,000	...	...
4. Other items	3,73,786	3,02,119	2,45,302	96,000	69,000	70,000
TOTAL R	55,04,452	73,10,375	50,96,654	37,46,000	8,69,000	10,70,000
TOTAL £	366,963	487,359	399,777	249,800	57,900	71,300
England £	137	...	54	...	...	...
TOTAL £	367,100	487,359	399,841	249,800	57,900	71,300
EXPENDITURE.						
INDIA.						
1. Establishment charges	7,91,732	8,86,301	8,36,509	7,85,000	7,00,000	7,47,000
2. Purchase of stores	2,01,189	2,19,565	2,37,642	1,45,000	1,13,000	1,75,000
3. Loss on re-coining old silver coins	3,93,294	5,07,401	4,90,118	5,00,000	4,35,000	4,99,000
4. Loss on bronze coinage	...	...	...	...	7,00,000	...
5. Other coinage losses	2,77,325	4,20,140	2,66,720	23,000	...	...
TOTAL R	16,63,540	20,33,407	18,30,989	14,53,000	19,48,000	14,21,000
TOTAL £	110,903	135,560	122,066	96,900	129,900	94,700
England £	5,604	6,783	10,564	7,400	9,500	7,300
TOTAL £	116,507	142,343	132,630	104,300	139,400	102,000
TOTAL NET REVENUE £	250,593	345,016	267,211	145,500	—81,500	—30,700

REVENUE.

72. The revenue in 1914-15 has suffered heavily from the set-back in the course of trade, and the Revised estimate is less than the Budget by R28·77 lakhs. A decline of R17 lakhs is expected in the profit on the circulation of nickel coins, the demand for which has fallen off considerably. There is also no likelihood of any revenue being obtained in the current year from the profit on the circulation of bronze coins or from fees for coining dollars. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 anticipates a slight increase in the profit from nickel coins, and is taken at R2·01 lakhs more than the Revised estimate for the current year. *Revised, 191* *Budget, 1915*

EXPENDITURE.

73. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by R5·27 lakhs. A loss of R7 lakhs will accrue from the return of bronze coins from circulation, which will necessitate the write-off of past profits credited as Mint revenue. Apart from this special item, for which no provision was made in the Budget, there will be a saving of R1·73 lakhs in the Budget grants, owing chiefly to a reduced programme of coinage of nickel and bronze coins. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for sanctioned establishments and normal operations. *Revised, 191* *Budget, 1915*

18.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Imperial.						
1. Cost of the Central Government:						
(i) Salary and expenses of the Governor-General	11,20,363	11,46,704	11,28,036	11,47,000	12,22,000	11,52,000
(ii) Executive Council	4,63,122	4,76,853	4,86,820	4,84,000	4,95,000	4,84,000
(iii) Legislative Council	1,47,798	1,32,026	1,70,712	1,46,000	1,73,000	1,78,000
(iv) Charges of the Secretariats	36,21,923	35,65,399	35,39,737	34,10,000	36,94,000	35,36,000
2. Offices of Account and Audit	37,26,608	37,53,875	33,46,612	40,65,000	39,52,000	39,78,000
3. Currency Department and Reserve Treasury	6,52,274	6,82,687	8,18,972	8,37,000	8,60,000	9,46,000
4. Payments to Presidency Banks for treasury and public debt work	3,57,710	3,66,231	3,74,081	3,74,000	3,81,000	3,86,000
5. Ajmer-Merwara Administration, etc.	6,099	4,074	2,086	3,000	3,000	3,000
6. Royal visit and Coronation Durbar	66,66,058	50,276	...	...	...	...
7. Delhi	...	32,635	94,336	92,000	85,000	88,000
8. North-West Frontier Administration	3,09,152	3,64,422	3,11,791	3,38,000	3,24,000	3,56,000
Total	1,70,71,107	1,05,75,182	1,07,73,686	1,08,96,000	1,11,89,000	1,11,02,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	10,69,052	8,68,131	9,30,430	10,00,000	9,79,000	9,10,000
2. Burma	19,07,583	15,13,442	15,16,202	15,77,000	15,89,000	16,05,000
3. Assam	...	6,01,804	5,83,597	5,71,000	6,26,000	6,45,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	25,46,712	24,29,759	23,53,000	24,08,000	23,74,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	11,84,144	13,4[illegible],288	13,85,000	13,28,000	14,45,000
6. United Provinces	19,63,228	17,15,992	17,31,053	17,00,000	17,61,000	18,50,000
7. Punjab	13,64,724	12,41,915	12,20,574	12,06,000	13,42,000	12,28,000
8. Madras	18,19,549	13,09,496	14,26,839	13,86,000	15,35,000	14,93,000
9. Bombay	27,54,973	17,90,470	19,37,196	18,80,000	21,63,000	21,29,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	18,89,451	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	29,18,136	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,56,86,466	1,28,68,106	1,31,22,938	1,30,58,000	1,37,31,000	1,37,12,000
TOTAL INDIA	3,27,57,573	2,34,43,288	2,38,96,624	2,39,54,000	2,49,20,000	2,48,14,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 2,183,838	£ 1,562,886	£ 1,593,1	£ 1,596,900	£ 1,661,300	1,654,300
ENGLAND.						
1. Cost of the Secretary of State's establishment, etc.	266,485	268,954	269,232	269,700	270,200	270,700
2. Stores, etc., for India	114,442	111,949	121,307	134,900	138,500	94,500
3. Royal Visit and Coronation Durbar	61,476	293	...	...	...	...
TOTAL £	442,403	381,196	390,539	404,300	408,700	365,200
GRAND TOTAL £	2,626,241	1,944,082	1,983,647	2,001,200	2,070,000	2,019,500

(*a*) *India—Imperial.*

74. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is likely to exceed the Budget provision by R2·93 lakhs There will be an increase of R2·84 lakhs in the charges of the Secretariats, and of R·75 lakh in the salary and expenses of the Governor General, owing mainly to telegram charges and other incidental expenditure which have been necessitated by the war. On the other hand, there will be a saving of R1·13 lakhs in the expenditure of the Audit and Account Department, in consequence of a lapse in the grant for the revision of establishments in certain offices. *Revised, 1*

75. The Budget grant for 1915-16 is placed at R·87 lakh less than the Revised estimate for the current year. A decrease of R1·58 lakhs is anticipated in the charges of the Secretariats, and of R·70 lakh in the salary and expenses of the Governor General, owing to a possible reduction in some of the items of special expenditure connected with the war. Provision has generally been made for sanctioned establishments; but in the case of the Currency Department, a special allotment has been made for a necessary revision of establishments. *Budget, 191*

(*b*) *Provincial.*

76. The total Revised for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget estimate by R6·73 lakhs. Important excesses over the Budget grant are expected in Bombay (R2·83 lakhs), due mainly to (1) the cost of establishments entertained, and postage and telegram charges incurred, in the Secretariat in consequence of work arising from the war, (2) the remission of certain contributions hitherto recovered from district boards towards the cost of Government establishments, and (3) the purchase of furniture and equipment for the Government Houses in the Presidency; in Madras (R1·49 lakhs), in consequence of the employment of officers on special duty in the Secretariat as well as of telegram charges and other incidental expenditure incurred in connection with the war; and in the Punjab (R1·36 lakhs), owing to the construction of an additional railway saloon for the head of the province and other causes *Revised, 19*

77. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 is R·19 lakh less than the Revised for 1914-15. There is a rise of R1 20 lakhs in Bihar and Orissa, owing to a provision for new railway saloons for the head of the province; and of R1·19 lakhs in the United Provinces, in consequence of an allotment for the creation of an Executive Council. But these increases, and smaller excesses in Burma and Assam, are more than counterbalanced by a decrease of R1·14 lakhs in the Punjab and by less important reductions in the remaining provinces, due mainly to the absence of certain items of special expenditure which have been incurred in the current year. *Budget, 191*

(*c*) *England.*

78. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by £4,400, while the Budget for 1915-16 is less than the Revised estimate for the current year by £43,500. The variations in both years occur mainly in the outlay on the purchase of stores for India. *Revised, 19* *Budget, 191*

XVI A and 19 A.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	3,27,874	3,51,532	3,29,821	3,15,000	3,63,000	3,68,000
2. Delhi	...	58,774	1,61,864	1,84,000	2,50,000	1,70,000
3. Baluchistan	22,627	20,077	19,834	24,000	23,000	24,000
4. North-West Frontier	5,79,956	6,16,006	6,19,800	6,37,000	6,49,000	6,68,000
Total	9,30,457	10,46,389	11,31,319	11,60,000	12,85,000	12,30,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	25,24,371	25,77,687	27,86,972	27,78,000	28,14,000	29,41,000
2. Burma	47,65,061	48,24,039	48,81,629	50,40,000	50,19,000	52,07,000
3. Assam	...	9,09,112	9,33,847	9,55,000	10,09,000	10,68,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	96,39,400	1,00,37,547	99,53,000	1,03,04,000	1,01,24,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	31,23,331	32,98,531	34,60,000	34,90,000	34,91,000
6. United Provinces	62,23,925	61,61,393	63,90,754	65,67,000	66,58,000	67,45,000
7. Punjab	42,17,010	42,17,647	42,55,055	44,08,000	46,56,000	46,94,000
8. Madras	62,19,485	66,61,302	69,67,819	70,21,000	82,98,000	84,56,000
9. Bombay	55,30,750	56,69,312	56,36,537	57,49,000	57,82,000	57,29,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	49,95,638	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	92,76,209	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,37,52,444	4,37,83,123	4,51,88,691	4,59,31,000	4,80,30,000	4,84,55,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	4,46,82,901	4,48,29,512	4,63,20,010	4,70,91,000	4,93,15,000	4,96,85,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,978,860	2,988,634	3,088,001	3,139,400	3,287,700	3,312,300
England . . £	3,136	1,668	159	1,000	1,300	700
TOTAL £	2,981,996	2,990,302	3,088,160	3,140,400	3,289,000	3,313,000

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	1,56,543	76,782	95,487	3,90,000	3,10,000	3,19,000
2. Delhi	...	9,702	20,624	22,000	17,000	20,000
3. Baluchistan	23,847	24,410	27,413	26,000	26,000	25,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,10,253	1,12,889	1,44,782	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
Total	2,90,643	2,23,783	2,88,306	5,88,000	5,03,000	5,14,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	2,06,735	2,35,053	2,89,281	3,00,000	2,65,000	2,57,000
2. Burma	5,50,824	6,47,791	6,84,281	6,68,000	6,66,000	6,79,000
3. Assam	...	1,15,182	1,25,675	1,22,000	1,38,000	1,38,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	8,14,901	8,42,811	8,95,000	8,62,000	9,13,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	2,80,076	2,69,601	2,70,000	2,90,000	2,80,000
6. United Provinces	6,48,725	6,80,021	6,77,355	6,88,000	7,41,000	7,08,000
7. Punjab	4,34,527	4,88,534	5,54,363	5,36,000	6,39,000	6,78,000
8. Madras	9,22,323	10,63,626	10,94,576	11,23,000	11,30,000	11,47,000
9. Bombay	6,57,846	7,31,828	7,80,626	7,60,000	8,50,000	8,20,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	4,51,058	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	6,92,199	...	...	...	...	...
Total	45,64,247	50,56,982	53,18,559	53,62,000	55,81,000	56,20,000
TOTAL R	48,54,890	52,80,765	56,06,865	59,50,000	60,84,000	61,34,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	323,660	352,051	373,791	396,700	405,600	408,900

EXPENDITURE

(*a*) *Imperial.*

79. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is likely to exceed the Budget provision by R1·25 lakhs, mainly in consequence of charges connected with the Delhi conspiracy case The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Revised for the current year by R·55 lakh, mainly owing to the absence of the special expenditure in Delhi mentioned above. Provision has generally been made for sanctioned establishments. *Revised, 191* *Budget, 1915*

(*b*) *Provincial.*

80. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by R20·99 lakhs. The increase is shared by all the provinces, with the exception of Burma. The bulk of it is contributed by Madras (R12·77 lakhs), and is due chiefly to a change in the method of distributing the charges of district administration between "3—Land Revenue" and "19 A—Courts of Law" (see paragraph 13). Important excesses over Budget grants are also expected in the Punjab (R2·48 lakhs), mainly owing to charges connected with the Delhi conspiracy case, and the payment of grain compensation allowance to establishments; and in Bengal (R3·51 lakhs), chiefly in consequence of (1) larger expenditure in connection with political cases, and (2) the payment of grain compensation allowance to establishments, and of arrears of salary in connection with the revision of the subordinate judicial service. Here too, a general factor which has contributed to increased expenditure in all the provinces is the restriction imposed on the grant of leave out of India and the temporary introduction of minimum rates of pay for members of the Indian Civil Service. *Revised, 191*

81. The total Budget for 1915-16 is R4·25 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1914-15. Provision for the full cost of sanctioned establishments has been made in all the provinces, and it is assumed that the restriction on the grant of leave out of India will continue to be in force throughout the ensuing year. Lump allotments have been made in the United Provinces for additional temporary courts, and in the Punjab for the revision of clerical establishments A reduction of expenditure is expected in Bengal (R1·80 lakhs), and in Bombay (R·53 lakh), owing to smaller payments in civil and criminal cases, and to the absence in the former province of the payment of arrears of salary made to members of the subordinate judicial service in the current year. *Budget, 1915*

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

82. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R ·85 lakh, mainly in consequence of smaller receipts from the transfer to Government, under the operation of section 52 of Act III of 1913, of certain assets in the charge of the Administrator General, Bengal, which have remained unclaimed for 12 years. The revenue in 1915-16 is not expected to differ materially from the Revised estimate of the current year. *Revised, 1914* *Budget, 1915-*

(*b*) *Provincial.*

83. The total revenue in the current year is likely to exceed the Budget estimate by R2·19 lakhs, the improvement occurring mainly under magisterial fines in several provinces and under receipts in Bombay under section 23 of Act II of 1913 The Budget for 1915-16 provides for normal receipts in all the provinces. *Revised, 1914* *Budget, 1915-*

XVI B and 19 B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	16,50,412	16,41,340	16,67,987	16,93,000	17,56,000	17,06,000
2. Delhi	...	22,484	64,366	65,000	70,000	70,000
3. Baluchistan	31,365	29,652	34,001	32,000	30,000	33,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,47,837	1,51,779	2,09,693	2,07,000	2,14,000	2,37,000
TOTAL	18,29,614	18,45,255	19,76,047	19,97,000	20,70,000	20,46,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	5,52,623	5,61,448	6,80,139	6,56,000	6,81,000	6,80,000
2. Burma	13,60,382	15,66,385	18,32,603	16,03,000	15,03,000	15,18,000
3. Assam	...	2,48,796	2,72,251	2,91,000	2,88,000	3,47,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	19,61,832	22,62,882	20,76,000	23,78,000	21,95,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	11,80,570	14,54,178	13,56,000	14,96,000	15,71,000
6. United Provinces	18,09,551	18,23,882	20,59,519	21,21,000	23,00,000	21,66,000
7. Punjab	12,27,575	13,14,605	14,27,260	15,00,000	15,81,000	17,32,000
8. Madras	14,06,873	13,89,871	14,99,324	15,51,000	15,62,000	16,09,000
9. Bombay	11,35,616	12,00,733	12,76,989	12,36,000	12,80,000	12,87,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	9,31,926	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	23,86,876	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,08,11,372	1,12,48,072	1,27,65,145	1,23,95,000	1,30,69,000	1,31,00,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,26,40,986	1,30,93,327	1,47,41,192	1,43,92,000	1,51,39,000	1,51,46,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	842,732	872,889	982,746	959,400	1,009,300	1,009,800
England £	...	799	157	200	...	...
TOTAL £	842,732	873,688	982,903	959,600	1,009,300	1,009,800

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	3,49,438	3,51,785	4,03,586	3,87,000	3,69,000	3,68,000
2. Delhi	...	9,392	31,555	20,000	30,000	28,000
3. Baluchistan	734	777	829	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. North-West Frontier	24,911	26,077	32,562	37,000	35,000	37,000
TOTAL	3,75,083	3,88,031	4,68,532	4,45,000	4,35,000	4,34,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	2,27,714	2,31,183	2,81,162	3,04,000	3,04,000	2,76,000
2. Burma	4,34,560	4,59,258	4,98,229	4,81,000	4,19,000	4,65,000
3. Assam	...	80,424	91,622	87,000	1,01,000	1,02,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	7,03,353	6,71,947	7,23,000	7,31,000	7,60,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	6,43,671	7,26,397	6,60,000	7,00,000	8,10,000
6. United Provinces	3,62,682	3,66,917	3,73,035	3,81,000	3,61,000	3,82,000
7. Punjab	3,40,887	3,24,563	3,93,642	3,70,000	4,50,000	5,00,000
8. Madras	4,63,989	5,48,948	5,44,928	5,50,000	6,00,000	5,50,000
9. Bombay	2,19,507	3,04,589	2,82,282	3,05,000	2,75,000	2,85,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,23,598	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	10,52,305	...	..	...	...	...
TOTAL	34,25,232	36,62,906	38,58,194	38,61,000	39,41,000	41,80,000
TOTAL R	38,00,315	40,50,937	43,26,726	43,06,000	43,76,000	45,64,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	253,354	270,062	288,448	287,100	291,700	304,200

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

84. The increase of R·73 lakh over the Budget grant for 1914-15 is mainly due to higher outlay on commissariat supplies required for the convict settlement at Port Blair. In 1915-16 provision has been made for sanctioned establishments and for normal outlay in other directions. *Revised, 1*
Budget, 19

(*b*) *Provincial.*

85. The total expenditure in 1914-15 will exceed the Budget estimate by R6·74 lakhs. The increase is shared by all the provinces, with the exception of Assam, where an unimportant lapse in the Budget grant is expected, and of Burma, where a large saving of R1·05 lakhs is anticipated owing to smaller outlay on rations which has been rendered possible by the advance purchase made in 1913-14. The rise of expenditure in the other provinces is generally due to a higher growth in the jail population than was allowed for in the Budget, an increase in the cost of dietary consequent on the prevalence of high prices in several provinces, and a larger outlay on the purchase of raw materials. *Revised, 1*

86. The total Budget for 1915-16 is higher than the Revised estimate for 1914-15 by R·31 lakh. The grants are generally based on the sanctioned scale of establishments, the probable jail population and normal outlay on raw materials. *Budget, 191*

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

87. The figures show little variation.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

88. The increase of R·80 lakh in the revenue in the current year over the Budget estimate is chiefly due to a higher demand for jail-made articles in the Punjab. The variations in the other provinces cancel one another and call for no remark. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides generally for normal receipts. In Bihar and Orissa, an increase of R1·10 lakhs is expected over the Revised estimate for 1914-15 owing to a probable increase in the receipts from the sale of jail manufactures. *Revised, 19*
Budget, 191

XVII AND 20.—POLICE.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	9,51,235	9,17,991	10,37,218	10,67,000	11,34,000	10,74,000
2. Delhi	...	1,56,022	3,92,075	4,25,000	4,32,000	4,07,000
3. Baluchistan	4,19,242	4,13,677	5,11,605	6,80,000	6,15,000	6,42,000
4. North-West Frontier	16,31,901	15,76,157	17,05,508	18,13,000	17,80,000	18,67,000
Total	30,02,378	30,63,847	36,47,006	39,85,000	39,61,000	39,90,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	33,45,697	33,31,457	34,11,226	34,30,000	35,10,000	36,21,000
2. Burma	1,26,76,077	1,29,23,819	1,31,18,008	1,36,50,000	1,35,81,000	1,36,08,000
3. Assam	...	22,10,987	23,87,928	25,76,000	23,92,000	25,29,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	83,99,859	94,71,081	1,08,98,000	1,03,80,000	1,05,35,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	41,31,415	45,76,942	48,98,000	47,57,000	48,52,000
6. United Provinces	1,10,42,737	1,08,84,795	1,11,39,477	1,23,11,000	1,23,92,000	1,24,24,000
7. Punjab	58,63,176	58,54,374	58,93,463	60,05,000	61,19,000	64,26,000
8. Madras	84,59,187	88,16,509	92,47,539	95,21,000	1,09,94,000	1,12,26,000
9. Bombay	1,01,50,038	1,02,52,594	1,00,57,735	1,06,95,000	1,05,05,000	1,12,04,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	58,09,322	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	80,70,975	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,60,17,209	6,67,85,809	6,93,03,399	7,40,44,000	7,46,30,000	7,64,25,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	6,90,19,587	6,98,49,656	7,29,50,405	7,80,29,000	7,85,91,000	8,04,15,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	4,601,306	4,656,644	4,863,360	5,201,900	5,239,400	5,361,000
England £	1,671	1,356	1,630	1,300	1,200	1,300
TOTAL £	4,602,977	4,658,000	4,864,990	5,203,200	5,240,600	5,362,300

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	25,283	18,672	18,562	25,000	21,000	19,000
2. Delhi	...	6,850	4,492	5,000	5,000	6,000
3. Baluchistan	11,243	10,448	14,865	14,000	15,000	15,000
4. North-West Frontier	22,980	31,003	20,782	30,000	32,000	33,000
Total	59,506	66,973	58,641	74,000	73,000	73,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	32,530	26,211	26,002	27,000	25,000	26,000
2. Burma	2,78,707	4,97,655	4,61,975	4,55,000	5,29,000	5,91,000
3. Assam	...	1,08,099	1,22,398	1,26,000	1,37,000	1,31,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	2,39,082	1,56,684	1,77,000	1,87,000	1,86,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	53,983	46,517	49,000	38,000	41,000
6. United Provinces	91,032	97,089	1,01,626	87,000	87,000	1,04,000
7. Punjab	1,78,998	1,98,478	2,03,666	1,94,000	1,61,000	1,67,000
8. Madras	4,75,445	5,00,043	4,88,562	4,82,000	4,91,000	4,96,000
9. Bombay	3,88,184	2,45,679	2,89,014	2,36,000	2,55,000	2,86,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,42,913	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	1,93,750	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17,81,559	19,66,319	18,96,444	18,33,000	19,10,000	20,23,000
TOTAL ₹	18,41,065	20,33,292	19,55,085	19,07,000	19,83,000	21,01,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	122,738	135,553	130,339	127,100	132,200	140,100

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

89. The total expenditure in 1914-15 will fall short of the Budget provision by ₹·24 lakh. An excess of ₹·67 lakh under India General, due mainly to a rise in the charges of the Central Criminal Investigation Department, will be more than counterbalanced by lapses in ordinary grants in Baluchistan and in the North-West Frontier Province, and by a partial utilisation of the special allotment for police reorganization in the former province. In the Budget estimate for 1915-16, provision has been made for the full sanctioned strength of the police in the various minor administrations, and for the introduction of a further instalment of reforms in Baluchistan. A reduction is anticipated in the charges of the Central Criminal Investigation Department and of the Delhi province, owing to the absence of the special expenditure incurred in the current year in connection with the Delhi conspiracy case.

Revised, 1

Budget, 19

(*b*) *Provincial.*

90. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by ₹5·86 lakhs. There is a large increase of ₹14·73 lakhs in Madras, due chiefly to the transfer from "3—Land Revenue" to "20—Police" of the charges of certain village servants, and to higher expenditure on the reclamation of criminal tribes. Excesses over Budget grants are also expected in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the Punjab, owing mainly to the restriction on the grant of leave out of India and the payment of grain compensation allowance in the last two provinces. The excesses in the United Provinces and the Punjab would have been larger, but for (1) the non-utilisation of the provision for the payment from Provincial revenues of village police in Gorakhpur, and for the substitution of regular police for town-watchmen in the Punjab, and (2) the recovery from certain railway administrations in the Punjab of arrears of contribution towards the cost of railway police. In the other provinces, the expenditure will fall short of the Budget estimate, owing to lapses in ordinary grants and in the special allotments for police reforms. In Burma, a portion of the saving will be utilised to augment temporarily the strength of the mounted police.

Revised, 1

91. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is taken at ₹17·95 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for the current year. The estimates provide generally for the full cost of sanctioned establishments and of the schemes of reform which have already been introduced, and they are framed on the assumption that the orders restricting the grant of leave out of India will remain in operation throughout the ensuing year. Provision for further reforms of an urgent character has also been made in Bombay, Bengal, Assam and some other provinces.

Budget, 191

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

92. The figures show little variation and call for no remark.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

93. The variations between the Budget and Revised estimates of the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimate for 1915-16, are mainly due to higher recoveries on account of punitive police employed in certain tracts in Burma.

XVIII AND 21.—PORTS AND PILOTAGE.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Provincial.						
1. Burma	12,64,225	13,28,580	13,49,167	13,78,000	14,79,000	14,61,000
2. Assam	...	63,048	60,902	55,000	55,000	54,000
3. Bengal (new)	...	12,16,009	14,23,377	15,39,000	13,74,000	14,76,000
4. Bihar and Orissa	...	1,080	957	1,000	1,000	7,000
5. Madras	21,138	41,145	45,677	36,000	37,000	45,000
6. Bombay	70,516	64,813	1,81,310	2,58,000	2,43,000	1,89,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,13,059	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	12,55,725	...	...	...	...	...
Total India R	27,24,663	27,14,675	30,66,390	32,97,000	31,89,000	32,32,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	181,644	180,978	2,04,426	219,800	212,600	215,400
England £	46	104	200	100	100	100
TOTAL £	181,690	181,082	204,626	219,900	212,700	215,500

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Provincial.						
1. Burma	4,83,315	4,96,172	5,18,919	5,33,000	4,84,000	4,84,000
2. Assam	...	84	...	...	...	...
3. Bengal (new)	...	17,52,191	16,76,604	17,16,000	15,25,000	16,20,000
4. Bihar and Orissa	...	127	...	...	...	...
5. Madras	105	160	86	...	...	...
6. Bombay	97,033	1,02,450	1,08,524	1,09,000	1,24,000	1,59,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	9,509	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	16,86,090	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL R	22,76,052	23,51,184	23,04,133	23,58,000	20,83,000	22,63,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	151,737	156,746	153,609	157,200	138,900	150,900

EXPENDITURE.

ised, 1914-15.

94. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is expected to fall short of the Budget provision by R1·08 lakhs. There will be a saving of R1·65 lakhs in Bengal, due mainly to a reduction in the charges of pilot establishments consequent on the dislocation of trade, and the non-payment of a contribution to the Chittagong Port for the purchase of a dredger; and of R·45 lakh in Bombay owing to a lapse in the provision for a light vessel off the Sind coast. On the other hand, the expenditure in Burma will exceed the Budget estimate by R1·01 lakhs, mainly in consequence of higher requirements for stores.

get, 1915-16.

The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R·43 lakh. There is an increase of R1·02 lakhs in Bengal, where some allowance has been made for an improvement in trade conditions. But, on the other hand, a reduction is anticipated in Bombay in the outlay on the construction and maintenance of additional lights off the Sind coast.

REVENUE.

ed, 1914-15.

95. The falling off of R2·75 lakhs in the revenue in 1914-15, as compared with the Budget estimate, is caused chiefly by the dislocation of the seaborne trade in consequence of the war.

t, 1915-16.

The Budget estimate for 1915-16 anticipates some revival of trade in the ensuing year, and exceeds the Revised estimate for 1914-15 by R1·80 lakhs.

XIX AND 22.—EDUCATION.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India, General .	5,04,754	7,64,023	9,15,504	15,33,000	9,36,000	9,33,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	1,25,857	1,42,855	2,25,000	2,31,000	1,56,000
3. Baluchistan . .	46,688	74,131	1,06,852	98,000	79,000	1,05,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,60,938	6,71,542	4,87,539	4,52,000	4,86,000	5,42,000
Total .	7,12,380	16,35,553	16,52,750	23,08,000	17,35,000	17,36,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces .	17,82,548	21,16,637	22,02,034	33,94,000	25,85,000	34,04,000
2. Burma . . .	20,21,673	23,44,622	29,23,909	30,41,000	32,16,000	31,34,000
3. Assam . . .	...	9,73,071	12,15,892	19,39,000	16,06,000	15,29,000
4. Bengal (new) . .	...	73,76,829	81,12,515	1,45,43,000	85,23,000	1,05,62,000
5. Bihar and Orissa .	...	27,48,204	38,34,826	43,78,000	36,12,000	37,65,000
6. United Provinces .	48,36,149	56,64,135	78,58,337	78,25,000	71,32,000	67,31,000
7. Punjab . . .	23,55,101	34,46,632	44,69,352	42,03,000	41,99,000	44,66,000
8. Madras . . .	45,66,761	65,53,050	79,51,125	79,42,000	79,38,000	77,69,000
9. Bombay . .	48,72,655	61,35,165	72,75,648	1,02,76,000	79,26,000	76,86,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	31,58,532					
Bengal (old) . .	58,54,112	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	2,94,47,531	3,73,58,345	4,58,43,633	5,75,41,000	4,67,37,000	4,90,46,000
TOTAL INDIA R	3,01,59,911	3,89,93,898	4,74,96,383	5,98,49,000	4,84,72,000	5,07,82,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,010,661	2,599,593	3,166,426	3,989,900	3,231,400	3,385,500
England . . £	10,528	10,539	10,383	10,000	10,300	9,300
TOTAL .	2,021,189	2,610,132	3,176,809	3,999,900	3,241,700	3,394,800

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India, General .	30,607	30,495	38,175	40,000	37,000	37,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	6,854	18,159	12,000	19,000	17,000
3. Baluchistan . .	13,451	14,075	17,996	19,000	19,000	19,000
4. North-West Frontier	848	671	13,173	21,000	25,000	23,000
TOTAL .	44,906	52,095	87,794	92,000	1,00,000	96,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces .	1,46,171	1,99,888	2,03,667	2,28,000	2,16,000	2,29,000
2. Burma . . .	2,17,634	2,39,831	2,89,331	3,25,000	3,60,000	3,85,000
3. Assam . . .	...	1,14,026	1,34,639	1,44,000	1,65,000	1,72,000
4. Bengal (new) . .	...	7,77,676	8,10,953	8,62,000	8,12,000	8,86,000
5. Bihar and Orissa .	...	2,31,122	2,59,993	2,83,000	2,90,000	3,34,000
6. United Provinces .	4,85,072	5,11,992	6,08,851	5,68,000	6,04,000	6,19,000
7. Punjab . . .	3,91,763	4,37,675	4,49,433	4,99,000	4,66,000	4,83,000
8. Madras . . .	3,22,612	2,96,297	3,11,011	2,99,000	3,20,000	3,21,000
9. Bombay . .	4,54,345	5,31,281	5,52,893	5,21,000	5,49,000	5,99,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam .	3,39,867	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . .	6,81,783	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	30,39,247	33,39,788	36,30,777	37,49,000	37,82,000	40,28,000
TOTAL INDIA R	30,84,153	33,91,883	37,18,571	38,41,000	38,82,000	41,24,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	205,610	226,126	247,905	256,100	258,800	274,900

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1914-15.

96. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R5·73 lakhs A portion of the saving is nominal and is caused by (1) the assignment to Provincial Governments of R2·42 lakhs out of the reserve for educational requirements, for which Budget provision was made under Education, and (2) the record under Medical and other heads of account of grants aggregating R2·60 lakhs made from this reserve for the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, Delhi, the improvement of British and Indian Army schools and other objects. The balance of the decrease is due to lapses in ordinary grants.

97. The reserve of R7·58 lakhs provided in the Budget out of the recurring appropriation of R124 lakhs from Imperial revenues for the improvement of education has been utilized as shown below:—

		R lakhs.
(*i*) Assigned to Provincial Governments { recurring		·84
{ non-recurring		1·58
(*ii*) Allotted for recurring expenditure on the improvement of British and Indian Army schools		1·00
(*iii*) Allotted for recurring expenditure in Minor Administrations—		
(*a*) Delhi (inclusive of R1 lakh for the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women)	1·03	
(*b*) North-West Frontier Province	·57	
(*c*) Other tracts	·15	
		1·75
(*iv*) Allotted for non-recurring expenditure in Minor Administrations, etc.—		
(*a*) Delhi (inclusive of R1 lakh for the St. Stephen's College)	1·06	
(*b*) Other Minor Administrations, etc.	1·35	
		2·41
Grand Total		7·58

Budget, 1915-16.

98. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Revised estimate for 1914-15 The latter includes certain non-recurring grants, *e.g.*, one of R2 lakhs to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The saving caused by the absence of these items of expenditure in the Budget for 1915-16 is counterbalanced by provision (1) for increased outlay in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan on grants-in-aid and other objects, and (2) for a reserve of R2·19 lakhs for educational requirements. This reserve represents the portion of the special appropriation of R124 lakhs mentioned in paragraph 97 which has not yet been assigned permanently to Provincial Governments or allotted for recurring expenditure in minor administrations, etc It will be seen from that paragraph that a sum of R3·99 lakhs out of this special appropriation was utilized in 1914-15 on non-recurring assignments to Provincial Governments and on non-recurring expenditure in minor administrations, etc., and this sum is accordingly available for redistribution in 1915-16. The amount has been allotted as follows in the Budget estimate for the ensuing year:—

	R lakhs.
(*i*) Assigned to Provincial Governments { recurring	·17
{ non-recurring	1·42
(*ii*) Minor Administrations, etc. { recurring	·17
{ non-recurring	·04
(*iii*) Unallotted reserve	2·19
Total	3·99

(b) *Provincial.*

1914-15.

99. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is expected to be R108·04 lakhs less than the Budget estimate. The latter included special allotments under this head, aggregating about R242 lakhs, from the recurring and

non-recurring assignments made from Imperial revenues in recent years for the development and improvement of education. Out of these allotments the expenditure expected in 1914-15 is about R149 lakhs only, of which R139 lakhs will be recorded under Education, while the balance will appear under Civil Works. Under the former head there is thus a decrease of about R103 lakhs, as compared with the Budget provision, in the outlay from special Imperial grants; and the expenditure from other Provincial resources will accordingly fall short of the corresponding budget provision by about R5 lakhs. This decrease is the net result of a number of variations in several provinces. In Bombay, there is a large saving of about R7 lakhs due to the non-utilisation of the provision for the opening of new primary schools and to lapses in other directions. On the other hand, there is a large excess of about R3 lakhs in the United Provinces owing to larger payment of educational contributions to district boards in connection with the revision of the financial settlements made with them.

100. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R23·09 lakhs. Of this increase, about R12 lakhs will be financed from the special assignments made from Imperial revenues in recent years (including the grant of R10 lakhs made in the current year to the Calcutta University which is referred to in paragraph 223 and the whole of which has been made available for expenditure in 1915-16), the provision made under Education for expenditure from these contributions in the Budget for next year amounting to R151 lakhs, against a probable outlay of R139 lakhs in the current year. In spite of the financial situation, most of the Provincial Governments have allotted larger funds from their ordinary Provincial resources for the further development of education in various directions; and the following additions have been made to the Provincial budgets with reference to the recommendations of the respective Finance Committees. *Budget, 19*

	Lakhs of Rs.	
Assam	1·00	for educational reforms generally.
United Provinces	·74	for grants-in-aid and other objects.
Punjab	1·82	mainly for additional grants-in-aid.
Madras	1·39	mainly for grants for the construction of hostels.

101. The following table shows the progress made by the Provincial Governments in utilising the various non-recurring grants given from Imperial revenues in recent years. To simplify the position, it has been assumed that the whole of the recurring grant for any year is fully utilised before any expenditure is debited against the non-recurring grant

[In lakhs of Rs.]

Province.	Grants to end of 1915-16.	Expenditure.					Unspent balance on 31st March 1916.
		To end of 1913-14.	In 1914-15 (Revised) recorded under		In 1915-16 (Budget) recorded under		
			Education.	Other heads.	Education.	Other heads.	
Central Provinces .	23·40	1·87	1·33	8·84	6·10		10·26
Burma . . .	33·75	9·32	1·94	4·00			18·49
Assam . . .	15·70	3·97	2·35	2 90	·74	2·80	2·94
Bengal . . .	1,44·61	27·51	-3·22	11·09	10·09		90·14
Bihar and Orissa .	41·37	11·35	-2·32	5·69	—1·97	...	28·62
United Provinces .	64·95	30·79	8·43	1·48	2·11	2·70	19·44
Punjab . . .	39·34	21·45	5·33	4·00	6·59	1·97	...
Madras . . .	64·44	31·10	6·93	7·73	1·19	1·88	15·61
Bombay . . .	57·77	11·91	1·35	2·57	1·91		40·03
Total .	485·33	149·27	22·12	43·30	35·76	9·35	225·53

It will be seen that the Punjab expects to spend by the end of 1915-16 the entire balance of the grants allotted to it. The *minus* figure against Bihar and Orissa in 1915-16. indicates that it will not be possible in this province to utilise fully the recurring grant from Imperial revenues for educational expenditure.

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

102. The figures show little variation.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

103. The growth in the number of students in Government schools and colleges generally accounts for the improvements in the receipts in the current year and the further increase allowed for in the Budget of 1915-16.

23.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General .	1,58,916	1,74,807	1,72,059	1,90,000	1,86,000	1,95,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	6,187	12,691	12,000	16,000	19,000
3. Baluchistan . .	23,247	24,451	22,456	21,000	22,000	23,000
4. Central Provinces .	75,975	98,420	98,280	1,05,000	1,01,000	1,03,000
5. Burma . . .	1,27,942	1,38,239	1,44,884	1,56,000	1,37,000	1,44,000
6. Assam . .	...	18,110	16,765	21,000	19,000	21,000
7. Bengal (new) . .	...	1,91,885	1,84,515	2,00,000	1,97,000	2,08,000
8. Bihar and Orissa .	...	31,471	32,243	34,000	32,000	36,000
9. United Provinces .	2,53,065	2,69,256	2,71,749	2,72,000	2,60,000	2,82,000
10. Punjab . .	2,33,743	2,45,303	2,44,884	2,67,000	2,49,000	2,59,000
11. North-West Frontier	38,938	39,660	43,012	45,000	44,000	42,000
12. Madras . .	3,58,011	3,22,125	3,27,854	3,55,000	3,17,000	3,47,000
13. Bombay . .	3,43,913	3,27,058	3,42,055	3,40,000	3,30,000	3,46,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . .	41,192	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . .	2,07,805	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INDIA ₹	18,62,747	18,86,972	19,13,457	20,18,000	19,10,000	20,25,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	124,183	125,798	127,564	134,500	127,300	135,000
England . . £	305	205	148	300	400	300
TOTAL £	124,488	126,003	127,712	134,800	127,700	135,300

104. A saving of R1·06 lakhs is expected in the total grant for the current year, chiefly in consequence of the absence of the Lord Bishop of Madras and of some of the Chaplains on leave, and the deputation of others to military duty. In 1915-16 provision has been made for the sanctioned scale of expenditure. *Revised,* *Budget,*

XX AND 24.—MEDICAL.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916
Imperial.						
1. India General	5,78,682	14,54,197	14,26,721	20,73,000	13,62,000	20,89,000
2. Delhi	...	5,30,575	1,85,882	1,42,000	5,36,000	2,36,000
3. Baluchistan	1,02,752	1,50,508	1,14,772	1,31,000	1,12,000	1,14,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,50,170	4,81,431	2,26,251	2,51,000	2,67,000	3,50,000
Total	8,31,604	26,16,711	19,53,626	25,97,000	22,77,000	27,89,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	9,81,058	10,70,733	11,66,605	19,05,000	15,23,000	13,61,000
2. Burma	21,88,473	21,90,764	20,69,540	22,71,000	32,05,000	20,85,000
3. Assam	...	6,21,244	6,55,611	10,62,000	7,11,000	7,61,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	26,42,183	28,50,459	47,81,000	30,23,000	36,13,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	7,26,757	9,14,408	21,49,000	9,50,000	11,61,000
6. United Provinces	30,03,278	28,97,784	37,54,222	44,82,000	32,53,000	20,42,000
7. Punjab	21,26,662	25,82,514	13,72,398	14,37,000	27,91,000	22,73,000
8. Madras	18,27,119	20,51,628	24,85,398	25,17,000	24,99,000	21,10,000
9. Bombay	24,36,270	23,50,042	27,20,970	49,05,000	27,68,000	31,78,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	12,57,082	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	25,06,729	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,63,26,671	1,71,33,599	1,79,90,611	2,55,09,000	2,07,24,000	1,94,84,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,71,58,275	1,97,50,310	1,99,44,237	2,81,06,000	2,30,01,000	2,22,73,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,143,885	1,316,687	1,329,616	1,873,700	1,533,400	1,484,900
England £	11,605	10,53[illegible]	8,319	11,300	6,400	5,100
TOTAL £	1,155,490	1,327,218	1,337,935	1,885,000	1,539,800	1,490,000

REVENUE

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget. 1915-1916
Imperial.						
1. India General	5,868	5,767	6,036	5,000	6,000	6,000
2. Delhi	...	83	826	2,000	1,000	1,000
3. Baluchistan	1,684	1,705	1,880	2,000	...	...
4. North-West Frontier	96	352	181	...	2,000	1,000
TOTAL	7,658	7,847	8,923	9,000	9,000	8,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Province	15,568	19,587	17,385	18,000	16,000	18,000
2. Burma	1,02,072	1,11,886	1,04,390	1,11,000	1,05,000	1,11,000
3. Assam	...	18,709	23,920	25,000	25,000	26,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	4,26,733	4,20,307	3,97,000	3,75,000	3,80,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	..	16,207	13,852	16,000	17,000	19,000
6. United Provinces	54,592	54,057	72,4[illegible]5	1,41,000	2,18,000	2,15,000
7. Punjab	50,157	91,339	64,731	62,000	73,000	82,000
8. Madras	1,27,362	1,53,648	1,91,716	1,27,000	1,55,000	1,45,000
9. Bombay	2,44,092	3,25,370	2,77,970	2,60,000	3,00,000	2,90,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	50,508	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	3,37,817	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9,82,168	12,18,136	11,86,757	11,57,000	12,81,000	12,86,000
TOTAL INDIA R	9,89,826	12,25,983	11,95,680	11,66,000	12,93,000	12,94,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	65,988	81,732	79,712	77,700	86,200	86,300
England £	859	773	676	700	700	600
TOTAL £	66,847	82,505	80,388	78,400	86,900	86,900

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

Revised.

105. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R3·20 lakhs. The Budget grant for India General included a reserve of R7·80 lakhs for the improvement of sanitation out of the special appropriation of R51 lakhs made for this purpose from Imperial revenues in recent years. From this sum, non-recurring contributions aggregating R5·70 lakhs have been given to Provincial Governments and a non-recurring allotment of R2 lakhs has been made for anti-malarial and other sanitary measures in Delhi, the balance of R·10 lakh being utilised to meet the needs of minor administrations. The resultant reduction in the grant for India General amounts to R7·7 lakhs: the fact that the actual reduction expected (R7·11 lakhs) is a somewhat smaller figure, is due to a partially counterbalancing increase, mainly occurring in the charges of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, and of the Sanitary Commissioner, consequent on a reorganization of establishments. The increase of R3·94 lakhs over the Budget grant for Delhi is due to (1) the special grant of R2 lakhs mentioned above, and (2) the payment of a contribution of R2 lakhs to the Lady Hardinge Medical College, a moiety of which represents the grant for 1913-14 which was not paid in that year, while provision for the other moiety was made in the Budget under "22.—Education." The Revised estimate for the North-West Frontier Province includes a sum of R1 lakh for sanitary grants to local bodies for which provision was made in the Budget under "45.—Civil Works." The resultant excess over the Budget grant for Medical is partially counterbalanced by a refund by the Peshawar Municipality of a contribution paid to it in 1913-14 and by lapses in ordinary grants.

Budget.

106. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R5·12 lakhs. It provides for the cost of sanctioned establishments and allows for the temporary transfer of certain Medical officers to military duty. The Budget for India General includes a reserve of R7·70 lakhs for the improvement of sanitation. This reserve represents the portion of the special appropriation of R51 lakhs referred to in paragraph 105 which has not yet been assigned permanently to Provincial Governments or allotted for recurring outlay in minor administrations, etc. The estimate for Delhi provides for the recurring grant of R1 lakh to the Lady Hardinge Medical College; and the decrease in the Budget, as compared with the Revised estimate for the current year, is due to the absence of the special grant of R2 lakhs for sanitary measures and of the payment to the Lady Hardinge Medical College of the grant for 1913-14, which are included in the Revised estimate (see paragraph 105).

(*b*) *Provincial.*

Revised.

107. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is R47·85 lakhs less than the Budget. The latter included special allotments aggregating about R78 lakhs for outlay under Medical from recurring and non-recurring appropriations made from Imperial revenues for the development of sanitation. The amount of expenditure out of these special Imperial subventions in the current year, which will be recorded under Medical, is now estimated at about R48 lakhs, *i.e.*, R30 lakhs less than the Budget provision. Apart from outlay out of the special Imperial grants, the expenditure in 1914-15 will thus fall short of the Budget grants by about R18 lakhs. The saving, which is shared by all the provinces, is generally due to the transfer to temporary military duty of officers of the Indian Medical Service in Civil employ and to lapses in the allotments for ordinary and plague expenditure. The excesses over Budget grants shown against Burma and the Punjab in the table on page 66 are nominal, and are caused by the record under Medical of certain items of expenditure, budget provision for which was made under "45.—Civil Works."

Budget.

108. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Revised for 1914-15 by R12·40 lakhs. The decrease occurs wholly in the outlay from special

Imperial grants for which a provision of about R34 lakhs has been made in the Budget under Medical, against a probable expenditure of R48 lakhs under the same head in the current year. Provision has generally been made for the full cost of sanctioned establishments, due allowance being made for the temporary transfer from civil to military duty of a number of officers of the Indian Medical Service, as well as for normal outlay in other directions.

109. The following table shows the progress made by the Provincial Governments in utilising the various non-recurring grants made from Imperial revenues in the years 1911-12 to 1913-14 in aid of sanitation. To simplify the position, it has been assumed that the recurring grant is fully utilised before any expenditure is debited against the non-recurring grant; and the *minus* figure in 1914-15 and 1915-16 against two provinces indicates a lapse in the recurring grant also.

[In lakhs of Rs.]

Province.	Grants to end of 1915-16.	Expenditure.					Balance.
		To end of 1913-14.	In 1914-15 (Revised) recorded under		In 1915-16 (Budget) recorded under		
			Medical.	Other heads.	Medical.	Other heads.	
Central Provinces .	16·50	4·14	2·86	·14	3·00	...	6·36
Burma . . .	21·50	9·32	...	5·04	...	...	7·14
Assam . . .	6·96	4·00	·17	2·15	...	·26	·38
Bengal . . .	40·55	12·23	·85	·48	..	...	26·99
Bihar and Orissa .	17·82	8·97	...	4·93	—·11	...	4·03
United Provinces .	49·00	24·45	4·75	·95	1·50	...	17·35
Punjab . . .	29·07	14·41	5·77	·23	2·50	...	6·06
Madras . . .	39·25	10·68	3·00	12·25	...	9·00	4·32
Bombay . . .	37·95	18·68	—·01	...	—1·00	...	20·28
Total .	258·50	106·88	17·39	26·17	5·89	9·26	92·91

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

110. The figures show little variation.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

ed, 1914-15. 111. The increase of R1·27 lakhs in the revenue in 1914-15 over the Budget estimate is mainly due to the refund of contributions made to certain municipalities in the United Provinces in 1913-14, and to an improvement in the hospital receipts in Bombay and in some of the other provinces. The *et, 1915-16.* Budget estimate for 1915-16 practically repeats the Revised estimate for the current year.

25.—POLITICAL.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General .	61,56,080	59,54,979	66,13,582	65,69,000	66,07,000	65,34,000
2. Delhi . .	...	44,358	...	...	1,000	1,000
3. Baluchistan .	23,47,655	23,34,142	24,15,124	24,17,000	24,19,000	25,19,000
4. North-West Frontier	30,61,756	31,47,089	31,59,306	32,66,000	32,24,000	34,57,000
5. Punjab . .	6,28,668	6,52,497	6,92,886	7,49,000	6,50,000	6,36,000
6. Other Provinces	5,59,940	5,51,949	6,56,541	6,07,000	6,94,000	6,90,000
TOTAL	1,27,54,099	1,26,88,044	1,35,37,439	1,36,08,000	1,35,95,000	1,38,37,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	32,431	40,212	23,716	36,000	33,000	28,000
2. Burma . .	4,51,115	9,39,395	13,58,283	19,23,000	20,39,000	20,37,000
3. Assam . .	...	6,91,696	16,15,626	6,37,000	5,42,000	6,67,000
4. Bengal (new) .	...	38,976	32,975	29,000	28,000	30,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	52,132	64,917	53,000	55,000	58,000
6. United Provinces	6,273	4,139	2,797	10,000	4,000	8,000
7. Madras . .	1,02,709	95,175	88,834	92,000	87,000	88,000
8. Bombay . .	4,32,446	4,21,351	4,36,079	5,48,000	5,68,000	5,08,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . .	5,38,984	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) .	57,779	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	16,21,737	22,83,076	36,23,227	33,28,000	33,56,000	34,24,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,43,75,836	1,49,71,120	1,71,60,666	1,69,36,000	1,69,51,000	1,72,61,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	958,389	998,075	1,144,044	1,129,100	1,130,100	1,150,700
England . . £	9,769	7,848	15,146	15,100	24,000	5,600
TOTAL . £	968,158	1,005,923	1,159,190	1,144,200	1,154,100	1,156,300

112. The Imperial outlay shown against "Other Provinces" consists of the charges of the Political Residency at Aden and certain other expenditure—mainly in connection with political refugees and State prisoners—in several provinces.

INDIA.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

113. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is not expected to differ materially from the Budget provision. There will be a saving in the grant for the Turco-Persian Frontier Commission owing to its early termination, and in the charges of political refugees due to the death of Sardar Ayub Khan; but it will nearly be counterbalanced by an increase in the outlay on the buoying and lighting of the Persian Gulf, and by extra expenditure on telegram charges and in other directions at Aden and elsewhere necessitated by the war. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is taken at R2·42 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for the current year, the excess being mainly due to full provision for the revision of the Northern Waziristan Militia and certain other schemes which have been sanctioned during the current year. *Revised, 1914-15.* *Budget, 1915-16.*

(*b*) *Provincial.*

114. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 does not differ materially from the Budget grant, an increase of R1·16 lakhs in Burma, mainly in the special expenditure in connection with the administration and proper control of the North-East Frontier, being nearly covered by a decrease of R·95 lakh in the similar expenditure in Assam. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R·68 lakh. Provision *Revised, 1914-15.* *Budget, 1915-16.*

has been made for an increase of R1·25 lakhs in the special expenditure in Assam on the North-East Frontier with reference to the cost of establishments already sanctioned. But there will be a reduction in Bombay owing to the absence of certain payments of arrears of salary made in the current year.

ENGLAND.

Revised 1914-15.

Budget, 1915-16.

115. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by £8,900 mainly in consequence of higher outlay on stores required for lighting and bouying the Persian Gulf. No expenditure on this account is anticipated in 1915-16, and this explains the decrease of £18,400 in the Budget estimate as compared with the Revised estimate for the current year.

XXI A. AND 26 A.—AGRICULTURE.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General .	8,83,255	6,80,936	7,68,693	8,25,000	7,80,000	8,31,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	2,553	7,293	13,000	13,000	12,000
3. Baluchistan . .	41,009	40,770	22,887	32,000	28,000	32,000
4. North-West Frontier .	55,748	58,345	1,05,234	1,21,000	88,000	1,19,000
5. Other Provinces	2,50,044	4,18,080	3,36,908	3,79,000	29,000	30,000
TOTAL .	12,30,056	11,98,684	12,41,020	13,70,000	9,38,000	10,24,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces .	5,00,761	6,32,241	7,25,222	7,42,000	7,56,000	8,54,000
2. Burma . . .	3,77,047	4,22,707	4,69,492	5,02,000	5,39,000	5,68,000
3. Assam . . .	...	1,24,429	2,01,544	3,17,000	2,91,000	2,66,000
4. Bengal (new) . .	...	7,72,137	9,06,776	11,86,000	9,76,000	11,17,000
5. Bihar and Orissa .	...	3,39,643	4,46,941	4,89,000	5,03,000	5,37,000
6. United Provinces .	10,49,700	11,10,006	11,90,486	11,46,000	11,55,000	12,22,000
7. Punjab . .	7,16,430	7,44,870	8,55,270	10,53,000	11,49,000	11,72,000
8. Madras . .	6,06,687	7,45,830	8,95,246	9,38,000	9,53,000	10,73,000
9. Bombay . .	10,06,783	9,22,094	10,70,232	13,11,000	12,60,000	12,71,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . .	3,70,492	...	...			
Bengal (old) . .	7,57,065	...	...			
TOTAL .	53,81,265	58,13,913	67,64,209	76,84,000	75,82,000	80,80,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	66,14,321	70,12,597	80,05,229	90,54,000	85,20,000	91,04,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	440,955	467,507	533,682	603,600	568,000	608,000
England . . . £	945	..	1,257	2,500	2,500	2,000
TOTAL . £	441,900	467,507	534,939	606,100	570,500	608,000

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	1,62,633	1,25,406	1,28,052	1,24,000	1,08,000	1,31,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	2,466	1,086	...	...	...
3. Baluchistan . .	189	626	1,612	1,000	4,000	3,000
4. North-West Frontier .	784	1,213	2,167	7,000	3,000	7,000
5. Punjab . . .	...	66,153	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	1,63,606	1,95,864	1,32,917	1,28,000	1,15,000	1,41,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces .	67,092	85,831	1,10,198	1,06,000	1,32,000	1,13,000
2. Burma . . .	6,948	8,766	13,851	16,000	15,000	20,000
3. Assam . . .	...	6,902	8,232	11,000	9,000	11,000
4. Bengal (new) . .	...	79,644	78,756	85,000	78,000	82,000
5. Bihar and Orissa .	...	20,747	21,407	24,000	23,000	48,000
6. United Provinces .	1,51,055	1,42,387	1,83,256	1,69,000	1,86,000	1,98,000
7. Punjab . . .	1,03,525	1,25,191	2,16,560	2,78,000	1,83,000	1,88,000
8. Madras . . .	92,144	89,561	1,00,652	1,06,000	1,18,000	1,20,000
9. Bombay . . .	1,01,498	1,02,339	1,22,622	1,14,000	1,23,000	1,48,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . .	22,303	...	...	...	..	...
Bengal (old) . .	68,337	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	6,12,872	6,61,668	8,55,534	9,09,000	8,67,000	9,28,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	7,76,478	8,57,532	9,88,451	10,37,000	9,82,000	10,69,000
Equivalent in sterling £	51,765	57,169	65,897	69,100	65,500	71,300
England . . . £	...	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL . £	51,765	57,169	65,897	69,100	65,500	71,300

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1914-15. 116. The total Revised Estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R4·32 lakhs. The decrease of R3·50 lakhs, shown against "Other Provinces" in the table on page 71, is explained by the fact that the salaries of officers of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, with the exception of the Camel Specialist in the Punjab, are now recorded as Provincial expenditure, whereas the corresponding provision in the Budget was made in the Imperial section of the estimates. Apart from this special variation, a saving of R ·82 lakh is now expected in the Budget provision owing to lapses in ordinary grants and the non-utilisation of a lump allotment for the creation of a separate Veterinary Department in the North-West Frontier Province. The Budget estimate provides generally for sanctioned establishments and repeats the lump allotment in the North-West Frontier Province.

Budget, 1915-16.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1914-15. 117. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is expected to fall short of the Budget estimate by R1·02 lakhs. Lapses in ordinary grants and in the lump allotments for fresh expenditure will occur in every province; but, except in Bengal, Bombay and Assam, they are obscured by the expenditure on the salaries of officers of the Civil Veterinary Department, which are being recorded in the Provincial section with effect from the current year. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides generally for sanctioned establishments. Special allotments have also been made in Bengal, in Madras and in some of the other provinces, for the further development of the agricultural and veterinary departments.

Budget, 1915-16.

REVENUE.

118. The figures do not show any important variation.

XXIB AND 26B.—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	44,35,731	44,68,543	45,24,624	48,83,000	44,85,000	45,71,000
2. Delhi	...	14,819	9,200	2,000	4,000	2,000
3. Baluchistan	25,141	17,038	11,998	7,000	9,000	7,000
4. North-West Frontier	23,690	13,584	9,749	10,000	9,000	10,000
5. Other Provinces	12,61,708	1,55,750	34,545	46,000	35,000	42,000
TOTAL	56,86,270	46,69,734	45,90,116	49,48,000	45,42,000	46,32,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	62,604	80,190	72,130	93,000	75,000	95,000
2. Burma	63,237	67,027	69,103	74,000	84,000	78,000
3. Assam	...	46,872	93,218	51,000	93,000	85,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	8,91,816	5,19,023	5,44,000	5,28,000	5,05,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	16,492	30,303	19,000	30,000	21,000
6. United Provinces	1,01,720	1,18,326	96,295	93,000	91,000	1,01,000
7. Punjab	54,796	76,438	1,10,418	1,55,000	94,000	1,72,000
8. Madras	7,30,101	11,20,234	8,82,452	8,07,000	9,78,000	11,34,000
9. Bombay	77,426	1,03,546	1,33,320	1,18,000	1,35,000	1,46,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	74,632	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	5,96,101	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	17,60,617	25,20,941	20,06,262	19,54,000	21,08,000	23,37,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	74,46,887	71,90,675	65,96,378	69,02,000	66,50,000	69,69,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	496,459	479,378	439,759	460,200	443,300	4,64,600
England (mainly stores) . £	22,846	25,440	33,529	38,400	40,100	37,800
TOTAL . £	519,305	504,818	473,288	498,600	483,400	502,400

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	1,11,447	1,04,131	1,37,049	1,39,000	1,73,000	1,44,000
2. Delhi	...	...	4,669	3,000	5,000	5,000
3. Baluchistan	660	762	736	1,000	...	...
4. North-West Frontier	88	111	212	...	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	1,12,195	1,05,004	1,42,666	1,43,000	1,79,000	1,50,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	26,937	30,164	32,194	30,000	27,000	28,000
2. Burma	857	720	310	1,000	2,000	1,000
3. Assam	...	13,868	10,186	11,000	10,000	12,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	1,38,287	1,98,925	1,87,000	4,30,000	3,53,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	5,060	3,740	6,000	5,000	6,000
6. United Provinces	18,467	13,945	25,339	21,000	22,000	20,000
7. Punjab	2,570	5,261	1,555	1,000	8,000	23,000
8. Madras	5,49,620	4,79,461	5,71,567	5,52,000	8,22,000	7,93,000
9. Bombay	16,734	16,350	17,726	18,000	40,000	53,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	22,748	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	1,71,203	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8,09,136	7,03,116	8,61,542	8,27,000	13,66,000	12,89,000
TOTAL INDIA R	9,21,331	8,08,120	10,04,208	9,70,000	15,45,000	14,39,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	61,422	53,874	66,947	64,700	103,000	95,900
England . £	998	761	962	900	900	900
TOTAL . £	62,420	54,635	67,909	65,600	103,900	96,800

Details of expenditure shown against "Imperial" in the preceding table.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
(a) Scientific—						
i. Survey of India .	25,80,259	26,27,411	25,94,080	28,55,000	25,12,000	25,80,000
ii. Geological Survey	3,07,997	3,00,501	3,05,073	3,20,000	2,69,000	3,22,000
iii. Meteorological Survey . .	3,85,054	3,97,114	4,27,266	4,93,000	4,75,000	4,77,000
iv. Archæological Survey . .	2,22,020	2,59,834	3,08,433	3,11,000	3,40,000	3,18,000
v. Central Museum .	1,75,269	1,59,271	1,44,177	1,47,000	1,41,000	1,33,000
vi. Central Research and X-Ray Institutes .	1,65,716	1,72,545	1,93,865	1,85,000	1,85,000	1,69,000
vii. Other items .	63,489	76,518	75,251	59,000	69,000	63,000
(b) Labour and Emigration—						
Emigration and other charges .	7,496	9,548	4,249	9,000	10,000	9,000
(c) Statistics—						
i. Bureau of Commercial Intelligence, and other charges . .	1,73,872	1,59,213	1,58,519	1,77,000	1,71,000	1,64,000
ii. Census . .	13,06,891	2,04,346	40,302	2,000	2,000	2,000
(d) Miscellaneous—						
i. Imperial Library	41,059	40,929	39,692	46,000	45,000	46,000
ii. Examinations .	61,846	46,016	47,590	55,000	52,000	54,000
iii. Chief Inspector of Explosives .	74,885	72,070	82,939	86,000	80,000	85,000
iv. Inspector of Mines	1,11,004	90,207	98,312	1,28,000	1,16,000	1,31,000
v. Controller of Patents . .	6,218	37,972	39,768	42,000	32,000	42,000
vi. Actuary to Government of India .	...	4,008	21,115	22,000	23,000	23,000
vii. Other items .	4,195	12,231	7,979	11,000	20,000	14,000
TOTAL R	56,86,270	46,69,734	45,90,116	49,48,000	45,42,000	46,32,000

EXPENDITURE.

119. The figures shown against "Other Provinces" in the table at page 73 represent expenditure incurred in the several provinces in connection with ethnographical surveys and census operations as well as the cost of the Archæological Department in Burma.

(a) *Imperial—India and England.*

ised, 1914-15.

120. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R3·81 lakhs. A saving of R3·43 lakhs is expected in the charges of the Imperial Survey Department owing to the temporary transfer to military duty of the military officers employed in the Department and the consequent curtailment of its operations. Lapses will also occur in the grants of the Geological Survey and certain other Departments.

get, 1915-16.

121. The total Budget grant for 1915-16 is higher than the Revised for the current year by R·56 lakh. Provision has generally been made for sanctioned establishments and normal operations; and in the case of the Imperial Survey Department it has been assumed that the military officers who have been transferred temporarily to military duty will not return to the Department during the ensuing year.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

122. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is expected to exceed the Budget provision by R1·54 lakhs, mainly in consequence of larger outlay on the purchase of cinchona bark in Madras. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R2·29 lakhs, the increase being mainly due to enhanced provision for industrial experiments, and for the encouragement of industries, in Madras and the Punjab. *Revised.* *Budget*

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

123. The figures do not show any important variation.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

124. The improvement in revenue in 1914-15 over the Budget estimate occurs chiefly in the receipts from the cinchona plantations in Bengal and Madras. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 anticipates some decline in these receipts in the ensuing year. *Revised.* *Budget.*

27.—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General .	1,22,768	1,19,737	1,12,559	1,07,000	1,15,000	1,25,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	13,137	36,685	47,000	60,000	51,000
3. Baluchistan . .	46,302	50,659	49,278	57,000	45,000	45,000
4. Central Provinces .	1,89,250	1,82,692	1,71,252	1,82,000	1,78,000	1,78,000
5. Burma . .	1,50,959	1,59,660	1,48,602	1,44,000	1,51,000	1,41,000
6. Assam . . .	...	4,686	4,511	5,000	5,000	5,000
7. Bengal (new) .	...	7,02,691	7,93,382	7,53,000	7,45,000	7,35,000
8. Bihar and Orissa .	...	53,489	40,702	55,000	64,000	50,000
9 United Provinces .	7,99,263	7,59,308	7,52,347	7,94,000	7,50,000	7,87,000
10. Punjab . . .	1,35,266	1,21,803	81,638	91,000	76,000	70,000
11. North-West Frontier	63,444	62,377	66,975	62,000	61,000	61,000
12. Madras . . .	3,24,861	3,28,195	3,53,700	3,55,000	3,15,000	3,39,000
13. Bombay . .	5,48,984	5,06,950	5,31,218	5,21,000	5,21,000	5,22,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . .	9,420	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . .	8,48,899	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INDIA . ₹	32,39,416	31,25,384	31,42,969	31,73,000	30,86,000	31,09,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	215,961	208,359	209,531	211,600	205,800	207,200
England . £	11,100	11,050	11,189	10,600	10,600	10,600
TOTAL . £	227,061	219,409	220,720	222,200	216,400	2,17,800

125. The total figures show little variation.

28.—CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
India . . . ₹	19,597	18,406	19,208	20,000	13,000	13,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,307	1,227	1,280	1,300	900	900
England . . £	424,435	410,957	450,326	432,000	360,000	83,000
TOTAL . £	425,742	412,184	451,606	433,300	360,900	83,900

126. Almost the whole of the expenditure recorded under this head is incurred in England. Leave allowances of officers paid in India are charged to the same head as their salaries, and the small sums shown against India represent leave allowances of officers lent to Foreign States, etc.

127. Owing to the recall of officers from leave in consequence of the war and the restriction imposed on the grant of leave out of India, the expenditure in the current year will fall short of the Budget provision by £72,400. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 anticipates a further reduction of £277,000 in these charges on the assumption that the orders restricting the grant of leave will remain in operation throughout the ensuing year.

Revised, 1

Budget, 1

XXII AND 29.—SUPERANNUATION.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15. Budget.	1914-15. Revised.	Budget, 1915-16.
Imperial.						
1. India General	9,95,017	10,33,189	12,06,141	12,69,000	12,60,000	12,60,000
2. Delhi	...	85,057	1,70,773	1,61,000	1,76,000	1,72,000
3. Baluchistan	13,975	20,996	29,244	34,000	34,000	28,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,35,229	1,45,328	1,70,624	1,79,000	1,64,000	1,72,000
5. Other Provinces	1,06,754	1,01,128	1,08,782	1,06,000	1,06,000	1,11,000
TOTAL	12,50,974	13,85,648	16,85,564	17,49,000	17,40,000	17,43,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	7,24,164	7,57,493	8,66,965	8,70,000	9,25,000	9,80,000
2. Burma	8,03,470	8,55,679	9,27,028	10,31,000	10,73,000	11,95,000
3. Assam	...	2,43,462	2,83,152	2,81,000	3,08,000	3,13,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	29,25,688	31,00,288	32,31,000	32,84,000	34,29,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	8,31,582	9,07,634	9,54,000	9,31,000	9,76,000
6. United Provinces	30,37,146	32,10,920	34,60,937	34,80,000	36,68,000	38,30,000
7. Punjab	18,71,378	19,17,806	21,72,893	22,24,000	23,17,000	23,91,000
8. Madras	25,98,314	27,66,814	31,24,098	32,64,000	34,71,000	35,13,000
9. Bombay	31,38,669	33,48,164	36,44,035	37,75,000	39,42,000	38,97,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	8,63,089	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	29,16,661	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,59,52,891	1,68,57,608	1,84,87,030	1,91,10,000	1,99,19,000	2,05,24,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	1,72,03,865	1,82,43,256	2,01,72,594	2,08,59,000	2,16,59,000	2,22,67,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,146,924	1,216,217	1,344,840	1,390,600	1,443,900	1,484,500
England £	2,040,496	2,068,102	2,054,647	2,059,000	2,058,000	2,059,000
TOTAL £	3,187,420	3,284,319	3,399,487	3,449,600	3,501,900	3,543,500

RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15. Budget.	1914-15. Revised.	Budget, 1915-16.
Imperial.						
1. India General	3,18,587	3,18,608	3,54,865	3,37,000	4,08,000	3,97,000
2. Delhi	...	3,710	2,760	...	3,000	3,000
3. Baluchistan	3,448	3,428	3,568	4,000	5,000	5,000
4. North-West Frontier	19,420	15,779	19,653	18,000	23,000	23,000
5. Other Provinces	8,95,188	9,35,399	9,55,641	9,50,000	9,82,000	9,73,000
TOTAL	12,36,643	12,76,924	13,36,487	13,09,000	14,21,000	14,01,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	91,480	98,070	1,24,284	1,61,000	1,65,000	1,78,000
2. Burma	22,594	17,935	16,448	17,000	18,000	17,000
3. Assam	...	3,414	4,391	4,000	5,000	5,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	48,210	38,886	39,000	42,000	40,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	21,116	24,271	24,000	28,000	28,000
6. United Provinces	86,002	66,808	70,992	66,000	81,000	75,000
7. Punjab	78,973	90,204	75,601	84,000	70,000	70,000
8. Madras	87,537	93,797	94,511	93,000	1,02,000	1,02,000
9. Bombay	3,41,586	3,64,236	3,88,255	3,90,000	4,40,000	4,20,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	10,140	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	66,359	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7,84,623	8,03,790	8,37,639	8,78,000	9,51,000	9,35,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	20,21,266	20,80,714	21,74,126	21,87,000	23,72,000	23,36,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	134,751	138,714	144,941	145,800	158,100	155,800
England £	66,719	61,672	61,869	58,800	49,200	34,000
TOTAL £	201,470	200,386	206,810	204,600	207,300	189,800

128. The figures of Imperial revenue shown against "Other Provinces" represent the receipts of certain abolished funds, the assets and liabilities of which were taken over by the Government, as well as the subscriptions paid by members of the Indian Civil Service for securing certain pensionary benefits for their families. The charges on account of such pensions as well as of the pensions of the abolished funds are recorded in the accounts as Imperial expenditure.

(*a*) *Imperial—India and England.*

129. The figures show little variation.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

130. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by R8·09 lakhs, the increase being due partly to a higher growth of pension charges than was anticipated and partly to a larger demand for the commutation of pensions. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for the normal growth of the retired list. *Revised, 19*

Budget, 191

REVENUE.

131. The variations in the figures are unimportant.

XXIII AND 30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. Central Stationery Office	2,56,521	2,67,224	2,77,711	2,49,000	2,41,000	2,42,000
2. Stationery purchased for Central stores.	40,06,020	39,10,253	44,53,180	40,33,000	42,68,000	42,30,000
3. Government Presses (mainly Calcutta, Simla and Delhi)	15,71,665	17,15,030	17,38,997	17,35,000	17,77,000	18,42,000
4. Other charges	13,455	11,070	9,331	10,000	10,000	11,000
5. *Deduct*—Value of supplies to Local Governments and Administrations and to Postal and Telegraph Department, etc.	—48,40,807	—47,79,771	—49,68,584	—40,28,000	—46,66,000	—48,36,000
6. Delhi	...	4,788	10,138	15,000	12,000	14,000
7. Baluchistan	2,800	1,532	2,100	3,000	3,000	3,000
8. North-West Frontier	82,738	91,183	1,09,250	1,16,000	1,12,000	1,22,000
TOTAL	10,92,392	12,21,309	16,32,123	12,33,000	17,52,000	16,28,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	3,37,128	3,26,223	4,05,077	4,04,000	4,01,000	4,25,000
2. Burma	7,83,162	7,94,109	6,91,512	7,59,000	7,57,000	7,46,000
3. Assam	...	1,70,639	1,65,196	1,81,000	1,69,000	1,81,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	13,34,429	14,85,405	14,44,000	13,56,000	13,87,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	3,21,904	3,16,285	7,51,000	6,53,000	6,89,000
6. United Provinces	8,24,460	8,73,853	9,18,067	9,01,000	9,24,000	9,31,000
7. Punjab	7,17,330	6,72,460	6,67,651	7,06,000	7,41,000	7,70,000
8. Madras	15,54,759	17,43,062	15,87,854	15,09,000	15,64,000	15,92,000
9. Bombay	13,61,930	13,58,931	14,97,543	15,01,000	14,00,000	14,10,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	7,10,167	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	10,90,495	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	73,79,431	75,95,610	77,34,591	81,56,000	79,65,000	81,31,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	84,71,823	88,16,919	93,66,714	93,89,000	97,17,000	97,59,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	564,788	587,795	624,448	625,900	647,800	650,600
England { Stores £	98,374	85,314	99,812	86,200	110,000	95,000
England { Other charges £	6,529	6,433	5,496	7,600	8,100	8,100
TOTAL £	669,691	679,542	729,756	719,700	765,900	753,700

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	4,46,335	3,98,311	4,54,839	4,18,000	4,38,000	4,23,000
2. Delhi	...	990	5,131	4,000	6,000	6,000
3. Baluchistan	192	561	205	...	...	...
4. North-West Frontier	18,008	17,993	20,387	20,000	23,000	24,000
5. Other Provinces	1,97,136	1,75,750	1,42,784	2,03,000	2,16,000	2,03,000
TOTAL	6,61,671	5,93,605	6,23,346	6,45,000	6,78,000	6,56,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	37,537	38,545	64,813	47,000	65,000	73,000
2. Burma	62,280	54,243	52,425	54,000	50,000	55,000
3. Assam	...	10,490	7,633	9,000	7,000	8,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	1,20,103	1,37,862	1,20,000	1,56,000	1,32,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	29,497	29,110	29,000	30,000	30,000
6. United Provinces	1,48,212	1,52,927	1,67,652	1,53,000	1,56,000	1,66,000
7. Punjab	1,43,944	1,43,521	72,206	72,000	87,000	92,000
8. Madras	1,03,898	1,10,699	1,33,155	99,000	1,34,000	1,23,000
9. Bombay	1,24,474	1,27,537	1,13,089	1,22,000	1,11,000	1,06,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	47,283	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	1,24,063	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7,91,691	7,87,562	7,77,897	7,05,000	7,96,000	7,85,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	14,53,362	13,81,167	14,01,243	13,50,000	14,74,000	14,41,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	96,891	92,078	93,416	90,000	98,300	96,000

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial, India and England.*

132. The total Imperial expenditure in 1914-15, exclusive of the charges of the commercial departments, is likely to exceed the Budget provision by R8·84 lakhs, in consequence of a higher outlay in England and in India on the replenishment of stock, smaller supplies to the Postal and Telegraph Department, and extra expenditure on stationery and printing necessitated by the war. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 anticipates a reduction in the outlay on the purchase of stores in England and an increase in the supplies to Provincial Governments, etc. *Revised, 1*

Budget, 19

(*b*) *Provincial.*

133. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R1·91 lakhs, a rise in the expenditure in Madras, the Punjab and the United Provinces being more than counterbalanced by savings in the other provinces. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for a small increase in expenditure in almost all the provinces. *Revised, 1*

Budget, 19

REVENUE.

134. The figures do not show any important variation. The Imperial revenue shown against "Other provinces" represents recovery of the value of stationery supplied to railways and to municipalities and other local bodies.

XXIV AND 31.—EXCHANGE.

	Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15. Budget.	1914-15. Revised.	Budget, 1915-16.
Revenue . . R	15,85,457	15,13,188	17,96,110	10,00,000	10,75,000	...
Equivalent in Sterling £	105,697	100,879	119,741	66,760	71,700	...
Expenditure . . R	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equivalent in Sterling £		...	...	..	...	...

135. This head records the comparatively small sums which have to be brought to account owing to the fact that the remittances from India to England by means of council bills and transfers, and the remittances in the opposite direction by sterling bills and transfers, are not effected exactly at the rate of 16 pence to the rupee. The amounts brought to account in this connection in the current year will not materially exceed the Budget estimate. For 1915-16, it is considered prudent not to provide for any credit under this head, in view of the uncertainty regarding the course of exchange in the next twelve months.

Revised, 1914-15.

Budget, 1915-16.

XXV AND 32.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. Remittance charges mainly in connection with movements of Government funds	4,48,723	6,65,248	5,50,269	5,24,000	5,05,000	5,82,000
2. Special Commissions of enquiry	8,008	1,41,701	5,61,686	42,000	2,50,000	65,000
3. Charges arising out of the War adjusted in Civil Department					5,08,009	4,93,000
4. Other charges :						
(*a*) in Delhi	...	9,840	38,386	90,000	50,000	98,000
(*b*) in the N.-W. Frontier Province	28,849	25,586	36,272	44,000	34,000	42,000
(*c*) elsewhere	4,76,533	3,16,809	33,13,006	10,59,000	13,46,000	13,04,000
Total	9,62,113	11,59,184	44,99,619	17,59,000	26,93,000	25,84,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	1,22,415	1,62,005	1,25,805	2,60,000	1,44,000	1,64,000
2. Burma	5,52,943	4,52,004	4,89,160	5,44,000	5,15,000	5,23,000
3. Assam	...	3,65,964	3,82,123	4,05,000	4,20,000	4,10,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	4,25,610	5,87,418	10,84,000	4,48,000	10,16,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	1,04,857	1,35,329	2,43,000	1,34,000	2,16,000
6. United Provinces	2,51,451	3,86,440	4,41,111	13,96,000	2,52,000	3,96,000
7. Punjab	3,07,508	5,45,225	3,76,195	12,21,000	3,82,000	8,07,000
8. Madras	3,73,921	5,15,369	5,22,297	5,35,000	4,90,000	4,94,000
9. Bombay	17,79,762	6,36,161	7,79,040	7,18,000	5,60,000	5,57,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	5,63,026					
Bengal (old)	3,96,802					
Total	43,47,828	33,93,635	38,38,511	64,03,000	43,45,000	45,83,000
TOTAL INDIA . ₹	53,09,941	45,52,819	83,38,130	81,62,000	69,38,000	71,67,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	353,996	303,521	555,875	544,200	462,500	477,800
England . . £	34,913	27,257	46,300	80,700	152,900	43,700
TOTAL £	388,909	330,778	602,275	624,900	555,400	521,500

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	13,89,759	6,66,587	7,00,880	21,42,000	20,84,000	4,90,000
2. Delhi	...	10,550	36,383	43,000	51,000	70,000
3. Baluchistan	6,769	37,101	4,980	6,000	6,000	5,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,43,547	1,41,474	1,17,098	1,32,000	1,24,000	1,20,000
5. Other Provinces	9,93,941	6,77,177	8,47,150	5,20,000	6,41,000	8,03,000
TOTAL	25,34,016	15,33,193	17,06,891	28,43,000	29,02,000	15,28,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	1,17,049	2,09,422	1,85,431	1,56,000	1,67,000	1,84,000
2. Burma	76,016	1,21,139	73,837	77,000	82,000	80,000
3. Assam	...	67,549	46,059	44,000	48,000	49,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	7,72,339	7,08,760	5,92,000	6,89,000	6,90,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	3,05,276	2,64,766	3,25,000	3,01,000	3,06,000
6. United Provinces	4,00,649	3,31,376	5,45,347	3,50,000	4,25,000	4,52,000
7. Punjab	9,69,675	10,05,405	6,35,691	6,30,000	4,24,000	5,53,000
8. Madras	3,29,036	3,47,294	3,67,487	2,68,000	3,19,000	3,32,000
9. Bombay	1,13,522	2,03,612	82,637	70,000	87,000	77,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,76,197					
Bengal (old)	6,68,402					
TOTAL	30,50,546	33,63,412	29,71,615	25,18,000	26,27,000	27,23,000
TOTAL INDIA . ₹	55,84,562	48,96,604	46,78,506	53,61,000	55,29,000	42,51,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	372,304	326,440	311,901	357,400	368,600	283,400
England . . £	36,714	45,421	40,711	13,600	13,700	14,000
TOTAL £	409,018	371,864	352,612	370,400	382,300	297,400

136. Charges in connection with the remittance of Government treasure are Imperial in all provinces; so is the discount paid, or the premium levied, in connection with the sale of bills at treasuries and currency offices to facilitate trade remittances of funds. Extraordinary items of revenue realised, or of expenditure incurred, under this head in the various provinces are also treated as Imperial, if they exceed ₹10,000 in amount.

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *India—Imperial.*

evised, 1914-15. 137. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by ₹9·34 lakhs. A payment of ₹9·23 lakhs, for which no provision existed in the Budget, is to be made to the Mysore Durbar on account of the balance of arrears due to it in respect of the Bangalore Assigned Tract. Expenditure to the extent of ₹5·08 lakhs will be incurred in connection with the capture of enemy vessels, the internment of enemy subjects, and other miscellaneous items connected indirectly with the war. An increase of ₹2·08 lakhs is expected in the charges of special commissions of enquiry, mainly in connection with the appointment of the Budge Budge Riots Committee and the Committee on Co-operation in India. A special payment of ₹1·28 lakhs has also been made to an officer as compensation for losses sustained by him. On the other hand, the bulk of the reserve of ₹8 lakhs (including ₹·5 lakh for Delhi) for unforeseen charges, which was provided in the Budget under Miscellaneous, has been appropriated to meet necessary and sanctioned outlay under other heads of account.

dget, 1915-16. 138. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for normal charges; for miscellaneous expenditure connected with the war likely to be incurred in the ensuing year; and for a reserve of ₹10·5 lakhs for unforeseen expenditure, of which ₹·5 lakh is for Delhi.

(*b*) *India—Provincial.*

vised, 1914-15. 139. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by ₹30·58 lakhs. The Budget estimate for "32—Miscellaneous" included a provision of ₹5·75 lakhs for relieving local bodies in some of the provinces of certain contributions hitherto recovered from them. Against this provision, no expenditure will be recorded under Miscellaneous, as the effect of the measure will be a reduction of revenue or an increase in expenditure under other heads of account; and there is a consequent saving of ₹5·75 lakhs in the Budget provision under Miscellaneous. The balance of the decrease in the Revised estimate for 1914-15 under the latter head, as compared with the Budget estimate, is mainly due to the record under other heads of account of expenditure against the lump provision for grain compensation allowance and against the various other reserves which were included in the Budget estimates of several provinces under Miscellaneous; to smaller remissions of agricultural and other loans in the United Provinces; and to lapses in the lump provision made in the Punjab for the revision of the copying agency establishment, and in the Central Provinces for the improvement of the furniture and equipment of Government offices.

dget, 1915-16. 140. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides generally for normal charges and for the usual reserve for unforeseen expenditure in most provinces. In Bengal and the United Provinces, lump allotments have again been made for grain compensation charges; and in the Punjab provision has been made for the general introduction of the new copying agency rules.

(*c*) *England.*

vised, 1914-15. 141. The expenditure in 1914-15 is likely to exceed the Budget provision by £72,200, owing mainly to an increase in the marine insurance and other miscellaneous charges connected with the supply of stores to India, and to certain payments to officers recalled from leave out of India. The Budget estimate

for 1915-16 provides for normal charges, and allows for a decrease in the expenditure of the Public Services Commission, and in the miscellaneous charges connected with the supply of stores to India. *Budget,*

REVENUE.

(*a*) *India—Imperial.*

142. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 does not differ materially from the Budget estimate, a reduction of about R2 lakhs in the revenue derived from premium on bills, consequent on the dislocation of trade, being more than counterbalanced by special receipts in connection with the captured enemy vessels. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides generally for normal revenue, and for certain special receipts from the anticipated sale of town sites in the Punjab. The large reduction of R13·74 lakhs in the total Budget estimate, as compared with the Revised estimate of the current year, is due to the fact that the latter included an extraordinary receipt of about R15½ lakhs from the write-off to revenue of the balances of the discharged 4 per cent. loans which had remained unclaimed for twenty years. *Revised,* *Budget,*

(*b*) *India—Provincial.*

143. The total revenue in 1914-15 is likely to exceed the Budget by R1·09 lakhs. The improvement is mainly due to larger credits on account of unclaimed deposits, mostly in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras; to increased receipts from fisheries in Madras; and to certain special receipts in Bihar and Orissa. In the Punjab, on the other hand, a large reduction is anticipated in the revenue, owing to heavy refunds of lapsed deposits and smaller receipts in connection with the copying agency establishment. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for normal receipts, and for an increase in the recoveries in connection with the copying agency establishment in the Punjab consequent on the extension of the new copying agency rules. *Revised,* *Budget,*

(*c*) *England.*

144. The figures show little variation.

33 to 36.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15. Budget.	1914-15. Revised.	Budget, 1915-16.
INDIA.						
Famine Relief { Imperial	17,14,503	28,33,278	23,62,671	29,53,000	27,56,000	1,06,000
Famine Relief { Provincial	—100	...	...	15,25,000	15,92,000	...
Construction of Protective Railways	4,37,689	4,10,978	1,17,532	2,000	—22,000	...
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	56,83,204	62,87,184	71,28,997	69,63,000	72,37,000	72,52,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	68,69,505	51,48,053	51,37,329	30,22,000	31,52,000	73,94,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	1,47,04,801	1,46,79,793	1,47,46,529	1,44,65,000	1,47,15,000	1,47,52,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	980,320	978,653	983,102	964,300	981,000	983,500
ENGLAND.						
Construction of Protective Railways	15,096	14,012	741	...	...	...
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	4,584	7,335	16,157	35,700	19,000	16,500
TOTAL INDIA AND ENGLAND	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

d, 1914-15.

145. The expenditure in the current year under the head Famine Relief is now estimated at ₹43·48 lakhs, the amount being distributed as shown below :—

	Lakhs of ₹
United Provinces	36·50
Punjab	2·00
Central Provinces	1·15
Bombay	1·10
Ajmer-Merwara, etc.	2·73
	43·48

About ₹13 lakhs of the outlay in the United Provinces, and the bulk of the expenditure in the other provinces, have been incurred in connection with fodder operations and other measures for the protection of cattle in the famine-stricken tracts. ₹15·92 lakhs of the expenditure in the United Provinces will appear in the Provincial section of the estimates under the standing arrangements which regulate the incidence of famine relief expenditure.

146. The amount available for famine insurance in 1914-15 accordingly amounts to ₹106·52 lakhs, of which ₹75 lakhs will be spent on protective works and ₹31·52 lakhs will be appropriated for the reduction or avoidance of debt.

147. In the Budget estimate for 1915-16 provision has been made, as usual, for a total grant of ₹150 lakhs under this group head. A moiety of this sum will be allotted for the construction of protective works. Out of the other moiety, a small sum of ₹1·06 lakhs will be required to meet expenditure debitable to the head Famine Relief, in connection with the fodder operations of the current year and the formation of a reserve of famine tools. The remainder, namely ₹73·94 lakhs, will be utilised for the avoidance of debt. Of the last-named sum, ₹24·70 lakhs will appear in the Provincial section of the estimates as a result of the arrangements explained in the Financial Statement for 1907-08 (*vide* also paragraph 221).

CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS.

148. The small *minus* figure entered in the Revised estimate for 1914-15 represents the value of surplus stores of the Dharmapuri-Hosur extension of the Morappur-Dharmapuri Railway. No outlay on the construction of Protective railways is contemplated in 1915-16.

CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

149. In the Budget estimate for 1914-15, a total allotment of R80 lakhs was made for outlay on Protective Irrigation works. Of this sum, R74·98 lakhs represented the amount available from the Famine Insurance grant for this purpose; and the balance of R5·02 lakhs was the supplementary provision made from the general resources of Government to foster the rapid development of this important class of works. The latter provision was shown under a separate head in the Irrigation section of the estimates. *Revised.*

150. The probable expenditure according to the Revised estimate will amount to R85·24 lakhs, owing to a satisfactory progress of work on most of the important projects. R75·22 lakhs of the outlay will be recorded in the Famine Relief and Insurance section of the accounts and the remaining R10·02 lakhs will appear in the Irrigation section.

151. In the Budget estimate for 1915-16 the total allotment for Protective Irrigation works amounts to R75 lakhs, the whole of which will be met from the amount available from the Famine Insurance grant for this purpose. The distribution of the grant of R75 lakhs is given in the table below. *Budget.*

	1914-15.		Budget, 1915-16.
	Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R
1. Central Provinces :			
(i) Tandula Canal	10,74,000	10,88,000	11,41,000
(ii) Tank projects	6,03,000	6,57,000	6,59,000
(iii) Other projects, etc.	2,23,000	1,13,000	2,54,000
2. Burma	4,000	6,000	...
3. Bengal	3,000	3,000	2,000
4. Bihar :			
(i) Tribeni Canal	2,46,000	1,78,000	1,85,000
(ii) Other projects, etc.	30,000	25,000	15,000
5. United Provinces :			
(i) Betwa Canal (including Dhukwan weir)	18,000	26,000	31,000
(ii) Ken „ (including Gangao dam)	3,48,000	2,78,000	2,87,000
(iii) Dasaun „	34,000	62,000	35,000
(iv) Ghaggar „	6,16,000	6,78,000	5,80,000
(v) Other projects, etc.	2,64,000	3,36,000	2,28,000
6. Madras :			
(i) Mopad project	3,91,000	3,20,000	3,52,000
(ii) Other projects	1,09,000	1,11,000	73,000
7. Bombay :			
(i) Godaveri Canal	5,80,000	4,31,000	2,67,000
(ii) Chankapur Tank	...	60,000	49,000
(iii) Pravara river project	10,99,000	8,81,000	10,53,000
(iv) Nira Right Bank Canal	31,40,000	32,27,000	32,00,000
(v) Other projects, etc.	81,000	29,000	81,000
8. Minor administrations	7,000	6,000	8,000
9. Reserve provision	1,30,000	...	...
Deduct—Allowance for possible lapses in grants	*10,00,000*	...	*10,00,000*
	80,00,000	85,24,000	75,00,000
Deduct—Amount provided in the Irrigation Section (*vide* page 94) outside the Famine Insurance grant	*5,02,000*	*10,02,000*	...
Net provision under head "35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works"	74,98,000	75,22,000	75,00,000

XXVI to XXVIII and 38 to 41—RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15. Budget.	1914-15. Revised.	Budget, 1915-16.
STATE RAILWAYS—						
Gross Receipts	₹ 50,36,86,936	₹ 55,02,95,453	₹ 56,31,92,089	₹ 56,60,06,000	₹ 53,45,96,000	₹ 53,01,26,000
Deduct—						
Working Expenses	25,89,45,724	28,02,31,303	29,35,91,182	29,74,00,000	29,68,20,000	29,86,96,000
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	72,30,008	1,06,44,626	66,12,854	96,26,000	1,02,86,000	72,23,000
Net Receipts	23,75,11,204	25,94,19,524	26,29,87,993	25,89,80,000	22,79,90,000	22,41,07,009
Net Revenue equivalent at ₹15=£1	£ 15,834,080	£ 17,294,635	£ 17,532,533	£ 17,265,300	£ 15,199,300	£ 14,940,400
Interest and capital redemption charges—						
Interest on Debt	6,279,070	6,683,164	6,887,842	7,047,500	7,544,900	7,666,800
Annuities in purchase of Railways	3,357,301	3,357,672	3,379,581	3,357,700	3,357,700	3,357,700
Sinking Funds	177,677	184,437	191,707	199,400	199,400	208,100
Interest chargeable against Companies on advances	385,140	389,384	415,303	343,700	97,600	98,900
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	1,825,070	1,854,062	1,952,416	2,187,600	1,988,300	2,253,300
	12,025,158	12,468,719	12,826,849	13,135,900	13,187,900	13,584,800
Net Result	3,808,922	4,825,916	4,705,684	4,129,400	2,011,400	1,355,600
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—						
Net Result	...	3,980	...	...	...	...
Other Receipts	57,645	73,174	93,101	64,400	69,000	88,800
Other Charges	78,797	99,716	9,252	273,100	166,800	254,700
Net Result	—21,152	—26,542	83,849	—208,700	—97,800	—165,900
TOTAL NET RESULT	3,787,770	4,803,354	4,789,533	3,920,700	1,913,600	1,189,700
Redemption of capital from revenue	812,928	840,561	869,165	898,775	898,775	929,427
STATISTICS—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31st—						
Expenditure by Government*	195,464,910	204,310,398	214,768,922	224,231,198	222,952,189	224,057,856
Expenditure by Companies	38,604,907	39,687,927	41,510,962	43,099,027	42,508,362	42,870,562
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company	14,587,268	14,587,268	14,587,268	14,587,268	14,587,268	18,087,268
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company	1,513,816	1,513,816	1,513,816	2,263,816	3,809,016	3,809,016
Outlay on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway by the Company	959,364	972,697	1,007,364	1,071,397	1,079,697	1,113,030
Outlay on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the Company	3,253,158	3,253,158	3,253,158	3,253,158	3,253,158	6,253,158
TOTAL	254,383,423	264,325,264	276,641,490	288,505,864	288,189,590	296,190,890
Miles open on April 1	24,873	25,200	25,437	26,464	26,106	26,379

* The figures against this line include contribution by the Jaipur Durbar towards Capital outlay on the Nagda Muttra Railway, as follows :—

£ 66,667	£ 66,667	£ 266,667	£ 333,334	£ 333,334	£ 400,000

152. The Gross Receipts and Working Expenses of State Railways include the following figures on account of the Jorhat State Railway in Assam, which is the only line whose transactions are recorded in the Provincial section of the accounts :—

	Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gross Receipts . . .	1,16,465	1,22,589	1,23,805	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,20,000
Working Expenses . . .	84,107	84,546	89,499	91,000	1,07,000	96,000

153. The Budget estimate of Gross Receipts for 1914-15 was placed at R56·60 crores, a moderate increase over the receipts of the previous year, which in the Revised estimate had been placed at R55·70 crores, being expected to accrue from normal development of traffic and increased open mileage. Up to the time war was declared, this anticipation seemed likely to be realised, the returns of traffic receipts for the first four months having shown an improvement of 39 lakhs over the corresponding period of the year before. In August however there was a sharp fall of receipts, and though there has since been some little recovery the monthly earnings of railways have continued to be well below the level of the previous year. It is now estimated that the receipts of the year will not exceed R53·46 crores. Almost all railways share in the falling off of R3·14 crores compared with the Budget estimate, but much the greater part of it occurs on the Great Indian Peninsula, the Eastern Bengal and the North Western, which between them contribute R2·40 crores, the loss being attributable mainly to the restricted exports of cotton, jute and wheat. The result would have been worse but for improved coaching receipts obtained from the transport of troops. *Revised, 191 Gross Receip*

154. The Revised estimate of Working Expenses shows a small reduction of R10·80 lakhs compared with the Budget estimate which is due for the most part to savings in running expenses consequent on the smaller volume of traffic worked *Working Expenses.*

155. The increase of R6·60 lakhs in the provision for payment of Surplus profits, etc., to Companies is due to the net receipts of the last quarter of 1913-14 having exceeded anticipations. *Surplus Pro*

156. The Budget estimate of Gross Receipts for 1915-16 is taken at R53·01 crores or R45 lakhs lower than the Revised estimate of the current year. It is based on the assumption that the depression of trade and the disturbance of the economic life of the country caused by the war will continue in some measure throughout the ensuing year. On the other hand, allowance is made for some development which may be expected in spite of the war and for the earnings of new lines and extensions. *Budget, 1915 Gross Receip*

157. The grant for Working Expenses in 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R23·76 lakhs. The increase is due wholly to provision having been made for a larger programme of renewals of permanent way and rolling stock than that of the current year. Under ordinary Working Expenses the amount provided for next year is less than the Revised of the current year. *Working Expenses.*

158. Consequent on the large decline in the traffic carried in 1914-15, the Budget estimate for 1915-16 shows a decrease under Surplus profits of R29·63 lakhs compared with the Revised estimate of the current year, the payments on this account being based on the profits earned in the preceding year. *Surplus Pro*

Interest charges, etc.

159. The excess over the Budget estimate of 1914-15 under Interest and Capital redemption charges is due to the increase in the rate of interest charged on certain loan funds (*vide* paragraph 61). *Revised, 191*

In the details, the increase under Interest on Debt is to a large extent counterbalanced by decreases under Interest on Deposits and Advances to Railway Companies due to a change in the method of accounting for certain transactions relating to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway extensions.

160. The increase in the total Interest charges in 1915-16 is a result of the continued growth in the capital outlay on railways.

Other Receipts.

161. The receipts shown under this head represent recoveries from the Travancore Durbar of its share of the loss on the Travancore Branch of the South Indian Railway; the Government share of the surplus profits of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon, Southern Punjab and Amritsar-Patti Railways, payable under the terms of their respective contracts; and dividends on certain shares of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway allotted to Government in re-payment of expenditure incurred by it on behalf of the railway. The improvement of R·69 lakhs (£4,600) on the Budget estimate of receipts in the current year and the increase of R2·97 lakhs (£19,800) provided in the Budget of 1915-16 is mainly due to the increase in the Government share of surplus profits of the Southern Punjab Railway Company.

Other Charges.

162. These consist of cost of land required by certain companies, the contracts with which provide for the free supply of all land wanted for the purposes of the railways undertaken by them and of miscellaneous items such as surveys and controlling establishments (including the Railway Board). A share of the cost of control is charged to the working expenses of each railway company and the recoveries thus made are adjusted by deduction from the miscellaneous expenditure. The details are:—

	Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15. Budget.	1914-15. Revised.	1915-16. Budget.
Imperial.	R	R	R	R
1. Subsidized Companies—Land .	7,85,791	29,00,000	17,00,000	30,00,000
2. Miscellaneous Expenditure .	6,87,945	11,82,000	7,91,000	8,04,000
Provincial.				
1. Subsidized Companies—Land .	38,896	15,000	10,000	17,000
2. Miscellaneous Expenditure—Surveys	—465			
TOTAL R	1,38,777	40,97,000	25,01,000	38,21,000
TOTAL £	9,252	273,100	166,800	254,700

Land.—A lapse of R12 lakhs is expected in the Imperial Budget grant for the current year, due to the postponement of several projects and to short outlay on the Sara-Serajganj, Phagwara-Rahon and Jullundur-Mukerian Railways. The principal allotments made in 1915-16 are for the Ahmedpur-Kutwa, Bankura-Damoodar, Dindigul-Palghat, Kalighat-Fulta, Sara-Serajganj, and Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railways.

Miscellaneous Expenditure—The lapse of R3·91 lakhs in the Revised estimate for 1914-15 is due chiefly to survey operations being restricted in consequence of officers having been placed on military duty. The Budget for 1915-16 is made up as follows:—

	R
Allotment for Surveys	9,00,000
Charges for Railway Board and other establishments . .	15,28,000
Deduct—Recoveries from Railway Companies on account of cost of supervision	16,24,000
TOTAL .	8,04,000

XXIX—XXX AND 42, 42-A and 43.—IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
MAJOR WORKS.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue — Direct Receipts	3,57,22,988	3,91,12,179	4,14,89,485	3,99,25,000	4,12,53,000	4,15,38,000
Revenue — Land Revenue	2,02,71,977	2,30,73,667	2,52,65,614	2,43,21,000	2,54,58,000	2,61,43,000
Expenditure — Working Expenses	1,71,76,543	1,75,26,591	1,82,16,430	1,87,41,000	1,91,46,000	1,90,71,000
Expenditure — Interest	1,59,94,080	1,73,66,737	1,77,92,499	1,86,58,000	1,86,90,000	1,95,16,000
NET REVENUE IN INDIA . . R	2,28,24,342	2,72,92,518	3,07,46,170	2,68,47,000	2,88,75,000	2,90,94,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,521,623	1,819,501	2,049,744	1,789,800	1,925,000	1,939,600
Expenditure in England (mainly Interest) . £	116,595	124,731	118,693	120,900	120,600	122,200
NET REVENUE . £	1,405,028	1,694,770	1,931,051	1,668,900	1,804,400	1,817,400
CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE WORKS . £	...		83,689	39,500	66,800	
MINOR WORKS.						
Receipts—Direct . .	37,05,809	39,82,403	39,42,289	41,44,000	38,88,000	42,48,000
Expenditure . .	1,26,91,097	1,27,36,211	1,39,15,998	1,50,56,000	1,54,84,000	1,43,42,000
NET EXPENDITURE IN INDIA . . . R	89,85,288	87,53,808	99,73,709	1,09,12,000	1,15,96,000	1,00,94,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	599,019	583,587	664,914	727,500	773,100	672,900
Expenditure in England £	840	1,894	1,156	...	500	
NET EXPENDITURE £	599,859	585,481	666,070	727,500	773,400	672,900
STATISTICS OF MAJOR WORKS.						
Capital Outlay to March 31 . . . R	53,59,97,753	56,32,80,455	59,16,14,071	61,75,56,000	61,74,95,000	64,12,38,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	35,733,184	37,552,030	39,440,938	41,170,400	41,166,300	42,749,200

General Result.

163. Taking India as a whole, the net financial result of the working of Major Irrigation works in 1914-15 will be better than the Budget forecast by £135,500 (R20·33 lakhs). There is an improvement of R13·28 lakhs in the Direct Receipts and of R11·37 lakhs in the share of Land Revenue. But R4·32 lakhs of it are required to meet an increase in expenditure, mainly under Working Expenses. A further rise of £13,000 (1·95 lakhs) in the net profit is expected in the ensuing year. An advance of R2·85 lakhs is anticipated in the Direct Receipts and of R6·85 lakhs in the share of Land Revenue; and there will be a small reduction of R·75 lakh in Working Expenses. But allowance has been made for a large growth of R8·50 lakhs in the interest charges, in consequence of the considerable outlay now being incurred on new projects in the Punjab and elsewhere, the benefits of which will not be realised for some time to come.

Major Irrigation.

Minor Irrigation.

The net result under Minor Irrigation works in 1914-15 is worse than the Budget estimate by £45,900 (R6·88 lakhs) owing to a decline in revenue and an increase in expenditure; the estimate for next year provides for some rise in the receipts and for a large reduction in expenditure.

164. The figures for Land Revenue due to Irrigation have already been examined in paragraphs 10 and 11 along with those for Land Revenue proper. The details of the other heads are exhibited in the following tables.

XXIX AND 42.—MAJOR WORKS.

Direct Receipts.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. Central Provinces .	58,508	93,231	1,89,771	1,34,000	1,07,000	1,04,000
2. Burma . .	9,15,430	10,08,899	12,43,922	11,20,000	11,94,000	12,00,000
3. United Provinces .	3,13,702	2,43,211	4,44,386	2,20,000	2,56,000	4,79,000
4. North-West Frontier	7,19,905	8,21,632	8,51,212	8,50,000	8,43,000	9,30,000
Total	20,07,545	21,61,803	26,79,291	23,24,000	24,00,000	27,13,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Bengal . .		2,73,918	2,46,579	2,67,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
2. Bihar and Orissa		23,30,797	25,75,520	23,72,000	24,12,000	25,50,000
3. United Provinces	82,60,232	79,57,265	93,25,086	88,84,000	1,00,44,000	89,75,000
4. Punjab .	2,13,07,959	2,47,40,266	2,46,57,424	2,42,03,000	2,42,05,000	2,52,01,000
5. Madras .	2,53,100	2,74,097	2,65,374	2,65,000	3,05,000	2,62,000
6. Bombay .	13,36,152	13,68,033	17,40,211	16,10,000	16,47,000	15,97,000
Bengal (old) .	25,58,000					
Total	3,37,15,443	3,69,50,376	3,88,10,194	3,76,01,000	3,88,53,000	3,88,25,000
TOTAL ₹	3,57,22,988	3,91,12,179	4,14,89,485	3,99,25,000	4,12,53,000	4,15,38,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,381,533	2,607,478	2,765,966	2,661,700	2,750,200	2,769,200

WORKING EXPENSES.

Imperial.						
1. India General (Reserve) . .	...	...	...	1,92,000	...	63,000
2. Central Provinces .	34,938	81,023	75,429	78,000	78,000	78,000
3. Burma . . .	3,62,822	4,47,428	4,45,896	5,62,000	9,00,000	6,02,000
4. United Provinces .	3,73,614	3,90,411	4,64,160	4,49,000	4,21,000	4,57,000
5. North-West Frontier	3,21,398	3,10,719	3,03,887	3,00,000	3,69,000	6,00,000
Total	10,92,772	12,29,581	12,89,372	15,81,000	17,68,000	18,00,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Bengal . .		2,35,717	2,97,789	2,96,000	2,58,000	2,67,000
2. Bihar and Orissa		12,66,071	13,01,899	14,02,000	14,12,000	14,20,000
3. United Provinces	31,11,394	28,97,451	29,60,062	30,21,000	30,17,000	29,88,000
4. Punjab .	79,35,356	82,21,807	83,21,486	86,01,000	86,01,000	89,42,000
5. Madras .	22,23,700	20,50,980	23,77,656	22,36,000	25,25,000	21,10,000
6. Bombay	14,11,254	16,24,984	16,68,166	15,44,000	15,65,000	15,44,000
Bengal (old)	14,02,067					
Total .	1,60,83,771	1,62,97,010	1,69,27,058	1,71,60,000	1,78,78,000	1,72,71,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	1,71,76,543	1,75,26,591	1,82,16,430	1,87,41,000	1,91,46,000	1,90,71,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,145,103	1,168,439	1,214,429	1,249,400	1,276,400	1,271,400
England . . £	...	1	14			
Total .	1,145,103	1,168,440	1,214,443	1,249,400	1,276,400	1,271,400

DIRECT RECEIPTS.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

165. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by R·76 lakh mainly owing to improved receipts from the Mandalay and Shwebo canals in Burma. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for a rise of R3·13 lakhs over the Revised for the current year, chiefly in consequence of the expected opening of the Upper Swat River canal and the development of the Imperial canals in the United Provinces. *Revised, 1* *Budget, 19*

(*b*) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

166. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by R12·52 lakhs. The bulk of the improvement is expected in the United Provinces, and is due to the irrigation of larger areas for the *rabi* and *kharif* crops, consequent on a deficient rainfall. The total Budget for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Revised estimate for the current year. It is based generally on the demand for *rabi* irrigation in the current year and on normal requirements in connection with next year's *kharif*. *Revised, 1* *Budget, 19*

WORKING EXPENSES.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

167. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is likely to exceed the Budget provision by R1·87 lakhs. An increase of R3·38 lakhs is expected in Burma, due to higher outlay on the head works of the Mandalay canal and the reconstruction of a drainage crossing on the South Mon canal; and of R·69 lakh in the North-West Frontier Province mainly under Establishment charges, owing to the formation of a new sub-division on the Lower Swat river canal. But a portion of this increase will be met from the reserve of R1·92 lakhs for unforeseen requirements and from a small lapse in the grant for the United Provinces. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R·32 lakh. Provision has been made in the North-West Frontier Province for the maintenance charges of the Upper Swat river canal, which is likely to be opened in the ensuing year; for normal outlay in the other provinces; and for a reserve of R·63 lakh for unforeseen expenditure. *Revised, 1* *Budget, 19*

(*b*) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

168. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is likely to exceed the Budget grant by R2·18 lakhs. The increase is due to higher outlay in Madras, chiefly on maintenance and repairs of the Kistna and Cauvery Delta systems, necessitated by flood damages and other causes. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides generally for a normal scale of expenditure and for outlay on certain improvements urgently required on the Western Jumna and Sirhind canals in the Punjab. The total Budget is less than the Revised estimate for 1914-15 by R1·07 lakhs. *Revised, 19* *Budget, 191*

42A.—EXPENDITURE ON PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS IN ADDITION TO THAT CHARGED UNDER FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
India . . R			12,55,344	5,02,000	10,02,000	
Equivalent in sterling £			83,689	33,500	66,800	

169. The figures have already been explained in paragraphs 150 and 151.

XXX AND 43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	18,852	18,382	21,043	20,000	15,000	17,000
2. Delhi	...	565	1,367	1,000	1,000	1,000
3. Baluchistan	46,405	67,211	62,734	86,000	64,000	80,000
4. Punjab	7,42,905	7,98,438	9,02,661	8,41,000	7,50,000	9,50,000
Total	8,08,162	8,84,596	9,92,405	9,48,000	8,30,000	10,48,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	31,045	47,423	56,221	62,000	43,000	70,000
2. Burma	12,75,025	14,41,267	13,68,741	16,04,000	15,14,000	15,76,000
3. Bengal (new)	...	6,90,060	6,12,882	6,60,000	5,75,000	6,20,000
4. Bihar and Orissa	...	75,522	72,167	73,000	73,000	73,000
5. United Provinces	1,50,841	1,79,913	1,32,109	1,44,000	1,80,000	1,64,000
6. Punjab	56,369	66,869	76,040	74,000	70,000	89,000
7. Madras	2,16,985	2,31,552	2,52,323	2,31,000	2,25,000	2,39,000
8. Bombay	3,65,836	3,65,201	3,78,401	3,48,000	3,78,000	3,69,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	48	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	8,01,498	...	...	...	...	...
Total	28,97,647	30,97,807	29,49,884	31,96,000	30,58,000	32,00,000
TOTAL. R	37,05,809	39,82,403	39,42,289	41,44,000	38,88,000	42,48,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	247,054	265,494	262,819	276,200	259,200	283,200

Expenditure.

Imperial.						
1. India General	78,641	1,02,541	59,962	7,[illegible]000	61,000	6,07,000
2. Delhi	...	1,434	898	3,000	3,000	3,000
3. Baluchistan	3,04,208	3,63,780	3,84,187	2,28,000	3,06,000	1,36,000
4. Punjab	10,09,200	9,17,328	9,39,520	9,00,000	11,00,000	8,93,000
5. North-West Frontier	39,090	37,870	52,654	63,000	59,000	63,000
Total	14,31,139	14,22,953	14,37,221	19,08,000	15,29,000	17,02,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	5,35,221	4,64,743	5,73,720	9,67,000	9,04,000	6,00,000
2. Burma	14,26,708	12,85,756	10,95,549	14,50,000	12,50,000	12,10,000
3. Assam	...	66,634	1,15,211	1,79,000	1,32,000	64,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	15,38,237	19,26,421	22,46,000	27,96,000	22,94,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	4,01,830	4,89,670	4,93,000	4,13,000	4,70,000
6. United Provinces	4,22,432	3,78,882	4,45,070	2,75,000	4,71,000	2,86,000
7. Punjab	1,07,297	3,98,397	2,82,970	96,000	2,18,000	1,52,000
8. Madras	35,70,377	36,34,683	40,22,399	41,22,000	44,50,000	42,00,000
9. Bombay	31,73,167	31,44,096	35,27,767	33,20,000	32,91,000	33,64,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,29,956	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	18,94,800	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,12,59,958	1,13,13,258	1,24,78,777	1,31,48,000	1,39,55,000	1,26,40,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,26,91,097	1,27,36,211	1,39,15,998	1,50,56,000	1,54,84,000	1,43,42,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	846,073	849,081	927,733	1,003,700	1,032,300	956,100
England £	840	1,894	1,156	...	300	...
GRAND TOTAL £	846,913	850,975	928,889	1,003,700	1,032,600	956,100

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

vised, 1914-15. 170. The decline of R1·18 lakhs in the revenue in the current year as compared with the Budget estimate is chiefly due to a smaller demand for water from the Imperial canals in the Punjab. The Budget estimate for *dget, 1915-16.* 1915-16 is based on a normal demand for irrigation.

(b) *Divided and Provincial.*

vised, 1914-15. 171. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R1·38 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to a fall in revenue from canals in certain districts in Burma, and in the navigation canals in eastern Bengal *dget, 1915-16.* consequent on a reduction in the jute traffic. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for normal collections in all the provinces.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial—India and England.*

vised, 1914-15. 172. The Budget estimate of the current year included the usual grant of R5 lakhs in aid of special expenditure entailed by the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission, and a reserve of R·73 lakh for unforeseen requirements From these special provisions, R1·53 lakhs have been assigned to the United Provinces to meet Provincial outlay on tank restoration works; R2 lakhs will be required for special repairs on the Imperial inundation canals in the Punjab necessitated by heavy rainfall; and R·69 lakh will be spent on the Khusdil Khan reservoir and Surkhab river projects in Baluchistan. The balance of the special allotments will lapse. These causes account for the decrease of R3·74 lakhs in the Revised estimate for 1914-15, as compared with the Budget

get, 1915-16. 173. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R1·68 lakhs. Provision has been made for the special grant of R5 lakhs. But a reduction is anticipated in the expenditure on the Imperial inundation canals in the Punjab, owing to the absence of the special repairs undertaken in the current year; and in Baluchistan no allotments have yet been made for the projects which are financed from the special grant mentioned above.

(b) *Divided and Provincial.*

sed, 1914-15. 174 The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget grant by R8·07 lakhs. There is an increase of R5·50 lakhs in Bengal, owing to the purchase of a dredger for the maintenance of waterways; of R3·28 lakhs in Madras, due to special repairs necessitated by flood damages; of R1·96 lakhs in the United Provinces, caused mainly by expenditure on tank restoration works financed by special assignments from Imperial revenues (see paragraph 172); and of R1·22 lakhs in the Punjab, in consequence of outlay on certain necessary projects for which no provision was made in the Budget. But these excesses will be partially counterbalanced by lapses in grants in Burma and in the remaining provinces.

get, 1915-16. 175. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 is taken at R13·15 lakhs less than the Revised estimate of the current year. The decrease is partly due to the absence of the special expenditure incurred in the current year and referred to in the preceding paragraph. Provision has generally been made for sanctioned establishments and for a normal scale of expenditure. But in Burma, some curtailment of grants has been necessary owing to the position of the Provincial finances.

44.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS CHARGED TO PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

		Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
					Budget.	Revised.	
Provincial.							
Assam . .	R	12,53	63,984	21,213	29,000	24,000	20,000
	£	836	4,266	1,414	1,900	1,600	1,300

176. The charges represent capital outlay in connection with the Jorhat Railway and are unimportant in character.

XXXI and 45.—CIVIL WORKS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	34,19,254	71,05,987	28,97,403	38,99,000	31,16,000	35,73,000
2. Delhi	...	8,16,633	19,16,010	17,03,000	14,82,000	13,36,000
3. Baluchistan	8,60,851	9,61,402	11,62,343	10,05,000	11,01,000	10,11,000
4. North-West Frontier	23,35,928	26,25,826	34,62,786	34,23,000	33,12,000	25,86,000
5. Other Provinces	46,21,372	39,89,659	49,25,688	53,57,000	55,06,000	50,01,000
Total	1,12,37,405	1,54,99,507	1,43,64,230	1,53,87,000	1,45,17,000	1,35,07,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	56,36,262	67,66,686	68,83,785	75,76,000	80,09,000	67,53,000
2. Burma	1,01,61,370	82,57,096	1,01,11,603	1,47,38,000	1,08,75,000	1,02,63,000
3. Assam	...	43,10,217	66,17,426	49,23,000	54,16,000	42,50,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	90,02,139	1,02,18,648	1,10,36,000	1,17,79,000	85,97,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	59,81,947	83,23,760	1,02,88,000	95,82,000	90,98,000
6. United Provinces	71,21,797	73,84,393	90,03,926	75,78,000	71,50,000	75,68,000
7. Punjab	62,75,248	68,75,537	98,94,507	1,11,88,000	92,98,000	77,22,000
8. Madras	1,10,12,637	1,56,63,903	1,64,89,730	1,80,02,000	1,96,43,000	1,09,73,000
9. Bombay	1,35,42,061	97,85,149	1,19,03,975	98,69,000	1,05,69,000	80,57,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	67,18,032	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	88,21,485	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,92,88,892	7,40,33,067	8,92,47,360	9,51,98,000	8,93,21,000	7,33,81,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	8,05,26,297	8,95,32,574	10,36,11,590	11,05,85,000	10,38,38,000	8,68,88,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	5,368,419	5,968,838	6,907,440	7,372,400	6,922,600	5,792,600
England . . . . £	84,793	90,665	101,184	82,200	86,400	21,200
TOTAL . £	5,453,212	6,059,503	7,008,624	7,454,600	7,009,000	5,813,800

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	Budget, 1915-1916.
Imperial.						
1. India General	6,38,618	1,13,050	83,228	66,000	72,000	72,000
2. Delhi	...	4,649	1,42,894	48,000	1,54,000	1,48,000
3. Baluchistan	44,388	41,443	43,914	40,000	45,000	44,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,37,210	2,90,186	1,48,739	1,42,000	1,56,000	1,51,000
5. Other Provinces	2,33,632	2,45,548	2,70,028	2,44,000	2,48,000	2,18,000
Total	10,53,848	6,94,876	6,88,803	5,40,000	6,75,000	6,33,000
Provincial.						
1. Central Provinces	5,64,490	13,15,898	2,41,530	2,34,000	2,52,000	2,52,000
2. Burma	2,96,425	3,31,317	3,45,615	3,31,000	3,34,000	3,35,000
3. Assam	...	1,40,764	1,50,703	1,54,000	1,60,000	1,62,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	5,27,559	6,00,292	5,29,000	6,34,000	5,82,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	2,88,251	3,54,127	3,15,000	3,68,000	3,74,000
6. United Provinces	4,27,046	4,49,720	5,38,595	4,24,000	4,54,000	4,25,000
7. Punjab	6,20,941	5,10,712	5,21,946	5,04,000	4,03,000	3,96,000
8. Madras	2,71,824	3,05,312	3,32,418	3,21,000	4,02,000	3,87,000
9. Bombay	7,04,497	7,67,301	7,05,577	3,39,000	3,15,000	2,95,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,46,260	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	6,18,536	...	...	...	...	...
Total	38,50,019	46,36,834	37,90,803	30,51,000	33,22,000	32,08,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	49,03,867	53,31,710	44,79,606	35,91,000	39,97,000	38,41,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	326,924	355,447	298,640	239,400	266,400	256,100

177. The Imperial revenue and expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represent the transactions in connection with the buildings of the various departments, *e.g.*, Salt, Customs, etc., the receipts and charges of which are wholly Imperial.

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial.—India and England.*

178. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is expected to fall short of the Budget estimate by ₹8·07 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to a partial utilisation of the reserve for unforeseen expenditure, and to lapses in the allotments for the new Custom House and for the extension of the Currency Office and of the Mint at Bombay; for the new Post Office at Allahabad; and for a new police building and for improvements to roads in Delhi. *Revised.*

179. In 1915-16 the total Imperial grant has been fixed at ₹100 lakhs, exclusive of ₹5·05 lakhs allotted for expenditure incurred in the Civil Department, mostly in the several minor administrations, and of sums aggregating ₹33·20 lakhs to be spent by the administrations of the North-West Frontier Province (25 lakhs) and Baluchistan (8·20 lakhs). A large curtailment of grants has been made everywhere in view of the financial position. *Budget, 1*

180. The purposes to which the grant of ₹100 lakhs mentioned in the preceding paragraph will be applied are shown below :—

	In lakhs of rupees.	
	₹	₹
(*a*) Ordinary grant—		
(1) Establishment and miscellaneous charges	15·32	
(2) Repairs	20·96	
(3) Works in progress	25·65	
(4) New works—		
(*a*) costing up to ₹5,000	8·78	
(*b*) costing more than ₹5,000	9·78	
(5) Payments in England for stores, furlough allowances, etc.	3·18	
(6) Reserve for Archæological expenditure	1·28	
(7) Reserve for other unforeseen expenditure	3·75	
		88·70
(*b*) Delhi Province—		
(1) Works in progress	·97	
(2) New works—		
(*a*) costing up to ₹5,000	·91	
(*b*) costing more than ₹5,000	2·31	
(3) Repairs	5·51	
(4) Establishment and Tools and Plant	1·41	
(5) Archæological expenditure	·19	
		11·30
		100·00

181. The following is a list of the new works and works in progress on which it is probable that allotments of R1 lakh or more will be made from the ordinary grant in the ensuing year :—

Province.	Name of work.	Amount of grant.
		R
Bihar and Orissa .	Post and Telegraph office buildings in the new Capital with quarters for Postmaster and Signallers .	1,50,000
Bombay . .	New Custom House at Karachi	1,58,000
,, . .	,, at Bombay . . .	4,00,000
,, . .	Extension of the Currency Office at Bombay . .	1,25,000
,, . .	Quarters for the Preventive officers, Customs Department, at Bombay (Matunga)	1,15,000
Delhi . .	New Kotwali at Delhi	1,47,000
Burma . .	New Custom House at Rangoon	1,45,000
,, . .	New Telegraph Office at Rangoon	2,70,000
Madras . .	Acquisition of premises for the Currency Office at Madras	1,50,000
Central Provinces .	New Postal building, Nagpur	1,00,000

(*b*) *India—Provincial.*

vised, 1914-15.

182. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R58·77 lakhs. The Budget provided for an outlay of about R80½ lakhs on Civil Works from the special Imperial assignments made in recent years for education, sanitation etc. The total outlay of this class in the current year is now estimated at about R89 lakhs; and eliminating this special expenditure as well as the corresponding Budget provision, the Revised estimate under Civil Works falls short of the Budget by about R67 lakhs. The real saving is larger, for a portion of the expenditure against some of the ordinary grants provided in the Budget under Education, Medical and other heads is recorded in the accounts under Civil Works. Considerable lapses in the grants provided under the latter head, otherwise than from the special appropriations from Imperial revenues referred to above, are expected in Bengal (R11 lakhs), Bihar and Orissa (R17 lakhs), Burma (R14 lakhs), the United Povinces (R7 lakhs), and the Punjab (R6 lakhs), owing mainly to a curtailment of the programme of construction contemplated in the Budget which has become necessary in consequence of the financial situation. In Bombay alone, the expenditure is expected to exceed the Budget grant owing mainly to the purchase of land from the Bombay City Improvement Trust for the Parel Laboratory.

get, 1915-16.

183. The table below compares the details of the grants for 1915-16 in the various provinces, so far as settled at present, with the probable expenditure in the current year.

REVISED, 1914-15.

[Lakhs of Rupees.]

PROVINCES.	GRANTS TO		OUTLAY IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ON			Other items.	TOTAL.
	Local Boards and Municipalities.	Other local bodies.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment charges.		
1. Central Provinces . . .	5·87	...	43·83	17·82	10·50	2·02	80·09
2. Burma	6·00	...	48·55	34·00	18·60	1·60	108·75
3. Assam	10·86	...	23·02	12·03	7·11	1·14	54·16
4. Bengal	13·66	11·55	54·86	22·95	12·40	2·37	117·79
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	11·94	...	58·40	8·94	9·25	7·29	95·82
6. United Provinces . . .	4·84	...	28·65	24·87	11·06	2·08	71·50
7. Punjab	19·91	...	45·41	17·00	8·50	2·16	92·98
8. Madras	70·96	6·96	61·82	8·92	14·12	3·65	166·43
9. Bombay	8·27	...	58·18	21·08	15·08	3·08	105.69
TOTAL .	152·31	18·51	422·77	167·61	106·62	25·39	893·21

BUDGET, 1915-16.

[Lakhs of Rupe

PROVINCES.	GRANTS TO		OUTLAY IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ON			Other items.	TOTAL.
	Local Boards and Municipalities.	Other local bodies.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment charges.		
1. Central Provinces	2·02	...	31·26	21·74	10·50	2·01	67·53
2. Burma	12·00	...	31·22	33·00	20·00	6·41	102·63
3. Assam	4·41	...	14·78	14·24	7·48	1·79	42·50
4. Bengal	10·16	11·55	28·88	22·00	13·50	·88	86·97
5. Bihar and Orissa	8·63	...	60·51	8·25	9·00	4·59	90·98
6. United Provinces	4·53	...	31·94	24·38	12·08	2·75	75·68
7. Punjab	13·14	...	35·08	17·50	8·78	2·72	77·22
8. Madras	30·93	3·01	50·55	8·44	15·05	1·75	109·73
9. Bombay	8·27	...	28·25	21·93	15·00	7·12	80·57
TOTAL	94·09	14·56	312·47	171·48	111·39	29·82	732·81

184. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Revised estimate for the current year by R159·40 lakhs. The large decrease reflects the policy of retrenchment which has been dictated by the financial position brought about by the war. Heavy reductions have been made in the provision for grants to local bodies and for original works, in view of the decline in the Provincial revenues and the need for restricting the drafts on Provincial balances. Allotments aggregating R30½ lakhs only have been made for outlay on Civil Works from the special Imperial assignments made in recent years, against a corresponding outlay of R89 lakhs included in the Revised estimate of the current year. *Budg*

185. The total provision for grants to local boards and municipalities in 1915-16 is R58·22 lakhs less than the similar expenditure in 1914-15. The bulk of the decrease occurs in Madras (R40·03 lakhs) and is due to a reduction in the special non-recurring grants given to local bodies for minor sanitary works, the construction of roads and bridges and various other purposes. A reduced provision for similar non-recurring grants has been made in most other provinces also.

186. The figures shown under "Grants to other local bodies" consist mainly of contributions to the Calcutta Improvement Trust (R11·50 lakhs), and to the Madras Corporation (R3 lakhs) for water-supply and drainage works. The first of these contributions represents grants from Imperial revenues passed through the Provincial account It includes the final instalment of the non-recurring payment of R50 lakhs.

187. The total provision for Original Works in 1915-16 is less than the probable expenditure in the current year by over a crore of rupees. The grants have been restricted in all the provinces to urgent requirements. Provision has been made in Bihar and Orissa for progress of work in connection with the Bankipore buildings and the Lunatic Asylum at Ranchi.

188. The Budget grants for Repairs and for Establishment charges are generally based on normal requirements, and in the latter case on the assumption that the orders restricting the grant of leave out of India will continue to be in operation throughout the ensuing year The increase under "Other Items" as compared with the Revised estimate for the current year is mainly due to the provision of the usual reserve in Bombay and Burma.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1914-15.

189. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by R1·35 lakhs, mainly in consequence of higher receipts in Delhi from the rent of buildings occupied by Government officials and the supply of electric energy.

Budget, 1915-16.

The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Revised for the current year.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1914-15.

190. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 shows a rise of R2·71 lakhs over the Budget estimate. Increased receipts are expected in all the provinces from the rent and sale of Government buildings and from other sources The decrease of R1·01 lakhs shown against the Punjab in the table on page 98 is due to the remission of certain contributions hitherto recovered from local bodies, budget provision for which was made under "32—Miscellaneous" (see paragraph 139). The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides generally for normal receipts in all the provinces.

Budget, 1915-16.

XXXII and 46.—ARMY.

		Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	1915-1916. Budget.
EXPENDITURE.		R	R	R		R	
INDIA—							
Effective Services—							
Administration		69,23,994	69,75,270	71,56,430	69,92,860	63,44,000	53,56,960
Military Accounts		29,15,540	29,15,887	30,13,241	29,50,320	28,09,000	24,94,870
Regimental Pay, etc.		12,45,65,223	12,20,93,251	12,23,80,051	12,49,98,430	10,86,00,000	8,25,51,710
Supply and Transport		3,01,50,763	3,36,92,689	3,42,78,307	3,49,60,900	3,14,38,000	2,60,24,920
Veterinary		4,93,567	5,00,023	5,02,617	5,03,920	4,07,000	3,28,900
Clothing		12,58,800	15,68,321	19,26,690	19,93,870	34,72,000	27,34,290
Remounts		47,13,862	49,28,434	46,52,456	54,71,930	54,53,000	43,74,970
Medical Services		57,83,758	56,96,320	57,50,474	60,26,400	53,19,000	42,55,040
Medical Stores		5,65,779	5,06,157	5,51,826	5,06,570	5,21,000	5,30,610
Ordnance		88,17,906	98,54,097	95,87,161	1,06,75,350	1,06,43,000	80,28,340
Ecclesiastical		4,17,979	4,30,154	4,27,183	4,37,490	4,43,000	4,12,460
Education		12,52,272	12,41,097	13,47,675	14,57,350	10,40,000	5,97,350
Compensation for Food, etc.		48,96,685	57,56,698	62,81,040	63,95,000	57,10,000	43,37,000
Miscellaneous Services		89,22,432	31,25,192	28,42,035	21,09,280	3,11,29,000	7,37,71,660
Hutting		3,04,955	6,98,816	2,10,975	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
Conveyance by Road, River, and Sea		8,74,856	15,95,814	8,47,034	9,00,950	7,99,000	7,51,600
Conveyance by Rail		43,35,239	38,62,887	42,48,200	46,01,570	43,45,000	37,74,770
Cantonments		13,63,144	14,75,915	24,27,428	13,63,810	16,09,000	13,87,550
Unadjusted Expenditure		—1,52,782	—6,79,193	1,29,023			
TOTAL		20,84,03,972	20,62,37,829	20,85,59,916	21,25,46,000	22,02,81,000	22,19,18,000
Non-effective Services—	R	1,04,85,675	1,07,43,291	1,09,57,429	1,10,03,000	1,10,41,000	1,55,87,000
TOTAL INDIA	R	21,88,89,647	21,69,81,120	21,95,17,345	22,35,49,000	23,13,22,000	23,75,05,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	14,592,643	14,465,408	14,634,490	14,903,200	15,421,400	15,833,600
ENGLAND—			£			£	
Effective Services—							
Payments to War Office for British Forces		914,000	941,643	917,287	920,000	930,700	930,700
Furlough Allowances, etc., of British Forces		135,990	141,456	145,302	139,000	81,000	4,000
Consolidated Clothing Allowances of British Soldiers		48,460	455	412	16,000	20,800	20,400
Furlough Allowances, Indian Service		363,216	355,676	361,405	365,000	265,000	132,000
Indian Troop Service		273,947	266,421	298,777	322,000	88,800	4,000
Other Heads		61,824	107,854	115,919	108,100	144,300	75,600
Clothing Stores		58,676	52,712	92,665	[illegible],000	123,000	98,300
Ordnance and Miscellaneous Stores		340,189	506,097	500,328	[illegible],000	510,200	403,000
Medical Stores		104,612	95,980	94,406	99,900	98,000	90,400
Supply and Transport Stores		51,005	52,879	44,122	57,500	70,500	116,700
Military Farms Stores				11,294	11[illegible]	10,800	13,800
Operations in Persian Gulf (Stores)		50,620	43,848	39,373	50,000	18,600	
Stores taken to India with Troops		36,825	24,409	17,586	29,100	19,100	18,200
TOTAL		2,439,364	2,589,430	2,638,876	2,870,600	2,380,800	1,907,100
Non-effective Services—							
Payments to War Office for British Forces		898,331	959,183	927,029	945,000	946,000	650,000
Pensions, Indian Service		1,481,735	1,425,242	1,407,596	1,405,000	1,375,000	1,365,000
Other Heads		174,473	177,263	181,248	182,000	203,000	218,000
TOTAL	£	2,504,539	2,521,688	2,515,873	2,532,000	2,524,000	2,233,000
TOTAL ENGLAND	£	4,943,903	5,111,118	5,154,749	5,402,600	4,904,800	4,140,100
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£	19,536,546	19,576,526	19,789,239	20,305,800	20,326,200	19,973,700
RECEIPTS.		R	R	R	R	R	
India	R	1,04,91,423	1,33,60,617	1,27,84,798	1,26,11,000	1,19,46,000	1,11,96,000
			£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	£	699,428	890,708	852,320	840,700	796,400	746,400
England	£	479,938	337,095	351,186	351,600	355,100	328,700
TOTAL RECEIPTS	£	1,179,366	1,227,803	1,203,506	1,192,300	1,151,500	1,075,100
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	£	18,357,180	18,348,723	18,585,733	19,113,500	19,174,700	18,898,600

evised, 1915-16, mpared with dget, 1914-15. xpenditure— dia.

191. The anticipated Army expenditure in India for the current year is estimated at R23,13·22 lakhs (£15,421,400) or R77·73 lakhs (£518,200) more than the Budget estimate. Foremost among the causes which have contributed to this increase may be mentioned an additional outlay of R27·00 lakhs (£180,000) owing to the recall of officers from furlough and suspension of leave consequent on the war, but against this there is a decrease at Home in furlough allowances of R23·70 lakhs (£158,000). In connection with the war, it has been necessary to incur expenditure on the internal defence of the country and other necessary measures amounting to R37·62 lakhs (£250,800). Food prices were higher throughout the year and the Budget provision on this account is likely to be exceeded to the extent of R8 lakhs (£53,300). A large number of Indian Medical Service and Royal Engineer officers have been withdrawn from Civil employ for military duty, and their ordinary pay charges, amounting to R9·62 lakhs (£64,100), must now be charged to the Army grant. On the other hand, a saving of R10·5 lakhs (£70,000) has accrued by the delay in the return of certain Indian troops to India from the Colonies and the consequent lapse in the Budget provision on their account.

Amongst other variations may be mentioned a charge of R3 lakhs (£20,000) for bounties paid to British soldiers for extension of service, previous to the outbreak of war. The War Office will also contribute a similar sum, the total payments amounting to R6 lakhs (£40,000). Owing to the suspension of the Arms Traffic operations in the Persian Gulf, a saving of R5·53 lakhs (£36,900) has been secured, which has more than covered the extra expenditure amounting to R4 lakhs (£26,700) in connection with the recent disturbances on the North-West Frontier. Some further land has been acquired in connection with the new Cantonment at Delhi at a cost of R1·90 lakhs (£12,700). A large increase of the strength of Volunteer Corps has caused an extra expenditure of R1·50 lakhs (£10,000). Owing to the war, several schools of instruction, *e.g.*, the Staff College, Cavalry School and Flying School, have been temporarily closed; the ordinary inland relief of troops has been curtailed; and charges in India in connection with the Indian troop service have been lower. These three causes account for a decrease of R6·46 lakhs (£43,100).

re.

192. The gross expenditure under the Army head at Home is expected to fall below the current year's Budget provision of £5,402,600 by £197,800. Owing to the war it has not been possible to comply fully with the original store demands, and a lapse of £108,900 is anticipated from this cause. The recall of officers from leave has reduced the payments of furlough allowances by £158,000, while the suspension of the Indian troop service, for which a Budget provision of £322,000 was made, results in a decrease of £233,200. The expenditure at Home in connection with the Arms Traffic operations in the Persian Gulf is £28,400 less.

ipts—India Home.

193. The total receipts during the current year are somewhat lower than the anticipations of March last. In India there is a decrease of R6·65 lakhs (£44,300) and at Home an increase of £3,500; the former is largely due to the bulk of the present British garrison and units in the field being supplied with clothing in kind instead of obtaining it, as usual, on payment out of clothing allowances received.

Expenditure.

194. In the net, therefore, the expenditure during the current year—Home and India—under the head "Army" is expected to exceed the Budget provision of R28,67·03 lakhs (£19,113,500) by R9·18 lakhs (£61,200).

ial Expendi-

195. The Special or Schedule provision was R95·24 lakhs (£634,900), of which R63·42 lakhs (£422,800) represented expenditure at Home. War conditions have interfered with the supply of stores from Home, and a lapse of R30·55 lakhs (£203,700) is expected. The Indian expenditure is larger than the estimate by R3·18 lakhs (£21,200), in consequence of its having been found necessary to accelerate the augmentation of the Army Bearer Corps and to form an additional Divisional Signalling Company; also to acquire further land for the new cantonment at Delhi, to improve the conditions of service of the Military Assistant Surgeon class, and to meet a moiety

of the cost of bounties given early in the financial year to British soldiers to prolong their service in India. The net result is a lapse of R27·37 lakhs (£182,500).

196. For the coming year, the grant for Army expenditure in India amounts to R23,75·05 lakhs (£15,833,600), or R61·83 lakhs (£412,200) more than the Revised estimate of the current year. Broadly stated, this is due to an increased provision of R35 lakhs (£233,300) consequent on the suspension of leave owing to the war, and to the provision of a sum of R45 lakhs (£300,000) to meet the possible wound and family pension charges of Indian combatants and non-combatants. The last mentioned provision is counterbalanced by a corresponding reduction of the Home non-effective payments to the War Office, so that the latter is in reality bearing the charge. The following are other important causes of variation. The outlay on account of military measures necessary for the internal safety of India, and the charge against the Army estimates for the pay of Indian Medical Service and Royal Engineer officers transferred from other Departments for employment on military duty, are likely to exceed the corresponding expenditure in the current year by R13·88 lakhs (£92,500) and R14·68 lakhs (£97,900), respectively. A rise of R7·6 lakhs (£50,700) is expected in respect of food charges. An increase of R5·57 lakhs (£37,100) is due to the fact that, under what is termed the "Friday system of payment", the pay of a 53rd week will fall to be disbursed to British troops in 1915-16. An increase of R2·03 lakhs (£13,500) represents the growing strength of volunteers in India. Finally, the return of certain units lent for Colonial garrison duty increases expenditure next year by R7·27 lakhs (£48,500). On the other hand, changes in the composition of the local garrison and other causes are expected to give a saving of R46 lakhs (£306,700). In view of war conditions, the usual reliefs of troops in India will not take place, and this largely accounts for a lowering of the railway charges by R5·7 lakhs (£38,000). The following three items of expenditure in the current year will not recur in 1915-16, *viz.*, payments of bounty to British soldiers R3 lakhs (£20,000); acquisition of land in connection with the new cantonment at Delhi R1·9 lakhs (£12,700); and Arms Traffic operations R2·37 lakhs (£15,800).

Budget, compare Revised Expend India.

197. The Home Estimates for 1915-16 amount to £4,140,100, or £764,700 less than the expenditure anticipated during the current year. The reduced scale of Army expenditure at Home is due to the present exceptional conditions. As already stated above, a sum of £3[redacted]000 has been deducted (by way of set off against a provision made in [redacted]n respect of wound and family pension charges caused by the war) from the payments which it is the practice to make to the War Office in respect of the portion of the retired pay of British forces which has been earned by service in India. The store demands are lower by £90,300, in consequence of a curtailment of special demands. The suspension of the Arms Traffic operations in the Persian Gulf accounts for a reduction of £53,600. The furlough allowances are less by £210,000, and the provision on account of the Indian troop service in 1915-16 is £4,000 only, which implies a reduction of £84,800 as compared with the current year.

Home.

198. The receipts in 1915-16 are estimated at R161·26 lakhs (£1,075,100), or £76,400 less than those of the current year. This falling off is attributable to war conditions, and more particularly to the fact that the bulk of the present British garrison in India are being supplied with articles of clothing in kind instead of being paid an allowance with which to purchase them.

Receipts. India and

199. The net Army expenditure for 1915-16 is thus R41·41 lakhs (£276,100) below the Revised estimate of the current year. This is made up of a decrease of £738,300 at Home and an increase of £462,200 in India.

Net Expen

200. The total estimated expenditure in 1915-16, *viz.*, R29,96·06 lakhs (£19,973,700) shows a decrease of R49·82 lakhs (£332,100) on the outlay contemplated in the current year's Budget. Excluding the transfer from the Home to the Indian Estimates of £300,000 for non-effective payments, there is a decrease of £962,500 at Home and an increase of £630,400 in India. The large decrease at Home is chiefly in furlough allowances (£368,000), in the stoppage of the Indian troop service (£318,000), the suspension of the Arms Traffic operations (£82,000), and smaller store demands (£199,200). The

Budget, 19 compared Budget, 19 India and

increase in India may be ascribed broadly to an extra expenditure of R62 lakhs (£413,300) owing to the recall to duty of all effective officers and the suspension of leave generally; to extra war expenditure of R51·5 lakhs (£343,300) on account of the internal safety of India; to the higher pay charges of Indian Medical Service and Royal Engineer officers transferred from civil to military duty, R24·3 lakhs (£162,000); and to increased food charges, R15·6 lakhs (£104,000). On the other hand, changes in organisation and other special measures give a decrease of R47·00 lakhs (£313,300).

The receipts for the coming year are £117,200 below the current year's Budget, and the net Army expenditure falls below the current year's Budget by £214,900.

201. For the coming year, Special or Schedule expenditure will be reduced to a minimum, the provision made being only R17·53 lakhs (£116,900) against £634,900 in the Budget of 1914-15.

XXXIII and 46-A.—MARINE.

		Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15. Budget.	1914-15. Revised.	1915-16. Budget.
Expenditure.							
India	R	37,61,939	38,36,942	38,35,541	35,22,000	36,06,000	35,23,000
Equivalent in sterling .	£	250,796	255,796	255,703	234,800	240,400	234,900
England . . .	£	199,932	224,132	257,142	270,100	215,300	415,500
Total	£	450,728	479,928	512,845	504,900	455,700	650,400
Receipts.							
India . . .	R	12,73,487	13,15,039	13,43,125	14,07,000	13,38,000	10,23,000
Equivalent in sterling England . .		84,900	87,669	89,542	93,800	89,200	68,200
Total	£	84,900	87,669	89,542	93,800	89,200	68,200
Net Expenditure	£	365,828	392,259	423,303	411,100	366,500	582,200

ised, 1914-15, pared with get, 1914-15.

202. The total expenditure (India and Home) falls short of the Budget by £49,200 and there is a fall in receipts to the extent of £4,600; the net expenditure is thus £44,600 less than the Budget.

enditure, ipts and Net enditure. a and Home

The increase in Indian expenditure is due chiefly to larger purchases of stores to replenish stocks. Smaller supplies of stores and absence of outlay on special measures—see paragraph 203—account for the lower Home expenditure. The decrease in receipts in India is mainly due to the Royal Indian Marine vessels not being available to take up remunerative transport work as usual.

ial enditure.

203. The sum of £43,000 provided in the Budget on account of a new dredger required for the Bombay Dockyard and a new station ship for Rangoon, has lapsed.

get, 1915-16, pared with ised, 1914-15. a and Home.

204. The Budget for 1915-16, as compared with the Revised of 1914-15, shows an increase of £194,700 in expenditure, made up of an increase at Home of £200,200 and a decrease in India of £5,500. The former is mainly accounted for by the provision of £188,600 for the two vessels referred to above and for a new despatch vessel required for duty in the Persian Gulf. The receipts in India are lower by £21,000, as no remunerative employment for Royal Indian Marine transports is anticipated next year.

ial enditure.

205. An allotment of £188,600 has been provided in 1915-16 for the new vessels mentioned above.

XXXIV and 47.—MILITARY WORKS.

		Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15. Budget.	1914-15. Revised.	1915-16. Budget.
ORDINARY.							
EXPENDITURE.							
India	₹	96,54,399	95,84,652	96,23,778	96,81,000	98,61,000	84,90,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	643,627	638,977	641,585	645,400	657,400	566,000
England . . .	£	22,120	24,162	31,225	17,400	30,400	14,000
TOTAL	£	665,747	663,139	672,810	662,800	687,800	580,000
RECEIPTS.							
India	₹	11,81,866	10,82,428	11,49,059	12,00,000	11,25,000	11,55,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	78,791	72,162	76,604	80,000	75,000	77,000
England . . .	£	...	...				
TOTAL	£	78,791	72,162	76,604	80,000	75,000	77,000
Net expenditure, Ordinary	£	586,956	590,977	596,206	582,800	612,800	503,000
SPECIAL DEMANDS.							
EXPENDITURE.							
India	₹	34,31,765	32,24,856	39,60,330	52,95,000	48,00,000	24,05,000
Equivalent in sterling .	£	228,780	214,990	264,022	353,000	320,000	160,300
England . . .	£	15,130	9,250	10,465	6,600	9,200	4,000
TOTAL	£	243,910	224,240	274,487	359,600	329,200	164,300
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	£	830,866	815,217	870,693	942,400	942,000	667,300

206. Under this head the Ordinary expenditure, and the expenditure on Military Works Schedule (Special Demands) measures, are separately compiled in the ordinary course of accounting. Under Ordinary expenditure, the Revised anticipates an excess of £25,000, which is entirely due to expenditure in connection with the special provision of mess houses, officers' quarters, furniture, etc. The bulk of this outlay will eventually yield some return in the shape of rent.

Revised, 191 compared wi Budget, 191 India and B Ordinary Expenditure

207. The Military Works receipts represent the rents derived from military quarters and mess houses, recoveries for water supply and electrical power, the sale proceeds of stores, and the rental and repair recoveries from silladar cavalry units whose lines have been taken over by the Military Works Services. The slight decrease is mainly due to anticipated lower rental recoveries.

Special Demands, Expenditure.

208. Under Special Demands, there is a decrease of R4·56 lakhs (£30,400), due mainly to the transfer of R1·90 lakhs to the Army head to complete the purchase of the site of the new cantonment at Delhi, and a lapse of R·88 lakhs on account of the Flying School which has been temporarily closed.

Expenditure.

209. On Military Works expenditure as a whole, a net decrease of only £400 is expected.

210. The Ordinary Military Works grant for 1915-16 has been fixed at R87·00 lakhs (£580,000), as compared with R99·42 lakhs (£662,800) in the current year. It has been restricted to the lowest possible extent in consequence of existing conditions.

211. Lower rental recoveries are expected in 1915-16, in view of the abnormal conditions prevailing, and the receipts therefrom are estimated at R11·55 lakhs (£77,000), or R0·45 lakhs (£3,000) less than those originally anticipated in the current year.

212. The allotment made for Special Demands amounts to R24·65 lakhs (£164,300), or R29·29 lakhs (£195,300) less than in 1914-15. The decrease is due to existing conditions having rendered it necessary to confine expenditure in 1915-16 to works in progress. The main allotments are R9·67 lakhs for works in the new cantonment at Delhi, R6·11 lakhs for the reconstruction of Indian troops' and followers' lines, and R one lakh each for the Indian Infantry lines at Aden and new Cavalry lines at Lucknow.

213. The total net expenditure of R1,00·1 lakhs (£667,300) proposed in 1915-16 is less than the Budget provision of 1914-15 by R41·26 lakhs (£275,100).

47A.—SPECIAL DEFENCES.

		Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	1915-1916. Budget.
EXPENDITURE.							
India	R	40,570	88,287	1,07,225	2,67,000	1,57,000	2,18,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	£	2,705	5,886	7,148	17,800	10,500	14,600
England . . .	£	2,001	3,381	9,236	15,200	13,000	6,500
Total .	£	4,706	9,267	16,384	33,000	23,500	21,100

1914-15.

214. The Revised shows a decrease of £9,500 owing to less expenditure being anticipated on stores and works.

1915-16.

The allotment for next year amounts to R3·16 lakhs (£21,100), and includes R·98 lakh (£6,500) carried forward by the Secretary of State on account of store demands on hand.

These charges are treated as wholly Special.

MILITARY SERVICES: SUMMARY.

		Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	1915-1916, Budget.
EXPENDITURE—							
India . .	R	23,57,78,260	23,37,15,857	23,70,44,219	24,23,14,000	24,97,46,000	25,21,41,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	£	15,718,551	15,581,057	15,802,948	16,154,200	16,649,700	16,809,400
England .	£	5,183,086	5,372,043	5,462,817	5,711,900	5,172,700	4,580,100
Total Expenditure	£	20,901,637	20,953,100	21,265,765	21,866,100	21,822,400	21,389,500
RECEIPTS—							
India . .	R	1,29,46,776	1,57,58,084	1,52,76,982	1,52,18,000	1,44,09,000	1,33,74,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	£	863,119	1,050,539	1,018,466	1,014,500	960,600	891,600
England .	£	479,938	337,095	351,186	351,600	355,100	328,700
Total Receipts .	£	1,343,057	1,387,634	1,369,652	1,366,100	1,315,700	1,220,300
NET EXPENDITURE	£	19,558,580	19,565,466	19,896,113	20,500,000	20,506,700	20,169,200

215. The total net military expenditure during the current year is expected to exceed the original Budget provision by £16,700 only. But though the intended total outlay has been closely approached, many causes have operated to disturb the details of the original programme. War conditions have required the presence at duty of the full establishments and leave has been suspended. The progress of expenditure in certain directions has been impeded, while the war has entailed extra expenditure in connection with the internal safety of the country. Food charges have risen; the [redacted]diture on the Indian troop service during the current year has been consider[redacted] reduced; and the Arms Traffic operations have also been suspended.

Finally, the special or schedule expenditure, for which the Budget allotted £1,070,500, has been restricted to £805,100.

216. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 assumes that war conditions will continue to be operative thoughout the year, and expenditure will accordingly be restricted to the minimum necessary for efficiency. The total grant for military services has thus been fixed at £20·17 million net, or about £$\frac{1}{3}$ million less than the Budget provision of the current year; and the allotment for Special expenditure has similarly been taken at the reduced figure of £1,90,900.

217. Both the Revised Estimate of the current year and the Budget of 1915-16, provide for the full ordinary maintenance cost of the troops, etc., employed with the Overseas Indian Expeditionary Forces, as, in accordance with the Resolutions in both Houses of Parliament, Indian revenues will continue to bear the ordinary pay and other charges of the absent troops, etc. It is estimated that India's contribution on this account during 1914-15 will amount to £1·9 million and in 1915-16 to £4·8 million. Over and above this contribution from Indian revenues, the ordinary cost of the Imperial Service Troops employed with the Overseas Forces will be met by the Native States concerned. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has also generously contributed £400,000 and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore £333,000 towards the general expenses of the war; and similar loyal contributions, aggregating £40,000, have been offered by other Indian Princes.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

	Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15. Budget.	1914-15. Revised.	Budget, 1915-16.
Transfers from Imperial to Provincial—						
1. Recurring assignments under the terms of the Provincial Settlements, including permanent additions subsequently made to them, with the exception of special recurring grants for Education and Sanitation	5,44,000	16,09,000	1,00,32,000	1,13,06,000	1,18,87,000	1,37,51,000
2. Special recurring grants for—						
(*i*) Education . . .	...	55,46,000	1,05,38,000	1,13,45,000	1,14,29,000	1,14,46,000
(*ii*) Sanitation .			36,50,000	36,70,000	36,70,000	36,70,000
3. Assignments in connection with the scheme for the incidence of famine relief expenditure (*vide* paragraph 54 of Financial Statement for 1907-1908) . . .	37,50,000	37,50,000	37,50,000	29,12,000	29,26,000	24,70,000
4. Non-recurring grants—						
(*i*) Under the terms of the Provincial settlements .	6,94,000	4,90,000	15,33,000	8,21,000	2,61,000	...
(*ii*) For Education . . .	...	3,81,70,000	8,000	9,000	11,87,000	1,51,000
(*iii*) For Sanitation . . .	50,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,00,000	...	5,50,000	...
(*iv*) For medical relief, agriculture and allied objects . .	35,00,000	...	25,35,000	...	...	...
(*v*) For public works expenditure and discretionary outlay .	22,00,000	1,50,00,000	...	15,00,000	15,00,000	...
(*vi*) Other items . . .	2,18,30,000	14,44,000	53,00,000	29,35,000	39,66,000	27,89,000
Total Transfers .	3,75,18,000	8,10,59,000	3,80,46,000	3,44,98,000	3,73,76,000	3,42,77,000

(*a*) *Recurring assignments excluding special grants for Education and Sanitation.*

ed, 1914-15.

218. The increase of R5·81 lakhs in the Revised estimate over the Budget of the current year is mainly due to the following three items:—

	Lakhs of Rupees.
(1) Recurring assignment to the Punjab in exchange for the surrender by it of R100 lakhs of its Provincial balance .	3·50
(2) Contribution from Imperial to Provincial Revenues in the various provinces, owing to the transfer to the Provincial section of the salaries of officers of the Imperial Civil Veterinary Department which were hitherto debited in the Imperial section of the accounts	3·34
(3) Reduction in compensatory assignment to Madras, in connection with the remission of the village service cess in proprietary estates, due to slower progress in the resumption of *inam* lands of village servants	—·76
TOTAL .	6·08

219. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised by ₹18·64 lakhs. The bulk of this increase is due to an assignment of ₹15·11 lakhs in aid of Provincial resources in Burma, the balance being made up as follows:— *Budget, 191*

	Lakhs of Rupees.
(1) Increase in the Punjab Government's share of the sale proceeds of sites for shops and residences in certain towns in the Punjab. (These receipts are credited in the Imperial section of the accounts, but the Local Government is entitled to a moiety)	1·95
(2) Increase in compensatory assignment to Madras in connection with the remission of the village service cess in proprietary estates, due to progress in the resumption of *inam* lands of village servants	1·59
(3) Petty adjustments of a recurring nature	—·05
Total .	3·53

(b) Special recurring grants for Education.

220. The variations between the Budget and the Revised estimates for the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimate for 1915-16, are due to the allotment of small sums, for recurring outlay on specific items of Provincial expenditure, from the undistributed balance of the recurring appropriation of ₹124 lakhs made from Imperial revenues in recent years for the improvement of education (see paragraphs 97 and 98).

(c) Assignments in connection with the scheme for the incidence of Famine Relief expenditure.

221. The variations in the amount of assignments for the famine insurance of Provincial Governments provided in the estimates for 1914-15 and 1915-16 arise from the circumstances mentioned below. Under the scheme for the incidence of famine relief expenditure introduced in 1907, the details of which were explained in paragraphs 48 to 57 of the Financial Statement for 1907-08, certain annual assignments are made to Provincial Governments, and the latter use the funds so placed at their disposal to build up a reserve of credit with the Imperial Government which can be utilised when necessary to meet famine relief expenditure. To avoid the possible accumulation of an unnecessarily high credit, it was decided (1) to fix a maximum limit to the reserve of each province, and (2) when that limit was reached in any province, to discontinue the annual assignment until the credit had been reduced by expenditure on famine relief. The limit for the Central Provinces was fixed at ₹80 lakhs; and it is estimated that this figure will be reached in 1914-15 with an assignment of ₹1·56 lakhs, instead of ₹1·42 lakhs as anticipated in the Budget estimate for the current year, and that in 1915-16 the assignment to the province on this account will be *nil*.

(d) Non-recurring grants under the terms of the Provincial Settlements.

222. The Budget estimate for the current year provides for an assignment of ₹8·21 lakhs to the United Provinces to bring the Provincial share of divisible Land Revenue up to the amount (*viz.*, ₹240 lakhs) guaranteed in the settlement. Owing to an improvement in the Land Revenue collections in the province, the amount of such assignment is now estimated at ₹2·61 lakhs only.

(e) Non-recurring assignments for Education.

223. The following are the details of the non-recurring grants given in the two years for expenditure in aid of education:—

	Lakhs of rupees. 1914-15.	1915-16.
(1) Additional grant to the Calcutta University for hostels	10·00	...
(2) Additional grant to the Dacca University . .	1·00	1·00
(3) Grant to the Islamia College, Lahore, for the equipment and maintenance of science laboratories . .	·26	·30
(4) Other petty items	·61	·21
Total .	11·87	1·51

A sum of R10 lakhs has been made over to the Government of Bengal in the current year for payment to the Calcutta University of the grant for the construction of hostels which was recently announced by His Excellency the Viceroy. The remaining contributions entered above have been given from the undistributed balance of the recurring appropriation of R124 lakhs made from Imperial revenues in recent years for Educational expenditure.

(*f*) *Non-recurring grants for Sanitation.*

224. The following allotments have been made during the current year from the undistributed balance of the special recurring appropriation of R51 lakhs made from Imperial revenues in recent years for the improvement of sanitation :—

	Lakhs of Rupees.
(1) To the Punjab, for a grant to the Simla Municipal Committee for the improvement and extension of the sewage system .	3·30
(2) To the United Provinces, for sanitary improvement of the pilgrim route to Badrinath and Kedarnath . . .	1·00
(3) To the United Provinces, for the establishment of an experimental sullage farm at Lucknow	1·00
(4) To Bombay, for a grant to the Bombay Sanitary Association .	·20
TOTAL .	5·50

(*g*) *Miscellaneous non-recurring grants.*

225. The following are the details of the miscellaneous non-recurring grants which will be given in the two years :—

	Lakhs of rupees.	
	1914-15.	1915-16.
(1) Contribution to meet provincial expenditure in Burma [illegible]am in connection with the North-East Fr[illegible]er	27·47	28·52
(2) Assignment to Madras in respect of the balance outstanding at the credit of village service funds in the proprietary estates at the time of their abolition	7·32	...
(3) Grant to the United Provinces for tank restoration works, out of the special provision made in the Imperial Budget under Minor Irrigation Works for the improvement of irrigation . . .	1·53	...
(4) Contribution to the Punjab in aid of outlay on buildings required by it in consequence of the creation of the Delhi Province . . .	1·26	...
(5) Yearly instalments of the contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust for a period of 60 years .	1·50	1·50
(6) Grant for five years to the Chittagong Port in aid of dredging and revetment operations . .	·75	·75
(7) Miscellaneous adjustments, representing mainly refund of expenditure undertaken on behalf of the Imperial Government or of Provincial revenue erroneously credited as Imperial .	—·17	—2·88
Total	39·66	27·89

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION AND OTHER WORKS NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

226. In the Budget for 1914-15, a sum of R18 crores was allotted for expenditure on the railway construction for which the Government of India undertake financial responsibility. During the course of the year the grant was reduced by R20·94 lakhs with reference to the excess over the allotment of the previous year and a further lapse of R46·86 lakhs is now anticipated, making the probable expenditure of the year R17,32·20 lakhs. For 1915-16 a grant of R12 crores has been provided, of which R4,45·62 lakhs have been allotted specifically for the supply of rolling stock.

227. The distribution of the total expenditure on Railway Construction between State and Companies' agency in each of the three years from 1913-14 to 1915-16 is as follows:—

		1913-1914. Accounts.	1914-1915. Budget.	1914-1915. Revised.	1915-1916. Budget.
Outlay on State Lines:					
(*a*) India	R	11,22,69,200	11,74,69,000	12,17,49,000	9,28,13,000
	£	7,484,613	7,831,300	8,116,600	6,187,500
(*b*) England	£	2,998,587	2,641,400	2,434,100	1,450,200
TOTAL	£	10,483,200	10,472,700	10,550,700	7,637,700
2. Outlay of Companies:					
(*a*) India	R	5,33,315	2,27,000	—80,33,000	—1,27,22,000
	£	35,553	15,100	—535,500	—848,100
(*b*) England	£	1,787,480	1,512,200	1,532,800	1,210,400
TOTAL	£	1,823,033	1,527,300	997,300	362,300
Total of Programme	£	12,306,233	12,000,000	11,548,000	8,000,000

The following outlay in England on account of purchased lines worked by companies is included in the Indian figures under outlay on State lines:—

£4,956,669	4,697,300	4,571,600	3,031,800

228. The details of the Budget grant for 1915-16 are shown below :—

[Lakhs of rupees.

	Open Lines.			Construction of	
	Rolling Stock.	Other items.	Total.	Lines in	New lines.
I.—Outlay on State Railways :—					
1. Assam-Bengal :—					
(i) Open line	14·08	6·92	21 00		
(ii) Bhairab Bazar-Tangi		10·50	10·50		
(iii) Kalaura-Sylhet				1·30	
2. Bengal Na					
(i) Main line	40·91	57·75	98 66		
(ii) Bokaro-Ramgurh				·93	
(iii) Vishnupur Santragachi					15·00
3. Bezwada Extension		·02	·02		
4. Bombay, Baroda and Central India :—					
(i) Main line	14·20	103·80	118 00		
(ii) Dholka-Dhanduka					5·00
5. Burma Extensions :—					
(i) Open line	·05	·50	·55		
(ii) Southern Shan States		...	...		15·00
6. Dhone-Kurnool		·05	05		
7. East Indian :—					
(i) Open line	69·10	34·40	103·50		
(ii) Bokaro-Ramgarh				·93	
(iii) Burdwan-Howrah				23·50	
8. Eastern Bengal System :—					
Open line	54 30	69·24	123·54		
9. Great Indian Peninsula System :—					
(i) Main line	85·48	204·67	290·15		
(ii) Itarsi-Nagpur, etc.	...	...	...	50·00	
(iii) Agra-Delhi Chord	·03	·05	·08		
(iv) Bhopal		·19	·19		
(v) Harbour Branch Extension		...	...	19·00	
(vi) Cawnpur-Banda		2·15	2·15		
10. Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)		·43	·43		
11. Lower Ganges Bridge		2·00	2·00		
12. North Western :					
(i) Main line	92·83	43·17	136·00		
(ii) Railway facilities at Delhi		2·00	2·00		
(iii) Rahoki-Mirpurkhas		7·00	7·00		
(iv) Laki-Pezu Tank				7·70	
13. Oudh and Rohilkhand :—					
Main line	21·02	·86	21·88		
14. South Indian System—					
(i) Main line	15·74	15·66	31·40		
(ii) Coonoor-Ootacamund	·18	...	·18		
(iii) Tinnevelly-Quilon—British Section	·25	·01	·26		
(iv) Do. Native State Section	·29	·05	·34		
15. Tirhoot and extensions :—					
(i) Open line	—·40	1·20	·80		
(ii) Rosera-Khagaria		...	...	1·00	
16. Reserve		20·62	20·62		15·00
	408·06	583·24	991·30	104·36	50·00
II.—Outlay of Indian Railway Companies :—					
1. Burma	8·52	11·27	19·79		
2. Lucknow-Bareilly					
3. Madras and Southern Mahratta :—					
(i) Open line	29·04	·89	29·93		
(ii) Guntur-Tenali				... 4·00	
	37·56	12·76			

By far the greater portion of the programme grant for 1915-16 will, as hitherto, be devoted to the improvement of open lines of railway.

229. The figures in the table in paragraph 227 do not include the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant, nor that on Branch Line Companies. Including this expenditure and also some small expenditure from Provincial revenues, the total expected outlay on railway construction in the three years ending 1915-16 is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
	R	R	R
Total as in preceding table . . .	18,45,93,516	17,32,20,000	12,00,00,000
Famine Protective lines	1,28,642	—22,000	...
Branch lines	26,89,042	72,78,000	48,21,000
Provincial State line	21,213	24,000	20,000
Grand Total in Rupees .	18,74,32,413	18,04,95,000	12,48,41,000
Grand Total in sterling at R15 to the £ .	12,495,494	12,033,000	8,322,700

CONSTRUCTION OF PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

230. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
Total in Rupees . . .	1,92,83,925	1,80,00,000	1,74,46,000	1,65,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling . .	1,282,262	1,200,000	1,163,100	1,100,000

231. The expenditure in 1914-15 will fall short of the Budget grant by R5·54 lakhs, owing mainly to a partial utilisation of the reserve for unforeseen requirements. The Budget grant for 1915-16 has been fixed at R165 lakhs, the decrease as compared with the outlay in the current year being mainly due to a reduction in the requirements of the Triple Canal Project in the Punjab which is nearing completion.

232. The following table shows the distribution of the expenditure in 1914-15 and of the grant for 1915-16 :—

Name of Project.	Expenditure in 1914-15.	Expenditure in 1915-16
	R	R
Works in operation—		
Mandalay Canal	3,53,000	1,70,000
Mon Canals	78,000	1,80,000
Ganges Canal, including Mat and Hathras branches and permanent head works . .	9,06,000	9,72,000
Agra Canal	1,15,000	77,000
Western Jumna Canal	75,000	3,00,000
Upper Bari Doab „	6,20,000	5,50,000
Sirhind Canal	4,50,000	3,48,000
Lower Chenab Canal	4,50,000	5,00,000
Lower Jhelum „	50,000	1,00,000
Godavari Delta System	82,000	1,66,000
Kistna „ „	1,14,000	68,000
Cauvery „ „	81,000	87,000
Periyar System	53,000	29,000
Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal	45,000	64,000
Dad Canal	75,000	10,000
Eastern Nara Works	4,000	1,85,000
Begari Canal	93,000	84,000
Other Projects	3,50,000	2,70,000
Works under construction—		
Asola Mendha Tank works	1,22,000	1,33,000
Weinganga Canal	9,83,000	9,95,000
Mahanadi „	15,08,000	18,12,000
Ye-u Canal	6,11,000	6,37,000
Twante Canal	7,52,000	8,00,000
Gorai Canal	2,26,000	2,12,000
Upper Chenab Canal	16,44,000	13,50,000
Upper Jhelum „	32,50,000	21,00,000
Lower Bari Doab Canal	14,51,000	11,28,000
Upper Swat River Canal	26,45,000	18,90,000
Toludur Project	3,10,000	6,57,000
Seharwah Project	...	1,23,000
Reserve	...	10,58,000
TOTAL R .	1,74,46,000	1,65,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ .	1,163,100	1,100,000

Of the total grant of R165 lakhs, about R121 lakhs will be allotted to canals under construction; and the balance (*viz.*, about R44 lakhs) will be devoted to the completion and development of canals in operation.

INITIAL OUTLAY ON THE NEW CAPITAL AT DELHI.

233. The figures are :—

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget. 1915-16.
Total in Rupees . . .	67,06,999	1,00,00,000	54,51,000	40,00,000
Equivalent in sterling . . £	447,134	666,700	363,400	266,700

234. The expenditure in the current year is now expected to amount to R54·51 lakhs made up as follows :— *Revised, 1914-15.*

[Lakhs of Rupees.]

(*i*) Works Expenditure	45·00
(*ii*) Acquisition of land	1·68
(*iii*) Establishment and miscellaneous charges	7·83
TOTAL . . .	54·51

Of the works expenditure, about R14 lakhs will be spent on the preparation of sites, the laying out of service roads, the provision of a temporary supply of water and of electric power, and other preliminary work; R19 lakhs on the purchase of tools and plant and other stores; and R10 lakhs on work on the Secretariat, and the construction of certain residential buildings and roads.

Budget, 1915-16.

235. The provisional distribution of the Budget estimate of R40 lakhs is given below :—

[Lakhs of Rupees.]

(*i*) Works Expenditure	28·50
(*ii*) Acquisition of land	1·23
(*iii*) Establishment charges and other miscellaneous expenditure	10·27
	40·00

Of the grant of R28·50 lakhs for works outlay, about one-fourth will be required for the preparation of sites and other preliminary work and for the further purchase of tools, plant, and other stores. The balance will be applied mainly to the construction of roads and buildings, work on which has been commenced during the current year.

WAYS AND MEANS.

HOME TREASURY.

236. The bulk of the payments made in England on account of the Government of India consist of expenditure chargeable to the Indian revenues; and if such payments represented the only transactions, the Ways and Means programme would be a simple arrangement, as the whole of the expenditure would ordinarily be met by remittance of funds from India. The capital outlay on the construction of railways and irrigation works, however, necessitates heavy borrowing; and when practicable, a large portion of the money required is raised in England, either direct or through the agency of Companies. A further complication is introduced by the practice under which all payments made in England to Railway Companies working purchased lines, for purchase of stores and other capital purposes, as well as all moneys raised by them and paid into the Home Treasury, are brought to account under the appropriate heads in this country and are treated in the Home accounts and estimates as remittances to or from India respectively. Operations connected with the Gold Standard Reserve, and with the replacement of one particular form or item of direct or indirect debt by another, also largely swell the receipts and charges of the Home Treasury without affecting the general Ways and Means programme.

237. The following are the details of the transactions appearing in the Budget and Revised estimates of the Home Treasury for 1914-15 and in the Budget estimate of 1915-16.

	Budget, 1914-1915.	Revised, 1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Temporary debt renewed	...	...	7,000,000
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies—			
For Capital outlay	552,400	1,576,700	2,400
*For discharge of debentures	2,630,900	...	1,996,600
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	8,812,200	10,021,200	7,963,500
*War transactions: Recoveries from War Office	...	762,000	1,089,000
Other items	54,500	213,400	5,700
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions (capital)	1,250,000	2,825,200	7,010,000
Ditto (capital advance)	6,000	33,300	6,500
Gold withdrawn from Paper Currency Reserve	...	1,000,000	...
Gold received from India	...	604,800	...
War transactions: Recoveries from War Office	...	9,373,000	9,086,000
Other transactions	1,561,700	1,243,500	1,269,000
Total Receipts, exclusive of Council Bills and Loans	14,868,300	27,153,100	35,428,700
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	20,031,000	19,680,700	18,764,900
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—			
Outlay on State Railways, Irrigation Works and Delhi	2,790,400	2,552,000	1,572,700
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,514,600	1,552,200	1,212,800
*Payments to Railway Companies for discharge of debentures	2,630,900	...	1,996,600
Permanent Debt discharged	500,000	500,000	907,500
Temporary Debt discharged	...	...	7,000,000
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	8,809,400	10,026,000	7,967,500
*War transactions	...	762,000	1,089,000
Other transactions	16,300	254,500	2,000
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions (capital)	500,000	...	510,000
Ditto (capital advance and revenue)	4,750,900	4,651,200	3,085,100
War transactions	...	570,000	823,000
Other transactions	520,300	1,030,100	1,200,700
Total Disbursements	42,063,800	41,590,700	46,131,800
NET DISBURSEMENTS	27,195,500	14,437,600	10,703,100
Financed as follows—			
Council Bills	20,000,000	6,900,000	7,100,000
Permanent Debt incurred	4,635,000	...	...
Temporary Debt incurred	...	7,000,000	...
Reduction of cash balance	2,560,500	537,600	3,603,100
Total	27,195,500	14,437,600	10,703,100
Opening Balance	7,457,000	8,157,700	7,620,100
Closing Balance	4,896,500	7,620,100	4,017,000

* The heads marked with an asterisk appear on both the receipt and payment sides. As the receipt and disbursement under each of them are generally equal, they do not affect the Ways and Means of the year to any material extent.

Revised, 1914-15.

General Result.

238. The outstanding feature of the current year is the reduction by £13·1 million of the amount expected from the sale of Council Bills, the demand for which has been very slack during the greater part of the year in consequence of the dislocation of India's export trade. The total drawings of the Secretary of State in 1914-15 are now estimated at £7·5 million, of which £·6 million will be appropriated as a remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve, and £6·9 million will be available to meet the disbursements of the Home Treasury against a Budget estimate of £20 million. The resultant shortage of funds for treasury requirements in England will, however, be more than counterbalanced by (1) an improvement of £700,700 in the opening balance of the year, mainly owing to higher receipts from Council Bills, and to smaller payments for military and other stores in 1913-14 than had been allowed for in the Revised estimate for that year; (2) a large receipt of £8,803,000 from the War Office in respect of recoverable outlay incurred on behalf of the Imperial Government in India in connection with the European war; (3) an increase of £2,365,000 in the receipts from Debt incurred in England and of £2,582,500 in the net deposits of capital by Railway Companies including those working purchased lines; (4) a withdrawal of £1 million from gold held on account of the Paper Currency Reserve in England against a corresponding payment made to the Reserve in India; (5) a receipt of £604,800 in respect of gold sent from India to Egypt and France; and (6) a decrease of £350,300 in the net expenditure chargeable to Revenue, and of £344,200 in the capital expenditure on railways, irrigation works, etc., inclusive of the net outlay of the various companies. On the other hand, a fall of £828,000 is anticipated in the net miscellaneous receipts which are treated in the Home accounts as remittances from India, caused chiefly by a decrease in the receipts for money orders issued in the Colonies and a larger demand for stores on the part of Provincial Governments in India; and allowing for a small deterioration of £98,900 in the net result of the Deposit and Advance transactions shown in the table on the preceding page, the cash balance in the Home Treasury at the end of 1914-15 will stand at £7,620,100, *i.e.*, £2,723,600 above the Budget estimate.

1914-15 Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies.

239. The details of the transactions in respect of capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies are as follows :—

	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.
RECEIPTS.		
(*a*) *Subscribed Capital*—		
(*i*) To discharge Debentures—	£	£
Assam-Bengal Railway	780,900	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	1,750,000	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	100,000	...
(*ii*) To meet Capital outlay—		
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	550,000	1,557,300
	3,180,900	1,557,300
(*b*) *Miscellaneous*—		
Transfer fees, etc.	2,400	19,400
TOTAL RECEIPTS	3,183,300	1,576,700
ISSUES.	£	£
For discharge of Debentures	2,630,900	...
For Capital outlay, *i.e.*, Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.	1,514,600	1,552,200
TOTAL	4,145,500	1,552,200

The Budget estimate provided for the replacement by fresh capital of £2,630,900 debentures of the Assam-Bengal, Bengal-Nagpur, and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Companies; and for a receipt of £550,000 in respect of the debenture stock of the nominal value of £2 million issued by the Bengal-Nagpur Company in January 1914. The actual receipt on this

account has exceeded the estimate by £8,600, and a further sum of £998,700 has been received from an issue of £1 million of new debentures by the same Company which was not contemplated in the Budget programme. On the other hand, it has not been found practicable to replace any of the debentures, though all of them have been renewed.

4-15.

ilway ittances.

240. The following are the details of the Railway remittance transactions. As already explained, they occur almost wholly in connection with the capital account of the purchased lines worked by companies :—

	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.
	£	£
RECEIPTS.		
Debenture Capital—		
South Indian Railway	1,250,000	2,295,200
Repayment of Capital Advances—		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	...	30,000
Miscellaneous—		
Transfer fees, etc.	6,600	33,300
TOTAL	1,256,600	2,358,500
ISSUES.		
Advances for purchase of stores—		
East Indian Railway	1,864,700	2,100,000
South Indian Railway	629,500	325,000
Bengal and North-Western Railway	55,100	69,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,616,900	1,630,900
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway)	537,700	480,000
TOTAL	4,703,900	4,604,900
Discharge of Debentures—		
South Indian Railway	500,000	...
Miscellaneous payments—		
East Indian [illegible] rental paid to South Behar R[illegible] Company	30,000	30,000
Rohilkhand [illegible] sion Railway : Interest on Debentfire Stock allocated to State works	17,000	16,300
TOTAL ISSUES	5,250,900	4,651,200

241. The Budget estimate provided for the replacement by fresh Capital of £500,000 debentures of the South Indian Railway Company, and for the issue of £750,000 new Capital by the same company. New 4 per cent. Debenture stock of the face value of £2,318,200 has been issued by the company, producing the amount shown above, and the debentures which matured during the year have been renewed. A sum of £30,000 will also be received from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company in repayment of an advance made to it by the Secretary of State.

s, 1914-15.

242. The Budget programme contemplated the issue of new India stock of the nominal value of £5 million, which was expected to produce £4·635 million. No new issue of India stock has been made during the year ; but £7 million India bills have been issued, *viz* :—

(1) £2 million in September with a currency of 12 months at an average rate of £95-18-11·41 ;

(2) £2½ million in November with a currency of 12 months at an average rate of £95-16-8·85 ;

(3) £2½ million in November with a currency of 6 months at an average rate of £96-3-6·33.

£500,000 India bonds were redeemed during the year, as provided in the Budget estimate.

243. The Budget estimate provides for a net disbursement of £10,703,100. The decrease of £3,734,500 below the net disbursement in the current year's Revised is the net result of the following variations :— *1915-16.—The Budget Estimate.*

Worse.

	£
Permanent Debt discharged, *more*	407,500
Deposits, Advances and Miscellaneous Remittance transactions, *net*	87,500
Receipt from the War Office in respect of recoverable outlay incurred in India in connection with the war, *less*	540,000
Gold withdrawn from Paper Currency Reserve, *less*	1,000,000
Gold received from India, *less*	604,800
Outlay on new Capital at Delhi, *more*	25,600

Better.

	£
Net expenditure on Revenue account, *less*	915,800
Net payments to Railway Companies, *less*	4,479,200
Outlay on State Railways, *less*	983,900
Outlay on Irrigation Works, *less*	21,000

244. The details working up to the decrease of £4,479,200 in the net payments to Railway Companies shown in the preceding paragraph are given below :—

	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
	£	£
RECEIPTS—		
Capital deposits by Railway Companies—		
For capital outlay	1,576,700	2,400
For discharge of debentures	...	1,996,600
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway transactions		7,016,500
Total receipts		9,015,500
DISBURSEMENTS—		
Railway and Irrigation capital not charged to Revenue—		
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,552,200	1,212,800
Payments for discharge of debentures	...	1,996,600
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway transactions	4,651,200	3,595,100
Total disbursements	6,203,400	6,804,500
NET DISBURSEMENTS	2,268,200	—2,211,000
Decrease		4,479,200

245. Provision has been made in the Budget for the discharge of £500,000 India Bonds and £407,500 Indian Midland Railway Debentures which mature during the year. On the discharge of the latter, all the Indian Midland Railway Debentures will have been paid off. The Budget estimate also provides for the replacement of all the India Bills issued during 1914-15. *Loans, 1915*

246. Of the net disbursement of £10,703,100 in 1915-16, it is proposed to meet £7,100,000 by Council Bills and £3,603,100 by drawing on the cash balances of the Home Treasury, which are estimated to stand on the 31st March 1916 at £4,017,000 inclusive of £4,200 held on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve.

5 and 1915-d Standard e.

247. The following are the details of the transactions of the Gold Standard Reserve in England :—

	1914-15.		1915-16.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
(*a*) Dividend on investments, Discount on Treasury Bills and Interest on Loans at short notice	520,500	488,500	374,300
(*b*) Remittance from India through Council Bills	...	600,000	...
(*c*) Exchequer Bonds, British Treasury Bills and Colonial Government Securities, etc., paid off	8,291,700	5,482,700	7,589,200
(*d*) Release of Gold at the Bank of England	...	3,450,000	...
Total	8,812,200	10,021,200	7,963,500
CHARGES.			
Investments made	8,278,200	949,900	7,306,000
Payments of Transfers and Bills on London	...	8,707,000	...
Deposit of Gold at the Bank of England	530,000	380,000	661,000
Custody of Gold at the Bank of England	1,200	1,100	500
Total	8,809,400	10,038,000	7,967,500

248. The following statement shows the transactions and balances of the fund in the two years in England and India taken together :—

	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
OPENING BALANCE—	£	£	£
(*a*) Invested (cost price)	17,914,000	17,745,500	13,212,700
(*b*) Uninvested—			
(1) Gold set aside in the Bank of England	4,320,000	4,320,000	1,250,000
(2) Rupees held in India	4,000,000	4,000,000	...
(3) Gold held in India	...	...	5,238,300
(4) Cash in the Home Treasury placed at short notice	23,200	25,000	8,200
(5) Balance due from Treasury balance in India	...	22,200	...
(6) Temporary loan to Treasury balance in India	...	...	7,000,000
	26,257,200	26,112,700	26,709,200
CLOSING BALANCE—			
(*a*) Invested (cost price)	17,900,500	13,212,700	12,929,500
(*b*) Uninvested—			
(1) Gold set aside in the Bank of England	4,850,000	1,250,000	1,911,000
(2) Rupees held in India	4,000,000	...	...
(3) Gold held in India	...	5,238,300	5,483,300
(4) Cash in the Home Treasury placed at short notice	26,000	8,200	4,200
(5) Temporary loan to Treasury Balance in India	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
	26,776,500	26,709,200	27,328,000
Difference between opening and closing balance representing net income in the year and made up as follows :—			
(1) Interest, etc., on investments in England (*vide* paragraph 247)	520,500	488,500	374,300
Less charge for custody of gold	*—1,200*	*—1,100*	*—500*
(2) Arrears of profit on new rupee coinage in India	...	3,000	...
(3) Interest on temporary loan to Treasury balance in India	...	106,100	245,000
TOTAL	519,300	596,500	618,800

249. £8·707 million of sterling bills and telegraphic transfers have been sold in India on London during the current year. The amount has been credited in India to the Gold Standard Reserve. The opposite payments in London have been met partly from gold held on account of the Gold Standard Reserve at the Bank of England; partly from the proceeds of the Council Bills sold in England on the Reserve in India; and partly from the proceeds of the short-term securities of the British and Colonial Governments which have matured, and from the dividends on investments realised, during the year.

250. The following is a summary of the figures relating to Council Bills and the Sterling Debt of Government and of Railway Companies (omitting transfer fees, etc.) included in the estimates for 1914-15 and 1915-16:— *1914-15 and 16. Summ Debt trans and Capita count of R Companies.*

	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.			
Council Bills . . .	20,000,000	6,900,000	7,100,000
Permanent Debt incurred (India Stock) . . .	1,635,000	...	...
Temporary Debt incurred .	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
Receipts on account of the Subscribed Capital of Railway Companies . .	3,180,900	1,557,300	1,996 600
Receipts on account of the Debenture Capital of Railway Companies working purchased Railways . .	1,250,000	2,295,200	7,010,000
OUTGOINGS.			
Permanent Debt discharged .	500,000	500,000	907,500
Temporary Debt discharged .	...	...	7,000,000
Discharge of Railway Companies' Debentures (inclusive of Debentures of Companies working purchased lines) . .	3,130,900		2,506,600

The programme herein announced of the probable drawings on India and of the transactions in connection with the Government Sterling Debt and the borrowings of Railway Companies, represents the present intentions of the Secretary of State. But in view of the varying conditions of Indian finance and of the London money market, no assurance can be given that this programme will be adhered to either in amount or in form. The Secretary of State reserves to himself the right to vary the programme to any extent that may be considered necessary during the course of the year. The estimate of Council drawings is for the amount necessary to provide for the Secretary of State's requirements, but additional Bills will as usual be sold if needed to meet the demands of trade.

INDIA.

251. The following is a summary of the Estimates of Ways and Means in India during 1914-15 and 1915-16 :—

	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.		Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.		Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	
	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.
Receipts.	R	£	R	£	R	£
1. Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue	31,93,12,000	21,287,500	25,34,23,000	16,894,900	23,71,17,000	15,807,800
2. Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	1,22,50,000	816,600	3,55,13,000	2,367,500	9,80,00,000	6,533,300
3. Capital contributed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways	10,00,000	66,700	10,00,000	66,700	10,00,000	66,700
4. Unfunded Debt incurred, mostly Savings Bank deposits (net)	2,65,81,000	1,772,100	—7,60,64,000	—5,070,900	—32,97,000	—219,900
5. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	30,22,000	201,500	31,52,000	210,100	73,94,000	492,900
6. Other Deposits and Remittances (net)—						
(a) War Transactions	...	...	3,07,30,000	2,048,600	—1,50,60,000	—1,004,000
(b) Other Transactions	56,89,000	379,300	—88,96,000	—593,000	—45,91,000	—305,900
7. Remittance account between England and India— Transactions of Railway Companies (net) excluding debenture capital	7,11,65,000	4,744,300	6,92,69,000	4,617,900	4,61,78,000	3,078,600
Total Receipts excluding loans	43,90,19,000	29,268,000	30,81,27,000	20,541,800	36,67,41,000	24,449,500
Disbursements.						
8. Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—						
(a) State Railways and Irrigation Works	13,47,64,000	8,984,300	13,82,95,000	9,219,700	10,87,28,000	7,248,500
(b) Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	84,70,000	564,700	45,83,000	305,500	27,48,000	183,200
(c) Outlay by Companies (net)	2,27,000	15,100	—80,33,000	—535,600	—1,27,22,000	—848,100
9. Permanent Debt discharged (net)	29,06,000	193,700	15,92,000	106,100	12,56,000	83,800
*10. Provincial surpluses (—) or deficits (+)	4,80,89,000	3,205,900	3,38,24,000	2,255,000	1,61,63,000	1,077,600
11. Imperial and Provincial Loans (net)	25,36,000	169,100	19,35,000	128,900	—38,85,000	—259,000
12. Remittance account between England and India—						
(a) Capital raised by Railway Companies (net)	1,12,50,000	750,000	3,48,75,000	2,325,200	9,75,00,000	6,500,000
(b) Remittance of gold to England	...	...	90,72,000	604,800	...	...
(c) Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	...	...	1,50,00,000	1,000,000	...	...
(d) War transactions	...	...	15,79,00,000	10,526,600	11,34,90,000	7,566,000
(e) Other transactions (net)	1,57,14,000	1,047,600	55,17,000	367,800	8,94,000	59,600
†13. Council Bills	30,00,00,000	20,000,000	9,96,58,000	6,657,200	10,89,00,000	7,260,000
Total Disbursements	52,39,56,000	34,930,400	49,44,21,000	32,961,300	43,30,72,000	28,871,600
Net Disbursements	8,49,37,000	5,662,400	18,62,94,000	12,419,500	6,63,31,000	4,422,100
Financed as follows:						
Permanent Debt incurred	5,00,00,000	3,333,300	5,00,00,000	3,333,300	4,50,00,000	3,000,000
Temporary Debt incurred (net)	...	...	11,00,00,000	7,333,300	...	...
Reduction of (+) or addition to (—) Treasury Balances	3,49,37,000	2,329,100	2,62,94,000	1,752,900	2,13,31,000	1,422,100
Total	8,49,37,000	5,662,400	18,62,94,000	12,419,500	6,63,31,000	4,422,100
Opening Balance	22,06,07,000	14,707,100	23,41,24,000	15,608,300	20,78,30,000	13,855,400
Closing Balance	18,56,70,000	12,378,000	20,78,30,000	13,855,400	18,64,99,000	12,433,300

* Head (10) represents expenditure defrayed by reduction of Provincial balances.

† The figures shown under head (13) differ from those given in the Home Treasury Ways and Means statement, as Bills drawn by the Secretary of State towards the end of one year are paid in India in the next. The figures of the present statement represent payments in India.

252. In the Budget estimate for 1914-15, the cash balance in the Indian Treasuries on the 1st April 1914, was taken at R22,06 lakhs. It was estimated : (1) that the net Imperial revenue in India would amount to R31,93 lakhs, (2) that the net deposits in Savings Banks and Provident Institutions would increase during the year by R2;66 lakhs, (3) that a sum of R30 lakhs would be available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt, and

(4) that the remittance and capital transactions of Railway Companies, etc., would result in a net credit of ₹7,31 lakhs. On the other hand, provision was made: (1) for a net expenditure of ₹4,81 lakhs from Provincial balances, (2) for capital expenditure in India on railways (inclusive of outlay by companies) and canals to the extent of ₹13,50 lakhs, (3) for an outlay of ₹85 lakhs on the construction of the new Capital at Delhi, (4) for the discharge of ₹29 lakhs of the permanent debt, (5) for net payments of ₹25 lakhs and ₹100 lakhs, respectively, in connection with Imperial and Provincial loans and miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions, and (6) for the payment of Council Bills to the extent of ₹30,00 lakhs. The total payments mentioned above aggregate ₹50,70 lakhs, against a total receipt of ₹42,20 lakhs; and it was proposed to meet the net disbursement of ₹8,50 lakhs by raising a rupee loan of ₹5 crores and by drawing on the cash balances to the extent of ₹3,50 lakhs.

1914-15.

Main features

Revised estim

253. The results according to the Revised estimates show considerable variations from this forecast. The year opened with a balance which was ₹1,35 lakhs more than the Budget forecast, the increase being mainly due to the improvement in the revenue account in 1913-14 over the Revised estimate for that year (see paragraph 6). The full amount of the contemplated rupee loan of ₹5 crores was duly raised in July. The European war and the consequent dislocation of India's trade have, however, led to a large shortage in the revenue collections in India; while heavy withdrawals from our Postal Savings Banks have taken place since the outbreak of the war. It has accordingly been found necessary to borrow large sums temporarily from the Gold Standard Reserve, besides taking advantage of the offer of a temporary loan of ₹50 lakhs from the Gwalior State. Taking India as a whole, there will be a deterioration of ₹5,16 lakhs in the combined revenue account of the Imperial and Provincial Governments; of ₹10,26 lakhs under Unfunded Debt, a net payment of ₹7,60 lakhs being now anticipated on this account against a net receipt of ₹2,66 lakhs in the Budget; of ₹22 lakhs in the net credits connected with the remittance and capital transactions of Railway Companies, etc.; and of ₹44 lakhs under miscellaneous Deposit and Remittance transactions, being the net result of (1) higher drafts on the banking accounts maintained with our treasuries by various local bodies; (2) a large return of small coin from circulation; (3) a reduction in the balance of uncashed railway cheques at the end of the year as compared with that at its beginning; (4) smaller payments on account of money orders; and several other variations. A payment of ₹1,50 lakhs has been made from treasury balances to the Paper Currency Reserve in India against a withdrawal of an equivalent amount of gold from the Reserve in England to meet the requirements of the Home Treasury; and a remittance of ₹91 lakhs in gold has also been made from India against a corresponding payment into the Home Treasury. Further, outlay to the extent of ₹12,72 lakhs will be incurred in India on behalf of His Majesty's Government in connection with the war, against which a payment will be made by the War Office into the Home Treasury of the Government of India. Our total claim against the Imperial Government on account of this recoverable expenditure in 1914-15 is estimated at ₹15,79 lakhs, see item 12 (*d*) in the table at page 124. But out of this sum, ₹3,07 lakhs represent the value of military stores and war *materiel* issued from our stock, in respect of which no cash outlay on replacement will be incurred in the current year and which will not, therefore, involve any reduction in our cash balances in 1914-15; and the latter amount accordingly appears in the table at page 124 as a credit under Deposits—see item 6 (*a*). The total deterioration in our financial position from the various circumstances mentioned above amounts to ₹31,21 lakhs. But it will be partly counterbalanced by improvements in other directions, aggregating ₹22,43 lakhs, made up as follows: (1) an increase of ₹1,35 lakhs in the opening balance of the year; (2) a reduction of ₹20,01½ lakhs in the payment of Council Bills; (3) a lapse of ₹47 lakhs in the grant for capital expenditure in India on railways (inclusive of outlay by companies) and canals, and of ₹39 lakhs in the Indian grant for Imperial Delhi; (4) a saving of ₹13 lakhs in the provision for the discharge of debt, mainly owing to the postponement

of the repayment of the instalment of the Gwalior loan of 1887 which fell due during the year; (5) a reduction of ₹6 lakhs in the net payments on account of *takavi* and other loans; and (6) a small increase of about ₹1½ lakh in the amount available from the Famine Insurance grant for the reduction or avoidance of debt. With the help of the temporary loan of ₹50 lakhs from the Gwalior Durbar and of temporary borrowing to the extent of ₹10,50 lakhs from the Gold Standard Reserve, we accordingly expect to close the year with a cash balance of ₹20,78 lakhs, or ₹2,22 lakhs more than the Budget estimate.

254. It was announced last year, subject to the usual reservations, that a new 3½ per cent. rupee loan of ₹5 crores would be raised in 1914-15. Tenders for this loan were opened on the 3rd July and the result was as follows:—

Total amount tendered.	Amount accepted.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Minimum rate accepted.
₹	₹	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
11,76,57,900	5,00,00,000	95 9 7·295	95 9 0

5. Features of the estimate.

255. In 1915-16 the net Imperial revenue in India is estimated at ₹23,71 lakhs; a sum of ₹74 lakhs will be available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt; the remittance and capital transactions of Railway Companies, etc., are likely to result in a net credit in India of ₹4,77 lakhs; and a net receipt of ₹39 lakhs is anticipated in connection with Imperial and Provincial loans, owing mainly to the recovery of a portion of the large amounts of *takavi* issued in 1913-14 and in the earlier part of the current year. On the other hand, provision has been made: (1) for an expenditure of ₹1,62 lakhs from Provincial balances; (2) for a net payment of ₹33 lakhs on account of Unfunded Debt; (3) for payments of ₹13 lakhs and ₹55 lakhs respectively in connection with the discharge of permanent debt, and miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions; (4) for capital expenditure of ₹9,60 lakhs in India on railways and canals and of ₹27 lakhs on Imperial Delhi; (5) for a recoverable outlay of ₹11,35 lakhs in connection with the war, and for a net expenditure of ₹1,51 lakhs on the replacement of military stores and *materiel* supplied from our stock to His Majesty's Government; and (6) for the payment of Council Bills to the extent of ₹10,89 lakhs. The total amount of funds required by the Government of India next year therefore aggregates ₹36,25 lakhs, while the receipts at its disposal amount to only ₹29,61 lakhs.

6. Borrowing in India.

256. Of the net [illegible] ent of about ₹6½ crores, it will be possible to meet about ₹2 cr[illegible] the cash balance which will be held in India at the end of the current year; and to provide for the shortage, it is proposed to borrow in India next year a sum of ₹4½ crores. With a loan of this amount, the closing balance at the end of 1915-16 will stand, according to the present estimate, at ₹18,65 lakhs. The announcement now made regarding the rupee borrowing is in accordance with present intentions; but full liberty is reserved, as usual, to vary the programme now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

15 and 16.

257. The following table gives details of the transaction of Savings Banks and Provident Funds during a series of years, and the estimated transactions for 1914-15 and 1915-16:—

Post Office Savings Bank, etc.

Year.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
1904-05	78,94,000	45,87,000	1,24,81,000
1905-06	31,49,000	46,80,000	78,29,000
1906-07	50,94,000	52,25,000	1,03,19,000
1907-08	14,86,000	53,50,000	68,36,000
1908-09	—26,22,000	54,63,000	28,41,000
1909-10	51,82,000	57,20,000	1,09,02,000
1910-11	1,05,06,000	60,82,000	1,65,88,000
1911-12	1,95,69,000	67,79,000	2,63,48,000
1912-13	1,68,26,000	73,79,000	2,42,05,000
1913-14	2,37,05,000	84,07,000	3,21,12,000
1914-15 (Revised)	—8,45,73,000	77,72,000	—7,68,01,000
1915-16 (Budget)	—1,06,86,000	65,65,000	—41,21,000

The net withdrawals from Postal Savings Banks in the current year to end of January have amounted to ₹8,67 lakhs, and the net withdrawals in February and March are estimated at ₹25 lakhs, bringing the total net withdrawals from these banks in 1914-15 to ₹8,92 lakhs. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 anticipates a further net withdrawal of ₹1,50 lakhs from Postal Savings Banks, and a growth of ₹43 lakhs in the deposits in the various Provident funds for Government servants.

J. B. BRUNYATE.

The 22nd March 1915.

Appendix I.

PRO FORMÂ ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON DELHI AND THE DELHI PROVINCE.

Prefatory Note.

I.—Scope of pro formâ account.

The following *pro formâ* account, with its supporting statements, exhibits the expenditure, initial and annual, on Delhi and the Delhi Province and also any receipts and savings which form a direct set-off to that expenditure. The account has been prepared in consultation with the Comptroller General and carries his approval as regards both its form and its substantial completeness at the present date subject to the qualifications implied in the following prefatory remarks; it will be added to, or amplified later, if experience should show this to be necessary.

2. The main item of the account, as regards non-recurring expenditure, is the Delhi project proper, the figures for which appear against item 1 of Part I.—*Initial Outlay*. The principal recurring charge is that representing the expenditure in the new province, which appears as item 1 of Part II.—*Annual Expenditure*.

3. The account necessarily exhibits any expenditure occurring under the named heads, without qualification on account of contributory causes. It must, therefore, be clearly understood that the increase of expenditure, including that in the Delhi Province, is not wholly due to the change of Capital. Thus, an increase of the garrison at Delhi on strategic grounds had been already independently and strongly recommended to the Government of India by the Chief of the General Staff and endorsed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in July 1911, before the transfer of the Capital had been officially proposed, and the reconstruction of the accommodation of the troops already there had long been recognised as pressing. Similarly, the recent advance in the policy relating to education and sanitation, particularly the latter, would, under any circumstances, have involved increased expenditure in this city. For practical purposes, these considerations must be ignored in the figured statements, as well as various similar points of minor pecuniary significance. The same principle will be applied to the Railway expenditure, *i.e.*, the cost of any remodelling of the railway system which is connected with the constitution of the new Capital will be exhibited in full in the *pro formâ* account. A wholly independent railway requirement, such as the permanent marshalling yard which will eventually replace the temporary yard now in use, will not be shown.

II.—Relation between the pro formâ account and the regular accounts.

4. A brief explanation is added below connecting the various items in the *pro formâ* account with the entries in the published accounts and estimates. Some further explanations are also to be found in the account itself and in its supporting statements.

5. The capital expenditure directly incurred on the construction of the new Imperial Capital at Delhi is shown in the regular accounts under the special head "51—Initial Expenditure on the new Capital at Delhi." The only other item of expenditure which will be recorded in the capital section of the regular accounts is that arising from diversions or re-arrangements of the railway system, which will appear under the head "48—State Railways." Item 1 of Pa of *pro formâ* account. Item 3 (*b*),

6. The initial expenditure incurred during the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 in connection with the provision of temporary accommodation for the Government of India at Delhi, pending the construction of the new Capital, has been treated, on the advice of the Comptroller General, as a revenue charge, under a special minor head styled "Temporary Delhi" subordinate to the major head "45—Civil Works". Any non-recurring receipts which may eventually be obtained in connection with these temporary works, *e. g.*, from the sale of lands and buildings when no longer required by the Government of India, will be similarly credited under a special head subordinate to the major head "XXXI—Civil Works." Item 2, *ibid.* Item II. *ibid.*

7. The remaining expenditure is mainly brought to account in one of two ways: either, first, as expenditure of the new Province; or, secondly, as departmental expenditure chargeable to the Department in which it is incurred.

nd I of *pro formâ*

8. The expenditure and receipts appertaining to the *quasi*-provincial administration of the Imperial area are brought to account in the same way as in the case of other minor administrations, and are eventually published separately, like the figures for Coorg and Baluchistan, in an appendix to the Civil Estimates. But as the Civil Estimates are not published till late in the year, a special arrangement has been made by which the figures for the Delhi province under each major head are separately shewn in the various sections of the Financial Secretary's memorandum (*e.g.*, I and 3, Land Revenue, page 21). It will be noted that any grants which may specially be given from Imperial revenues in aid of the Delhi Municipality or other local funds will be brought into the regular accounts and, consequently, into the *pro formâ* account also, since they will appear as charges of the Delhi administration.

9. Expenditure which does not appertain to provincial administration is recorded, as in the case of other provinces, under its appropriate departmental head in the regular accounts. Thus expenditure on the land and buildings

(a) and III I of *pro* ccount.

required for the new Cantonment, and any corresponding receipts, appear under the Army and Military Works heads, respectively, under both of which a special Delhi sub-head has been opened. Railway capital outlay has already been referred to. Railway revenue charges and receipts similarly come under the Railway account head. In these cases, the *pro formâ* account necessarily exhibits only initial expenditure and non-recurring receipts, as Military expenditure is not being permanently increased and the influence of the new Capital on the ordinary daily receipts and working expenses of the Railways cannot evidently be satisfactorily isolated. This latter consideration also applies to the case of Postal and Telegraph expenditure, which moreover represents ordinary administrative expenditure of the department, and is relatively insignificant in amount. For these reasons, in the case of this department, neither the initial outlay nor the recurring receipts and expenditure have been included.

to 7 and I of Part I, as 2 and 3 V of Part *o formâ*

10. There are also a few items of expenditure and of actual receipt or of definite saving which are not recorded in the accounts of the Delhi Province or in the departmental accounts, but which it is necessary to take into consideration in calculating the expenditure in Delhi and the Delhi Province. Most of these are self-expla[illegible] attention may be called to the intended treat-

of Part I.

ment of the sale-proc[illegible]ted lands and buildings at Calcutta (if any) and elsewhere. These will be credited under the major heads, "XXV—Miscellaneous" and "XXXI—Civil Works", and the *pro formâ* account will take credit only for actual Imperial receipts. No account will be taken, in the statements themselves, of book transactions, or of the considerable savings obtained from the vacation of rented accommodation, *i.e.*, of relief in respect of rental payments which the Local Government obtains by giving up private buildings previously leased for provincial establishments, and moving the latter into offices formerly occupied by the Government of India. Any reference made to such savings will, therefore, be found in an explanatory footnote. [See Part I, Note 5.]

11. Outlay on stores and all other expenditure incurred in England under a capital head or as a revenue charge, which can be distinguished as appertaining to the construction of Delhi or to the administration of the Delhi Province, have been included in the *pro formâ* account.

PRO FORMA ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON DELHI AND THE DELHI PROVINCE.

PART I.—INITIAL OUTLAY.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

EXPENDITURE.	Actuals to end of 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
1. DELHI PROJECT: Capital outlay on permanent Delhi chargeable to Head "51" (for details see Statement I-A)	85,05	54,51	40,70
2. Temporary Delhi *	54,33	...	..
3. Initial expenditure of non-Civil Departments :—			
(*a*) Military services †	16,84	20,00	10,00
(*b*) Railways ‡	...	7,50	2,00
4. Non-recurring grant to the Punjab Government in compensation for expenditure incurred on new headquarters buildings for the Commissionership transferred from Delhi	...	1,26	...
5. Cost of withdrawal to Delhi of Imperial offices previously located at Calcutta or elsewhere	1,92	27	...
6. Special non-recurring monetary concessions to establishments of the Government of India and attached offices on the occasion of their first move to Delhi	53	27	27
7. Miscellaneous items §	90	15	...
TOTAL	1,59,57	83,96	52,27
Total Expenditure to end of 1915-16		2,95,80	
Net expenditure to end of 1915-16		2,95,80	

RECEIPTS.	Actuals to end of 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
I.—Receipts which may be obtained on account of Imperial buildings vacated by the Government of India or attached offices in consequence of the move	...	...	...
II.—Non-recurring receipts on account of Temporary Works	...	...	...
III.—Recoveries on account of land or buildings vacated in the old Cantonment of Delhi	...	...	...
IV.—Miscellaneous items	...	...	...
TOTAL	..	...	...
Total receipts to end of 1915-16		...	

* NOTE 1.—The head "Temporary Delhi" has been closed from 1st April 1913, subsequent expenditure being treated as part of the expenditure of the Delhi Province—see Part II of Account.

† NOTE 2.—The expenditure included under item 3 (*a*) is that relating to the formation of the new Cantonment. Its details are as follows :—

	To end of 1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Acquisition of land	10,93	1,90	33
Cost of buildings	4,77	18,10	9,67
Establishment charges	1,14		
TOTAL	16,84	20,00	10,00

‡ NOTE 3.—The provision in 1914-15, and in 1915-16 is mainly on account of land acquisition charges.

§ NOTE 4.—The expenditure shown against item 7 represents mainly cost of temporary establishments employed in the Secretariats in connection with the change of Capital.

‖ NOTE 5.—These heads will record only actual receipts obtained from the sale of the vacated buildings and land. As explained in paragraph 10 of the prefatory note, this procedure has the effect of excluding a substantial true saving in respect of rented accommodation. Thus in 1913-14 the Government of Bengal, by moving its offices into the vacated Imperial buildings in Calcutta, saved Rs. 58,000, partly by being enabled to dispense with private accommodation previously leased, and partly by being relieved from the necessity of renting further accommodation.

PRO FORMA ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON DELHI AND THE DELHI PROVINCE.

PART II.—ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

Expenditure.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.	Receipts.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
1. Expenditure of Delhi Province * . .	33,74	35,69	29,74	I.—Revenues of Delhi Province* . . .	15,05	15,77	15,41
2. Compensatory assignment to Punjab Provincial revenues in respect of extra expenditure incurred in administering territories which have been transferred from the old Delhi District to the districts of Rohtak and Gurgaon . .	...	23	13	II.—Assignment from Punjab Provincial revenues to Imperial on account of the creation of the new Province of Delhi, with effect from the 1st October 1912† .	1,91	1,91	1,91
				III.—Saving under Calcutta house allowances‡ .	40	41	42
3. Miscellaneous items .	...	...	...	IV.—Saving under hill journey and travelling allowances and contingencies on account of shorter move of Secretariat and attached offices § . .	2,50	2,50	2,50
Total expenditure .	33,74	35,92	29,87	V.—Miscellaneous item			
Net expenditure			,63	Total receipts	19,86	20,59	20,24

* NOTE 1. The details of this item are given in Statement II-A.

† NOTE 2.—This assignment represents the amount by which the Provincial outlay on the Delhi area exceeded the Provincial revenue obtained therefrom prior to the constitution of the Imperial enclave, *i.e.*, the net expenditure incurred on that area of which the Local Government has now been relieved.

‡ NOTE 3.—The figures shown against item III will be subject to increase as additional offices are successively transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.

§ NOTE 4.—The figure shown against item IV is a minimum figure calculated once for all on the assumption that all offices or portions of offices which previously moved between Calcutta and Simla have subsequently moved regularly between Delhi and Simla. The actual saving throughout has been larger owing to certain establishments which previously moved to Calcutta being retained in Simla throughout the cold weather.

STATEMENT I.-A.

Details of Capital outlay on the Delhi Project working up to the total figures shown against item 1 in Part I of pro formâ *account.*

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

Items.	Actuals to end of 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget† Estimate, 1915-16.
A.—Salaries and allowances—			
(*a*) Preliminary Investigation—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	2,02		
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	14		
(*b*) Public Works and Electrical officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	3,69	3,69	
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	1,28	1,91	
(*c*) Other officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	1,10	80	
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	37	23	
B.—Travelling allowances of Officers and Establishment—			
(*a*) Preliminary Investigation—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	23	...	
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	2	...	
(*b*) Public Works and Electrical officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	34	39	
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	16	20	
(*c*) Other officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers *	5	4	
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	4	2	
C.—Supplies, Services and Contingencies—			
(*a*) Preliminary Investigation		...	
(*b*) Public Works and Electrical officers employed on the Project		34	
(*c*) Other officers employed on the Project	11	14	
D.—Works Expenditure—			
(i) Buildings	1,51	8,95	
(ii) Communications	6	1,05	
(iii) Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,05	23	
(iv) Electric Light and Power	...	...	
(v) Irrigation	...	...	
(vi) Sanitation including water-supply, drainage and sewage	...	...	
(vii) Purchase of tools and plant	12,08	16,56	
(viii) Stock and Suspense	4,59	2,56	
(ix) Miscellaneous Items	20,76	18,74	
(x) Maintenance during construction	19	1,91	
E.—Acquisition of land	34,19	1,68	
F.—Other Miscellaneous expenditure	4		
G.—Unallotted Reserve	...		
Deduct.—Receipts on Capital Account	...		
Total	85,05	54,51	40,00

* NOTE.—The charges of the town planners and other experts are included under these heads.
† The total grant has not yet been distributed finally among the various items.

STATEMENT II-A.

Revenue and Expenditure of Delhi Province.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
Major heads of Account.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.	Major heads of Account.	Actuals 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
I.—Land Revenue	3,53	3,53	3,56	1. Refunds and Drawbacks	9	10	9
II.—Opium	25	25	25	2. Assignments and Compensations	2	9	...
IV.—Stamps	3,06	3,32	3,18	3. Land Revenue	92	1,03	1,01
V.—Excise	2,71	2,88	2,95	6. Stamps	6	7	7
				7. Excise	6	6	7
VII.—Customs	4	4	4	10. Assessed Taxes	1	1	1
VIII—Assessed Taxes	2,13	2,20	1,98	11. Forest	...	...	7
X.—Registration	23	24	24	12. Registration	6	7	7
				13. Interest	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	39	29	36	18. General Administration	95	85	88
XVI-A.—Courts of Law	21	17	20	19-A. Courts of Law	1,62	2,50	1,70
XVI-B.—Jails			28	19-B. Jails	64	70	70
XVII.—Police			6	20. Police	3,13	4,32	4,07
XIX.—Education	19	19	17	22. Education	1,43	2,34	1,56
XX.—Medical	1	1	1	23. Ecclesiastical	13	16	19
				24. Medical	1,86	5,36	2,36
XXIA.—Agriculture	1	...	...	25. Political	...	1	1
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	5	5	5	26A. Agriculture	7	13	12
				26B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	9	4	2
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	3	3	3	27. Territorial and Political Pensions.	37	60	51
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	5	6	6	29. Superannuation and Retired allowances.	1,71	1,76	1,72
XXV.—Miscellaneous	36	51	50	30. Stationery and Printing	10	12	14
				32. Miscellaneous	38	50	98
XXX.—Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation.	1	1	1	43. Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation.	1	3	3
XXXI.—Civil Works	1,13	1,54	1,48	45. Civil Works	(a)12,28	(b)14,84	13,86
Total Receipts	15,05	15,77	15,41	Total Expenditure	(a)13,74	(b)35,69	29,74

(a) Includes 7 on account of expenditure in England on purchase of stores.
(b) „ 2 „ „ „ „

APPENDIX.

	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Recorded revenue compared with recorded expenditure excluding Capital Expenditure on Railways, Irrigation works and the Delhi Capital not charged against Revenue—			
Surplus	£ 1,589,340	£ 300,615	...
Deficit	...	...	£ 3,787,710
Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue*	£ 8,712,668	£ 11,412,767	£ 10,471,657
Ditto charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	£ 2,144,800	...
Initial Expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	...	...	...
Net Public Debt incurred	£ 4,166,102	£ 10,725,963	£ 5,633,956
Net Public Debt incurred, including Capital transactions with Railway Companies	£ 2,144,709	£ 13,311,920	£ 10,370,196
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	₹ 1,77,03,00,000	1,77,48,50,000	1,53,14,30,000
Ditto imported, ditto ditto	₹ 1,17,24,20,000	1,36,64,80,000	1,28,78,70,000
Excess of Exports over Imports, excluding Gold and Silver	₹ 59,78,80,000	40,83,70,000	24,35,60,000
Net Imports of Gold	₹ 14,85,60,000	17,38,80,000	4,35,60,000
Ditto of Silver	₹ 24,00,60,000	19,46,80,000	12,06,80,000
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	₹ 38,86,20,000	36,83,60,000	16,42,40,000
Excess of Exports over Imports including Gold and Silver	₹ 20,92,60,000	4,00,10,000	7,93,20,000
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	₹ 3,44,57,00,000	3,61,86,60,000	3,10,99,40,000
Secretary of State's Bills sold (Rupees)	₹ 49,09,99,935	§24,30,65,151	§20,96,37,188
Sterling Equivalent received	£ 32,907,196	§16,232,061	§13,915,426
Silver coined at the Indian Mints	₹ 26,08,57,405	18,11,56,540	2,85,35,914
Maximum price in pence of an oz. troy, standard Silver in London	33⅛ (Nov.)	32 7/16 (Aug.)	25⅛ (Apl.)
Minimum ditto ditto	29⅜ (Apl. & June)	24 (Dec.)	22 (Dec.)
Average Exchange upon Secretary of State's Bills sold per rupee	1s. 4·083d.	1s. 4·029d.	1s. 3·964d.
Fixed rate of Exchange for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Maximum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	9 (from Dec. 6 to Mar. 31).	9 (from Apl. 1 to 17 and Jan. 16 to Mar. 4).	8 (from Jan. 28 to Mar. 17).
Minimum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	3 (from July 19 to Aug. 8).	3 (from July 25 to Sept. 11).	3 (from July 15 to Sept. 2).
Maximum rate of discount at the Bank of England	6 (Oct. 19 to Jan. 16).	7 (Nov. 7 to Dec. 31).	3 (Apl. 1 to May 27 & Jan. 14 to Mar.).
Minimum ditto	3½ (Apl. 5 to May 2, June 21 to Sept. 12).	3½ (Mar.)	2½ (May 27 to Jan. 13).
Maximum Government balances at the three Presidency Banks	₹ 3,68,28,000 (Aug.)	4,10,83,000 (Mar.)	4,19,82,000 (July)
Minimum ditto ditto	₹ 2,95,11,000 (Oct.)	2,86,56,000 (Apl.)	3,04,47,000 (Jan.)
Maximum price in Calcutta of Government 3½ per cent Rupee Securities (Guaranteed)	99—11 (Apl. 1 & 2).	98—6 (May 4 to 7)	96—15 (Apl. 7)
Minimum ditto ditto	94—13 (Dec. 17 & 18).	95—8 (Jan. 14 and 15).	93—2 (Mar. 16)
Maximum price in Calcutta of 3 per cent Rupee Securities	87—2 (Apl. 1 to 19 & Apl. 24 to May 14).	92—8 (Apl. 1 to May 14).	81—0 (July 18 to Mar. 31).
Minimum ditto ditto	82—8 (Feb. 20 to 26 & Mar. 28).	79—0 (5th Feb. to Mar. 31).	79—0 (Apl. 1 to May 3).
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of Rupee Securities enfaced for Interest Drafts	₹ 16,12,17,000 (Dec.)	16,44,30,000 (Apl.)	15,29,69,000 (Apl.)
Minimum ditto ditto	₹ 16,30,80,000(July)	15,23,22,000 (Mar.)	14,43,66,000(Mar.)
Maximum price in London of 3½ per cent (Rupee Securities in Gold)	66⅜ (Apl.)	65¼ (Apl. & May)	63 1/16 (Apl.)
Minimum ditto ditto	64 3/16 (Dec.)	62⅜ (Nov.)	61⅛ (Mar.)
Maximum price in London of India 3½ per cent Stock	106 (Apl.)	103 (Feb.)	102⅛ (June)
Minimum ditto ditto	99⅛ (Mar.)	96¼ (Aug.)	95⅛ (Mar.)
Maximum price in London of India 3 per cent Stock	97¼ (Apl.)	93 (Feb.)	92⅞ (Apl.)
Minimum ditto ditto	88⅜ (Mar.)	84½ (Sep.)	84⅛ (Mar.)
Maximum price in London of India 2½ per cent Stock	82 (Apl.)	79⅛ (Feb.)	78⅛ (Apl.)
Minimum ditto ditto	75 (Mar.)	70⅛ (Aug.)	70 (Jan.)
Maximum Government Paper Currency outstanding	47,80,20,000 (July)	52,74,34,000 (Sept.)	43,09,87,000 (July
Minimum ditto ditto	₹ 42,89,24,000 (May)	41,81,65,000 (Jan.)	42,07,01,000 (Dec.
Number of Post Office Savings Banks	8,049	8,328	8,501
Number of accounts in Post Office Savings Banks	1,190,220	1,262,763	1,318,632
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	₹ 14,76,69,789	15,18,14,343	15,23,41,514
Average of each deposit	133·99	120·22	115·5
Net addition to deposits	77,43,529	41,44,554	5,27,171

FINANCIAL STATISTICS
CELLANEOUS.

1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915, Revised.	1915-1916, Budget.
£ 606,641	£ 3,936,287	£ 3,940,334	£ 3,107,634	£ 2,312,423	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	£ 2,785,800	£ 2,957,100
£ 7,373,966	£ 10,119,093	£ 8,517,915	£ 10,221,224	£ 11,765,462	£ 11,713,800	£ 8,737,700
...	£ 5,904,100	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	£ 4,992	£ 114,894	£ 447,134	£ 333,400	£ 266,700
£ 10,408,347	£ 8,896,956	£ 1,823,173	£ 2,937,639	£ 118,200	£ 2,727,200	£ 2,008,700
£ 10,747,575	£ 12,654,438	£ 854,140	£ 2,373,391	£ 2,868,014	£ 5,656,600	£ 8,178,900
1,87,96,80,000	2,09,96,20,000	2,27,99,00,000	2,46,21,80,000	2,49,00,70,000	1,67,95,30,000 (b)	
1,33,65,10,000	1,33,70,60,000	1,44,05,50,000	1,66,63,00,000	1,91,30,80,000	1,35,02,10,000 (b)	
65,81,70,000	76,25,60,000	83,93,50,000	79,58,80,000	57,69,90,000	32,93,200	
21,67,90,000	23,97,90,000	37,76,00,000	34,00,10,000	23,72,40,000	6,88,50,000 (b)	
9,44,50,000	8,63,00,000	5,33,70,000	17,19,90,000	13,03,30,000	8,16,60,000 (b)	
31,12,40,000	32,60,90,000	43,09,70,000	51,20,00,000	36,35,70,000	15,05,10,000 (b)	
34,19,30,000	43,64,70,000	40,83,80,000	28,38,80,000	21,34,20,000	17,88,10,000 (b)	
3,54,54,20,000	3,90,53,00,000	4,35,89,00,000	4,85,31,20,000	4,90,83,80,000	3,27,78,00,000	
§40,54,12,663 (a)	§40,02,50,114 (a)	40,37,70,748 (a)	38,49,88,178	§ 46,59,68,715	§ 11,24,43,000	10,65,00,000
§27,096,586 (a)	§26,783,303 (a)	27,058,549 (a)	25,759,706	§31,200,827	§7,500,000	7,100,000
2,17,56,166	2,19,25,112	2,80,74,320	19,53,69,944	13,15,68,537	2,12,17,127	
24⅛ (May)	26¼ (October)	27⅛ (February)	29¾ (3rd December).	28⅛ (22nd September).	27¼ (30th Apl.).	
23 1/16 (October)	23 1/16 (February)	23⅛ (July)	26 1/16 (25th March)	25⅛ (1st December).	22⅛ (13th and 14th Novr..	
1s. 4·041d.	1s. 4·061 d.	1s. 4·084d.	1s. 4·058d.	1s. 4·070d.	1s. 4·008d.	1s. 4d.
1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	
7 (from 1 to 28 Apl. & 3 to 31 March).	8 (from 23rd Feb. 1911 to 29th Mar. 1911)	8 (from 26th Jan. to 6th Mar.).	8 (from 9th Jan. to 12th Feb.).	7 (1st to 16th Apl. and 13th Nov. 1913 to 18th Mar. 1914).	6 (1st to 30th Apl. and 5th Nov. to 31st Dec. 1914 and 1st Jan. to 13th March 1915).	
3 (from 1 July to 29 Sept.).	3 (from 1st July to 21st Sept.).	3 (from 3rd Aug. to 31st Aug. 1911).	3 (from 11th July to 11th Sept.).	3 (3rd July to 6th Aug.).	3 (9th July to 5th Aug. 1914).	
5 (October 21st to Decr. 8th).	5 (Oct. 20th to Nov. 30th).	4 (from 21st Sept 1911 to 7th Feb. 1912 .	5 (17th October 1912 to 31st March 1913).	5 (1st to 16th April and from 2nd October 1913 to 7th January 1914).	10 (from 1st to 5th Aug. 1914).	
2½ (Apl. 1st to October 6th).	3 (June 9th to Sept. 28th and Mar. 9th to Mar. 31st).	3 (from 1st Apl. to 20th Sept. 1911).	3 (9th May to 28th August).	[illegible] ary [illegible] arch	3 (from 1st Apl. to 29th July).	
4,58,77,000 (July)	4,10,08,000 (Sept.)	4,48,68,000 (Nov.)	5,65,10,000 (Mar.)	6,18,88,000 (Oct.)	10,12,86,000 (Aug.)	
3,07,61,000 (Apl.)	3,53,92,000 (June)	3,68,74,000 (Feb.)	4,00,35,000 (Apl.)	4,85,95,000 (May)	4,84 04,000 (Nov.)	
95—5 (24 Aug.)	96—10 (2nd Aug.)	96—14 (9th Dec.)	97—2 (3rd to 6th May).	96—12 (19th and 21st July).	96-1 (from 14th to 15th and 17th to 25th July 1914).	
92—12 (4 to 7 Dec.).	93—6 (7th Nov.)	94—12 (3rd & 4th Oct.).	94—12 (3rd & 6th Jan.).	94—14 (13th & 17th Oct.).	(d) 91-8 (13th and 15th March).	
82—0 (31 Aug. to 11 Nov.).	82—0 (12th July to 19th Aug. and 15th Feb. to 31st Mar.).	82—0 (1st to 23rd Apl., 5th May to 24th Sept., 27th Sept. to 9th Oct. and 20th Nov. to 31st Mar.).	83—0 (7th May to 14th Oct.).	83—0 (2nd to 4th Sept. 1913 and from 26th Feb. to 31st March 1914).	83 (1st April to 4th Aug. 1914).	
79—12 (27 Nov.)	80—4 (5th Dec.)	81—0 (25th & 26th Sept. and 10th to 14th Oct.).	82—0 (1st to 24th Apl. & 24th Oct. 1912 to 31st March 1913).	82—0 (1st Apl. to 26th Aug.).	77 (31st Aug. to 3rd Sept. 1914).	
16,06,73,000 (Oct.)	15,07,31,000 (Apl.)	12,68,10,000 (Apl.)	11,65,48,000 (Apl.)	11,11,55,000 (Apl.)	9,96,09,000 (Apl.)	
14,81,15,000 (Apl.)	12,78,50,000 (Mar.)	11,73,04,000 (Mar.)	11,13,78,000 (Jan.)	10,08,74,000 (Mar.)	9,74,68,000 (Dec.)	
63 1/16 (Oct.)	64 1/16 (Feb.)	64⅛ (Dec.)	64¾ (May)	64⅛ (Feby.)	(c) 63¾ (May)	
61½ (Apl.)	62 1/16 (Oct.)	63½ (Oct.)	63 1/16 (Mar.)	63⅜ (Apl.)	(c) 63 (July)	
100⅛ (May)	97⅛ (Feb.)	96¼ (Apl.)	94 1/16 (Apl.)	93⅓ (Jan.)	90½ (Apl.)	
95 (March)	92⅛ (Sept.)	91 (Sept.)	89 (Mar.)	84 5/16 (Jan.)	(c) 83 (Jan.)	
90⅓ (Apl.)	84½ (Feb.)	84 3/16 (Apl.)	80¾ (Apl.)	80¾ (Jan.)	77¼ (Apl.)	
81⅛ (March)	79⅛ (Sept.)	78⅛ (Sept.)	75 (Mar.)	71⅛ (Dec.)	(c) 71 (Jan.)	
76 (Apl.)	70⅞ (Feb.)	70⅛ (Apl.)	67½ (Apl.)	66 1/16 (Feby.)	64 (Apl.)	
69 (March)	66 (Sept.)	65¼ (Sept.)	62 5/16 (Mar.)	59¾ (Jan.)	(c) 58 (Jan.)	
54,40,84,000 (Mar.)	59,16,45,000 (July)	61,36,25,000 (Mar.)	68,97,78,000 (Mar.)	69,89,84,000 (July)	75,44,53,000 (July)	
43,64,99,000 (Apl.)	49,67,01,000 (Dec.)	54,68,58,000 (Apl.)	58,33,57,000 (Apl.)	61,79,95,000 (Sept.)	60,25,94,000 (Jan.)	
8,767	8,929	9,502	9,460	9,824		
1,378,916	1,430,451	1,500,834	1,566,860	1,638,725		
15,86,71,786	16,91,88,224	18,89,85,439	20,61,14,503	23,16,75,467		
115·07	118·28	125·92	131·55	141·38		
63,30,272	1,05,16,438	1,97,97,215	1,71,29,064	2,55,60,964		

(a) Include remittance of the Currency Department.
(b) Figures for 11 months (April to February).
(c) Minimum prices fixed by Stock Exchange Committee. The Stock Exchange was closed from 31st July 1914 to 3rd January 1915, and there were no official transactions during that period.

ble II.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways in 1913-1914, and Estimated Expenditure on such works in 1914-1915 and 1915-1916, and to end of 1915-1916.

Railways.	To end of 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	To end of 1915-1916.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	Remarks.
Open Lines.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
ra-Delhi Chord	1,44,67,320	1,27,300	1,62,000	8,000	1,47,64,620	1,47,64,620	...	
medabad-Dholka (earthwork, etc.)	59,900	...	...	...	59,900	59,900	...	
sam-Bengal (Construction)	9,18,12,307	48,72,534	0,65,000	32,80,000	10,50,29,841	10,50,29,841	...	
Ditto (Land)	48,00,112	3,17,201	,57,000	...	55,74,313	55,74,313	...	
ran-Kotah	46,47,772	...	...	...	46,47,772	46,47,772	...	
ngal-Nagpur Railway	...	...	72,67,000	99,59,000	1,72,26,000	1,72,26,000	...	
zwada Extension	12,31,370	2,472	9,000	2,000	12,44,842	12,44,842	...	
opal	39,41,322	82,145	60,000	19,000	41,02,467	41,02,467	...	
mbay, Baroda and Central India	46,78,87,896	1,35,92,563	1,14,78,000	1,18,00,000	50,47,58,459	50,47,58,459	...	
rma	9,74,12,324	...	...	...	9,74,12,324	9,74,12,324	...	
rma Railway Extensions	2,19,82,237	41,929	1,10,000	55,000	2,21,89,166	2,21,89,166	...	
wnpur-Banda	49,83,015	19,51,103	9,30,000	2,15,000	80,79,118	80,79,118	...	
onoor-Ootacamund	38,65,407	1,02,785	3,38,000	18,000	43,24,192	43,24,192	...	
harmapuri Hosur Extension	20,32,163	1,28,642	—22,000	...	21,38,805	21,38,805	...	
oone-Kurnool	10,06,675	2,075	3,000	5,000	10,16,750	10,16,750	...	
st Indian	48,34,69,675	2,52,10,934	3,49,34,000	1,03,50,000	55,39,64,609	55,39,64,609	...	
stern Bengal	26,64,60,536	1,38,76,615	1,91,68,000	1,23,54,000	31,18,59,151	31,18,59,151	...	
st Coast—Northern Section	3,09,29,430	...	...	...	3,09,29,430	3,09,29,430	...	
ontier Railway Reserve Material	43,90,861	—30,540	...	...	43,60,321	43,60,321	...	
Carried over	1,50,53,80,322	6,02,77,758	7,99,59,000	4,80,65,000	1,69,36,82,080	1,69,36,82,080	...	

Railways.	To end of 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1912-1914.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	To end of 1915-1916.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Brought forward	1,50,53,80,322	6,02,77,758	7,99,59,000	4,80[illegible],000	1,69,36,82,080	1,69,36,82,080	...	
Open Lines.								
Great Indian Peninsula System	35,36,35,198	3,11,57,330	2,74,37,000	3,09,15,000	44,31,44,528	44,31,44,528	...	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	42,42,650	1,29,312	95,000	43,000	45,09,962	45,09,962	...	
Jorhât	10,43,646	21,213	24,000	20,000	11,08,859	11,08,859	...	
Lucknow-Bareilly	51,21,139	...	...	...	51,21,139	51,21,139	...	
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Madras Section)	15,29,27,650	...	...	...	15,29,27,650	15,29,27,650	...	
North-Western	75,60,25,392	3,18,05,193	2,66,09,000	1,36,00,000	82,80,39,585	82,80,39,585	...	
Railway facilities at Delhi	...	...	7,50,000	2,00,000	9,50,000	9,50,000	...	
Rahoki Nurpur Khas conversion	...	...	...	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	26,48,45,387	71,11,014	45,96,000	21,88,000	27,87,40,401	27,87,40,401	...	
Petroleum Operations, Baluchistan	1,19,187	...	...	...	1,19,187	1,19,187	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway (Ganges bridge)	76,416	...		...	76,416	76,416	...	
South Indian	15,27,44,998	91,81,574	[illegible]5,10,000	31,40,000	16,95,76,572	16,95,76,572	...	
Tinnevelly Quilon (British Section)	44,19,271	237	—49,000	26,000	43,96,508	43,96,508	...	
Ditto (Native State Section)	1,18,22,922	984	2,000	34,000	1,18,59,906	1,18,59,906	..	
Tirhoot Railway and Extensions	7,74,34,116	15,02,323	6,36,000	80,000	7,96,52,439	7,96,52,439	...	
Chemical Laboratory, Kalimati	77,499	6,020	8,000	...	91,519	91,519	...	
" " Alipur	44,090	51,523	10,000	...	1,05,613	1,05,613	...	
Warora Colliery	10,98,766	—4,573	...	...	10,94,193	10,94,193	...	
Total Open Lines	3,29,10,58,649	14,12,39,908	14,45,87,000	9,90,11,000	3,67,58,96,557	3,67,58,96,557	...	

Appendix—*continued.*

Railways.	To end of 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	To end of 1915-1916.	Sanctioned Outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
'AL OPEN LINES brought forward .	3,29,10,58,649	14,12,39,908	14,45,87,000	9,90,11,000	3,67,58,96,557	3,67,58,96,557	...	
LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.								
:haro-Ramgarh Extension (East Indian Railway share)	4,25,729	4,53,466	1,86,000	93,000	11,58,195	50,01,852*	38,43,657	* This represents total sanctioned estimate of both sections I and II which are being constructed as joint lines of the East Indian and the Bengal Nagpur Railways.
:dwan-Howrah	...	12,13,184	1,82,000	23,50,000	67,45,184	65,50,266	—1,94,918	
:rsi-Nagpur and branch to Pench Valley Coalfields	1,65,89,401	39,79,228	32,50,000	50,00,000	2,88,18,629	3,37,05,415	48,86,786	
ki-Pesu Tank	4,06,394	6,69,947	8,50,000	7,70,000	26,96,341	24,20,857	—2,75,484	
wer Ganges Bridge Project . .	2,79,57,013	79,35,809	36,35,000	2,00,000	3,97,27,822	4,76,68,863	79,41,041	
jabhatkhawa-Dalsingpara . .	7,47,159	1,98,119	1,82,000	...	10,77,278	11,27,052	49,774	
serah-Shakarpura-Khagaria . .	12,65,815	5,84,143	3,74,000	1,00,000	23,23,958	26,19,232	2,95,274	
uthern Shan States	97,96,426	34,99,359	20,67,000	15,00,000	1,68,62,785	1,98,43,996†	29,81,211	† Work proceeding up to Aungban, for which the sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 1,42,23,372.
holka Dhanduka	...	...	...	5,00,000	5,00,000	... ‡	—5,00,000	‡ Estimates have not yet been sanctioned.
aruti-Trichinopoly	...	...	...	15,00,000	15,00,000	... ‡	—15,00,000	
shnupur Santragachi . . .	...	...	...	15,00,000	15,00,000	... ‡	—15,00,000	
Total Lines under construction .	5,71,87,937	1,85,33,255	1,36,76,000	1,35,13,000	10,29,10,192	11,89,37,533	1,60,27,341	
TOTAL OPEN LINES, carried over .	3,29,10,58,649	14,12,39,908	14,45,87,000	9,90,11,000	3,67,58,96,557	3,67,58,96,557	...	

Appendix—*continued.*

Railways.	To end of 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	To end of 1915-1916.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Total Open Lines, brought forward	3,29,10,58,649	14,12,39,908	14,45,87,000	9,90,11,000	3,67,58,96,557	3,67,58,96,557	...	
Total Lines under Construction, brought forward	5,71,87,937	1,85,33,255	1,36,76,000	1,35,13,000	10,29,10,192	11,89,37,533	1,60,27,341	
Lines in abeyance or Transferred to Companies, etc.								
Bellary-Kistna	1,65,78,416	...	...	...	1,65,78,416	1,65,78,416	...	
Bilaspur-Etawah	75,132	...	...	...	75,132	75,132	...	
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh (Depreciation Account).	6,57,038	...	...	...	6,57,038	6,57,038	...	
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	3,02,450	...	...	...	3,02,450	3,02,450	...	
Southern Mahratta (Depreciation on works, etc.)	5,27,071	...	...	...	5,27,071	5,27,071	...	
Umaria Colliery	1,82,672	...	...	...	1,82,672	1,82,672	...	
Vizagapatam-Raipur	2,45,035	...	...	...	2,45,035	2,45,035	...	
Total Lines in abeyance, etc.	1,85,67,814	...	...	...	1,85,67,814	1,85,67,814	...	
Stores	27,45,664	—24,45,972	...	...	2,99,692	2,99,692	...	
Payments to Bengal Nagpur Railway Company for Capital Stock respecting which the holders exercised the option of transfer to the Secretary of State for India.	...	70,665	...	...	70,665	70,665	...	
Reserve	...	...	...	20,62,000	20,62,000	20,62,000	...	
GRAND TOTAL	3,36,95,60,064	15,73,97,856	15,82,63,000	11,45,86,000	3,79,98,06,920	3,81,58,34,261	1,60,27,341	

Appendix—*continued.*

Railways.	To end of 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	To end of 1915-1916.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Grand Total, brought forward	3,36,95,60,064	15,73,97,856	15,82,63,000	11,45,86,000	3,79,98,06,920	3,81,58,34,261	1,60,27,341	
Distributed as under—								
Capital Expenditure on Railways (not charged to Revenue)—								
State Railways—Construction*	2,80,57,78,624	15,72,48,001	15,82,61,000	11,45,66,000	2,73,58,53,625			
Redemption of Liabilities†	90,75,31,543	...	...	...	90,75,31,543			
Famine Relief and Insurance—								
Protective Railways	7,86,22,691	1,28,642	22,000	...	7,87,29,333			
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	5,45,35,712	...	...	...	5,45,35,712			
Construction of Railways (charged to Provincial Revenues).	74,42,891	21,213	24,000	20,000	75,08,104			
Other Expenditure charged against Revenue.	1,56,48,603	...	...	...	1,56,48,603			
Total as above	3,36,95,60,064	15,73,97,856	15,82,63,000	11,45,86,000	3,79,98,06,920	3,81,58,34,261	1,60,27,341	

* Includes debentures raised by Companies—

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	1,43,90,464	...	4,50,000	.....	1,48,40,464
East Indian Railway	21,88,09,015	...	.....	5,25,00,000	27,13,09,015
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	4,87,97,364	...	.....	4,50,00,000	9,37,97,364
South Indian Railway	2,27,07,237	...	3,44,28,000	.....	5,71,35,237
Capital contributed by the Jaipur Durbar towards outlay on the Nagda Muttra Railway.	10,00,000	30,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	60,00,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Contribution from Provident Fund.	2,00,000	5,20,000	6,35,000	5,00,000	18,55,000
Total	30,59,04,080	35,20,000	3,65,13,000	9,90,00,000	44,49,37,080

†

	Rs.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	18,72,06,696
East Indian Railway	18,65,98,229
Eastern Bengal Railway	3,10,54,458
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	8,88,35,250
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	3,21,72,000
North Western Railway	7,36,74,320
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	15,50,40,785
South Indian Railway	7,06,88,855
Indian Midland Railway	8,85,61,500
Total	90,75,31,543

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table III.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Major Works in 1913-14, and Estimated Expenditure on such works in 1914-15, and 1915-16, and to the end of 1915-16.

	Actual outlay to end of 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.	Total actual and estimated outlay to end of 1915-16.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned Estimate remaining to be spent
PRODUCTIVE WORKS. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Central Provinces.							
Wainganga Canal	4,54,058	7,58,397	9,33,000	9,96,000	31,41,455	36,88,045	5,46,5
Mahanadi Canal	6,95,392	13,58,167	15,08,000	18,12,000	53,73,559	96,09,475	42,35,9
Asola Mendha Tank	13,18,739	1,39,486	1,22,000	1,32,000	17,12,225	17,30,346	18,1
Burma							
Mandalay Canal	52,16,006	3,24,978	3,53,000	1,70,000	60,63,984		
Shwebo Canal	57,25,024	—16,667	34,000	—12,000	57,30,357		
Mon Canal	52,27,576	67,027	78,000	1,30,000	55,02,603		
Ye-u Canal	15,90,238	4,50,543	6,11,000	6,37,000	32,88,781	48,04,988	15,16,2
Twante Canal	37,32,595	10,66,415	7,52,000	8,00,000	63,51,010	98,86,218	25,35,2
Bengal.							
Midnapur Canal	83,08,952	180	...	13,000	83,22,132		
Hijili Tidal Canal	25,50,805	...	...	...	25,50,805		
Bihar.							
Orissa Canals	2,62,45,222	1,24,071	90,000	24,000	2,64,83,293		
Sone Canal	2,58,91,493	30,864	30,000	30,000	2,59,82,357		
United Provinces.							
Ganges Canal, including Mat and Hathras Branches	3,34,07,138	10,42,151	9,06,000	9,72,000	3,63,27,289		
Lower Ganges Canal	3,87,91,488	23,678	18,000	18,000	3,88,51,166		
Agra Canal	1,12,01,696	57,047	1,15,000	77,000	1,14,50,743	1,15,42,103	91,3
Eastern Jumna Canal	47,86,247	46,280	22,000	47,000	49,01,527		
Dun Canal*	13,42,119	—5,008	7,000	15,000	13,59,111		
Bijnor Canal*	2,87,048	18,434	6,000	6,000	3,17,482		
Gorai Canal	1,879	86,172	2,26,000	2,12,000	5,26,051	5,79,420	53,3
Punjab.							
Western Jumna Canal	1,66,67,680	1,28,865	75,000	3,00,000	1,71,71,545		
Upper Bari Doab Canal	2,04,84,374	2,28,046	6,20,000	5,50,000	2,18,82,420		
Lower ditto	1,63,25,698	20,40,026	14,51,000	11,28,000	2,09,45,324	2,16,69,940	7,24,6
Sirhind Canal	2,40,92,170	98,149	4,50,000	48,000	2,49,88,319		
Upper Chenab Canal	2,87,82,373	19,55,334	16,44,8[illegible]	[illegible]0,000	3,37,31,707	3,61,31,583	23,99,8
Lower ditto	3,01,77,186	2,66,420	4,50,[illegible]	[illegible]0	3,13,93,586		
Upper Jhelum Canal	3,08,10,171	51,53,607	32,50,000	[illegible]	4,13,13,778	4,29,40,282	16,26,5
Lower ditto	1,55,77,782	226	50,000	1,00,0[illegible]	1,57,28,008	1,83,95,782	26,67,7
Indus Inundation Canals	26,98,704	44,099	4,000	10,000	27,56,803		
North-West Frontier Province.							
Paharpur Inundation Canal	9,05,444	...	...	...	9,05,444	9,13,004	7,5
Upper Swat River Canal	1,13,90,255	34,27,594	26,45,000	13,90,000	1,88,52,849		
Lower ditto	41,32,029	2,149	3,000	10,000	41,47,178		
Kabul River Canal*	10,68,576	33,583	2,000	...	11,04,159	11,10,249	6,0
Madras.							
Godavari Delta System	1,25,33,104	1,26,294	82,000	1,66,000	1,29,07,398	1,32,19,221	3,11,8
Kistna Delta System	1,50,18,409	12,298	1,14,000	68,000	1,52,12,707	1,54,89,071	2,76,3
Penner River Canals System	56,51,471	22,515	13,000	12,000	56,98,986	57,00,408	1,4
Periyar Project	1,01,61,363	44,290	53,000	29,000	1,02,87,653	1,02,98,832	11,1
Cauvery Delta System	38,96,875	50,525	81,000	87,000	41,15,400	41,54,023	38,6
Kurnool Cuddapah Canal	2,26,08,864	7,763	45,000	64,000	2,27,25,627	2,30,20,029	2,94,4
Nagavalli River Project	16,35,494	31,306	42,000	46,000	16,54,800	17,55,412	1,00,6
Divi Island Project	18,38,062	5,782	20,000	39,000	19,02,844	20,77,665	1,74,8
Lower Coleroon Anicut*	18,24,397	—984	...	...	18,23,413		
Shatiatope Anicut*	8,83,305	23,534	...	...	9,06,839		
Toludur Project	...	28,926	3,10,000	6,57,000	9,95,926	22,13,000	12,17,0
Bombay.							
Desert Canal	26,40,891	...	...	...	26,40,891	26,91,689	50,7
Begari Canal	22,61,724	13,217	93,000	84,000	24,51,941	25,30,982	79,0
Eastern Nara Works	65,82,484	2,330	4,000	1,85,000	67,73,814	69,31,165	1,57,3
Jamrao Canal	81,47,933	23,871	17,000	—5,000	81,83,804	83,53,288	1,74,4
Dad Canal	24,20,982	44,756	75,000	10,000	25,50,738	29,07,389	3,56,6
Mutha Canal	74,01,972	1,179	1,000	...	74,04,151	...	...
Sukkur Barrage and Rohri Canal Project	...	—284	...	...	—284	...	...
Other Projects	1,49,14,427	73,316	2,02,000	2,38,000	1,54,27,743		
Reserve	...	...	...	10,53,000	10,53,000		
Total Productive Works	50,02,07,894	1,94,61,547	1,76,07,000	1,65,98,000	55,38,74,441		
Carried over	50,02,07,894	1,94,61,547	1,76,07,000	1,65,98,000	55,38,74,441		

* Transferred to "49" from 1st April 1907.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

ble III.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Major Works in 1913-14, and Estimated Expe diture on such works in 1914-15, and 1915-16, and to the end of 1915-16.

	Actual outlay to end of 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.	Total actual and estimated outlay to end of 1915-16.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned Estimate remaining to be spen
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward .	50,02,07,894	1,94,61,547	1,76,07,000	1,65,98,000	55,38,74,441		
PROTECTIVE WORKS.							
Central Provinces.							
dula Canal	21,77,349	14,25,838	10,88,000	11,41,000	58,32,187	95,73,587	37,41,4
k Projects	73,45,412	4,30,915	6,70,000	6,72,000	91,18,327		
Bihar.							
beni Canal	66,27,136	4,50,607	1,78,000	1,85,000	74,40,743	78,49,661	4,08,9
United Provinces.							
wa Canal (including Dukwa weir) .	78,58,908	61,153	26,000	31,000	79,77,061	79,99,553	22,4
a Canal	49,77,586	2,95,038	2,78,000	2,87,000	58,37,624	74,52,886	16,15,2
an Canal	44,12,397	1,50,982	62,000	35,000	46,60,379		
ggar Canal	2,57,096	6,00,128	6,78,000	5,80,000	21,15,224	33,22,950	12,07,7
ori Nadi Scheme	2,79,004	54,176	73,000	...	4,06,180		
jhgawan Tank	24,279	1,97,157	76,000	13,000	3,10,436		
Madras.							
shikulya Project	[illegible]	17,668	14,000	...	46,70,901	46,87,980	17,0
pad Project	5,74,809	2,13,610	3,29,000	3,52,000	14,69,419	20,53,877	5,84,4
nkatapuram Tank Project . . .	2,43,174	67,252	32,000	3,000	3,45,426		
Bombay.							
daveri Canal	81,02,443	5,37,188	4,31,000	2,67,000	93,37,631		
nkapur Tank	16,71,077	38,910	60,000	49,000	18,18,987		
a Canal (including Shetphal Tank) .	60,81,499	10,740	4,000	1,000	60,97,239	64,86,344	3,89,1
dhihal Tank	4,90,039	456	...	...	4,90,495	13,98,529	9,08,0
avara River Project	31,60,676	9,86,744	8,81,000	10,53,000	60,81,420	81,36,368	20,54,9
a Right Bank Canal	5,96,556	26,77,914	32,27,000	32,00,000	97,01,470	2,49,71,868	1,52,70,3
Other Projects.	41,05,687	1,03,794	1,67,000	2,70,000	46,52,481		
bable savings	...	...	...	*—10,00,000*	*—10,00,000*		
Total Protective works .	6,36,24,360	83,20,270	82,74,000	71,45,000	8,73,63,630		
Grand Total, Major Works .	56,38,32,254	2,77,81,817	2,58,81,000	2,37,43,000	64,12,38,071		
tributed as under—							
1) Capital expenditure on Irrigation (not charged to revenue) . .	48,25,14,550	1,92,33,925	1,74,46,000	1,65,00,000	53,56,94,475		
2) Famine Relief and Insurance—Protective Irrigation Works .	6,39,00,769	83,20,270	82,74,000	71,45,000	8,76,40,039		
3) Other outlay from ordinary revenues	1,74,16,935	2,27,622	1,61,000	98,000	1,79,03,557		
GRAND TOTAL AS ABOVE .	56,38,32,254	2,77,81,817	2,58,81,000	2,37,43,000	64,12,38,071		

Appendix—*continued.*

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

Table IV.—Gross traffic receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of State Railways for five years ending 1913-1914, with Revised Estimates for 1914-1915 and Budget Estimates for 1915-1916.

(Omitting 000, except in accounts.)

State Railways.	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate 1915-16.
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.		
	M.	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*
Open mileage at beginning of year	*24,066	*24,604	*24,873	*25,200	25,437	26,106	26,37
Gross Traffic Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.							
Assam-Bengal	49,62,475	52,65,372	57,94,913	66,32,724	70,40,639	68,00	70,(
Bengal-Nagpur	2,91,40,430	3,09,98,814	3,43,74,985	4,03,42,071	4,10,31,142	4,05,00	4,05,(
Bezwada Extension	3,12,154	3,42,614	3,54,266	3,84,244	2,94,355	4,40	4,4
Bombay, Baroda and Central India System	5,00,31,701	5,46,93,694	6,01,33,008	6,40,21,332	6,58,93,295	6,25,00	6,15,(
Burma	1,82,14,382	1,86,56,276	1,96,08,933	2,07,76,957	2,23,60,428	2,15,00	2,14,(
Burma Railway Extensions	11,83,592	13,33,726	14,68,975	17,32,205	21,84,418	17,40	19,(
Southern Shan States	...	...	...	16,887	33,020	60	(
Eastern Bengal	2,78,33,207	2,87,32,327	3,19,58,673	3,51,18,860	3,73,92,387	3,25,00	3,31,(
East Indian	8,08,60,767	8,79,77,711	9,24,96,744	10,25,72,586	10,17,07,428	10,36,00	10,15,(
Great Indian Peninsula including Indian Midland	6,58,01,734	6,72,19,252	7,46,52,396	7,94,91,613	8,55,08,945	7,60,00	7,50,(
Agra-Delhi Chord	14,74,866	17,65,732	20,67,879	28,98,758	23,09,274	31,00	26,(
Bhopal	4,68,717	5,70,168	5,58,488	9,21,470	7,05,991	4,80	5,(
Baran-Kotah	48,152	1,03,829	1,58,809	2,28,678	1,77,507	1,40	1,(
Cawnpore-Banda	...	...	...	...	...	80	3,(
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	8,38,085	9,11,724	12,63,36[illegible]	[illegible]1,799	13,36,295	10,00	12,(
Lucknow-Bareilly	16,09,764	18,55,706	20,14,664	[illegible]000	23,56,789	20,00	20,(
North Western	7,13,05,408	7,36,47,723	8,23,59,967	8,82,12,116	8,69,96,146	8,20,00	8,20,(
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,60,65,818	1,90,73,555	2,13,76,309	2,43,64,792	2,40,89,233	2,05,00	2,02,(
Hardwar-Dehra	3,79,351	3,94,918	4,54,183	4,45,053	4,85,346	4,50	4,(
Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway	2,99,76,511	3,09,39,822	3,40,03,129	3,63,50,208	3,81,21,165	3,74,00	3,70,(
Mysore State lines	28,65,053	28,68,732	31,36,594	36,75,718	38,25,763	37,00	36,(
Dhone-Kurnool	1,20,354	98,234	1,16,729	1,19,518	1,23,739	1,00	1,(
South Indian	2,18,74,339	2,29,00,546	2,58,82,260	2,75,45,053	2,80,67,080	2,73,00	2,75,(
Tinnevelly-Quilon	6,45,739	7,03,544	7,79,707	8,25,023	9,03,391	8,85	8,(
Tirhoot	77,47,023	82,93,536	90,52,105	99,47,877	1,01,20,998	97,00	92,(
Total Imperial	43,37,59,622	45,93,47,555	50,35,67,021	55,01,08,551	56,30,64,774	53,44,75	53,00,(
Provincial.							
Jorhat	95,895	95,331	1,16,465	1,22,589	1,23,805	1,15	1,(
Total India	43,38,55,517	45,94,42,886	50,36,83,486	55,02,91,140	56,31,88,579	53,45,90	53,01,(
England.							
Bengal-Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	3	
East Indian	3,450	3,450	3,450	4,313	3,450	3	
Total England	3,450	3,450	3,450	4,313	3,450	6	
Grand Total	43,38,58,967	45,94,46,336	50,36,86,936	55,02,95,453	56,31,92,029	53,45,96	53,01,(

* Revised.

Appendix—*continued.*

State Railways.	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.		
et Traffic Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.							
-Bengal	4,94,350	8,45,408	12,57,471	19,64,044	22,78,989	16,50	19,50
d-Nagpur	1,36,47,586	1,44,86,622	1,74,64,289	2,18,70,125	2,14,58,253	2,03,78	1,95,45
da Extension	1,52,555	1,58,253	1,40,816	1,84,265	1,18,623	2,00	2,20
ay, Baroda and Central ia System	2,49,51,007	2,74,38,715	3,01,59,693	3,15,88,376	3,30,34,621	2,94,84	2,91,53
a Railways	64,68,423	67,77,771	74,00,623	85,64,888	1,05,71,446	91,80	94,00
Burma Railway Extensions	4,37,263	4,75,797	5,88,105	7,16,009	10,16,827	5,40	7,50
Southern Shan States	...	...	...	11,562	—6,046	—20	—16
n Bengal	97,46,010	1,19,17,258	1,34,25,030	1,39,12,400	1,68,52,302	1,04,87	1,19,22
Indian	4,93,30,507	5,32,88,010	5,46,40,364	6,40,08,215	6,02,98,231	6,29,25	5,96,25
Indian Peninsula including lian Midland	2,97,39,971	2,80,73,472	3,44,50,025	3,42,34,876	3,38,80,004	2,68,65	2,58,23
Agra-Delhi Chord	6,22,197	7,52,602	8,63,294	13,29,173	9,21,034	11,04	12,10
Bhopal	1,98,456	2,47,994	2,50,159	4,15,136	2,78,970	1,45	1,69
Baran-Kotah	23,181	52,720	79,404	1,16,522	88,753	70	80
Cawnpore-Banda	...	...	...	...	...	43	1,28
pur-Hyderabad (British Sec-n)	3,57,984	4,03,909	7,00,730	7,35,460	6,67,118	4,00	5,00
now-Bareilly	7,01,574	10,61,844	10,69,870	12,08,886	13,33,090	10,50	10,00
h Western	1,95,14,073	2,93,75,345	3,54,74,591	3,82,80,358	3,74,26,579	3,01,00	3,01,20
and Rohilkhand	64,[illegible]	96,62,892	1,15,54,500	1,33,17,987	1,23,35,988	88,00	89,15
Hardwar-Dehra	1,89,676	1,97,459	2,27,092	2,22,527	2,42,673	2,25	2,25
as and Southern Mahratta ilway	1,15,84,523	1,22,69,874	1,49,99,815	1,64,01,192	1,65,99,363	1,59,60	1,60,00
Mysore State lines	11,77,386	11,09,924	13,34,865	16,48,844	16,54,915	15,50	14,50
Dhone-Kurnool	41,800	33,999	24,719	44,828	44,871	25	30
Indian	1,03,68,773	1,07,98,900	1,24,87,158	1,28,03,027	1,18,03,549	1,12,70	1,22,3
Tinnevelly-Quilon	2,92,219	3,29,722	3,47,738	3,69,783	3,55,801	2,45	2,70
ot	41,55,194	48,15,464	57,65,053	60,73,311	63,12,187	58,00	53,00
ve	...	...	...	...	...	—2,14	—46,10
Total Imperial	19,06,41,044	21,45,73,954	24,47,05,404	27,00,21,794	26,95,63,091	23,82,62	23,14,0
Provincial.							
t	—289	14,505	32,358	38,043	34,306	8	2
Total India	19,06,40,755	21,45,88,459	24,47,37,762	27,00,59,837	26,95,97,397	23,82,70	23,14,2
England.							
d-Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Indian	3,450	3,450	3,450	4,313	3,450	3	
Total England	3,450	3,450	3,450	4,313	3,450	6	
Grand Total	19,06,44,205	21,45,91,909	24,47,41,212	27,00,64,150	26,96,00,847	23,82,76	23,14,3

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.- Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation Major Works, for five years ending 1913-14, with Revised Estimates for 1914-15, and Budget Estimates for 1915-16.

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1914-15	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		
	£	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DIRECT RECEIPTS—							
Mandalay canal	2,91,443	2,86,156	2,94,909	3,13,630	3,14,862	3,10,000	3,00,000
Shwebo canal	5,19,267	5,34,592	6,20,521	6,19,968	6,73,000	6,60,000	6,60,000
Midnapore canal	2,02,123	2,07,396	2,15,470	2,20,782	2,10,152	2,09,000	2,03,000
Hijili Tidal canal	63,742	55,357	62,657	53,136	36,427	31,000	37,000
Orissa canals	5,27,884	5,17,673	5,37,234	5,36,467	5,20,053	5,44,000	5,50,000
Sone canals	18,95,202	17,69,789	16,95,488	17,18,502	19,61,859	17,10,000	18,44,000
Ganges canal (including Hathras Branch)	37,41,594	35,28,071	34,48,523	35,55,282	38,86,390	40,22,000	38,95,000
Lower Ganges canal	23,85,463	26,54,428	27,91,733	23,39,516	29,48,277	33,10,000	26,45,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	2,45,349						
Agra canal	8,02,427	7,40,050	6,60,252	7,38,129	8,48,157	8,33,000	7,66,000
Eastern Jumna canal	14,53,383	12,64,610	12,30,994	11,93,475	14,87,717	15,38,000	13,58,000
† Dun canal	1,16,223	1,15,654	1,00,842	96,716	1,17,472	1,21,000	1,06,000
† Bijnor canal	30,111	31,665	27,888	34,147	37,073	45,000	30,000
Betwa canal	2,86,365	1,83,900	2,28,513	1,53,476	2,44,791	1,10,000	1,95,000
Western Jumna canal	21,64,690	20,67,901	23,50,104	27,36,295	33,15,029	30,00,000	30,00,000
Upper Bari Doab canal	35,33,808	35,80,939	38,33,926	43,46,274	43,06,606	40,00,000	40,50,000
Sirhind canal	21,04,786	20,23,490	30,60,221	46,01,159	40,52,176	39,00,000	38,00,000
Lower Chenab canal	84,95,508	90,10,924	86,28,091	92,75,472	84,24,935	83,00,000	85,00,000
Lower Jhelum canal	21,04,205	23,14,947	22,77,355	26,83,017	27,59 425	27,30,000	27,50,000
Indus Inundation canals	1,78,155	1,72,463	2,76,057	2,28,192	2,37,866	2,30,000	2,00,000
Lower Swat River canal	5,67,754	5,44,662	5,50,387	6,17,160	6,20,190	6,12,000	6,25,000
Kabul River canal	1,63,762	1,56,353	1,45,008	1,75,901	1,86,660	2,03,000	1,90,000
Godavari Delta system	1,27,098	1,29,856	1,25,557	1,35,736	1,24,184	1,74,000	1,30,000
Kistna „ „	88,683	88,473	82,948	92,605	97,152	87,000	90,000
Cauvery „ „	4,549	6,000	4,576	6,441	4,589	5,000	4,000
Penner River canals	2,074	3,274	3,028	3,326	4,734	4,000	4,000
Periyar project	10,241	13,803	8,785	12,234	5,804	7,000	7,000
Rushikulya project	2,777	1,309	1,473	1,456	1,586	2,000	2,000
Lower Coleroon anicut system	2,320	2,187	1,281	2,021	2,435	2,000	1,000
Shatiatope anicut „	815	498	701	574	901	1,000	...
Desert canal	1,01,774	91,208	85,707	96,142	86,359	87,000	90,000
Begari „	43,131	35,717	10,8[illegible]	10,723	36,288	41,000	41,000
Eastern Nara works	23,572	23,572	26,4[illegible]	0,608	18,719	17,000	20,000
Jamrao canal	20,238	27,066	29,310	[illegible]919	57,856	28,000	28,000
Mutha canals	3,54,618	3,96,247	4,33,565	3,59,68[illegible]	3,91,756	3,70,000	3,50,000
Nira canal	4,01,109	3,20,314	4,36,893	5,04,980	5,42,333	5,24,000	4,93,000
Other projects	14,49,919	14,20,214	14,35,679	16,00,030	29,25,872	33,06,000	43,98,000
TOTAL	3,46,06,161	3,43,20,758	3,57,22,988	3,91,12,179	4,14,89,485	4,10,73,000*	4,13,62,000*
DEDUCTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Mandalay canal	53,648	51,637	51,713	53,341	52,604	53,000	53,000
Shwebo canal	42,934	65,758	86,540	1,17,165	1,26,718	1,39,000	1,50,000
Ganges canal	9,29,409	9,35,716	9,43,958	9,52,179	9,62,748	9,62,000	9,62,000
Lower Ganges canal	4,29,702	4,43,493	4,58,555	4,73,573	4,95,868	4,96,000	4,96,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	888						
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,54,000	2,54,000
† Dun canal	24,980	24,980	24,980	24,980	24,980	25,000	25,000
† Bijnor canal	14,984	14,984	14,984	14,984	14,984	15,000	15,000
Carried over	17,49,997	17,90,520	18,34,682	18,90,114	19,31,854	19,44,000	19,55,000

* Excluding Civil Officer's figures as under :—

	Revised.	Budget.
	£	£
United Provinces	1,75,000	1,75,000
Punjab	5,000	1,000
Total	1,80,000	1,76,000

† Transferred to 49, from 1st April 1907.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

e V.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation Major Works r five years ending 1913-14, with Revised Estimates for 1914-15, and Budget Estimate r 1915-16—*continued.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO ATION—*contd.*							
Brought forward	17,49,997	17,90,520	18,34,682	18,90,114	19,31,854	19,44,000	19,55,000
ern Jumna canal	130	2,75,586	2,23,412	2,22,604	2,21,397	2,25,000	2,25,000
r Bari Doab canal	3,25,331	3,25,187	3,26,150	3,38,432	5,91,597	5,00,000	6,00,000
nd Canal	....	....	....	9,722	35,437	35,000	35,000
r Chenab canal	16,99,083	17,07,676	41,42,468	53,98,437	70,56,188	69,60,000	73,00,000
r Jhelum canal	4,03,369	4,93,381	4,87,614	15,37,592	15,47,514	15,50,000	15,60,000
Inundation canals	2,74,563	2,72,619	2,78,279	2,68,036	2,67,940	2,70,000	2,70,000
r Swat River canal	56,376	50,568	50,601	50,599	50,652	51,000	51,000
l River canal	5,436	5,949	14,869	10,803	11,875	10,000	11,000
vari Delta System	34,04,419	33,75,550	38,02,481	38,98,412	37,64,380	37,93,000	37,93,000
a „ „	32,62,547	32,92,001	33,31,473	33,84,867	34,90,756	34,20,000	34,53,000
ery „ „	9,37,519	9,40,219	9,97,224	10,13,223	9,74,332	9,92,000	9,92,000
er River canals	4,08,308	5,79,763	5,38,177	5,85,754	5,38,303	5,38,000	5,81,000
ar project	5,34,958	5,34,393	5,49,381	5,65,553	5,68,296	5,66,000	5,77,000
kulya Project	1,16,318	1,36,833	1,45,868	1,63,915	1,89,488	1,90,000	1,90,000
r Coleroon anicut system	2,81,959	2,78,803	2,79,648	2,84,214	2,71,658	2,83,000	2,83,000
atope anicut „	1,00,783	1,01,874	1,03,736	1,02,813	87,694	1,04,000	1,04,000
t canal	2,29,577	2,51,332	2,09,297	2,39,402	2,26,053	2,40,000	2,50,000
i „	4,80,083	4,57,215	1,53,850	1,86,310	4,78,371	5,00,000	5,04,000
rn Nara Works	5,28,887	5,88,428	6,13,899	6,19,328	5,82,075	6,25,000	6,21,000
so canal	5,57,629	6,42,662	6,68,637	7,76,269	7,39,999	6,52,000	6,52,000
a canal	—*10,117*	—*12,088*	—*14,020*	—*9,168*	—*11,646*	....	....
canal	—*19,764*	—*15,768*	—*21,638*	—*25,031*	—*26,702*	....	....
projects	14,39,479	15,97,585	15,55,889	15,61,460	16,78,153	20,10,000	21,36,000
TOTAL	1,67,[illegible]	1,76,70,078	2,02,71,977	2,30,73,667	2,52,65,614	2,54,58,000	2,61,43,000
VENUE—							
alay canal	3,42,091	3,37,793	3,46,622	3,66,971	3,67,466	3,63,000	3,53,000
o canal	5,62,201	6,00,350	7,07,061	7,37,073	7,99,718	7,99,000	8,10,000
pur canal	2,02,123	2,07,396	2,15,470	2,20,782	2,10,152	2,09,000	2,03,000
Tidal canal	63,742	55,357	62,657	53,136	36,427	31,000	37,000
canals	5,27,884	5,17,073	5,37,234	5,36,467	5,20,053	5,44,000	5,50,000
anals	18,95,202	17,69,789	16,95,488	17,18,503	19,61,859	17,10,000	18,44,000
s canal (including Hathras nch)	46,71,003	44,63,787	43,92,481	45,07,461	48,49,138	49,84,000	48,57,000
Ganges canal	28,15,164	30,97,921	32,50,288	28,13,069	34,44,145	38,06,000	31,41,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	3,45,737						
canal	8,02,427	7,40,050	6,60,252	7,38,129	8,48,157	8,33,000	7,66,000
rn Jumna canal	17,07,335	15,18,562	14,84,946	14,47,427	17,41,669	17,92,000	16,12,000
anal	1,41,203	1,40,634	1,25,822	1,21,696	1,42,452	1,46,000	1,31,000
r canal	45,095	46,649	42,872	49,131	52,057	60,000	45,000
canal	2,86,365	1,83,900	2,28,513	1,53,476	2,44,791	1,10,000	1,95,000
rn Jumna canal	21,64,820	23,43,487	25,73,516	29,58,899	35,36,426	32,25,000	32,25,000
Bari Doab canal	38,59,139	39,06,126	41,60,076	46,84,706	48,98,208	45,00,000	46,50,000
d canal	21,04,786	20,23,490	30,60,221	46,10,881	40,87,613	39,35,000	38,35,000
Chenab canal	1,01,94,591	1,07,16,600	1,27,70,559	1,46,73,909	1,54,81,123	1,52,60,000	1,58,00,000
Jhelum canal	25,07,574	28,08,328	27,64,969	42,20,609	43,06,939	42,80,000	43,10,000
Inundation canals	4,52,718	4,45,082	5,54,336	4,96,228	5,05,806	5,00,000	4,70,000
Swat River canal	6,18,130	5,95,230	6,00,968	6,67,756	6,70,842	6,63,000	6,76,000
river canal	1,69,198	1,62,002	1,59,877	1,86,704	1,96,535	2,13,000	2,01,000
ari Delta System	35,31,517	35,05,406	39,28,038	40,34,148	38,89,514	39,67,000	39,23,000
„ „	33,61,230	33,80,564	34,14,421	34,77,472	35,87,908	35,07,000	35,43,000
Carried over	4,33,64,275	4,35,68,176	4,77,36,707	5,34,74,653	5,63,79,998	5,54,37,000	5,51,77,000

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation Major Works, for five years ending 1913-14, with Revised Estimates for 1914-15, and Budget Estimates for 1915-16—*continued.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TOTAL REVENUE—*concld.*							
Brought forward	4,33,64,275	4,35,68,176	4,77,36,707	5,34,74,653	5,63,79,993	5,54,37,000	5,51,77,000
Cauvery Delta System	9,42,068	9,46,219	10,01,800	10,19,664	9,78,921	9,97,000	9,96,000
Penner River canals	4,10,382	5,83,037	5,41,205	5,89,080	5,43,037	5,42,000	5,85,000
Periyar Project	5,45,199	5,48,196	5,58,166	5,77,787	5,73,900	5,73,000	5,84,000
Rushikulya Project	1,19,095	1,38,142	1,47,341	1,65,371	1,91,074	1,92,000	1,92,000
†Lower Coleroon anicut system	2,84,279	2,80,990	2,80,929	2,86,235	2,74,093	2,85,000	2,84,000
†Shatiatope anicut system	1,01,548	1,02,372	1,04,437	1,03,387	88,595	1,05,000	1,04,000
Desert canal	3,31,351	3,42,540	2,95,004	3,35,544	3,12,412	3,27,000	3,40,000
Begari „	5,23,214	4,92,932	1,64,676	1,97,033	5,14,659	5,41,000	5,45,000
Eastern Nara works	5,52,459	6,12,000	6,40,385	6,39,936	6,00,794	6,42,000	6,41,000
Jamrao canal	5,77,867	6,69,728	6,97,947	8,05,188	7,97,855	6,80,000	6,80,000
Mutha canal	3,44,501	3,84,159	4,19,545	3,50,519	3,80,110	3,70,000	3,50,000
Nira canal	3,81,345	3,04,546	4,15,255	4,79,959	5,15,631	5,24,000	4,93,000
Other Projects	28,89,398	30,17,799	29,91,568	31,61,490	46,04,025	53,16,000	65,34,000
TOTAL	5,13,66,981	5,19,90,836	5,59,94,965	6,21,85,846	6,67,55,099	6,65,31,000	6,75,05,000
WORKING EXPENSES—							
Mandalay canal	81,457	94,787	81,603	89,540	61,411	2,90,000	1,35,000
Shwebo canal	1,37,721	1,66,463	2,10,659	2,31,703	2,70,051	3,36,000	2,95,000
Midnapore canal	2,21,375	1,90,313	2,43,964	2,06,943	1,78,785	1,58,000	1,97,000
Hijili Tidal canal	55,740	74,508	33,122	28,774	1,19,004	1,00,000	70,000
Orissa canal	4,44,664	4,47,819	4,06,871	4,45,382	5,05,785	5,18,000	5,01,000
Sone canal	7,04,989	7,15,221	6,58,557	7,55,611	7,28,937	7,26,000	7,86,000
Ganges canal	12,97,630	11,86,609	12,22,142	11,10,827	11,91,519	9,79,000	9,48,000
Lower Ganges canal	10,08,748	11,18,824	10,39,189	10,14,594	10,17,056	9,82,000	9,96,000
„ Fatehpur Branch	1,34,651						
Agra canal	3,83,954	3,34,822	3,36,986	3,24,778	3,16,625	2,98,000	2,97,000
Eastern Jamna canal	4,33,584	4,38,285	4,05,534	3,62,687	3,59,446	3,69,000	3,57,000
†Dun canal	1,33,133	1,06,572	80,845	56,500	49,628	87,000	79,000
†Bijnor canal	21,395	21,303	26,698	28,065	25,788	24,000	22,000
Betwa canal	1,17,460	1,31,059	1,56,583	1,83,789	2,33,008	2,09,000	2,14,000
Western Jumna canal	10,61,811	10,43,129	11,49,041	10,87,704	12,94,029	12,57,000	14,04,000
Upper Bari Doab canal	13,24,386	13,26,549	16,32,005	17,11,363	14,46,549	13,57,000	14,04,000
Sirhind canal	8,28,628	8,45,564	9,29,748	9,92,932	11,39,195	11,56,000	11,04,000
Lower Chenab canal	23,37,425	22,67,308	23,70,127	24,24,855	21,96,088	20,07,000	21,56,000
Lower Jhelum canal	8,00,166	8,29,014	9,94,308	9,51,611	9,19,689	8,46,000	9,54,000
Indus Inundation canals	6,88,949	6,76,704	4,04,818	3,92,807	3,64,270	3,56,000	3,44,000
Lower Swat River canal	1,40,726	1,43,055	1,70,436	1,61,162	1,57,093	1,37,000	1,35,000
†Kabul River canal	72,283	97,600	1,07,147	96,918	1,04,830	1,00,000	1,15,000
Godavari Delta system	8,32,095	7,80,126	7,73,247	7,13,415	8,11,801	7,94,000	7,23,000
Kistna „ „	5,58,559	7,10,514	6,28,138	6,01,835	7,08,696	8,00,000	6,66,000
Cauvery „ „	1,17,419	1,87,852	1,20,350	1,24,157	1,36,941	2,00,000	1,57,000
Penner River canals	68,934	75,370	52,498	66,142	76,261	75,000	65,000
Periyar Project	1,35,374	1,14,356	1,30,707	1,33,174	1,60,813	1,17,000	1,23,000
Rushikulaya Project	48,383	36,767	44,334	34,309	65,471	60,000	35,000
†Lower Coleroon anicut system	60,021	92,123	88,904	56,476	59,062	1,34,000	50,000
†Shatiatope anicut system	20,343	25,551	30,594	20,541	32,915	58,000	30,000
Desert canal	1,13,096	1,37,454	1,39,730	1,42,071	1,34,374	95,000	1,38,000
Carried over	1,44,35,099	1,44,15,621	1,46,68,985	1,45,50,665	1,48,65,120	1,46,25,000	1,45,00,000

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

le V.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation Major Works, fo five years ending 1913-14, with Revised Estimates for 1914-15, and Budget Estimates fo 1915-16—*continued.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	1,44,35,099	1,44,15,621	1,46,68,885	1,45,50,665	1,48,65,120	1,46,25,000	1,45,00,000
ING EXPENSES—*concld.*							
sgari canal	79,377	1,80,608	1,80,759	2,90,714	2,62,116	1,87,000	1,88,000
astern Nara Works	1,64,741	1,94,170	2,49,693	1,79,047	1,82,979	1,84,000	1,55,000
amrao canal	2,70,771	2,81,773	2,94,425	3,08,263	3,11,843	3,13,000	2,77,000
utha canals	1,04,492	99,945	96,886	1,08,291	1,08,799	1,24,000	1,11,000
ira canal	70,048	74,008	77,769	91,881	87,668	99,000	1,31,000
ther projects	12,88,638	13,98,199	16,58,126	19,97,745	23,98,115	35,96,000	36,78,000
eserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,000
TOTAL	1,64,13,166	1,66,44,319	1,71,76,543	1,75,26,606	1,82,16,645	1,91,28,000*	1,90,53,000
EVENUE							
andalay canal	2,63,634	2,43,006	2,65,019	2,77,431	3,06,055	73,000	2,18,000
webo canal	4,24,480	4,33,887	4,96,402	5,05,370	5,29,667	4,63,000	5,15,000
idnapur canal	—*19,252*	17,078	—*28,494*	13,839	31,357	51,000	6,000
ijili Tidal canal	8,002	—*19,151*	29,535	24,362	—*82,577*	—*69,000*	—*33,000*
issa canals	83,220	69,854	1,30,363	91,085	14,268	25,000	49,000
ne canals	11,90,213	10,54,568	10,36,931	9,62,892	12,32,922	9,84,000	10,58,000
nges canal (including Hathras Branch.)	33,73,373	32,77,178	31,70,339	33,96,634	36,57,619	40,05,000	39,09,000
wer Ganges canal	18,06,416	19,79,097	22,11,099	17,98,495	24,27,089	23,24,000	21,45,000
„ Fatehpur Branch	2,11,086						
gra canal	[illegible]	4,05,228	3,23,266	4,13,351	5,31,532	5,35,000	4,69,000
stern Jumna canal	12,[illegible]a	10,80,277	10,79,412	10,84,740	13,82,223	14,23,000	12,55,000
n canal	[illegible]	34,062	44,977	65,196	92,824	59,000	52,000
jnor canal	[illegible],000	25,346	16,174	21,066	26,369	36,000	23,000
twa canal	1,68,905	52,841	71,930	—*30,313*	11,783	—*99,000*	—*19,000*
estern Jumna canal	11,02,879	13,00,358	14,24,475	13,71,195	22,42,397	19,68,000	18,21,000
pper Bari Doab canal	25,34,753	25,79,577	25,28,071	29,73,343	34,51,654	31,43,000	32,46,000
rhind canal	12,76,158	11,77,926	21,30,473	36,17,949	29,48,413	27,79,000	27,31,000
wer Chenab canal	78[illegible]7,166	84,51,297	1,04,00,432	1,22,49,054	1,32,85,035	1,32,53,000	1,36,44,000
wer Jhelum canal	17,07,408	19,79,314	17,70,661	32,68,998	33,87,250	34,34,000	33,56,000
dus Inundation canals	—*2,86,231*	—*2,31,629*	1,49,518	1,03,421	1,41,536	1,44,000	1,26,000
wer Swat River canal	4,77,404	4,52,175	4,30,552	5,06,594	5,13,749	5,26,000	5,41,000
bul River canal	96,915	64,402	52,730	89,786	93,705	1,13,000	86,000
davari Delta system	26,99,422	27,25,280	31,54,791	33,20,733	30,76,713	31,73,000	32,00,000
stna „ „	27,92,671	26,70,050	27,86,283	28,75,637	28,79,212	27,07,000	28,77,000
uvery Delta system	8,24,649	7,58,367	8,31,450	8,95,507	8,41,980	7,97,000	8,39,000
nner River canals system	3,41,448	5,07,667	4,86,707	5,23,938	4,66,776	4,67,000	5,20,000
riyar Project	4,09,825	4,33,840	4,27,459	4,44,613	4,13,087	4,56,000	4,61,000
shikulya project	70,712	1,01,375	1,03,007	1,31,062	1,25,603	1,32,000	1,57,000
wer Coleroon anicut system	2,24,258	1,88,867	1,92,025	2,29,759	2,15,031	1,51,000	2,34,000
atiatope anicut „	81,205	76,821	78,843	82,846	55,680	47,000	74,000
sert canal	2,18,255	2,05,086	1,55,274	1,93,473	1,78,038	2,32,000	2,02,000
gari „	4,43,837	3,12,324	33,917	—*93,681*	2,52,543	3,54,000	4,07,000
stern Nara Works	3,87,718	4,17,830	3,90,692	4,60,889	4,17,815	4,58,000	4,86,000
mrao canal	3,07,096	3,87,955	4,03,522	4,96,925	4,86,007	3,67,000	4,03,000
utha canals	2,40,009	2,84,214	3,22,659	2,42,228	2,71,311	2,46,000	2,39,000
ra canal	3,11,297	2,30,543	3,37,486	3,38,078	4,27,963	4,25,000	3,62,000
her projects	16,00,890	16,19,600	13,33,442	11,62,745	22,05,910	17,20,000	28,56,000
serve	...	...	...	...	...	...	—*63,000*
TOTAL	3,49,58,815	3,53,46,517	3,88,16,432	4,46,59,240	4,85,38,454	4,74,03,000	4,84,52,000

*Excluding Civil Officers' figure as under :—

	Revised.	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Provinces	17,000	18,000
Punjab	1,000	...
	18,000	18,000

Appendix—*continued.*

Table VI.—Capital Account of Subsidized Railways.

Actuals, 1913-1914.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees.	Amount in sterling at contract rates.	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1.	Exchange
	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.
Subsidized Railways.				
Receipts.				
Capital received in India.				
Sara Serajganj	5,00,000	33,333	5,00,000	...
Idar Road Brahmakhed, Ahmedabad-Dholka, Ahmedabad-Parantij, Tapti Valley	38,100	2,540	38,100	...
Hardwar-Dehra	3,480	232	3,480	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	38,805	2,587	38,805	...
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	4,89,000	32,600	4,89,000	...
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	9,34,000	62,267	9,34,000	...
Dhond-Baramati	3,72,000	24,800	3,72,000	...
Mandra-Bhon	95,000	6,333	95,000	...
Total Receipts	24,70,385	1,64,692	24,70,385	...
Withdrawals in India.				
Assam-Bengal	*—18,32,113*	*—122,141*	*—18,32,113*	...
Bengal-Nagpur	23,20,110	154,674	23,20,110	...
Ditto Extensions	23,03,870	[illegible]	23,03,870	...
Burma	5,[illegible]3,347	[illegible]9,556	5,93,347	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	*—1,67,442*	*—11,163*	*—1,67,442*	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta	*—26,84,458*	*—178,964*	*—26,84,458*	...
	5,33,314	35,551	5,33,314	...
Sara Serajganj	4,92,795	32,853	4,92,795	
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	70,482	4,699	70,482	...
Idar Road Brahmakhed, Tapti Valley, Ahmedabad-Dholka, Ahmedabad-Parantij	30,828	2,055	30,828	...
Hardwar-Dehra	561	37	561	...
Mymensingh-Jagannathganj	*—6,799*	*—453*	*—6,799*	...
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	5,78,115	38,541	5,78,115	...
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	10,08,975	67,265	10,08,975	
Dhond-Baramati	3,95,939	26,396	3,95,939	
Mandra-Bhon	1,18,146	7,876	1,18,146	
	26,89,042	179,269	26,89,042	...
Total Withdrawals	32,22,356	214,823	32,22,356	...
Net Withdrawals	7,51,971	50,131	7,51,971	...

Appendix—*continued.*

Table VI.—Capital Account of Subsidized Railways—*continued.*

Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.

Railways.	Amount in Rupees. (Omitting 000.)	Amount in sterling at contract rates. (Omitting 00.)	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£ 1. (Omitting 000.)	Exchange. (Omitting 000.)
Subsidized Railways.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.				
Capital received in India.				
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	2,21	14,7	2,21	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—				
Branch Lines	15	1,0	15	...
Dhond-Baramati	63	4,2	63	...
Hardwar-Dehra	6	4	6	...
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	79	5,3	79	...
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	10,27	68,5	10,27	...
Mandra-Bhon	15,54	103,6	15,54	...
Pulgaon-Arvi	2,00	13,3	2,00	...
Sara-Serajganj	35,93	239,5	35,93	...
Sialkot-Narowal	5,43	36,2	5,43	...
Total Receipts	73,01	486,7	73,01	...
Withdrawals in India.				
Assam-Bengal	*32,00*	*—213,3*	*—32,00*	...
Bengal-Nagpur	*—43,01*	*—286,8*	*—43,01*	...
Burma	4,75	31,7	4,75	..
Lucknow-Bareilly	79	5,3	79	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta	*—10,86*	*—72,4*	*—10,86*	...
	—80,33	*—535,5*	*—80,33*	..
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	1,94	12,9	1,94	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—				
Branch Lines	35	2,3	35	...
Dhond-Baramati	67	4,5	67	...
Hardwar-Dehra	5	3	5	...
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	72	4,8	72	...
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	10,06	67,1	10,06	...
Mymensingh-Jagannathganj	21	1,4	21	...
Mandra-Bhon	15,30	102,0	15,30	...
Pulgaon-Arvi	2,00	13,3	2,00	...
Sara-Serajganj	36,00	240,0	36,00	...
Sialkot-Narowal	5,43	36,2	5,43	...
	72,73	484,8	72,73	...
Total Withdrawals	*—7,60*	*—50,7*	*—7,60*	...
Net Withdrawals	*—80,61*	*—537,4*	*—80,61*	...

Appendix—*concluded.*

Table VI.—Capital Account of Subsidized Railways—*concluded.*

Budget Estimate, 1915-16.

Railways.	Amount in Rupees. (Omitting 000.)	Amount in sterling at contract rates. (Omitting 00.)	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = £1. (Omitting 000.)	Exchange. (Omitting 000.)
Subsidized Railways.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.				
Capital received in India.				
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	1,39	9,3	1,39	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—Branch Lines	63	4,2	63	...
Dhond-Baramati	25	1,7	25	...
Hardwar-Dehra	6	4	6	...
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	1,26	8,4	1,26	...
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	4,39	29,3	4,39	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	87	5,8	87	...
Mandra-Bhon	4,77	31,8	4,77	
Pulgaon Arvi	4,44	29,6	4,44	...
Sara-Serajganj	16,00	106,7	16,00	...
Sialkot Narowal	14,02	93,4	14,02	...
Total Receipts	48,08	326,6	48,08	...
Withdrawals in India.				
Assam-Bengal	*—15,20*	*—101,3*	*—15,20*	...
Bengal-Nagpur	*—75,06*	*—500,4*	*—75,06*	...
Burma	*—22*	*—1,5*	*—22*	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	*—73*	*—4,8*	*—73*	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta	*—36,01*	*—240,1*	*—36,01*	...
	—1,27,22	*—848,1*	*—1,27,22*	...
Amritsar-Patti Kasur	1,39	9,3	1,39	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—Branch Lines	63	4,2	63	...
Dhond-Baramati	25	1,7	25	...
Hardwar-Dehra	6	4	6	...
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	1,26	8,4	1,26	...
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	4,39	29,3	4,39	...
Mymensingh-Jagannathganj	1,00	6,6	1,00	...
Mandra-Bhon	4,77	31,8	4,77	...
Pulgaon Arvi	4,44	29,6	4,44	...
Sara-Serajganj	16,00	106,7	16,00	...
Sialkot Narowal	14,02	93,4	14,02	...
	48,21	321,4	48,21	...
Total Withdrawals	*—79,01*	*—526,7*	*—79,01*	...
Net Withdrawals	*—1,27,09*	*—847,3*	*—1,27,09*	...

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		During official year 1913-14.	1914.	1915.	13th March 1914.	13th March 1915.	1914	1915.	13th March 1914.	13th March 1915.			
	State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,678	2,676	[illegible]	8,97,000	352	335	3,96,80,944	3,84,95,000	...	11,85,944	
	Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	[illegible]	10,000	457	476	3,76,515	4,39,000	62,485	...	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	998	1,001	[illegible]	6,49,000	894	648	3,36,54,407	3,15,04,000	...	21,50,407	
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,576	1,570	6,15,402	6,79,000	390	432	3,58,15,199	3,12,46,000	...	45,79,199	
	East Indian	775	2,571	2,571	21,08,333	24,61,000	820	957	9,84,08,090	9,82,34,000	...	1,74,090	
	Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	20,30,837	18,18,000	801	712	8,08,93,362	7,24,87,000	...	84,06,362	
	Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	52,017	76,000	413	603	21,69,503	30,09,000	8,39,497	...	
	Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	4,632	3,100	115	77	1,64,933	1,31,000	...	33,933	
	Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	24,495	24,800	432	435	15,21,016	11,15,000	...	4,06,016	
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	278	2,553	2,553	8,38,612	7,8 ,000	329	308	3,51,59,487	3,48,00,000	...	3,59,487	
	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,010	16,20,763	13,50,000	404	337	8,22,67,075	7,73,30,000	...	49,37,075	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Barhwal 3' 3½" link)	289	1,600	1,601	7,30,293	4,15,000	456	259	2,27,54,537	1,88,05,000	...	39,49,537	
	Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	76	1,782	4,100	54	54	(a) 61,953	1,83,000	1,21,047	...	(a) From 21st April 1913.
	Hardwar-Dehra	392	32	32	13,366	12,400	418	387	4,52,370	4,37,000	...	15,370	
3' 3½" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	1,60,682	1,36,000	199	160	66,29,611	64,06,000	...	2,23,611	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,928	6,60,190	5,70,000	361	312	2,82,26,950	2,69,35,000	...	12,91,950	
	Burma	306	1,342	1,342	5,56,742	4,99,000	415	365	2,11,47,234	2,01,75,000	...	9,72,234	
	Burma Extensions	...	187	187	67,825	37,000	363	198	19,99,722	15,24,000	...	4,75,722	
	Southern Shan States	...	23	70	1,068	3,000	46	43	30,414	70,000	39,586	...	
	Dhone-Kurnool	...	32	32	2,743	2,300	86	72	1,16,945	1,02,000	...	14,945	
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	23,630	21,900	191	177	12,42,040	9,57,000	...	2,85,040	
	Lucknow-Bareilly	151	304	313	31,551	54,200	104	173	20,31,490	18,16,000	...	2,15,490	
	Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	179	411	411	81,081	74,000	197	180	36,21,709	34,68,000	...	1,53,709	
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,454	1,485	5,30,646	5,25,000	364	361	2,65,69,615	2,57,91,000	...	7,78,615	
	Travancore Branch	161	108	108	16,957	16,800	157	151	8,58,307	8,39,000	...	19,307	
	Tirhoot	251	785	788	1,94,269	2,17,000	247	275	97,22,016	90,78,000	...	6,44,016	
2' 6" gauge.	Broach-Jambusar (b)	...	...	30	...	1,100	...	37	...	13,700	13,700	...	(b) Opened from 23rd November 1914.
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32	2,955	3,200	91	100	1,24,915	1,14,000	...	10,915	
	TOTAL	415	26,276	26,457	1,22,14,632	1,13,36,400	465	428	53,57,00,359	50,54,93,700	...	3,02,06,659	
	All other Railways											44,677	

5' 6"	Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,22,043	1,17,000	365	350	61,19,894	52,91,000	...	8,28,894
	Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	5,929	5,300	174	156	2,81,760	2,90,000	8,240	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	37,655	28,300	349	262	18,71,198	12,54,000	...	6,17,198
	Southern Punjab	262	425	425	1,19,868	1,08,000	282	254	54,58,527	50,69,000	...	3,84,527
	Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	25,000	22,000	161	181	12,65,987	11,37,000	...	1,28,987
	Satlej Valley	63	208	208	16,000	16,000	77	77	6,30,663	5,55,000	..	75,663
	Tapti Valley	198	155	155	39,676	38,000	285	245	14,90,818	12,21,000	...	2,69,818
3' 3½" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,373	2,100	71	62	1,18,504	1,15,000	...	3,504
	Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	87	89	89	10,535	8,900	119	100	3,75,297	3,90,000	14,703	...
	Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,240	2,01,734	2,45,000	163	198	1,01,20,950	1,01,58,000	37,050	...
	Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	22,755	23,100	149	151	15,69,816	14,94,000	...	75,816
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	7,251	9,000	140	173	3,35,362	3,78,000	42,638	...
	Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	246	31,766	37,900	140	154	14,26,164	15,60,000	1,33,836	...
	Cooch Behar	175	33	33	6,932	6,900	209	209	2,81,089	2,59,000	...	22,089
	Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	23,745	23,800	276	271	12,83,547	12,42,000	...	41,547
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	19,670	15,900	107	80	7,53,412	7,72,000	18,588	...
	Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	220	220	30,004	31,000	139	141	13,13,168	13,20,000	6,832	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	1,07,884	71,000	244	162	41,47,821	39,60,000	...	1,87,821
	Jaipur	82	73	73	7,252	6,500	100	89	2,93,794	2,68,000	...	25,794
	Jamnagar	104	54	54	6,217	6,400	116	119	2,73,556	2,78,000	4,444	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,030	1,074	1,16,849	1,09,000	113	702	51,56,020	44,88,000	...	6,68,020
	Junagad	105	113	114	12,332	12,700	169	111	5,8 ,642	5,74,000	...	6,642
	Kolhapur	226	29	29	8,597	6,000	296	207	3,19,743	2,81,000	...	38,743
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	4,828	5,400	48	54	2,11,099	2,13,000	1,901	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	15,092	13,000	162	140	7,38,136	7,25,000	...	13,136
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	11,759	11,200	213	204	4,83,147	4,83,000	...	147
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	29,611	32,300	110	121	19,43,682	16,32,000	...	3,11,682
	Sangli	153	5	5	1,062	700	212	140	37,132	33,900	...	3,232
	Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	13,774	13,400	212	206	6,22,496	6,11,000	...	11,496
	Tanjore District Board	183	103	112	18,330	18,800	178	168	9,31,163	8,98,000	...	33,163
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	9,177	5,800	136	87	2,95,550	2,57,000	...	38,550
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	219	116	116	38,096	22,300	328	192	12,20,946	10,20,000	...	2,00,946
	Bilimora-Kala-Amba (c)	...	...	26	...	300	...	12	...	9,400	9,400	...
	Bowringpet-Kolar (d)	...	11	11	2,660	600	60	55	5,542	33,400	27,858	...
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	3,668	1,200	85	60	82,737	58,600	...	24,137
	Dhond-Baramati (e)	...	...	27	...	1,300	...	48	...	45,100	45,100	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	142	142	17,93	15,000	126	106	6,21,258	6,42,000	20,745	...
	Godhra-Lunavada	...	24	25	4,106	1,460	46	56	(f) 10,431	41,000	30,569	...
	Jacobabad-Kashmore (g)	...	...	76	...	1,200	...	16	...	16,700	16,700	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	553	400	21	15	23,965	22,800	...	1,165
	Murtajapur-Ellichpur (including Karanja Sec.)	...	48	68	2,960	7,300	62	108	(h) 56,935	2,71,000	2,14,065	...
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	2,422	2,500	87	89	96,197	1,11,000	14,503	...
	Petlad-Vaso (i)	...	...	15	...	200	...	13	...	4,500	4,500	...
	Rajpipla	67	37	37	3,878	2,700	105	73	1,19,695	1,10,000	...	9,695
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	18,084	19,000	355	373	11,28,662	10,70,000	...	58,662
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (j)	...	...	54	...	1,600	...	19	...	38,000	38,000	...
	Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	530	300	21	12	24,792	23,700	...	1,092
	TOTAL	166	7,525	7,863	13,27,512	12,91,600	176	165	6,09,56,411	5,72,77,900	...	36,78,511
	GRAND TOTAL	359	33,801	34,320	1,35,42,144	1,26,31,000	401	368	59,66,56,770	56,27,71,600	...	3,38,85,170

(c) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
(d) Opened from 15th December 1913.
(e) Opened from 20th May 1914.
(f) From 5th December 1913.
(g) Opened from 1st December 1914.
(h) Opened from 1st December 1913.
(i) Opened from 10th December 1914.
(j) Opened from 16th June 1914.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 25th March 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE.

License to extract and purchase timber from the North and Middle Andaman Islands.

1. Notice is hereby given that the Government of India are prepared to consider tenders for a license to extract and purchase padauk and other timbers from—

(*i*) The North Andaman with Interview, Bennett, and all other islands North of Austin Strait.

(*ii*) The Middle Andaman excepting that portion to the west of Yoljig and South of the main line cleared from the junction of the Chara-lung-ta and Bom-lung-ta streams westwards to Mount Oldham and on to the sea.

2. Sites for depots, sawmills, residences, and other purposes essential to the carrying out of the terms of the license will be made available at Pott Cornwallis, Stewart Sound, and Long Island at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. Tenders may be submitted for either or both of the above areas. The license will be for 20 years from the 1st January 1916, or such later date within six months of the acceptance of the tender as may be agreed upon, with the option of renewal for another 20 years on terms to be notified by the Government of India hereafter; but those persons whose tenders have been accepted will be permitted to clear land for buildings, and other purposes connected with the license, and to start the erection of such buildings, as from the date on which the agreement is signed and the security money deposited.

4. The fellings will be regulated by the working plans sanctioned, or to be sanctioned, by the Government of India. The two areas mentioned in paragraph 1 above will each be divided into three sub-periodic blocks. Felling and extraction of timber and the payment of royalty thereon must be completed in sub-periodic block I by the end of the first seven years of the license, work being similarly completed in sub-periodic blocks II and III by the end of the 11th and 15th years, respectively. Throughout the period of the agreement the Secretary of State for India in Council will retain the right to extract from the licensed areas timber required for local (other than trade) purposes and for local public works, and in any sub-periodic block on the expiry of the period allotted for the working thereof to issue licenses or otherwise provide for the felling, extraction, and disposal of timber which the licensees have omitted or are not bound to extract.

5. The padauk trees to be felled will be marked previously by the Forest Department, and none but marked trees shall be felled. The first sub-periodic block in each area will be located in the neighbourhood of Stewart Sound.

6. The minimum annual outturn of padauk timber for the first fourteen years after which the present working-plan will be revised, is estimated as follows, but the accuracy of the estimate is not guaranteed :—

(*i*) From the North Andaman including Interview and Bennett Islands—

1,200 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

1,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

2,100 tons of first class logs.

1,400 tons of second class logs.

2,000 tons of third class logs.

(*ii*) From the Middle Andaman—

2,400 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

2,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

4,200 tons of first class logs.

2,800 tons of second class logs.

4,000 tons of third class logs.

The outturn for the last six years of the license will be determined by working plans to be drawn up hereafter.

7. In addition the licensees will be permitted to cut, subject to previous marking, should this in the opinion of the Forest Officer be considered desirable, and to such limits as to area

and number as may be imposed by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from time to time, other species as follows :—

Gurjan over 8 feet in girth, *didu* and *pyinma* over 7½ feet in girth, and *koko*, black *chulgam*, white *chulgam*, white *bambwe*, red *bambwe*, and *taungpein* over 6 feet in girth.

8. The timber will, in all cases, be measured in the round log either at the stump or at collecting depots as may be found convenient by the Forest Department. All felled timber will be held to be at the risk of the licensees and to be liable to the payment of royalty which must be paid before removal from the islands or conversion in a sawmill.

9. For the first three years of the license royalty will be payable at the rates agreed on and on the amount of timber felled : but thereafter minima annual royalties will be payable as follows :—

(*i*) For the North Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(*ii*) For the Middle Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(*iii*) In case of a combined license for both islands Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

10. Except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer all padauk trees, sound or unsound, which have been marked by the forest officers as in their opinion worth conversion, must be felled and royalty paid on them.

11. Should the licensees desire to exploit any form of minor produce or any timber other than those species mentioned above they may be permitted to do so on terms to be settled hereafter by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

12. The licensees will be subject to such restrictions as the Government of India may prescribe to prevent communication between their employés and the convict population in the Andamans.

13. Subject to the general control of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the cultivation of field crops solely for the support of the labour force will be permitted free of taxation.

14. Facilities will be provided at Stewart Sound for wireless telegraphy, and as far as may be possible for a weekly steamer or launch connection for postal purposes between this place and Port Blair.

15. Such padauk timber as may be available from departmental working in the areas not included in the first paragraph of this notice, or in sub-periodic blocks in which felling and extraction of timber has been completed by the licensees in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 above and as may not be required for local consumption in the islands or for issue to State-worked Railways or other Government departments in India and Burma, will be sold either by public auction or by public tender, provided that the quantity to be so sold annually, commencing from the first of January 1917, shall not exceed 500 tons of squares and 1,000 tons of scantlings. There will be no limit to the quantity of timber other than padauk which may be extracted from the areas under reference, and no restriction as to its disposal.

16. The Inspector-General of Forests, Simla, will answer calls for further information.

17. Tenders must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and must be accompanied by a receipt for the payment into any Government Treasury of a sum of Rs. 1,500 in cash or in Government securities. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but in the case of persons whose tenders have been accepted will be subject to forfeiture in the event of their failure to execute, within the time specified, the agreement referred to below.

18. All persons whose tenders have been accepted will be required to execute an agreement in a form approved by the Government of India, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla. This agreement must be signed within three months of the acceptance of the tender.

19. Tenders, marked "Tender for Andamans Timber License," should be submitted so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, on or before the 1st September 1915. The Government of India do not undertake to accept the highest or any tender either for padauk or for other timbers, or to assign any reasons for the refusal or acceptance of any tender.

20. Without the written sanction of the Government of India no transfer, assignment or sub-letting of their license by the licensees will be valid.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

SIMLA;
The 10th February 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 25th March 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 20th March 1915 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	19	17
		Kaira District	19	10
		Panch Mahals District	20	16
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach ,,	43	26
		Bulsar Port	8	4
		Surat Town and Port	9	11
		Surat District	52	28
		Bhiwndi Port	4	3
		Bandra ,,	1	1
		Bassein ,,	...	...
		Thana ,,	...	...
		Kalyan ,,	...	...
		Kurla ,,	...	...
		Thana District	18	15
	Central	Nasik District	149	129
		Ahmednagar District	14	16
		East Khandesh District	113	56
		Poona Town	11	17
		Poona District	36	34
		Satara ,,	50	29
		Sholapur Town	118	89
		Sholapur District	72	57
	Southern	Panvel Port	11	9
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri ,,	1	1
		Belgaum ,,	102	44
		Dharwar ,,	119	81
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	10	4
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	26	20
		Hyderabad District	85	60
		Karachi Town and Port	2	2
		Karachi District	6	3
		Sukkur ,,	...	...
		Larkana ,,	15	...
		Nawabshah ,,	22	9
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	120	83
		Cutch ,,	6	6
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar Port	...	...
		Bhavnagar Port	10	8
		Rewa Kantha Agency	8	8
		Kathiawar Agency	47	41
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	242	203
		Akalkot State	18	13
		Khairpur ,,	1	...
		TOTAL	1,607	1,148
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Anantapur District	21(a)	15(a)
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	43(a)	32(a)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	21(a)	11
		Mangalore Town and Port	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	32(b)	24
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...
		Trichinopoly District	12	8
		Kistna District	4	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	129	90

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 13th March 1915.

Belgaum district *read* 69 cases, 24 deaths *for* nil.
Hyderabad Town ,, 12 ,, 7 ,, ,,
Sukkur district ,, 54 ,, 5 ,, ,,

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	1	1
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	*5	*5
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	6	6
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	1	1
		Patna District	572	553
		Gaya Town	1	1
		Gaya District	379	225
		Shahabad District	144	129
	Tirhut	Saran District	781	654
		Champaran District	1	1
		Muzaffarpur ,,	73	70
		Palamau ,,	2	1
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	184	154
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	808	249
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	2	2
		Bhagalpur District	29	25
		Santhal Parganas District	17	10
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	1
	Chota-Nagpur.	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	2,494	2,056
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	177	116
		Muzaffarnagar District	130	94
		Meerut City	1	...
		Meerut District	30	26
		Bulandshahr District	112	103
	Agra	Aligarh City	...	3
		Aligarh District	46	46
		Muttra City	4	3
		Muttra District	44	35
		Mainpuri ,,	...	...
		Etah ,,	14	7
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	93	98
		Moradabad District	20	16
		Shahjahanpur City	...	1†
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	41	40
		Cawnpore City	23	23
		Cawnpore District	10	10
		Fatehpur ,,	99	77
		Allahabad City	8	8
		Allahabad District	276	185
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun ,,	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	3	4
		Benares District	53	51
		Mirzapur ,,	...	...
		Jaunpur ,,	133	143
		Ghazipur ,,	535	410
		Ballia ,,	479	440
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	230	150
		Basti ,,	120	107
		Azamgarh ,,	1,116	1,017
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	8	8
		Lucknow District	27	27
		Unao ,,	186	153
		Rae Bareli ,,	80	74
		Sitapur ,,	138	125
		Hardoi ,,	24	21
		Kheri ,,	6	6
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	64	72
		Fyzabad District	51	54
		Gonda ,,	18	10
		Bahraich ,,	63	63
		Sultanpur ,,	23	25
		Partabgarh District	19	14
		Bara Banki ,,	90	90
		TOTAL	4,590	4,040

* One imported. † Imported.

The following corrections should be made in the returns noted below :—
19th December 1914—Gaya district *read* 110 cases, 86 deaths *for* 97 cases, 122 deaths.
2nd January 1915— ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 28 ,, ,, 249 ,, 222 ,,
The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 13th March 1915.
Meerut City *read* 1 death *for nil*.
Meerut district *read* 17 deaths *for* 7 deaths.
Bulandshahr district *read* 56 deaths *for* 76 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Hissar District	214	159
		Gurgaon „	81	92
		Rohtak „	51	29
		Karnal „	231	225
		Ambala „	254	80
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur District	702	653
		Jullundur City	82	60
		Jullundur District	1,194	913
		Ludhiana „	1,204	583
		Ferozepore „	71	17
	Lahore	Lahore City	21	13
		Lahore District	442	255
		Amritsar City	31	31
		Amritsar District	1,198	1,198
		Gurdaspur „	997	961
		Sialkot „	872	844
		Gujranwala „	1,324	1,008
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	183	139
		Gujrat „	1,057	997
		Jhelum „	966	821
		Rawalpindi „	760	743
		Attock „	273	251
	Multan	Montgomery District	53	33
		Lyallpur District	240	180
		Jhang „	151	86
		Multan „	7	5
	Native States	Nabha State	102	94
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	598	508
		Kapurthala State	452	274
		Malerkotla „	159	104
		Jhind State	86	34
		Kalsia State	7	3
		TOTAL	14,003	11,391
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	13	14
		Insein District	1	1
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	9	8
		Pegu District	6	6
		Prome „	4	4
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	35	20
		Bassein District	4	4
		Henzada „	6	6
		Myaungmya „	5	5
		Maubin „	1	1
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	...	...
		Tonngoo „	6	5
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	4	4
		Magwe District	2	2
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	10	10
		Mandalay District	3	2
		Bhamo „	...	...
		Katha „	1	...
	Sagaing	Sagaing District	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	1	1
		Meiktila „	2	2
		Yamethin „	11	9
		Myingyan „	4	4
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	2	2
		TOTAL	133	112
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	160	155
		Nagpur District	711	499
		Bhandara Town	8	3
		Bhandara District	6	4
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	35	23
		Balaghat Town	6	5
		Balaghat District	2	1
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	26	21
		Saugor Town	93	84
		Saugor District	1	1
		Saugor Cantonment	15	12
		Damoh Town	11	7
		Damoh District	4	...
		Seoni Town	16	16
		Seoni District	65	43
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	3	2
		Nimar District	29	21
		Narsinghpur District	9	6
		Chhindwara „	...	...
	Berar	Amraoti Town	1	1
		Amraoti District	1	...
		Akola Town	2	1
		Buldana District	1,204	905
		TOTAL		

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 13th March 1915.
Hissar district *read* 80 deaths *for* 8 deaths.
Ambala „ „ 115 „ „ 150 „
In the returns for the week ending 13th March 1915 against the Lahore district *read* 301 cases *for* 300 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	32	34
		Bangalore City	4	4
		Bangalore District	43	30
		Mysore City	1	1
		Mysore District	27	13
		Hassan „	6	9
		Kadur „	3	1
		Kolar „	17	9
		Kolar Gold Fields	19	15
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	8	4
		Chitaldroog „	1	...
		TOTAL	161	120
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	7	5
		Bidar „	22	16
		Medak „	40	28
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Gulbarga „	20 *	11
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	—	—
		Bir District	—	—
		Adilabad District	—	—
		Aurangabad „	—	—
		TOTAL	89 (a)	60 (a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	47	39
		Gwalior „	...	...
		Indore City	7	4
		Sehore Cantonment	12	6
		TOTAL	66 (b)	49 (b)
Raj-putana.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi State	1*	...
		TOTAL	1	...
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		Hazara District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	157	106
		TOTAL	157	106
		GRAND TOTAL	24,699	20,083

* Imported.
(a) From the 8th to the 14th March 1915.
(b) For the week ending 13th March 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 25th March 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. No rainfall of any importance occurred during the week, except on the 24th, when some moderately heavy falls were recorded in Bengal and Assam.

2. *Burma.*—Rain fell in Tenasserim, and the north of the province.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There was nearly general rain in east Bengal and south Assam on the 24th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light rain fell in the hills of the United Provinces, and at a few places in the east of the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—Light precipitation occurred at Simla and at a few stations in Kashmir.

The Peninsula.—Hanamkonda had a light fall of rain.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall were as follows :—

March 18th—Mergui 1·09″.

„ 21st—Mergui 1·05″, and Port Blair 1·24″.

„ 24th—Cherrapunji 2·53″, Narayanganj 1·65″ and Jessore 1·19″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Bengal and the Central Provinces West; and was normal in Upper Burma and Hyderabad South. No rain usually falls at this time of year in the United Provinces East, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan; but in all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 4th December to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in all but the following seven divisions :—Assam, Orissa, Baluchistan and Sind, where it is 20 per cent. or more in defect; and Bengal, Kashmir, and the Punjab Southwest, where it is within 20 per cent. of the normal.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 25th March 1915.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1914 to 25th March 1915.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1·2	0·2	+1·0	16·5	7·9	+8·6	+109	+99
Lower Burma	0·6	0·2	+0·4	3·4	1·6	+1·8	+113	+100
Upper Burma	0·1	0·1	0	2·0	1·1	+0·9	+82	+90
Assam	0·4	1·1	—0·7	4·2	5·4	—1·2	—22	—12
Bengal	0·5	0·4	+0·1	3·0	2·7	+0·3	+11	+9
Orissa	0·1	0·3	—0·2	1·6	2·8	—1·2	—43	—40
Chota Nagpur	0·1	0·2	—0·1	4·7	3·3	+1·4	+42	+48
Bihar	0	0·2	—0·2	2·2	1·8	+0·4	+22	+37
United Provinces, East	0	0	0	3·4	2·0	+1·4	+70	+70
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	7·0	3·1	+3·9	+125	+133
Punjab, East and North	0	0·2	—0·2	6·0	4·3	+1·7	+40	+46
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	2·2	2·2	0	0	+5
Kashmir	0·2	1·1	—0·9	9·2	10·6	—1·4	—13	—5
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·3	—0·3	4·4	3·5	+0·9	+26	+37
Baluchistan	0	0·3	—0·3	2·8	5·0	—2·2	—44	—40
Sind	0	0	0	0·6	1·0	—0·4	—40	—40
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	1·7	0·7	+1·0	+143	+143
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	3·7	1·1	+2·6	+236	+236
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·8	0·2	+0·6	+300	+300
Central India, West	0	0	0	2·6	0·4	+2·2	+550	+550
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	3·4	2·3	+1·1	+48	+55
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	4·3	1·5	+2·8	+187	+207
Central Provinces, West	0·2	0·1	+0·1	4·2	1·8	+2·4	+133	+135
Central Provinces, East	0·1	0·2	—0·1	4·7	2·6	+2·1	+81	+91
Konkan	0	0	0	1·4	0·2	+1·2	+600	+600
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	2·6	0·6	+2·0	+333	+333
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	3·9	1·1	+2·8	+255	+230
Hyderabad, South	0·1	0·1	0	3·4	1·0	+2·4	+240	+267
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	1·5	1·1	+0·4	+36	+50
Malabar	0	0·4	—0·4	7·1	2·9	+4·2	+145	+184
Madras, South-East	0	0·1	—0·1	7·5	6·0	+1·5	+25	+27
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	4·1	0·9	+3·2	+356	+356
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	4·0	2·6	+1·4	+54	+60

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 25th March 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 20th March 1915.

Burma.—Mergui reports 2·26 inches of rain. Some rain fell in Rangoon and Tavoy and slight showers were received in Myitkyina. Cultivation of spring and summer rice and harvesting of miscellaneous crops are progressing normally. Standing crops are healthy. The condition of cattle is satisfactory. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon has fallen and is much below normal.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Slight rain fell in most districts. Harvesting of rapeseed and mustard has been practically finished. Hoeing and pruning of tea and pressing of sugarcane still continue. Ploughing of land for rice and jute and sowing of early rice are in progress. The price of common rice is generally unchanged. Cattle disease is reported from six districts.

Bengal.—Light and scattered showers fell in a number of places throughout the Province. More rain is wanted for the ploughing and sowing of autumn paddy and jute which have commenced in parts of the eastern Bengal Pressing of sugarcane continues. Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion. Prospects of standing crops are fair to good. Cattle disease is reported from sixteen districts. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary with a slight tendency to fall.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain fell in Orissa. There was practically no rain in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Preparation of lands, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of spring crops continue. Planting of sugarcane for the next season is in progress. Standing spring crops are, on the whole, doing well. The average price of common rice has fallen slightly as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fifteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Light rain has fallen throughout the Provinces except in the southern Oudh districts and in the Native States. Rain, hail and rust have damaged the crops slightly in fourteen districts. Otherwise standing crops are doing well and their prospects are favourable. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops, irrigation of *sawan* and extra crops, sowing of sugarcane and extra crops, extraction of opium and preparation of land for autumn crops continue. The condition of agricultural stock is good but cattle disease is still reported from fourteen districts. Fodder and water are ample but wells are reported to be failing in Jhansi. Markets are full. Prices have a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—The weather is dry. The condition and prospects of the standing wheat and other spring crops are good. Harvesting of rapeseed continues in the south east with yield normal. Sowings of extra spring crops are in progress and are normal. Ploughings for and sowings of sugarcane and cotton continue and are satisfactory. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water for drinking and irrigation are sufficient. Prices are either stationary or are falling slightly but are generally above scarcity rates except in the western districts where they range between warning and scarcity rates. Prices of wheat :—Ambala 7½, Ferozepore 8, Lahore 7½, Rawalpindi 8⅜ and Lyallpur 9 seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight rain fell in the Dera Ismail Khan district. The weather is moderate. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated lands are fairly good but the wheat crop in Bannu is withering for want of rain. Harvesting of sugarcane in Bannu and its pressing for *gur* in Peshawar continue. Extra spring crops are being sown in Peshawar and Bannu. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are procurable. Prices are high and are rising in the case of wheat and maize in Peshawar but are falling in the case of wheat and gram in Dera Ismail Khan and of barley and gram in Peshawar.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 7 to 13¼ and maize from 10 to 22 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—No rain fell during the week. The condition of spring crops is fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are rising in Baramulla and are normal elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The rainfall during the week was 110 cents in Jaisalmer and 136 cents in Kishangarh. Slight showers were received in Tonk, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Jaipur. The weather is hot and harvesting is in progress. Standing crops are in fair condition. Prospects are favourable in Western Rajputana, Bundi and Tonk, but elsewhere crops have suffered to some extent from the recent unseasonable rain and hail. Some damage from floods is also reported in Bharatpur. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high but are generally steady.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Gwalior, partial in Bhopal and *nil* elsewhere. The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in the Nimar district of Indore. The probable outturn is generally good except in Gwalior where prospects have changed and the outturn has been reduced in the affected districts. Crops have been damaged by hail, rain and insects in the Gird, Bhind, Tonwargarh, Sheopur and Mandasor districts of Gwalior and in parts of the Orchha, Datia, Ajaigarh, Jigni and Beri States of Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except in some parganas of Indore where cattle disease prevails. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are falling in Malwa, are high in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, are slightly fluctuating in parts of Indore and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and occasionally cloudy. Light showers, nowhere exceeding 1¼ inches, were received in seven districts accompanied by hail in places. Slight damage from rust is reported in parts of Damoh and Jubbulpore. Harvesting of spring crops continues and is nearing completion in the southern districts. Winnowing and threshing are in progress in several districts and land is being prepared for the next season's crops. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. The price of wheat and gram shows a tendency to fall. *Juar* fell by 2½ seers per rupee in Chhindwara.

Feudatory States:—Three States received light rain. Harvesting of spring crops is well advanced. Rice fell by 2 seers per rupee in Jashpur.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Sukkur, the Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Satara, Karachi and Kolhapur. It was injurious to crops in Bijapur and Belgaum. Standing crops have been damaged slightly by frost in three talukas of Sukkur and two talukas of Thar and Parkar, by frost and insects in three talukas of Nawabshah, by frost, insects and wind in the Upper Sind Frontier and by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha and one *mahal* of Baroda. Cotton picking is progressing in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, the Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha, Cutch and Kolhapur. Harvesting of spring crops generally continues. The fodder supply is sufficient except in two *mahals* of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar and one taluka of Nawabshah. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices have fallen slightly in Gujarat and the Deccan and have risen in the Karnatak.

Hyderabad.—The average rainfall during the week was 14 cents. Hyderabad city received 1·43 inches, Bidar 5 cents and Medak 46 cents. Hail has injured crops which are being harvested. Late rice has been benefited by rainfall and is being weeded. The crop is fair to good. Cattle disease prevails in eight talukas. Prices of grains are constant. The highest price in districts is *juar* 11 seers in Warangal and the lowest 24 seers in Adilabad.

Mysore.—Light rain fell in all districts. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Bangalore and Kadur. The outturn of the harvested *ragi* and sugarcane is good and that of paddy, wheat and cotton is fair. Ploughing operations are in progress. Sugarcane is being sown in parts. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—No rain fell during the week. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in the Vizagapatam Agency, fair in Bellary, Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or require rain in parts of two districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, Guntur, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot and the central districts. Pasture is sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Coimbatore and in parts of seven other districts. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 1756-C.—1758-C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Delhi, the 24th March 1915.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., Cap. 59), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be inserted after item 2 in clause VII of Part B of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, nos. 713-734 (Judicial), dated the 2nd June 1913, as amended by the Resolution nos. 1592-1614, dated the 22nd August 1914, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council:—

3. Contracts for supplies and services to, and purchases from, the Farms Department.	The Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, the Quarter-master General in India, Divisional Commanders, and officers of the Farms Department other than departmental officers with honorary rank.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the local Governments and Administrations * and the several Departments † of the Government of India for information and guidance and that it may be also published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

* Madras. Bombay. Bengal. United Provinces. Punjab. Burma. Bihar and Orissa. Central Provinces. Assam. Coorg. North-West Frontier Province. Delhi.

† Foreign and Political. Army. Revenue and Agriculture. Public Works. Commerce and Industry. Railway. Legislative. Finance. Education. Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March 1915.

On and after 3rd April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE.
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

March 15.

2059. C. F. Vaughan. *Improvements relating to shock absorbers for vehicles.*

2060. Manganese Steel Rail Co. *Heat treatment of manganese steel.*

2061. R. S. Heap. *Improvements in machinery employed in the processes of washing, steaming, bleaching, dyeing and drying yarn.*

2062. H. A. Stenning and J. H. Sterling. *Improvements in and relating to steam superheaters.*

2063. A. Roberts. *An improved method of and apparatus for heating coke ovens or the like.*

2064. J. D. Pearson. *An improved permanent way.*

March 16.

2065. F. Casablancas. *Improvements in spinning frames.*

2066. J. M. Hornaday. *Improvement in cutting mechanism for cigarette machines.*

2067. W. Hey. *Improvements in neckties.*

2068. Minerals Separation Ld. *Improvements in or relating to ore concentration.*

March 17.

2069. A. C. Terrell. *Improvements in metal shelving.*

2070. R. L. Sen. *The simple cooker.*

March 19.

2071. A. A. Lacey and E. C. Elliot. *A latrine flushing apparatus.*

2072. D. S. Duff and H. J. Otto. *Oil and sugarcane expressing mill.*

March 20.

2073. H. Walker. *Improvements in mail marking machines.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1952. F. A. C. Leigh and H. Parkinson. *Improvements in and relating to the control of trains, railroad vehicles and the like.*

1977. A. R. Farid. *Stove burner.*

1998. C. G. Balabhadra Nayagar. *Improvements in rotary oil mills or chucks.*

2030. H. E. H. Pratt. *An improved scale or balance.*

2033. C. A. Dickson and A. A. C. Dickson. *Mica mat.*

2034. J. P. Hitchcock. *Improved nut lock.*

2035. J. L. Jardine and T. A. Nelson. *Process for the preparation of vegetable textile fibres for bleaching.*

2038. W. A. Kosinski and P. P. Rhode. *Improvements in and relating to slag removing and indicating mechanism for open hearth furnaces.*

2039. J. McL. Cameron. *Improvements in and relating to drying machines.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1385. J. P. Nadar. *Perpetual dial English calendar.*

1996. Mohammad Siddique. *Automatic tea preparing apparatus.*

2001. C. F. Graves. *Lockfast curtain rod bracket.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, Rs30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1925. Glenn.
1926. Cummins and Bridge.
1928. Woodhead.
1930. Goldstein.
1932. McKee, Powers and Tait.

PATENTS SEALED.

1844. Weldless Couplings Ld.

EXTENSION OF TERM OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the extension of the term of Exclusive privilege, No. 127 of 1901, for improvements in padlocks, has been left at the Patent Office on behalf of A. H. Sparling. The petition will be taken under consideration on 27th May 1915, and notices of objection, accompanied by full statements in duplicate of the reasons therefor, should be filed with the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on or before that date.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

257 of 1902. Hepper. (To 7 April 1916.)
343 of 1902. Lodge & ors. (To 27 May 1916.)
489 of 1902. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ld. (To 27 May 1916.)
359 of 1903. Hinks. (To 23 March 1916.)
170 of 1905. Artom. (To 30 June 1916.)
440 of 1905. International Cigar Machinery Co. (To 23 April 1916.)
227 of 1906. Artom. (To 10 August 1916.)
414 of 1906. Stewarts & Lloyds Ld. (To 27 March 1916.)
517 of 1906. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ld. (To 8 May 1916.)
476 of 1907. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ld. (To 6 May 1916.)
478 of 1907. Bellini & anr. (To 6 May 1916.)
108 of 1908. Fessenden. (To 24 April 1916.)
80 of 1909. Boyd & ors. (To 18 March 1916.)
378 of 1909. Kane. (To 1 March 1916.)
533 of 1909. Boutet. (To 28 May 1916.)
166 of 1910. Wolle. (To 28 April 1916.)
256 of 1910. Kahn and anr. (To 7 February 1916.)
321 of 1910. Sharafdin. (To 6 April 1916.)
414 of 1910. Julius. (To 16 May 1916.)
489 of 1910. "Captain" Motor Wheel Co. Ld. (To 7 April 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1905.

410, (Tice).

1910.

522, (Bunting). 573, (Giesecke).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

March 15th to 20th, 1915.

Class 1. No. 2609. Akbar Razaq Farid, Bhendi Bazar, Phoolgully Corner, Post No. 9, Bombay. January 15.

Class 13. Nos. 2748 to 2757. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. March 12.

Class 13. Nos. 2766 to 2768. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. March 15.

Class 15. No. 2769 and 2770. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. March 15.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(b)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(c)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(d)	Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
	Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
(e)	Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)	2	0
(f)	Inventions and Designs. Annual index for the year 1911 each	1	0
(g)	Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly) each	0	8
(h)	Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913 each	1	0
(i)	Specifications of Invention each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection	for	1902-03,	price	R2 a copy.
(2)	„	„	1903-04	„	„ 2
(3)	„	„	1904-05	„	„ 2
(4)	„	„	1908-09	„	„ 2
(5)	„	„	1909-10	„	„ 2-8
(6)	„	„	1910-11	„	„ 2-8
(7)	„	„	1912-13	„	„ 2-8
(8)	„	„	1913-14	„	„ 2-8

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1.	M. Gulzari Lall	Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	6th Hampshire Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram Mahta	Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey	Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5.	M. Anand Sarup	Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Dorset Battery, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17-1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliladdin Ahmed . . . . . 1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
12. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Regimental Munshi Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dungar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . C/o Wheeler's Book Stall, Railway Station, Meerut Cantonment.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Late Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Taily Mahalla, Sadar Bazar, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd The Queen's Own West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 28rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . Opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munsh, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	6, Rammanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker, Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola—P. O. Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

H. St. J. B. PHILBY,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below :—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd March 1915.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve.										
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (Purchased Price).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta . .	1,44,17,500	21,78,61,750	23 22,79,250	12,65,93,973	1,12,81,117	...	7,45,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	35,46,75,096	(a) Nominal value— ₹10,20,22,500
Cawnpore .	...	2,85,08 830	2,85,08,830	3,13,10,092	62,41,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,75,51,397	(b) Nominal value— ₹4,69,26,271
Lahore . .	...	3,87,30,270	3,87,30,270	3,74,94,862	1,29,19,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,04,14,325	
Bombay . .	1,44,18,675	13,02,85,205	14,47,03,880	2,74,19 941	3,80,79,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,54,99,11	
Karachi . .	...	2,26,55,645	2,26,55,645	35,30 688	30,22,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,53,15	
Madras . .	1,49,10,980	6,78,58,670	8,28,18,650	4,73,76,655	21,03,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,94,80,40	
Rangoon . .	...	5,46,02,990	5,46,02,990	4,54,74,061	37,15,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,91,89,5	
	4,37,96,155	56,07,66,360	60,44,99,515	30,91,60,532	7,73 62,793	...	7,45,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,30,23,5	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			25,25,955	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									10,50,0	
Total Circulation ₹			60,19,73,560									Total Reserve ₹	60,19,73,5	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd March 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd March 1915 to 7,72 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22nd MARCH 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mint	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...

A. McCORMICK, Major, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 25th March 1915.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for January 1915 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.			Receipts in January 1915.	Receipts from 1st April 1914 to 31st January 1915.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	22,48,000	22,48,000	6,56,481	...	19,34,686	19,34,686
II.—Opium	...	50,000	50,000	3,766	...	34,927	34,927
IV.—Stamps	...	7,25,000	7,25,000	55,096	...	4,78,683	4,78,683
V.—Excise	...	3,50,000	3,50,000	29,818	...	3,00,645	3,00,645
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	3,000	3,000	—977	...	2,678	2,678
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	6,000	1,47,000	1,53,000	11,678	1,776	1,33,361	1,35,137
IX.—Forest	...	2,48,000	2,48,000	3,519	...	1,58,760	1,58,760
X.—Registration	...	44,000	44,000	4,429	...	34,668	34,668
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	27,000	...	27,000	5,020	23,183	...	23,183
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	15,515	...	1,19,923	1,19,923
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	27,000	27,000	2,445	...	28,740	28,740
XVII.—Police	...	30,000	30,000	1,251	...	27,086	27,086
XIX.—Education	...	21,000	21,000	2,354	...	21,342	21,342
XX.—Medical	...	...	...	2	...	2,345	2,345
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	7,000	7,000	248	...	653	653
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	18,000	18,000	3,456	...	19,007	19,007
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	20,000	20,000	2,180	...	20,396	20,396
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,32,000	1,32,000	13,778	...	1,02,496	1,02,496
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	4,25,000	4,25,000	8,50,000	67,960	2,83,719	2,83,719	5,67,437
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,42,000	1,42,000	15,642	...	1,22,463	1,22,463
Total Revenue and Receipts	4,58,000	47,97,000	52,55,000	9,03,655	3,08,678	38,26,316	41,34,994
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	70,86,309	...	...	6,15,46,387
Total	...	...	...	79,89,964	...	...	6,56,81,381
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	19,04,421(b)	...	...	19,36,530(a)
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	98,94,385	...	...	6,76,17,911

(a) On 1st April 1914. (b) On 1st January 1915.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for January 1915 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.			Disbursement in January 1915.	Disbursement from 1st April 1914 to 31st January 1915.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	9,000	10,000	19,000	1,326	6,263	6,262	12,525
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	208	8,907	8,908	17,815
3.—Land Revenue	3,98,000	2,80,000	6,78,000	72,969	3,07,840	2,30,232	5,38,072
4.—Stamps	13,000	13,000	26,000	1,524	7,050	7,051	14,101
7.—Excise	12,000	12,000	24,000	952	5,052	5,053	10,105
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	82	321	320	641
11.—Forest	61,000	62,000	1,23,000	8,023	34,860	34,860	69,720
12.—Registration	6,000	6,000	12,000	945	4,788	4,788	9,576
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
18.—General Administration	2,32,000	1,06,000	3,38,000	24,707	1,83,543	74,675	2,58,218
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,30,000	2,07,000	6,37,000	55,189	3,46,252	1,75,005	5,21,257
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,03,000	1,04,000	2,07,000	23,504	89,099	89,099	1,78,198
20.—Police	9,07,000	9,06,000	18,13,000	1,48,654	7,25,496	7,25,495	14,50,991
22.—Education	2,26,000	2,26,000	4,52,000	18,664	2,01,401	2,01,401	4,02,802
23.—Ecclesiastical	45,000	...	45,000	4,562	35,154	...	35,154
24.—Medical	1,34,000	1,17,000	2,51,000	1,21,949	1,33,186	1,29,095	2,62,281
25.—Political	17,13,000	15,53,000	32,66,000	2,29,703	12,90,684	11,81,922	24,72,606
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	65,000	66,000	1,31,000	6,379	31,072	31,071	62,143
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	62,000	...	62,000	3,703	52,345	...	52,345
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	89,000	90,000	1,79,000	14,881	70,810	70,809	1,41,619
30.—Stationery and Printing	58,000	58,000	1,16,000	8,538	38,708	38,708	77,416
32.—Miscellaneous	23,000	22,000	45,000	3,131	21,036	21,036	42,072
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	7,89,000	2,55,000	10,44,000	18,935	1,16,146	1,16,146	2,32,292
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	31,000	32,000	63,000	2,646	10,112	10,112	20,224
45.—Civil Works	17,15,000	17,08,000	34,23,000	80,174	9,24,153	9,24,154	18,48,307
Total Expenditure	71,31,000	58,42,000	1,29,73,000	8,51,351	46,44,281	40,76,202	87,20,483
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	69,85,594	...	...	5,67,39,988
Total	...	...	...	77,36,945	...	...	6,54,60,471
Balance on 31st January 1915	...	...	...	21,57,440	...	...	21,57,440
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	98,94,385	...	...	6,76,17,911

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd March 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office 1,09,17,068 15 8			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,48,92,015 0 9	2,58,09,084	0	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	19,40,77,864	14	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	26,94,803	15	8
Sundries	14,06,653	13	9
RUPEES	26,29,88,506	11	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	5,07,62,360	0	0
Other authorised Investments	1,00,60,130	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	4,04,05,131	13	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,45,89,126	12	5
Bills discounted and purchased	2,42,81,130	12	10
Balances with other Banks	22,44,128	8	3
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	27,11,539	13	10
Stamps	15,558	9	6
Sundries	4,89,492	5	1
	17,55,57,592	11	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 5,72,86,705 1 0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 3,11,44,202 14 9	8,84,30,907	15	9
RUPEES	26,39,88,506	11	5

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,20,610 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 7,51,095 0 0

Rs. 10,71,705 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 25th March 1915.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 39·48

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Prisoners of War Camp, Ahmednagar, dated at Ahmednagar, this 18th day of March 1915.

Number, Rank, and Name—660, Arthur Quednau.
Age—25 years.
Height—5 feet 10 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, healthy and tanned dark; hair, fair; eyes, blue.
Trade—

Date of capture—6th August 1914.
Place of capture—Sakchi, Tata Works.
Parish and County in which born—Germany.
Date of desertion or absence—17th March 1915.
Place of desertion or absence—Ahmednagar Camp.
Marks—Crushed fore finger right hand.

C. J. MORSE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant Prisoners of War Camp, Ahmednagar.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th March 1915.

No. 1759-*Education*.—Under the provisions of section 24, Act III of 1911 (the Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons have been elected, under section 12 of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Delhi in the Delhi District :—

1. L. Jageshar Nath Geela.
2. L. Ambe Pershad.
3. R. S. L. Wazir Singh.
4. L. Rup Narain, Bar-at-Law.
5. Sheikh Mahbub Elahie.
6. Sheikh Aziz-ud-din.
7. L. Mina Mal.
8. M. Bashir-ud-din Hassan.
9. Haji Abdul Rahman.
10. Hafiz Abdul Aziz.
11. Chaudhri Nasir-ud-din.

No. 1762 *Education*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 24 of Act III of 1911 (the Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed, under section 12 of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Delhi in the Delhi District :—

(1) F. C. Waller.
(2) Rai Sahib Lala Nathu Ram. } re-nominated.
(3) Dr. M. A. Ansari, M.D.
(4) Sayed Umrao Mirza Rizawai.
(5) L. Radha Mohan, son of L. Kesho Das, Khatri.
(6) Sardar Sobha Singh, son of Sardar Sujhan Singh.
(7) Dr. Har Narain.

No. 1770-*Home*.—The following returns of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the month of February 1915 are published for information :—

Births registered during the month of February 1915.

Names of the District.	Christians.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Other classes.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alipur	...	...	...	59	46	105	11	9	20	...	...	...	70	55	125
Nangloi	...	...	...	45	38	83	1	3	4	...	...	...	46	41	87
Najafgarh	...	...	...	61	55	116	7	11	18	...	...	...	68	66	134
Subzimandi	...	...	...	3	4	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	8
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	...	...	...	41	23	64	12	7	19	...	...	...	53	30	83
Raisina	...	...	...	12	16	28	2	...	2	...	...	...	14	16	30
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT	...	...	...	221	182	403	34	30	64	...	...	...	255	212	467

C. Statement showing deaths registered according to classes and from different causes in the Towns of the Delhi Province during the month of February 1915.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18		19		20	
Names of Rural Circles.	Classes.				CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
					Cholera.	Small-pox.				Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.				All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.			Measles and chicken-pox.		Snake-bite.		Hydrophobia.	
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.		Under one year.		1—10.	10 and over 10.					Suicide.	Wounding.	Accident.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.										
					Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Rural Circles.																											
Alipur	...	2	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	13	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	31	27	58	2	1	...	...	...	...
Nangloi	...	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	15	...	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	23	38	...	1	...	...	...	...
Najafgarh	...	6	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	...	...	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	26	24	50	2	1	...	...	...	...
Sabzimandi	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	1	14	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	12	1	...	5	10	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	20	22	42	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rajpura	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles	1	26	189	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	71	62	1	1	29	36	...	...	1	...	9	5	111	105	216	4	3	...	...	1	...
Total of both Sexes	216				...	1				...	133	2	65	...			1	14		216	216	7		...		1	

Deaths registered according to Age during the month of February 1915.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Names of Rural Circles.	Ages of Death.																
	Under one year.		1—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—30		30—40		40—50		50—60		60 or upwards.		Total of all ages.		Total of all ages, including born dead.		Born dead.		Classes of born dead.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.
RURAL CIRCLES.																														
Alipur	6	13	2	3	...	1		...	1	...	5	2	5	3	4	1	3	4	5	...	31	27	32	28	1	2	...	1	1	...
Nangloi	5	4	1	3	...	..	...	1	...	...	2	4	2	2	2	4	1	4	2	1	15	23	16	23	1	...	...	...	1	...
Najafgarh . . .	11	9	4	6	2	..	...	.	1	1	1	1	...	2	5	2	1	...	1	3	26	24	27	24	1	...	...	...	1	...
Subsimundi . . .	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj . . .	...	...	...		...	..	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	5	9	4	3	1		1		...	...	3	2	1	1	5	2	3	2	3	3	26	22	26	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raisina	2	2	3	...		...	1	...	1	...	...	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	11	8	12	8	1	...	...	...	1	...
Total of Rural Circles .	30	37	15	16	3	1	2	1	3	1	11	11	8	9	17	10	9	11	13	8	111	105	115	106	4	1	...	1	4	...
TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES .	67		31		4		3		4		22		17		27		20		21		216		221		5		5			

H 0

The 18th March 1915.

No. 1787*A*.—*Education.*—In accordance with the provisions of section 24 of Act III of 1911, the Punjab Municipal Act, it is hereby notified that the following person is appointed under section 12 of the said Act, a member of the Municipal Committee of Delhi in the Delhi District :—

Mr. C. Bickley Roe.

The 19th March 1915.

No. 1798-*Home.*—The following returns of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the month of February 1915 are published for information :—

Births registered during the month of February 1915.

Names of Towns.	Christians.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Other Classes.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Delhi City	2	2	4	84	85	169	139	195	334	80	70	150	305	352	657
Notified Area . .	...	...	1	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	5	7
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT .	2	3	5	85	89	174	139	195	334	81	70	151	307	357	664

C. Statement showing deaths registered according to classes and from different causes in the Delhi District during the month of February 1915.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18		19		20	
	Classes.				CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
Delhi District.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.				Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory.		Injuries.						All other causes.		Total deaths from all causes.				Measles and chicken-pox.		Snake-bite.		Hydrophobia.	
						Under one year.		1—10.		10 and over 10.								Suicide.		Wounding.		Accident.		Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.											
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Delhi City	1	160	103	113	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	109	111	6	4	61	46	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	25	19	196	181	377	1	1	...	...	...	...
Notified Area	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	161	108	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	114	6	4	61	48	..	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	25	19	197	186	383	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total of both Sexes	383				...	...					...	215		10		109		...		...		5		...		44		383		2		...		...	

Deaths registered according to Age during the month of February 1915.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Ages of Death.																
Delhi District.	Under one year.	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60 and upwards.	Total of all ages.	Total of all ages, including born dead.	Born dead.	Classes of born dead.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.
Delhi City	52	53	19	20	1	2	1	10	6	11	26	27	17	13	19	13	20	13	35	19	196	181	205	188	9	7	...	11	5	...
Notified Area	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	52	54	19	20	1	2	1	10	6	11	26	28	17	13	20	16	20	13	35	19	197	186	206	193	9	7	...	11	5	...
Total of both Sexes	106		39		3		11		17		50		30		36		33		54		383		399		16		16			

No. 1800-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 13th March 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	95	76	171	46	51	97	...	...	...	48	3	31	...	15	1	13	19	32	38·7	21·9
	Notified Area	3,673	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7	...
	Total .	...	97	77	174	46	51	97	..	...	...	48	3	31	...	15	1	13	19	32	...	...

The 20th March 1915.

No. 1832-*Home*.—Consequent on the creation by the Secretary of State of a post of Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. D. S. Hadow, Superintendent of Police, to the post of Senior Superintendent of Police, with effect from 17th August 1914, and until further orders.

No. 1851-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 15th March 1915.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.			Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rice, husked	6	6	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	9	0	0
Wheat	5	8	0	Turmeric (unground)	8	0	0
Barley	3	12	0	Salt, Sambhar	1	12	0
Jowar	3	10	0	Raw Hides (Cow)	45	0	0
Bajra	4	0	0	Bran	2	14	0
Maize	3	12	0	Grass (dry)	1	2	3
Gram	4	0	0	Bhusa, white	1	9	0
Arhar Dál	5	4	0	Bengal coal	0	10	0
Linseed	6	8	0	Jowar stalks	1	2	3
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	4	12	0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria).	2	3	0
Til (Jinjili seed)	6	0	0	Plough Bullocks, per pair . . .	150	0	0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4	14	0	Sheep, per score	80	0	0
Cotton (cleaned)	11	8	0	Cotton seed	2	2	0
Ghi	42	8	0	Bejhar	3	12	0
Flour (Wheat)	5	11	0				

Retail Prices Current of Food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 15th March 1915.

Items.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chs.	Items.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chs.
Wheat, white	7	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	7	0
Barley	10	0	Firewood	70	0
Rice { Best sort	3	4	Bengal coal	53	0
Rice { Common sort	6	0	Salt Sambhar { Wholesale	23	0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)	10	8	Salt Sambhar { Retail	22	0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	9	8	Bejhar	10	0
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	9	8	Gur	7	12
Maize	10	0	Cotton (ungianed)	7	12

The 22nd March 1915.

No. 1871-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that no exciseable article exceeding the quantity for the time being declared to be the limit of retail sale shall be imported, exported or transported except under a pass issued in accordance with the rules for the time being in force in the Delhi Province for such imports, exports and transports :

Provided that the above direction shall not apply to—

(1) liquor declared to be foreign liquor under section 4 of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province ;

or

(2) any exciseable article covered by a pass granted under the Excise law in another province, whose import, possession or sale has not been prohibited in the Delhi Province.

The 23rd March 1915.

No. 1908-*Rev. & Agri.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 25 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900 (XIII of 1900), and by section [illegible] of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rule :—

RULE.

Rule 7. When any permanent alienation which under section 3 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act (Act XIII of 1900) is not to take effect as such until the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner is given thereto, has been reduced to writing and the deed of transfer has in the absence of such sanction been registered contrary to the provisions of section 17 (2) of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall, on such registration coming to his notice, intimate to the registering officer in whose office the deed was registered, that the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner to the transaction had not been obtained, and the registering officer shall thereupon make a note to that effect in red ink in the column of remarks against the copy of the document and shall add that registration was in contravention of the provisions of section 17 (2) of the said Act. A copy of the said remarks shall be endorsed on every copy of the deed supplied thereafter by the registering officer under section 91 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

No. 1916-*Education.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 242 (1) (*f*) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend the provisions of section 220 of the said Act to the Notified Area of Mehrauli in the Delhi District.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 16th March 1915.

No. 204.—An examination in the Balochi language by the Higher Standard will be held at Quetta in the Durbar Hall on Monday, the 26th April 1915, at 10-30 A.M. and the following day.

The 20th March 1915.

No. 897-*R.*—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to sanction, for a period not exceeding four months, with effect from the 24th March 1915, the creation of a temporary appointment of an Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 300 per mensem and to appoint M. Izazuddin Ahmad Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, to the appointment in question. M. Izazuddin Ahmad Khan will work under the orders of the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

The 19th March 1915.

No. 857-*R.*—Under the provisions of Article 459 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the retention in Government service for a further period of two months, with effect from the 1st May 1915, of Rai Sahib Lala Bhagmal, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade and Personal Indian Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant and Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 12th March 1915.

No. 710-*R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the Reverend George Eldridge, Minister, Methodist Episcopal Church, Quetta, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths in British Baluchistan in respect of that class or classes of the community for which he is in the habit of officiating at baptisms and burials.

The 17th March 1915.

No. 818-*R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the said Regulation shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1915.

No. 819-*R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare, with respect to the whole of British Baluchistan, that for the purposes of the said Regulation the maximum limit of a retail sale of the exciseable articles named in the first column of the annexed schedule shall be as shown opposite such article in the second column of the schedule respectively :—

The Schedule.

1	2
1. Foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor	Two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles.
2. Country spirit	One seer.
3. Bhang, or any preparation or admixture thereof	One seer.
4. Ganja or charas, or any preparation or admixture thereof	Five tolas.

No. 820-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 (1) and 62 (2), (*k*) (vi), of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the age of sixteen years as the limit of age below which the employment of children on licensed premises shall be unlawful.

No. 821-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 62, sub-section (2), clause (*k*), sub-clause (vi), of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the age of fifteen years as the age under which it shall be unlawful for any licensed vendor or any person in his employ and acting on his behalf to sell or give any excisable article to any child.

No. 822-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16, sub-section (1), of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that no person shall have in his possession any excisable article in excess of such quantity as may be declared from time to time under section 5 of the said Regulation to be the limit of retail sale of such article.

The 22nd March 1915.

No. 899-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as in force in British Baluchistan, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest the following officers with the powers noted against each to be exercised in virtue of their offices and within the limits of their respective charges :—

(1) Official designation of officers.	(2) Powers with which they are invested under the Salt Act.
(1) (*a*) All Deputy Commissioners, (*b*) All Assistant Commissioners, (*c*) All Extra Assistant Commissioners.	Powers of Assistant Commissioners.
(2) All Naib Tahsildars	,, ,, Salt Revenue Officers of the rank of an Inspector.
(3) All officers of the Police and Excise Departments not below the rank of Sub-Inspector.	Powers of Salt Revenue Officers as specified in sections 16 and 17 of the Act.

2. This office notification No. 1247-Z., dated the 12th August 1907, is hereby cancelled.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 22nd March 1915.

No. 900-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 30 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as in force in the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to confer—

(1) Upon the Secretary, Quetta Municipal Committee, the powers of a Superintendent of Salt Revenue (who is superior in rank to an Inspector of Salt Revenue) to the exercised by him within the limit of the Quetta Municipality.

(2) Upon the officers mentioned below the powers of a Salt Revenue Officer specified in sections 16 and 17 of the Act to be exercised by them within the areas noted against their names :—

(*a*) The Thanadar of the Rindli Thana—within the limits of the Bolan Sub-Tahsil.

(*b*) The Duffedar in charge of the Mamal Salt Tract—within the limits of the Nasirabad Tahsil.

(*c*) Supervising Tappedars and Tappedars in the Nasirabad Tahsil—within the limits of their circles.

This office Notifications Nos. 1246-Z., dated the 12th August 1907, and 192-R., dated the 14th July 1911, are hereby cancelled.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp, the 18th March 1915.

No. 2586-C.—Mr. J. A. DeSouza, confidential clerk to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, is appointed General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office.

No. 2587-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. J. A. DeSouza, General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class to be exercised in the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 2588-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, I of 1877, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. DeSouza, General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

The 22nd March 1915.

No. 2668-C.—908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Excise Regulation, I of 1915, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased, is supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to impose a duty of Rs. 10 a seer on ganja imported for consumption in Ajmer-Merwara with effect from the 1st April 1915.

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 20th March 1915.

No. 172-J.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint Mirza Izaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and temporary Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner at Quetta, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Quetta District, and under section 260 of the same Code to empower him to try in a summary way all or any of the offences mentioned in the latter section.

No. 173-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (2) of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, as in force in the Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that for entry No. 1 in the table annexed to his Notification No. 4832, dated the 16th October 1903 as amended subsequently, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

Offices.	Courts.
1. The office of the temporary Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner at Quetta.	The Court of the Senior Munsiff of Quetta.

No. 174-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 (*b*) of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, as in force in the Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that Mirza Izaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Senior Munsiff of Quetta, shall exercise jurisdiction in original suits of value not exceeding one thousand rupees.

No. 175-*J*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 94 (*1*) of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, as in force in the Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mirza Izaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan, temporary Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner at Quetta, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in respect of suits not exceeding Rs. 500 (five hundred) in value to be exercised by him within the local limits of the District and Tahsil of Quetta.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 22nd March 1915.

No. 581-*D*.—48-15.—The Reverend P. J. Molony relinquished charge of the office of Chaplain of Indore on the afternoon of the 10th March 1915.

No. 585-*D*.—48-15.—The Reverend P. J. Molony assumed charge of the office of Chaplain of Mhow from the Reverend R. G. Ledgard on the afternoon of the 11th March 1915.

By order,
S. F. BAYLEY,
for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp, the 16th March 1915.

No. 167-*C*.—*R. P. 82-08*.—In modification of notification No. 1478—R. P. 82-08, dated the 1st June 1914, Mr. H.Y. Spencer, Inspector, Government Railway Police, is hereby permitted to draw, for the period during which he held charge of the current duties of the Assistant Superintendent Police's office at Indore, acting allowance as a Deputy Superintendent of Police at the rate of Rs. 72-8 per mensem in addition to a local allowance of Rs. 10[illegible]r mensem, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India contained in Home Department (Police) Resolution Nos. 429—440, dated the 2nd May 1907.

By order,
L. M. KAYE,
Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1915.

No. 2788-*G*.-*Camp*.—The following appointment of an officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made with effect from the 25th December 1914 :—

Mr. A. P. Cody, Superintendent, 7th (Meerut) Division, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that on 6th July 1913 a treasure of Rs. 38 was found in the house of one Marakal in Kurichi village, Salem Taluk by (1) Chinnakali Boyan, (2) Rama Boyan and (3) Periyannan, coolies of the village, while erecting mud walls in the house of the said Marakal.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by an authorised agent before the Collector of Salem at his office in Salem on the 1st August 1915 in view to their claims being enquired into and determined according to law.

E. W. LEGH,
Ag Collector.

SALEM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ;
Dated 16th March 1915.

CONTROLLER OF MARINE ACCOUNTS, ACCOUNTS SECTION.

List of Government Promissory Notes remaining in deposit with the Controller of Marine Accounts on the 31st December 1914.

Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					
	3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1900-01	4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Debentures.	TOTAL.
For safe Custody.						
Messrs. Jivaji Sorabji & Co., Contractors, Bombay.	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
,, Turner Morrison & Co., Bombay	...	1,000	...	9,000	...	10,000
,, Cowasji & Sons, Contractors, Karachi	...	...	2,000	500	...	2,500
,, A. M. Jeevanji & Co., Contractors, Bombay.	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
,, S. R. Subedar & Co., Contractors, Bombay.	..	5,500	1,100	3,500	...	10,100
,, Shridhar Shiwaji Ram, Contractor, Bombay.	...	300	...	...	...	300
,, Shaw Wallace & Co., Bombay	2,100	500	...	...	...	2,600
,, Standard Oil Co. of New York, Bombay.	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Mr. E. A. Currim	100	...	...	...	...	100
TOTAL	3,200	7,300	3,100	15,000	1,000	29,600

T. A. HARISON, Colonel,
Controller of Marine Accounts.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY SUPPLY ACCOUNTS, ACCOUNTS SECTION.

List of Government Promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta, on 31st December 1914, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.							
		3½ per cent 1842-43.	3½ per cent 1865.	3½ per cent 1879.	3½ per cent 1900-01.	3 per cent 1896-97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	G. P. Notes on which interest is drawn.								
	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.	200	5,100	...	...	5,000	...	...	10,300
	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200
	Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	Superintendent, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore.	..	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
	Superintendent, Hosur Remount Depôt.	...	...		1,200	...	...	...	1,210
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 5th and 6th Divisions, Kirkee.	...	6,000	...	..	...	...	...	6,000
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 3rd and 7th Divisions, Ferozepore.	...	2,000	...	...	..	...	..	2,000
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 8th Division, Allahabad.	...	2,000	...	...	100	...	...	3,000
	Assistant Director of Dairy Farms, Northern Circle, Ambala.	...	1,000	...	...	...		..	1,000
	Assistant Director of Dairy Farms, Southern Circle, Kirkee.	...	1,000	...	...	...			1,000
	Ordnance Officer in charge Agra Depôt.	...	500	..	...	...	...		500
	Medical Storekeeper to Government, Calcutta.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200
	Medical Storekeeper to Government, Madras.	...	...	...	...	2,350	...	...	2,350
	Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay.	...	500	...	...	...	..	...	500
	TOTAL .	200	20,000	500	1,200	7,850	...	...	29,750
	G. P. Notes received but not yet converted into stock.								
	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.							
		3½ per cent 1842-43.	3½ per cent 1865.	3½ per cent 1879.	3½ per cent 1900-01.	3½ per cent. 1896 97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	For safe custody.								
	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore	100	...	...	200	100	...	..	400
	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras	..	...	..	...	500	...	...	500
	Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 3rd and 7th Divisions, Ferozepore	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 8th Division, Allahabad	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
	Medical Storekeeper to Government, Calcutta	..	...	...	700		...	...	700
	TOTAL	100	8,600	1,000	900	600	...	..	11,200
	Bank Deposit receipts.								
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 8th Division, Allahabad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,948	
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 1st and 2nd Divisions, Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	.	...	11,370	
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 3rd and 7th Divisions, Ferozepore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,820	
	Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Mona.	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,500	
	Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Babugarh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	
	Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	
	Manager, Military Dairy Farm, Lucknow.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
	Manager, Military Dairy Farm, Mhow.	...	...	..	...	...	...	800	
	TOTAL	..	...	...	...	...	...	49,938	

T. A. HARRISON, Colonel,
Senior Controller, Military Supply Accounts.

CALCUTTA;
Dated the 24th March 1915.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 19th March 1915.

No. 897-*W*.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, in connection with the irrigation arrangements at the Kutab, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act 1 of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector, Delhi, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Directions.	Boundaries.	Places where the plan may be inspected.
Delhi.	Delhi.	Mehrauli.	One well and ·05 acres of land.	Near the junction of the Delhi Kutab and Delhi Gurgaon Roads.	*East*—Delhi Kutab Road. *South*—Delhi Gurgaon Road. *West*—Lal Kot. *North*—Road connecting Delhi Kutab Road.	Offices of the Executive Engineer, II Project Division, Raisina, Delhi, and Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

No. 901-*W*.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the land mentioned in Public Works Department Notification No. 1303-W., dated the 6th May 1914, is now not required and is released from the operations of the said notification, which is hereby cancelled.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th March 1915.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed William Dubrelli Weston of Launceston in the State of Tasmania, Commonwealth of Australia, a Legal Practitioner and Notary Public of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Tasmania, a Commissioner within all parts of Tasmania to take affidavits or affirmations or declarations in all suits, matters and proceedings in the Calcutta High Court and also the acknowledgments of married women in respect of property in India.

By order,
J. H. HECHLE,
Registrar.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 18th March 1915.

No. 4.—Rai Sahib Sheo Nath, Executive Engineer, N. W. Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for 22 days from the 27th December 1914 to 17th January 1915 under Article 336, Civil Service Regulations.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N.-W. Railway.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 52 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th March 1915.

In the matter of James Steele, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by James Steele, Proof-reader, Government Press, residing at No. 16, 47th Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 5th day of March 1915 against the said James Steele.

CASE No. 53 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 10th March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba Than, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Than, clerk, residing at No. 51, Morton Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Than.

CASE No. 54 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 11th March 1915.

In the matter of Hamidally Ashraf Ally, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Hamidally Ashraf Ally, peon, residing at No. 17, 87th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Hamidally Ashraf Ally.

CASE No. 55 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 12th March 1915.

In the matter of Ally Ahmed of Ahlone, Kwatthit Quarter, now a civil prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ally Ahmed of Ahlone, Kwatthit Quarter, now a civil prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 12th day of March 1915 against the said Ally Ahmed.

CASE No. 91 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th March 1915.

In the matter of Esa Ismail, piece-goods dealer, at No. 134-135, Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Esa Ismail an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 2nd day of March 1915.

CASE No. 190 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th March 1915.

In the matter of Eusoof Ali, Tailor, residing at Barr Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Eusoof Ali an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 11th day of March 1915.

CASE No. 56 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th March 1915.

In the matter of L. R. Gregory, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by L. R. Gregory, clerk, Sub-Registrar's Office, Rangoon Town District, residing at No. 113, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said L. R. Gregory.

CASE No. 57 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th March 1915.

In the matter of A. P. Devasagayam Pillay, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. P. Devasagayam Pillay, Draftsman, residing in Theinbyu Circle, Rangoon, on the 16th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said A. P. Devasagayam Pillay.

CASE No. 58 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th March 1915.

In the matter of Lim Cheng Taik and Lim En Chee, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Lim Cheng Taik and Lim En Chee, carrying on business as Cheng Taik & Co. at No. 58, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 15th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 16th day of March 1915 against the said Lim Cheng Taik and Lim En Chee.

CASE No. 59 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th March 1915.

In the matter of Cheethapathi Chinniah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Cheethapathi Chinniah Clerk, residing at No. 64, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Cheethapathi Chinniah.

CASE No. 60 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th March 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Jeewa Karwa, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Jeewa Karwa, Trader, of No. 255, Dalhouise Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Jeewa Karwa.

CASE No. 61 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th March 1915.

In the matter of Asgor Ally, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Asgor Ally, Peon, residing in the Compound of the Revenue Secretary's Office, Rangoon, on the 17th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Asgor Ally.

CASE No. 62 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Sein, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Sein, Accountant in the office of the Conservator of Forests, Tenasserim Circle, residing at No. 7, 63rd Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Sein.

CASE No. 63 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th March 1915.

In the matter of Shaik Shair Ally, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shaik Shair Ally, salesman, residing at Crisp Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Shaik Shair Ally.

CASE No. 64 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th March 1915.

In the matter of Pushpala Madha Munisawmy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Pushpala Madha Munisawmy, postal peon, General Post Office, residing at No. 32, 43rd Street, Rangoon, on the 18th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Pushpala Madha Munisawmy.

CASE No. 191 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 16th March 1915.

In the matter of Rambali Chowdhary, unemployed, of No. 63, Tseekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Rambali Chowdhary an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 15th day of March 1915.

CASE No. 192 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th day of March 1915.

In the matter of Ismail Noorulla, of No. 43, Tseekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ismail Noorulla, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 15th day of March 1915.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 14 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 19th March 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Janki Das, son of Nauneh Mal, of Delhi Mohallah, Dharamparah.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Janki Das to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 8th of April 1915.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. of 1915.

Mr. J. Leyland, Chargemar, Carriage-Shops Department No. 23 . . . Insolvent

versus

	Rs.	A.	P.	
1. Kesri Mal Bathi, Naya Bazar, Ajmer . .	1,050	0	0	Suretyship bonds.
,, ,, ,, .	250	0	0	,,
,, ,, ,, . .	120	0	0	,,
2. Balco Ram, Kaesergunj, Ajmer . . .	200	0	0	,,
,, ,, . . .	250	0	0	
3. Cheranji Lal Ghassety, Ajmer . . .	100	0	0	
4. Kalyan Mal, Dargah Bazar, Ajmer . .	100	0	0	
5. Paras Ram, Kaesergunj, Ajmer . . .	300	0	0	
TOTAL .	2,370	0	0	

Whereas the applicant Mr. Leyland, Chargeman, Carriage-Shops Department No. 23, has filed an application under Section 11 of Act III, 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court on 17th day of April 1915 at 12 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised Agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this day of 1915.

No. or 1915.

Mr. H. N. Renny . . . . . Insolvent

versus

	Rs.	A.	P.	
1. Ram Das, Banker, Lahore . .	313	8	0	Decree has been passed.
2. Bishen Dass Narwah, Banker, Phoolan Wali Lane, Lahore . . .	417	0	0	,,
3. Ishar Dass Bhim Raj, son of Nand Ram Mahajan, Kallanwali, B., B. & C. I. Railway	84	10	0	,,
4. Nanak Chand, son of Sheokaran Dass, Mahajan, Sirsa	75	5	0	,,
5. Basant Lal, son of Ramjilal, Mahajan, Sirsa	75	0	0	,,
6. Mrs. C. James, Baithakhana, Sealdah, E. B. S. R. . . .	38	8	0	,,
7. Kerpa Ram, Banker, Lahore . .	200	0	0	,,
8. Sri Ram, Cloth Merchant, Sirsa .	60	0	0	,,
9. Dhanna Lal, son of Jodh Raj Mhajan, Bandi-Kui, Shop-Keeper . .	19	0	0	,,
10. Mrs. Barrow, Midwife, Silchar (Assam), E. B. R. . . .	76	5	5	,,
11. Poorun, Goods Shed, Sirsa . .	40	0	0	Promissory note.
12. Phool Chand, son of Bachulal, near Head Post Office, Ajmer . .	50	0	0	Bond.

Whereas the applicant H. C. Renny has filed an application under Section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard by the Court on 16th April 1915, at 12 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised Agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 15th of March 1915.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 84 OF 1915.

Dated the 19th March 1915.

Re Herbert Harold Blinkworth, residing at No. 1, Grant Street, in the town of Calcutta, late a driver in the employ of the East Indian Railway Company, but at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor. G. K. Ghosh, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 16th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 85 OF 1915.

Dated the 19th March 1915.

Re Walter Henry Bowdler, formerly residing at No. 17, Fordyce's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, at present residing at No. 149, Narcoldanga Main Road, in the suburbs of the town of Calcutta, a guard employed in the E. B. S. Railway.

Ex parte the debtor. Insolvent in person.

On the 16th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 86 OF 1915.

Dated the 20th March 1915.

Re Gunga Das Bhatter, residing at No. 22, Hanspukuria Lane, Bara Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as cloth merchant under the name, style and firm of Ganga Das Bhatter at No. 203, Harrison Road in Calcutta, aforesaid.

Ex parte. Gouri Sanker Khettry and other the creditors. R. C. Basu, creditors' Attorney.

On the 19th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 87 OF 1915.

Dated the 24th March 1915.

Re Rung Lal, Gajanan and Ram Kumar, all residing and lately carrying on business at No. 4, Juggo Mohan Mullick Lane, in the town of Calcutta, in co-partnership with each other as brokers and commission agents under the name, style and firm of Gajanan Ram Kumar but all at present being without any employment.

Ex parte the debtors. Nanda Gopal Ray, Insolvents' Attorney.

On the 19th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 88 of 1915.

Dated the 25th March 1915.

Re Herbert Joseph Cox, residing at No. 70, Dharamtolla Street, in the town of Calcutta, a Signal Inspector, B. N. Railway, Kharagpore.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor in person.

On the 22nd day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1915.

No. 824-*Ap.*—Babu Surendra Benod Sinha, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 1st April 1915 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Suresh Chandra Dutt, clerk, office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Surendra Benod Sinha, or until further orders.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1915.

No. 833-*Ap.*—Mr. H. Ostoche, Superintendent, R.M.S., 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 6th April 1915 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Baidya Nath Banerjee, Head Assistant, office of the Inspector-General, R.M.S. and Sorting, Eastern Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, R.M.S., 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. Ostoche, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1915.

No. 1212-*T.*—Mr. G. R. Joseph, Telegraph Master and Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, on probation for one year, with effect from the 4th March 1915.

The 24th March 1915.

No. 1249-*T.*—The furlough for three months granted to Mr. W. J. Rose, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, in Notification No. 4559-T., dated the 23rd November 1914, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. J. Davis, Officiating Deputy Superinendent, 1st class, *vice* Mr. W. J. Rose, reverts to the grade of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, with effect from the 7th February 1915.

No. 1252-*T.*—Mr. P. E. W. Rosemeyer, Telegraph Master, pay Rs. 220—250, was appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, from the 5th January 1915, to the 25th February 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1915.

No. 1441-*E.*-*E.*—Mr. D. D. Khettry, Deputy Superintendent Engineering, is granted privilege leave for 22 days combined with leave on private affairs for 5 months and 8 days with effect from the 2nd March 1915.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1915.

No. 1469-*E.*-*E.*—Mr. G. E. O. de Smidt, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted study leave for three months in combination with the privilege leave for three months notified in this Department's Notification No. 518-E., dated the 5th February 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1915. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

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The Fauna of British India (including Ceylon and Burma), Orthoptera (Acridiidæ) by W. F. Kirby, F.L.S., F.E.S. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 10 or 15*s.* (4*a.*)

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Progress Report of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover. 6*a*. or 7*d*. (1*a*.)

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Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th November 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (2*a*.)

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Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg. "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim D Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grimlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodout genus Dissopsalis Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1915.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1, by Guy E Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S.: New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoidea. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S.: The Brachiopoda of the Namyan Beds of Burma: Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S.: Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Re. 1.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 155867 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of Zakeya Begum, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the aforementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BIBI ZAKEYA BEGUM.

Residence—Patiala.

LOST.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 125159, dated 30th June 1914, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01, for Rs. 17-0-11.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that Office.

Name of Proprietor—G. F. BOWYER,

Address—Bristol Hotel, [redacted].

Abstract statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 30th April 1914, being the fourth quarter of the year 1913-14, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1912-13.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1914.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,46,11,979 13 2	1,47,77,193 5 4	.....	1,65,213 8 1
ADD INCOME—				
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April in the Widows' Fund	86,758 9 0	89,610 3 0	.....	4,654 10 0
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April in the Children's Fund	34,562 8 0	37,306 14 0	.....	2,744 6 0
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds	1,324 15 0	1,817 4 0	.....	492 5 0
Fees and stamps	2 0 0	4 0 0	.....	2 0 0
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	87 0 0	.....	87 0 0	.....
Amount of pension with interest received from Government of India on behalf of incumbents who came upon the Fund in consequence of the Mutiny of 1857	391 5 3	396 7 7	.....	4 2 4
Amount of interest received from Government of India for the year 1913-14 / 1912-13	6,75,906 4 11	6,86,783 11 3	.....	10,877 6 4
Amount of fine imposed on subscriptions in arrears	30 4 8	19 9 3	10 11 5	.....
Total Income	9,07,030 14 10	10,15,736 1 1	97 11 5	18,774 13 8
GRAND TOTAL	1,56,00,040 12 1	1,57,92,934 6 5	97 11 5	A1,93,991 5 9
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,97,494 6 11	1,85,968 6 10	9,520 2 1	.....
Ditto ditto in the Children's Fund	95,134 5 0	92,973 2 9	2,161 2 4	.....
Establishment and contingencies	6,315 12 11	6,704 8 3	.....	388 6 4
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	8,037 15 11	9,040 13 3	.....	1,002 13 4
Commission paid for money orders	657 8 6	630 0 0	27 8 6	.....
Total Expenditure	3,03,233 3 3	2,94,316 10 0	B10,708 12 11	1,391 2 8
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,53,05,809 9 10	1,54,98,719 13 5	—10,611 1 6	C1,92,900 2 1
GRAND TOTAL	1,56,09,040 12 1	1,57,92,934 6 5	97 11 5	1,93,991 5 9
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	79,700 10 0	79,938 9 0	.....	237 15 0

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers (on 30th April)	778	491	827	490	...	...	49	29
Number of incumbents (on 30th April)	780	836	757	830	23	6	...	...
Number of subscribers sharing abatement (on 1st May)	830	436	880	461	...	...	30	15

	Rs. A. P.
A.—Net decrease in grand total of Income	1,83,873 10 4
B.—Net increase in total expenditure	9,017 9 3
C.—Decrease in balance	1,92,911 3 7

S. B. THOMSON,
Accountant.

J. W. MEDLAND, C. A.,
J. C. C. GRAY,
} *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,

J. M. MUNRO,
Secretary.

E. I. S. P. P. Fund Office, Calcutta the 8th March 1915.

LOST.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 141134, dated 30th June 1914, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55, for Rs. 630-10-5.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that Office.

Name of Proprietor—G. F. BOWYER,
Address—Bristol Hotel, Calcutta.

LOST.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 140534, dated 30th June 1914, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55, for Rs. 51-2-4.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that Office.

Name of Proprietor—G. F. BOWYER,
Address—Bristol Hotel, Calcutta.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915 OF:

- Rice
- Wheat and flour
- Barley
- Jawar
- Bajra
- Ragi
- Kangni
- Maize
- Gram
- Arhar dál
- Oats
- Cotton seed
- Linseed
- Mustard and rapeseed
- Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)
- Ghi
- Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)
- Salt
- Tobacco Leaf
- Turmeric
- Grass and straw
- Jawar stalks
- Bhusa (white)
- Bran
- Sheep and bullocks
- Kerosene oil

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF FEBRU

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Burma[a]—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	31·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	38·32	26·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	34·71	35·75	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	27·95	36·36	53·17	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	33·68	35·16	91·43	36·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	30·19	36·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	38·79	38·79	76·19	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	30·19	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	34·04	32·99	54·7	15·07	...	...	...	...	22·38	20·71	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	35·75	41·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam[a]—														
Surma—														
Balaganj (Sylhet)	27·5	33·44	45	53·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goalpára	30	30·62	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	28·12	28·12	48·12	50·62	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal[a]—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	26·25	25	42·5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	32·5	...	50	57·5	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	29·37	...	...	58·75	65	48·12	...	...	...	35	...	31·25	...	48·75
Western—														
Bardwan	26·25	...	46·25	50	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	21·87	...	45	46·25	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Pabna	31·25	33·12	53·75	53·12	45		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	30	31·25	...	62·5	62·5	46·75	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bihar and Orissa[a]—														
Bihár, north—														
Bhágalpur	.	...	52·5	47·5	63·75	45	...	...	31·25	31·87	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	..	66·56	57·19	61·56	50	...	...	33·28	36·25	..	...	.	...
Bihár, south—														
Patna	...	...	46·25	42·5	60	40	. .	...	30	31·87	30	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	...	...	...	44·79	68·07	43·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—														
Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	29·32	26·25	55·16	55·16	59·11	41·77	61·67	46·28	36·96	35·61	31·93	33·28	35·26	35·26
Central—														
Cawnpore	30	27·5	50·62	50 to 60	61·25	41·87	65	50·62	40	38·5	34·37	35	35·62	35
Jhánsi	...	...	50·78	55·16	60·94	36·25	...	...	40·94	36·25	30·78	33·94	35·62	...
Western—														
Meerut	28·44	...	57·19	57·03	57·19	42·03	61·56	47·19	35	33·03	36·41	39·28	37·19	...
Agra	32·97	35·16	61·51	57·18	60·67	42·03	72·71	50	34·74	36·25	...	36·25	36·25	36·97
Jumna, west—														
Shahjahanpur	30	33·12	50	57·5	56·91	40	66·56	46·25	40	31·25	36·97	...	40	...
Oudh—														
Western—														
Lucknow	...	...	44·43	43·44	61·41	40·94	66·56	47·03	...	32·21	36·25	39·41	37·97	34·84
Eastern—														
Fyzabad	29·94	31·87	55·16	52·81	61·72	42·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[a] The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Tenasserim—* Mergui
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	50	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	...	52·03	42·38	64	59·26	60·95	57·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (deltaic)—* Rangoon
...	...	...	68·82	45·71	68·82	62·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	60·95	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
...	...	...	48·12	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (inland)—* Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
...	18·71	18·71	40·51	35·56	68·82	59·81	65·98	59·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Upper Burma—* Mandalay
...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
...	...	...	61·54	44·44	72·73	57·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Arakan—* Akyab
															Assam—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	*Surma—* Balaganj (Sylhet)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	*Brahmaputra—* Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	68·75	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	55	51·25	Gauhati
															Bengal—
...	...	...	60	...	80	55	...	...	...	...	80	90	60	60	*Eastern—* Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	100	...	75	70	Dacca
...	...	32·5	47·5	37·5	62·5	50	...	40	...	...	47·5	55	67·5	60	*Deltaic—* Calcutta
...	...	...	51·25	39·37	65	60	...	...	...	...	60	...	57·5	61·25	*Western—* Bárdwan
...	...	...	55	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	50		65	55 and 67·5	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	66·25	...	...	...	...	45	50	67·5	55	*Northern—* Pabna
...	...	...	60	...	72·5	65	...	...	...	...		...	70	70	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa
															Bihar, north—
...	35	40	43·75	45	63·75	63·75	39·37	41·87		...	55	55	50 to 60	46·25 to 52·5	Bhágalpur
...	33·28	40	58·12	44·37	61·56	57·19	36·25	44·37	...	...		...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
...	33·75	36·25	48·75	38·12	60	52·5	35	37·5	...		50	56·87	60	53·12	*Bihar, south—* Patna
...	...	...	...	33·91	68·07	50·78	55·62	43·54		...	...	...	75	75	*Orissa—* Cuttack
															United Provinces
															(a) Agra—
...	...	30·57	46·87	38·59	62·97	55·16	...	...	...	...	53·02	56·41	61·87	53·02	*Eastern—* Benares
...	34·37	32·5	42·5	33·75	55·62	53·75	45	50	18·75	22·5	52·5	53·28	55·62	55	*Central—* Cawnpore
...	...	29·84	42·66	35·94	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
...	29·06	32·66	40	32·66	61·56	47·19	...	44·37	...	...	61·56	55·16	57·19	59·22	*Western—* Meerut
...	32·5	31·98	45·68	34·74	63·96	61·51	50	25·78	17·97	25	61·51	53·33	57·13	52·97	Agra
...	37·97	...	44·37	35	66·56	55·62	...	...	20	27·5	45	49·37	50	55	*Submontane, west* Shahjahanpur
															(b) Oudh—
...	...	31·98	45·62	35·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·03	47·03	...	57·03	*Southern—* Lucknow
...	33·33	...	47·03	38·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF FEBRUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (Til or *Jingili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
...—														
...serve—														
...ngrel	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	24·06	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ury	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	25·7	25·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	16·89	15·76	...	...	...	...	...	...
...a (*Salwin*)—														
...meon	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	20·83	15·29	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ukkin	...	...	492·31	533·33	...	...	23·97	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ukin	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	23·57	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
...a (*Inland*)—														
...mando	...	...	533·33	533·33	...		25·61	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ungoo	...	...	...	...	..		24·61	24·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
...er Burma—														
...andalay	...	...	640	581·82	..		25·2	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
...hôkin	...	...	640	711·11	..		20·67	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ma—														
...kyab	...	...	581·82	581·82	...		29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
...—														
...—														
...ngpui) (Sylhet)	...	...	520	560	62·5	60	28·75	18·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
...mpshire—														
...alpára	...	...	380	490	65	65	26·25	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...hati	...	...	425	505	53·75	60	32·5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ri—														
...—														
...dangong	...	...	540	600	62·5	67·5	31·25	16·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ma	...	...	550	600	85	81·5	30	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ia—														
...ntia	...	67·5	460	580	52·5	52·5	33·75	16·87	...	65	...	...	...	13·7
...ra—														
...ilwun	...	...	480	495	45	52·5	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...dnapur	...	...	450 to 500	520 to 550	70	75	...	18·12	...	120 and 140	...	...	...	...
...ra—														
...ra	...	...	480	520	60	57·5	33·75	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ngpur	...	...	650	540	70	70	40	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...and Orissa—														
...r, north—														
...ngalpur	7·5	70	420	420	50	45	31·67	19·69	160	120	...	...	...	...
...affarpur	...	...	40	426·25	40	38·28	20·75	20	266·56	266·56	...	...	...	...
...r, south—														
...na	50	62·75	390	425	42·5	45	23·75	22·5	20	20	...	...	5	...
...—														
...ack	75	75	552·5	609·37	40·63	49·75	20	15·62	90	93·34	...	...	5	5
...d Provinces—														
...—														
...ra	52·4	66·67	488·28	510·26	51·2	51·2	25·31	25·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
...—														
...ampore	52·5	76·25	600	445	46·25	45	17·5	17·5	120	120	62·5	90	...	...
...ad	49·22	66·67	376·41	480	50	55	20·67	21·25	...	133·33	84·06	133·33	5	15
...—														
...ad	61·56	...	387·5	456·67	44·37	40	17·5	17·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
...—	61·51	84·17	376·46	426·67	53·97	63·96	17·34	16·96	135	100	67·5	90	12·96	...
...ra, west—														
...ahanpur	50	78·75	370	410	46·25	50	20	20	175	120	50 and 90	70 and 100	...	...
...ra—														
...ra	...	...	420	450	...	...	21·25	20·94	...	90	90	...	6·25	5
...—														
...ad	...	...	510	475	36·25	35	22·72	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bajra (white)		Bean		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·58	11·43	...	...	...	...	2·5	3·62	*Tenasserim—* Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2	Moulmein and Amh
...	...	...	...	...	...	39·02	34·97	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·87	*Pegu (deltaic)—* Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	8·58	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·87	Bassein
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (inland)—* Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	2	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·83	30·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Upper Burma—* Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·37	2·25	*Arakan—* Akyab
														Assam—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·95	1·95	*Surma—* (Balagunj) Sylhet
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	2·75	*Brahmaputra—* Goalpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·03	Gauhati
														Bengal—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	1·84	*Eastern—* Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·31	2·25	Dacca
...	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·17	*Deltaic—* Calcutta
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	2·17	2·3	*Western—* Burdwan
...	4·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	2·11	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·19	*Northern—* Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·37	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	32·5	...	...	...	...	1·98	1·97	*Bihar, north—* Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	10	10	38·28	25	...	...	...	...	2·05	2·03	Muzaffarpur
5	...	...	...	7·5	11·25	27·5	18·75	...	...	...	...	2	2	*Bihar, south—* Patna
5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·19	*Orissa—* Cuttack
														United Provinces
														(a) Agra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·39	27·6	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·75	*Eastern—* Benares
...	...	2·5	...	11·25	14·69	31·25	22·5	65	60 to 70	...	...	...	2·41	*Central—* Cawnpore
...	...	3·12	...	...	...	...	...	65	60	...	80	2·53	2·5	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	13·28	11·41	29·58	22·97	...	...	...	...	2·59	...	*Western—* Meerut
12·5	13·38	...	7·18	5·68	12·5	40	13·33	...	...	80	80	2·62	2·5	Agra
...	...	...	...	11·25	10	40	28·12	55 and 60	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·53	2·5	*Submontane, now* Shahjahánpur
														(b) Oudh—
...	...	...	...	13·38	10	30	25	30	40	...	...	2·47	2·44	*Southern—* Lucknow
...	...	...	...	15.	6·87	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·87	2·87	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF FEBRUARY—*continued*

PROVINCE	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		RAGI
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
(c)	..	26·67	...	...	...	45·47	...	...	...	34·01	...	30·78	...	33·13	...
	...	30	57·5	57·5	48·75	36·87	53·13	40·63	32·5	26·25	33·13	31·25	36·25	32·5	...
	34·69	30·78	57·19	50	53·28	39·06	59·23	43·13	30·78	25·94	...	30	43·06	32·5	...
	...	35	63·75	66·87	61·25	36·75	65	45·31	36·87	31·87	33·75	33·13	41·25	35	...
	36·25	32·66	59·23	55	53·75	33·75	61·56	39·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	57·5	50·25	45	36·44	50	40·94	25	26·56	33 12	28·62	40	33·12	...
	...	...	57·5	52·5	50	34·06	55	37·81	...	25	...	...	...	30	...
	30	27·5	48·75	48·75	55	33·75	57·19	37·5	35	27·5	36·25	27·5	40·63	33·75	...
Frontier Pro-															
	...	...	61·51	61·51	50	39·74	55·16	45·36	26·09	29·22	33·59	25·62	33·59	33·59	...
Khan	...	...	...	...	35·31	...	...	...	...	...	28·8	23·61	...	...	...
Baluchistan—															
	...	...	51·25	61·25	60·31	37·5	...	...	...	...	..	30·31	40	33·75	...
	25	24·69	59·37	66·25	50·63	34·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·12	...
	...	...	...	...	54·22	35·91 to 41·41	79·06	62·5	35·31	24 37	33·75	27·5	...	...	...
Karnatak—															
	...	...	...	...	40·63	37·76	...	...	...	...	19·79	29·65	...	...	...
	...	...	46·46	45·75	51·56	...	...	...	...	...	30	26·61	27·29	..	...
	...	...	44·22	39·17	55·21	...	...	...	...	...	28·07	...	30·66	30·58	...
and N.-E.															
	...	...	...	...	51·41	41·35	...	...	..	...	23·65	27·86	25·05	28·49	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·42	...	...
	...	...	...	...	52·97	40·15	...	...	...	...	24·68	27·5	...	46·26	...
	..	...	56·25	57·5	55	40	...	...	31·25	30	28·5	35	36·25	42·5	...
Provinces *—															
	...	...	40·87	42·31	50	37·25	80	50	...	...	30·44	30·44	...	...	...
	...	...	47·06	44·44	50·25	33·06	72·69	47 06	...	...	30·75	...	...	...	...
	35	...	39	44	60	36	70	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	45·5	45·25	56·5	43·5	...	...	...	...	25	26·5	...	...	...
	...	...	44·75	45·94	56·94	39·25	...	...	...	...	21·25	28·75	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9	31·7	36·5	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6	30·1	...	...	...
	29·4	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9	...	39·9	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9
	29·4	32·2	...	33·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29·7	31·5	45·9	39·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	30·1	32·5	46·2	...
				56	64	38	61·25	38	...	...	27	26	...	...	28
				70	72	60	67·75	47·75	...	...	33·3	40	...	...	38

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and Rapeseed		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Rajputana—
...	...	31·96	...	36·41	...	...	...	61·56	...	...	...	94·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
															Punjab—
...	35	27·5	33·12	28·12	65·91	52·5	...	...	25	28·75	66·72	70	57·5	65	*Southern—* Ferozpur
...	44·37	31·87	36·41	30·78	69·53	64·37	59·28	57·19	26·72	25·62	57·19	58·28	53·28	61·56	*Central—* Lahore
...	38·12	30·62	43·12	31·87	·60	47·5	...	...	21·25	26·25	65	80	52·5	62·5	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	40	30·62	...	...	...	...	25	26·56	...	50	60	65	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	35·62	31·25	37·19	31·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	43·12	43·12	50	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
...	40	...	36·87	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	45	56·87	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	37·5	...	40·62	31·87	...	...	37·5	...	22·03	24·53	37·5	...	43·75	55	Multan
															N.-W. Province—
...	34·58	31·51	39·74	31·51	51·2	40·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·22	59·27	Peshawar
...	...	...	37·19	32·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	45	Dera Ismae
															Sind and Bal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·94	23·44	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	44·37	37·66	...	59·53	...	...	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
...	41·93	33·75	...	...	75 to 85	56·41 to 67·5	58·75	61·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan and* Dharwar
...	...	...	40·05	...	57·97	...	...	...	15	17·5	39·48	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	46·82	41·25	...	...	...	...	18·44	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
															Khandesh Deccan—
...	...	...	46·56	42·03	...	...	...	...	...	17·92	...	55·94	...	...	Ahmadna
...	...	...	37·19	36·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	41·25	35	57·5	50	...	...	23·75	25	...	...	...	...	Ahmadab
															Central Pr
															Western—
...	...	...	32·62	35·75	51	49	...	...	18·75	21·25	...	60·94	...	...	Nagpur
															Central—
...	...	...	40	29·62	55·19	53·31	44·44	44·44	17·37	...	44·44	47·09	48·44	50	Jubbulp
															Eastern—
...	...	...	66	33	56	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
															Berar—
															Akola
...	...	...	38	31	50	50	...	...	14	19·5	50	55·5	...	...	Amraoti
...	...	...	43·75	37·5	47·5	46·81	...	...	13·19	17·06	...	63·81	...	...	
															Madras—
															South, ce Coimba
...	...	...	55·8	47·1	...	...	...	...	38·4	38·5	...	...	...	...	Salem
32·2	...	...	...	...	51·1	34·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
															Central—
...	...	...	46·3	36·9	46·3	35·3	...	...	23·8	23·1	...	...	...	...	Bellar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cudda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
															East Co
					51	34·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellor
28	...	...	...	...											
															East Co
							56·6	58·4	57·6	57·7	...	...	...	...	Madr
...	...	...	50·4	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·8	58·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trich
26·2	...	...	...	...	...	..									
															Southe
					37·2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madr
...	...	...	...	...											
															Mysor
															Mys
26	...	...	31	36	76	66	15·62	68·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ban
32	...	...	32	38	92	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Provinces	Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (Gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Chana	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
[illegible]														
[illegible] (a)	...	84·06	...	426·67	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·87
[illegible]	60	80	420	470	55	50	16·25	16·72	100	88·75	80	80	...	...
[illegible]	65·31	80	426·72	512·5	51·56	44·37	15·16	14·84	160	85	68·91	100	10	...
[illegible]	60	90	410	510	46·25	41·25	17·5	17·5	90	77·5	80	80	11·41	11·41
[illegible]	65	88·75	410	460	50	40	14·37	14·37	100	...	70	70	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	425	470	50	41·25	14·37	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	380	460	46·87	36·87	15	15	...	80	...	...	10	10
[illegible]	55	75	380	460	44·37	40	16·72	16·25	125	...	85	...	4·37	...
[illegible] Frontier Province—														
[illegible]	...	...	412·92	457·13	55·62	45·62	15·78	15·1	136·15	116·25	...	...	...	...
Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] Baluchistan—														
[illegible]	...	...	370	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	395·62	429·37	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	380 to 460	460 to 540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]														
[illegible] and Karnátak—														
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	383·33	...	75	...	...	...	100	...	67·71	...	...	...
[illegible] and N.-K.	...	...	382·45	442·06	60·52	65·18	...	...	210·52	266·67	63·18	...	...	...
[illegible]														
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	60·32	...	...	65·94	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	365	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	87·19	...	442·23	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	..	360	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provinces—														
[illegible]	...	90	410	506·62	...	...	22·5	20·31	116·62	100	65	120	10	7·5
[illegible]	47·06	60·62	380	470	...	...	20·19	22·19	88·25	114·25	72·69	89·37	5	6·62
[illegible]	...	...	400	450	...	...	25·5	20	160	160	57	80	...	...
[illegible]	60·75	80	362	514·21	...	...	19·37	19	107	119	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	60·5	84·5	320	440	...	...	19	19	124·44	153·31	...	...	6·37	10
[illegible] central—														
[illegible]	98·2	89·6	457·8	457·9	70·4	54·4	19·5	23·4	...	...	64	44·8	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	519·1	445·2	...	...	...	...	171·3	186·4	48·5	53·7	...	...
[illegible]	58	77·2	444·4	508	79·2	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	427·7	526·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·8	41·2	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154·2	150	49·4	66·6	...	...
[illegible] east, central—														
[illegible]	...	...	350	441·4	...	...	...	15·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] east, south—														
[illegible]	74·1	74·1	559·6	559·6	69·1	46·1	13·8	13·8	214	156·3	46·1	46·1	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	533·3	600	...	...	13·1	13·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	506·7	606·2	...	...	17·5	17·6	129·4	129·4	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	87	87	675·7	675·7	...	...	...	...	...	106·3	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	76	80	496·25	548·59	102·86	69·54	...	...	205·69[b]	205·69[b]	102·86	120	8·1	8·65
[illegible]	76	76	548·54	581·41	69·54	47·13	...	...	240[b]	240[b]	85·62	127·13	8·6	8·62

(a) Not reported yet

[b] Includes cotton duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

[illegible].—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. [illegible] to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mark) day of each

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Rajputana—
...	6·77	...	·66	...	...	...	30·78	...	110	...	80	...	2·5	*Eastern—* Ajmer
														Punjab—
...	...	...	6·72	8·75	6·72	26·59	30·62	135	90	175	150	2·59	2·56	*Southern—* Ferozepur
...	...	...	...	10	10	36·41	25	150	140	170	170	2·69	2·61	*Central—* Lahore
...	...	3·12	13·28	15·62	11·41	31·25	21·25	80	80	150	150	3·19	2·17	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	...	8·75	8·75	26·72	20	120	100	...	...	2·76	2·69	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	...	...	...	10	14·37	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·5	2·37	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
...	...	...	...	5·62	6·25	30	23·12	80	100	140	140	2·81	2·75	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	7·34	...	34·37	21·56	100	...	...	...	2·67	2·67	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Provin
...	...	...	...	6·15	7·13	26·77	18·65	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·92	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·22	Karachi
...	...	...	6·25	5	22·5	18·12	...	...	...	...	...	2·51	2·52	Shikarpur
...	...	...	9·06	6·56	33·28	21·25	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	3·5	2·47	Quetta
														Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	72·5	...	...	2·44	2·44	*Deccan and Karnatak—* Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·41	2·44	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	34·27	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	2·36	Poona
...	...	...	...	...	42·86	31·27	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	*Khandesh and N.-E. Dec* Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·45	2·41	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	...	...	28·75	22·5	...	...	...	..	2·56	2·5	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
...	10 62	16	..	...	.	...	...	50	...	100	1·87	1·87	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...		36·31	28·56	60	60	70	70	1·81	1·94	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	*Eastern—* Raipur
														Berar—
...	6	10	...	...	...	...	94	92	58	58	2·12	2	Akola
...	6·12	14·75	...	..	...	...	70	80	75	80	2·19	2·19	Amraoti
														Madras—
	4	3·2	...	...	90·5*	90·4*	...	...	60	60	2·53	2·44	*South, Central—* Coimbatore
	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	80†	...		2·22	2·22	Salem
	10 3	6 8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·75	2·38	*Central—* Bellary
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·06	Cuddapah
	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2·75	2·68	Karnul
	..	...		..	..	.	...		...	...	1·9	1·79	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
	...	...	...	...	42·6	36·7	195†	135†	...	...	1·78	1·79	*East Coast, south—* Madras
	...	...	..	...	10·9	13·5	170†	135	...	...	2·17	2·17	Tanjore
	...	...	..	..	38 3	35·3	..	..	...	..	2·44	2·6	Trichinopoly
	...	...	.	.	25	20·4	...	...	...	40	2·06	2	*Southern—* Madura
	4·37	2·97	...	..	15	30·72	80	80	100	100	2·81	2·62	**Mysore—** Mysore
	...	...	...	...	33·6	33·6	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 3	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 10	14 —	14 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	12 2	10 7	14 9	12 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 6	10 1	11 3	10 6	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 —	4 —	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Hensada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 11	14 9	11 10	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	6 14	6 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 3	11 3	16 5	16 5	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	14 9	9 1	16 3	12 2	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	3 8	3 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	7 —	7 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 — and 10 —	9 — and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	5 8	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	6 —	5 12	...	...	5 12	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 4	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	6 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	6 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 12	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	*Tenasserim—* Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	18 14	18 14	Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	...	...	8 —	6 6	...	...	5 2	4 15	16 —	16 —	*Pegu (deltaic)—* Pegu
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Maubin
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Bassein
..	...	..	...	13 2	13 —	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	*Pegu (inland)—* Tharawadi
		...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 —	14 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	8 13	7 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Prome
				7 2	5 11	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Toungoo
..	...	...	.	5 11	5 14	...	...	4 7	4 7	11 11	11 11	Thayetmyo
...	.	...	...	9 8	8 —	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	*Upper Burma—* Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	32 1	32 1	7 12	7 12	14 —	14 —	Meiktila
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 7	9 8	*Arakan—* Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	..	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	Akyab
												Assam—
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	...	...	5 4	5 4	12 8	10 8	*Surma—* Sylhet
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Cachar
...	.	...	...	5 13	5 13	8 14	8 14	4 13	4 13	10 10	10 10	*Hill tracts—* Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	23 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	10 8	Manipur
...	...	...	..	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
...	...	...	...	6 —	7 —	11	10 —	5 8	5 8	10 —	12 —	*Brahmaputra—* Goálpara
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8		...	5 12	5 8	12 —	12 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	10 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	13 —	Nowgong
...	...	..	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	...	...	5 4	5 8	10 8	10 8	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 8	14 —	*Eastern—* Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	12 —	13 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	11 —	12 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Tippera
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	13 —	*Deltaic—* Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	11 8	13 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 8	12 12	12 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 —	13 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2	5 11	14 8	13 5	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	12 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	..	..	..	...
Burdwan	.	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	...	..	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	..	...	...	..	8 9	8 15		...		..
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	..	.	8 4	8 4	..	...	..	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 —	7 —				
Rajshahi	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 11	7 2	..			
Malda	...	..	...	...	...	..	6 8	6 —	...	..	.	.
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...		.	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	..	...	7 12	8 —	...	..	.	..
Dinajpur	...	..	...	...		...	7 13	7 13	...	.	..	..
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —		...		.
Hills—										..	...	..
Darjeeling	...	.	.	...	...	.	5 8	5 8		...	..	
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	...	..			.		7 8	7 8				
Bhágalpur	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8			7 8	7 8	.	.		.
Darbhanga	6 —	6 1	13 2	13 1		.	7 11	7 11	.	.	...	..
Muzaffarpur	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 8		..	5 12	5 12	...	..		..
Sáran	5 12	6 4	10 —	11 —		.	7	7 —		...		.
Champáran	5 8	5 12	13 4	13 4	...	...	7 12	8 —	.		.	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	.	...	7 —	7 —	...	...		...
Monghyr	6 8	6 12	8 —	8 12	.	...	7 2	7 —				
Gaya	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Patna	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	..	...	8 8	8 12	13 —	13 —	11 8	11
Shahabad	6 8	6 8	8 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	.			...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	..	..	.	...
Mánbhum	5 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 2	8 8	.	.	...	..
Ranchi	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	.	.	9 —	9 —
Palámau	...	6 12	...	10 2	...	.	...	5 7	.		...	.
Hazáribágh	6 —	6 —	...	..	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	.		...
Orissa—												
Puri	5 14	6 3		.	..		9 3	9 3	.	.		..
Cuttack	5 14	5 14	..	..		..	9 13	9 13	..	..	...	..
Balasore	6 —	...		...	...	..	10 8	9 8	...	...		...
Sambalpur	6 —	5 12	...	..	..	.	11 4	11 4	..		7 8	7 8
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 —	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 —	10 8	11 —	10 —	10 —
Benares	6 6	5 9	9 8	15	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	10 12	10 9	10 —	9 12
Ghazipur	6 8	6 8	9 2	10 2	4 12	4 13	7 7	7 7	11 11	11 11	9 2	9 2
Jaunpur	6 1	5 15	9 12	9 7	4 —	4 —	7 10	7 8		...	10 —	...
Allahabad	6 —	6 —	10 12	10 12	4 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	11 -	11 —	10 8	10 8
Central—												
Bánda	5 12	6 2	8 4	8 4	5 —	5	7 14	7 6	13 10	13 10	12 2	12 2
Fatehpur	6 8	6 8	9 —	10 4	3 8	3 8	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 —	11 8	12 —
Hamirpur	5 12	5 14	8 12	8 12	5 4	5 4	7 12	7 12	11 4	12 12	10 8	11 8
Jalaun	6 —	6 4	..		4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 12	13 —	12 —	12 —
Cawnpore	6 8	6 —	9 12	9 14		...	7 12	7 12	11 8	11 12	11 —	11 4
Jhansi	6 5	5 15	9 8	10 5	4 12	4 12	7 10	7 —	12 12	12 14	11 —	10 14
Etáwah	6 —	6 4	10 —	11 8	3 —	3 —	8 8	8 4	11 8	12 8	11 4	11 4
Farrukhabad	6 3	6 8	9 10	11 —	4 5	4 2	8 9	8 4	9 15	11 —	10 2	12 —
Mainpuri	6	6 8	10 —	10 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 8
Etah	6 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	8 8	10 —
Western—												
Meerut	6 8	5 12	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 12	10 6	10 8
Agra	5 12	5 12	10 8	11 —	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 12	11 4	11 8	11 —	10 8
Muttra	6 4	6 12	10 —	10 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	11 —
Aligarh	6 —	6 12	9 —	10 8	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	11 4	9 —	10 4
Bulandshahr	6 —	5 14	10 —	10 —	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	9 12	11 —	9 —	10 —
(b) Oudh—												
Bahraich	6 11	7 2	10 1	10 6	5 8	5 8	7 12	7 12	11 11	12 11	10 6	10 6
Allahabad	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8				
Gorakhpur	6 12	7 4	9 8	11 12	6 12	7 —	8 2	8 —	9 8	12 4	10 14	12 5
Basti	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 8	6 8	7 —	7 12				

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
...	.	..	...		...	.	.	5 13	6 —	13 5	14 —	*Western*—
..	.	..	..		...	...	...	6 —	6 8	13 —	14 8	Bankura
...	..	...	.	...	.		..	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 5	Burdwan
												Birbhum
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	13 8	11 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 —	7 —	14 —	15 —	Murshidabad
...	...	..	..	...	...		...	5 —	4 8	9 —	9 —	*Northern*—
..	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	6 12	5 4	12 —	12 —	Pabna
...	...	.	..	...	.	...	..	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	Rajshahi
...	.	..	.	...	...	...	.	6 8	6 8	12 —	16 14	Malda
...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Bogra
..	...	...	..		..	..	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	9 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	.	...	...	...	.	..	5 8	5 8	9 —	13 —	Dinajpur
												Rangpur
.	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	*Hills*—
												Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
	.			7 —	8 —	9 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	10 10	8 —	*Bihar, north*—
...	...			9 —	8 12	11 4	11 4	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	Purnea
12 —	12 1	.	.	6 9	6 9	12 —	11 9	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 1	Bhágalpur
		...	..	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Darbhanga
												Muzaffarpur
	14 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 —	6 12	6 8	13 —	12 —	Sáran
9 —	11 -		...	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 4	5 8	5 12	11 8	11 8	Champáran
	...		...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 8	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	*Bihar, south*—
...	...	..		7 —	7 2	10 12	10 14	6 —	6 —	16 —	18 14	Santhal Parganas
12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	7 4	10 12	11 12	6 8	6 4	13 —	13 —	Monghyr
..	..	9 —	9 —	8 4	8 4	11 12	12 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Gaya
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	8	6 —	13 —	14 —	Patna
												Shahabad
..	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	10 —	*Chota Nagpur*—
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	12 —	..	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 —	Singbhum
												Mánbhum
13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Bánchi
...	...	...	..	...	8 7	...	10 2	...	7 —	..	11 13	Palámau
13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 4	5 8	13 —	12 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 3	..	...	5 14	5 14	18 —	20 —	Puri
...	..	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	5 14	5 14	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	..	...	...	6 8 and 9 8	7 4 and 9 4	...	..	5 4	5 4	11 —	11 —	Balasore
...	..	..	..	7 8	7 —	12 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
...	..	7 8	7 6	9 —	7 12	11 8	11 8	6 —	5 12	16 —	16 —	*Eastern*—
...	...	11 6	12 7	6 6	7 13	...	...	5 11½	5 7	15 12	15 12	Mirzapur
...	...	..	...	8 8	8 8	11 11	11 11	6 11	6 11	17 —	17 —	Benares
7 7	..	11 3	...	7 10	7 7	10 8	11 3	6 6	6 1	14 4	16 12	Ghazipur
.	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	18 —	Jaunpur
												Allahabad
...	...	...	...	10 14	9 10	...	...	5 10	5 6	18 4	18 4	*Central*—
.	..	...	...	9 —	8 4	...	..	6 —	6 —	19 —	18 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	10 12	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	17 4	17 4	Fatehpur
												Hamirpur
...	...	...	14 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	19 —	...	Jalaun
...	...	14 —	14 —	9 4	9 —	11 4	11 8	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
8 6	8 5	...	...	9 2	8 12	..	..	5 2	5 —	19 —	19 —	Jhansi
				8 10	8 10	..		7 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Etáwah
.	...	...	...	8 9	8 4	10 5	11 —	5 13	5 13	20 10	20 10	Farrukhabad
..	...	...	.	8 —	8 —	..	10 8	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	10 8	11 —	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Etah
...	...	...	...									*Western*—
...	...	..	..	9 8	9 8	10 —	9 8	6 4	6 8	22 8	22 —	Meerut
...	..	...	...	8 4	8 —	12 —	12	6 4	5 8	22 8	22 8	Agra
...	...	...	..	9 4	9 4	13 8	13 8	7 —	7 —	21 12	21 12	Muttra
...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 4	6 4	6 8	21 —	22 —	Aligarh
...	...	..	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	10 —	6 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Bulandshahr
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	11 1	11 11	6 13	7 2	15 10	15 10	*Submontane, east*—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	6 4	6 4	17 —	17 —	Ballia
...	...	10 14	12 5	7 11	7 15	11 12	13 4	6 13	6 13	17 8	17 8	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	11 —	11 8	7 4	7 8	18 —	18 8	Gorakhpur
												Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND-HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	6 12	6 12	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —
Pulaun	6 2	6 8	9 3	9 3	3 2	3 8	6 14	6 14	10 13	11 8	10 8	11 4
Pilibit	6 10	6 12	11 4	11 4	4 5	4 0	6 —	6 2	...	...	10 12	10 12
Bareli	6 7	5 14	11 12	11 4	4 1	4 1	7 3	7 3	11 —	10 12	10 —	9 8
Moradabad	6 10	7 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 12	10 2	10 4	9 10	8 14
Bijnor	6 8	6 14	9 8	11 —	3 8	3 8	7 4	7 4	...	...	8 7	9 4
Muzaffarnagar	6 13	6 14	9 14	9 14	7 2	7 6	7 11	7 15	10 6	11 —	10 6	11 2
Saháranpur	6 15	6 2	12 8	11 2	3 8	3 8	7 7	7 7	10 10	9 9	10 10	9 5
Dehra-Dun	6 2	6 2	11 —	11 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	9 4	10 —	9 —	9 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	6 —	6 0	9 —	10 0	2 12	2 12	6 —	6 0	7 —	8 0	7 —	8 0
Almora	7 12	8 0	9 —	9 0	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 12	...	...	9 12	...
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 8
Sultanpur	6 12	6 8	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 8	11 —	11 —	...	...
Rae-Bareli	7 —	6 12	10 8	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 4	11 12	11 8	11 12	11 8
Unao	6 5	6 2	9 2	10 8	5 —	5 8	8 —	7 12	10 6	11 10	10 8	11 6
Lucknow	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 4	10 12	11 —	10 4	11 —
Hardoi	6 12	7 4	10 —	10 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	11 8	9 8	11 4
Northern—												
Fyzabad	6 6	6 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 6	11 —	9 12	9 13
Bahraich	6 10	6 12	9 —	9 8	4 4	4 8	7 12	7 9	10 8	10 15	10 —	10 12
Gonda	6 8	6 12	11 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 —	11 —	12 —
Bahraich	6 8	6 12	7 —	9 8	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	13 8	12 8	11 12	12 8
Sitapur	7 —	6 12	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 12
Kheri	7 —	6 12	10 4	10 4	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 4	11 —	11 4
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	8	8 2	15 8	15 3	5 15	5 15	6 5	6 11	17 6	16 11	10 6	10 6
Ajmer*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishangarh	6 12	6 8	10 12	10 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 8	11 —	11 —
Tonk	5 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 —	11 —	9 8
Jaipur	7 5	6 [illegible]	11 —	11 4	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	13 1	13 9	12 —	11 8
Karauli	6 9	6 9	12 8	12 8	6 4	6 14	7 8	7 8	13 8	14 6	11 4	11 14
Dholpur	6 3½	6 8	9 4	9 4	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	12 6	12 2	11 10	11 14
Bharatpur	6 3½	6 10	10 —	10 6	4 5	4 5	5 1	5 1	11 6	11 6	10 ½ to 11 —	10 13
Alwar*	...	7 2½	...	11 12½	...	5 4	...	6 12	...	11 10½	...	10 7½
Nasirabad	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 4	10 4	10 —
Western—												
Bikaner	5 12	6 —	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	5 8	5 4	...	...	4 6	4 6	5 8	6 1	13 8	9 14	...	8 4
Jodhpur	6 7 to 6 13	6 — to 6 11	11 1	11 2	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	11 6	11 7	10 6 and 11 —	10 10 and 11 1
Central India—												
Indore	7 8	6 8	11 —	11 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 —	11 8	11 —
Neemuch	7 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	9 —	10 —
Gwalior	6 4	6 4	...	...	2 4	2 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	7 4	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 12	11 —	10 8
Ferozepur	8 —	6 12	11 8	11 4	...	...	6 8	7 —	11 8	9 —	10 12	9 —
Central—												
Lahore	7 4	6 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	9 4	9 8
Gujranwala	8 12	7 8	14 8	12 8	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	9 12	9 12
[illegible]	8 12	7 4	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 8	19 —	19 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	11 —	11 —	8 8	9 9	13 2	13 7	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	11 4	11 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Bareli
...	...	16 4	16 4	9 2	9 —	9 10	10 6	5 10	5 10	21 2	21 2	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 6	...	...	6 12	6 12	19 —	17 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 14	9 14	5 8	5 8	20 14	18 10	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	9 5	8 1	10 10	9 9	5 14	6 6	20 12	19 12	Saháranpur
10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 —	Naini Tal
...	10 0	6 4	...	...	6 8	..	...	...	4 8	11 8	11 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	16 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 4	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
14 —	14 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 10	...	...	5 12	5 12	19 —	19 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	12 8	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	7 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	11 8	11 8	8 4	8 4	11 6	11 8	6 —	6 —	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
...	15 —	9 —	8 8	7 8	5 —	10 12	11 —	5 8	5 13	19 8	19 —	Barabanki
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 12	12 —	12 —	6 4	...	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 4	6 4	6 4	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 8	11 —	10 8	6 —	6 8	18 —	18 —	Sitapur
13 8	13 4	7 8	7 8	7 12	7 12	11 12	11 4	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	10 6	9 10	9 10	9 10	18 2	18 2	5 13	5 13	18 2	18 8	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	22 4	23 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	18 —	18 —	Tonk
...	...	7 18	7 18	8 15 and 9 7	9 3 and 9 11	12 9	12 1	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	Karauli
...	...	9 —	9 8	8 1	8 1½	...	...	6 —	6 —	21 10	20 12	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 10	11 10	5 12	5 12	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	..	...	9 8	...	9 5½	...	11 9½	...	11 8	...	24 8	Alwar
...	.	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	..	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	..	5 8	5 8	23 —	23 —	Bikaner
..	..	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	..	..	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	..	..	...	10 —	9 8	..	...	6 —	6 —	27 —	27 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 8	14 8	16 —	7 —	6 12	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	6 2	5 2	22 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	10 —	8 —	9 8	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 4	20 —	19 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
..	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	11 —	9 4	10 8	9 —	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	8 10	8 12	8 12	5 8	5 8	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	11 8	9 8	12 —	9 12	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	8 8	...	...	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915 —*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	6 8	6 4	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	5 —	10 4	10 —	9 4	9 8
Delhi	6 4	6 4	10 8	10 8	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 8	9 8	10 —
Rohtak	6 4	6 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	9 12	10 —
Karnál	7 —	6 4	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	10 4	9 12	9 —	9 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 12	9 —	9 —
Ludhiána	6 8	6 4	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	6 —	9 8	10 —	9 4	9 8
Jullundur	7 4	6 8	11	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	8 —	10 —	9 —
Hoshiárpur	8 —	6 4	10 8	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 —	9 8	9 8
Gurdáspur	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 8	...	...	9 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	...	...
Amritsar	7 4	7 2	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 10	6 12	9 8	9 4	9 —	9 12
Siálkot	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	9 8
Hills—												
Simla	7 —	6 4	11 10	11 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 4	8 4	9 —	8 4
Kángra	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	8 8	7 4	15 8	13 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 4	10 —	9 12	9 4
Attock	8 —	7 8	12 12	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 12	9 12
Western—												
Sháhpur	8 8	7 6	11 7	12 1	...	...	6 12	7 8	...	...	8 9	10 —
Jhang	7 —	6 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	11 —	8 12	9 —
Lyallpur	8 —	6 10	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Multan	7 —	7 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	11 8	9 8	9 —
Montgomery	6 13	6 14	11 —	11 —	...	...	7	7 4	10 —	10 —	10 8	9 8
Muzaffargarh	6 12	7 4	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 8	9 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	7 5	7 13	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 5	11 4	9 6	10 10
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	7 8	6 13	13 10	13 10	3 9	3 9	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 8	9 8
Pesháwar	7 14	7 9	15 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Kohát	7 7	7 11	11 13	12 2	4 2	4 8	7 12	7 12	12 12	16 10	10 8	10 8
Bannu	7 14	8 4	12 15	12 8	4 6	4 6	7 8	7 8	13 7	14 1	9 6	10 10
Dera Ismael Khan	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	13 2	13 12	10 10	10 [illegible]
Tochi	7 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	8 —	9 —	16 —	17 4	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	7 8	8 —	16 —	15 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...
Wano	6 5	6 15	8 6	8 6	3 4	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	6 6	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8
Hyderabad	6 1	5 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	9 12	11 —	9 2	10 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	5 12	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	9 4	9 —	9 —	9 —
Shikárpur	6 4	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —
Upper Sind Frontier	5 12	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8
Quetta	7 6	8 1 to 8 4½	10 12	11 3½	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	11 1½	12 13	9 7	9 7
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	4 14	4 4	...	...	6 —	5 8	7 14	7 14	11 1	10 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnagiri	5 6	5 1	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 11	7 11	10 6	9 12	10 9	9 15
Alibág	5 6	5 6	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 3	4 14	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	10 7	10 7	9 4	9 4
Thanna	7 5	5 7	...	...	6 14	6 14	8 2	8 2	12 10	10 12	10 6	10 6
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	9 9	8 2	...	...	8 3	8 13	9 5	9 13	15 10	15 2	13 15	12 13
Belgaum	9 7	8 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 2	9 2	14 8	14 8	14 8	12 8
Satara	7 1	6 6	...	...	6 4	6 10	7 8	7 8	13 12	14 2	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	7 8	7 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 6	8 6	18 14	17 2	14 7	14 14
Bijapur	8 13	8 13	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 13	7 13	21 10	21 10	15 3	14 5
Poona	6 13	5 9	...	...	6 0	5 12	8 3	8 3	13 1	14 4	12 —	12 —
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	7 6	6 10	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	16 8	16 8	14 —	14 —
Násik	8 14	6 10	...	...	7 7	5 15	8 15	7 7	...	...	13 3	13 3
Dhulia	7 10	7 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	13 8	13 8	12 —	12 —
Jalgaon	6 13	5 12	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 7	12 13	12 —	12 3	10 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 6	7 6	11 3	11 3	10 10	10 10
Broach	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 3	11 3	10 —	10 —
Kaira	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 3	4 3	6 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Baroda	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Ahmedabad	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 3	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Godhra	6 —	5 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 3	6 3	...	...	9 —	9 —
Dísa	6 8	5 12	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 4	11 —	10 12
Malabar—												
Rajkot	8 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Wúnar	7 1	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 15	7 14	12 —	12 —	...	...
Hoshungabád	7 6	6 13	...	...	3 4	3 4	7 15	7 15	12 8	11 11	...	...
Betul	7 6	7 6	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 15	6 15	12 5	12 5	...	...
Chhindwara	7 8	6 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 14	9 14	12 7	12 3	...	...
Nagpur	7 11	6 6	...	...	5 14	5 8	9 2	9 2	12 11	11 8	...	...
Wardha	8 12	7 8	...	...	5 2	5 2	8 5	8 5	14 15	14 15	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Mádua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued* *South-eastern—*
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 4	9 4	9 4	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Karnál
15 8	15 8	9 12	9 12	8 14	9 —	8 4	8 12	5 8	5 8	25 —	25 —	*Submontane—* Ambala
...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 4	10 —	8 8	6 8	6 8	23 8	23 8	Ludhiána
...	...	10 8	10 —	9 8	9 —	9 8	8 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	8 —	5 8	5 8	23 —	23 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 4	9 —	9 8	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	9 —	10 —	9 12	9 —	9 —	8 12	5 8	5 8	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 6	9 12	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 —	14 —	24 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	9 8	11 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	26 —	26 —	Rawalpindi
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 12	10 8	7 —	7 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 4	8 14	10 —	5 4	5 4	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
15 8	16 —	15 —	16 —	10 —	9 8	9 —	10 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	10 4	9 8	9 12	9 —	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	18 —	18 —	9 8	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 2	9 —	10 —	...	...	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	9 1	9 6	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	20 —	20 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	...	...	9 10	8 10	10 —	10 8	...	...	20 10	20 10	Hazára
...	...	18 —	18 —	9 12	9 12	11 —	10 —	7 8	7 8	24 —	24 —	Peshawar
...	...	15 —	15 —	8 15	8 15	9 14	10 8	...	...	25 8	25 8	Kohát
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 6	11 4	11 11	...	...	29 6	29 6	Bannu
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 15	11 4	11 4	...	...	25 —	25 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	14 —	14 8	...	...	17 —	17 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 7	11 12	11 12	...	...	19 —	19 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	8 6	9 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hyderabad
												Thar and Parkár (Mírpur Khas)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	22 —	22 —	Sibi
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	7 13½ to 8 4	8 2 to 8 8	9 —	9 11	4 8 to 5 —	4 8 to 5 —	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 11	5 11	22 8	22 8	Karwar
11 2	11 12	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 —	20 —	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 13	5 13	20 13	20 13	Alibág
8 7	8 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 14	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	6 5	5 14	22 2	22 2	Thana
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 1	...	...	5 14	5 12	17 13	17 13	Dharwar
15 9	14 8	...	...	9 5	8 5	...	...	5 12	5 12	21 2	21 2	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 2	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	9 5	8 14	...	...	6 1	6 1	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	9 2	8 3	...	...	5 2	5 2	19 10	19 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 3	6 3	19 2	19 2	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 —	6 5	20 —	20 —	Ahmadnagar
17 4	17 4	...	...	10 2	8 11	...	...	7 4	6 8	21 13	21 13	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 —	...	...	6 18	6 5	19 3	17 11	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 1	...	...	7 1	6 14	18 3	18 3	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 —	6 —	25 14	25 14	Surat
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 13	22 13	Broach
12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
14 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	25 —	25 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	18 6	19 4	Nimar
...	...	...	...	10 15	9 13	...	...	6 13	6 13	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	10 3	7 14	...	...	7 5	6 10	14 —	14 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 5	...	...	6 2	6 2	15 —	15 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	15 —	15 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	7 14	7 4	...	...	8 5	7 12	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915—*concluded*

Divisions	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholam (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—												
concluded												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	6 12	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 13	6 13	12 —	11 —	...	...
Saugor	7 —	6 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	13 —	12 8	...	...
Damoh	6 6	6 6	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 7	7 12	13 —	13 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	6 8	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	13 —	...	...
Mandla	7 —	6 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Seoni	7 9	6 7	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 14	9 14	13 —	10 11	...	...
Bálághát	6 9	5 14	...	...	5 7	6 13	10 5	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	7 15	6 2	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 8	10 14	13 1	12 7	...	...
Chánda	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15	14 8	14 8	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	7 2	5 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...
Raipur	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	17 4	16 7	...	...
Akola	6 5	6 5	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	15 —	15 —	...	...
Amraoti	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 15	5 15	8 11	8 11	16 —	16 —	...	...
Yeotmal	6 6	5 14	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 12	8 12	18 —	18 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	4 3	4 1	9 5	9 6	4 1	4 1	8 —	8 —	11 12	12 11	12 9	13 10
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	7 15	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	12 9	12 9	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	6 10	12 15	13 6	10 15	10 10
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	12 —	17 14	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	15 10	15 10	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 5	13 6	14 14	14 14
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	16 1	16 1	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	..	...	13 —	13 —
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 2	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 6	13 6	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	14 10	14 10	13 8	13 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	15 10	15 10	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 14	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	7 13	...	...	13 11	13 —
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	6 10	11 12	11 12	13 5	13 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 11	11 3	11 —	13 5	13 5
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 —	11 —	10 15	10 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 4	6 3	5 —	5 3	5 3	5 3	6 12	6 3	14 —	13 12	...	...
Bangalore	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 3	6 3	13 —	13 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 3	9 12	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 7	5 —	...	...	4 14	4 13	5 4	5 1	9 1	9 9	8 3	8 10

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the District Headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or nagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, cholai, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
...	...	...	...	10 2	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 12	16 —	16 —	*Central*— Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 4	...	...	5 8	5 —	16 —	16 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 5	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	9 5	8 12	...	...	7 3	6 —	15 12	15 12	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	...	...	6 11	6 1	12 11	12 11	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	18 —	18 —	Chánda
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 18	12 18	*Eastern*— Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	9 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Drug
...	...	..	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	7 11	7 11	16 —	16 —	**Berar**— Buldána
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 3	19 —	19 —	Amraoti
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
14 2	16 —	...	...	8 15	8 11	...	...	9 7	9 9	14 —	14 —	**Hyderabad**— Secunderabad
												Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	18 10	*Malabar Coast*— Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	S. Canara
13 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	*South, central*— Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	Nilgiris
13 5	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	Salem
17 7	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	*Central*— Bellary
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 7	16 6	Karnul
13 6	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 —	*East Coast, north*— Ganjam
12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam
15 8	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Godavari
15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	*East Coast, central*— Kistna
18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14	Guntur
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Nellore
18 —	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 15	29 2	*East Coast, south*— Madras
12 4	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	Chingleput
12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 11	23 11	N. Arcot
14 13	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	S. Arcot
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	23 13	Tanjore
15 8	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 3	26 9	*Southern*— Tinnevelly
16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
14 —	12 8	...	...	7 4	6 10	...	...	5 4	5 4	16 8	16 8	**Mysore**— Mysore
12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
15 —	14 —	...	...	13 8	14 8	...	...	5 12	5 —	18 —	17 —	**Coorg**— Coorg
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 14	5 14	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statisti

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of Ind

Calcutta, March 24, 1915

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of February, 1915, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1916:—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of February, 1915.		Imported since 1st October, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	₹ a.	Cwt.	₹ a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	26	11 4	61	10 8
" " and soft, refined in China	4,312	15 8	22,386	14 12
" " " " from Egypt	...	...	...	...
" " " " from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above.	385,255	15 0	2,146,031	13 8
" " " " from Java, 16 to 23 Dutch Standard.	185,097	13 8	1,216,489	11 12
" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under.	24,000	13 0	63,495	10 4
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	126,992	15 4	204,126	14 0

A. H. LEY,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India

CALCUTTA:
The 24th March 1915.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND-HALF OF JULY 1914 TO THE SECOND-HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF

Wholesale prices of

Port or province.	Market.	Rate per	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port	Karachi* (white)	Maund of 82⅔ lbs.	3 15 2	3 15 3	4 2 3	4 8 9	4 7 9	4 7 3
	Bombay* (Delhi No. 1).	"	4 1 9	4 2 1	...	4 2 1	4 2 1	4 1 11
	Calcutta* (Club No. 2).	"	4 5 10	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 8 3	4 14 0
Punjab	Lahore	"	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 11 6	3 12 9
	Ferozepur	"	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 10 3	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Lyallpur	"	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Amritsar	"	3 3 3	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 12 0
	Multan	"	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 6	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 13 0
	Rawalpindi	"	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 7 6	3 9 6	3 11 3	3 10 6
	Ambala	"	3 10 3	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 14 6
Delhi	Delhi	"	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 5 0
United Provinces.	Benares	"	4 2 10	4 3 10	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 5 5
	Aligarh	"	4 0 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 3	4 6 0	4 13 8
	Cawnpore	"	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0
	Meerut	"	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 5 0	4 5 0
	Shajahanpur	"	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 3	4 5 0
	Agra	"	4 1 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	...	4 5 2	4 9 1
	Fyzabad	"	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3
	Lucknow	"	4 1 9	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	"	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 11	4 1 11
	Jubbulpore	"	4 5 1	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 7 1	4 9 1
	Raipur	"	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5
	Akola	"	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 5 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	"	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 11* 6
Baluchistan	Quetta	"	3 15 5	3 14 0	3 12 6	3 13 9	4 0 0	4 1* 0
Bombay	Poona	"	5 4 1	...	5 1 11	5 1 11	...	...
	Ahmednagar	"	5 2 9	...	5 2 9	5 2 9	4 13 3	4 13 7
	Ahmedabad	"	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Dharwar	"	4 8 4	4 7 5	4 7 5	4 4 8	4 8 4	4 12 4
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	"	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0
	Bhagalpur	"	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0
	Muzaffarpur	"	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi	"	4 7 0	4 15 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 13 0
	Cuttack	"	4 5 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	5 1 4
Bengal	Dacca	"	4 3 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Rangpur	"	4 3 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	"	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
	Mandalay	"	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 2 7	4 13 7	4 14 9	4 14 9
	(Median Average)		4 2 3	4 2 6	4 2 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 5 5
	Index Numbers		100	100	102	103	104	106

NOTE.—(1) These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(2) * Prices at ports in March 1915.

Ports	Rate per	On 4th March.	On 11th March.	On 18th March.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund.	5 9 3	5 6 4	5 2 2
Bombay (Delhi No. 1)	"	4 13 3	4 13 6	4 9 3
Calcutta (club No. 2).	"	6 4 0	5 4 0	5 7 6

The price of wheat in Calcutta on the 25th March 1915 rose to Rs. 5-13 an. per

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Wheat in India.

31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	28th February 1915.	Increase or decrease on 28th February 1915, compared with 15th February.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
4 12 3	5 8 9	5 0 3	5 2 3	5 8 10	5 5 4	5 5 10	6 2 4	6 4 4	+2
4 3 6	4 9 5	4 8 0	4 10 7	5 1 6	5 3 5	5 0 5	5 5 9	5 2 8	—4
5 2 6	5 5 0	5 9 6	5 6 6	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 14 0	6 10 0	6 6 0	—4
4 3 3	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 14 9	5 5 3	—10
4 3 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 2 6	5 12 0	4 14 0	—15
4 2 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 6 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	—15
3 14 6	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 6 9	5 6 0	—1
4 2 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 5 6	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	*Nil.*
3 12 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 15 0	5 6 0	4 8 0	—16
4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	*Nil.*
4 11 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	*Nil.*
4 7 6	4 9 10	4 12 2	5 1 5	5 1 7	5 4 4	5 6 1	5 14 7	5 14 7	*Nil.*
4 13 8	5 5 8	5 5 7	5 4 6	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 3 0	5 15 2	...	...
4 12 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 12 0	6 10 8	6 2 0	—8
4 9 0	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	5 14 9	6 10 9	5 11 6	—14
4 9 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	4 15 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 6 0	5 11 6	5 14 3	+3
4 13 6	5 5 6	5 11 5	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 11 5	6 10 8	6 10 8	*Nil.*
4 2 3	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 8 3	6 2 9	6 2 9	*Nil.*
4 9 2	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 11 5	5 8 3	6 2 3	6 2 3	*Nil.*
4 8 1	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	5 8 5	5 11 10	5 11 0	5 0 0	—12
4 9 1	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 8 4	5 14 10	6 6 5	5 14 10	—7
4 1 7	4 8 0	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	5 8 0	6 9 7	6 9 7	6 0 0	—9
5 5 7	5 2 0	5 5 7	4 15 2	5 13 7	7 8 10	7 8 10	6 1 7	5 10 5	—7
3 11 6	3 15 7	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 6 2	5 3 11	5 0 0	—5
4 1 0	4 5 6	4 8 1	4 1 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 10 5	4 14 6	5 8 4	+13
...	...	5 14 10	...	5 11 7	...	6 5 3	6 5 3	5 8 4	—13
4 12 4	...	...	...	6 14 4	...	6 1 7	5 2 3	5 2 3	*Nil.*
5 0 0	5 2 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	—12
4 12 4	4 10 3	4 2 3	4 11 2	4 1 5	...	4 14 6	4 6 6	4 1 5	—7
3 14 0	4 6 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	*Nil.*
4 8 0	4 11 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 11 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	*Nil.*
4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 5 0	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	*Nil.*
5 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	*Nil.*
5 1 4	5 4 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 12 11	6 12 11	*Nil.*
5 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	+1
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	*Nil.*
5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 9 0	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 7 6	—6
4 9 0	4 12 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 9 0	6 0 0	5 12 10	—3
110	115	121	121	125	133	134	145	140	

NOTE (3).—It will be seen from the above table that wheat prices in India for the last fortnight of February show a fall of 3 per cent as compared with the previous fortnight—the fall being 7 per cent in the Punjab, 1 per cent in the United Provinces, and 7 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar. Returns except for the ports of Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta for the month of March have not yet been received, returns for the ports are given in 'Note 2'.

CALCUTTA;
The 26th March 1915.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	Rate per	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.
			sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port	Karachi	Rupee	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 8
	Bombay	"	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	5 14
	Calcutta	"	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 4	8 0
Punjab	Lahore	"	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 12	10 4	10 0
	Ferozepur	"	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Amritsar	"	12 4	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Rawalpindi	"	12 4	11 12	11 4	11 0	10 12	10 12
	Lyallpur	"	11 4	11 8	10 12	9 8	10 4	10 4
	Multan	"	11 8	12 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	10 4
	Ambala	"	10 12	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi	Delhi	"	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0
United Provinces.	Benares	"	9 3	8 15	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 13
	Cawnpore	"	9 8	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12	8 4
	Meerut	"	10 12	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 0	8 12
	Agra	"	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8
	Lucknow	"	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12
	Aligarh	"	9 4	10 4	9 4	8 12	9 0	8 12
	Shahjahanpur	"	10 0	9 14	9 14	9 10	9 6	9 4
	Fyzabad	"	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	"	9 9	8 15	9 9	8 15	8 15	8 15
	Jubbulpore	"	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8
	Raipur	"	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Akola	"	8 6	8 6	8 2	8 6	7 6	7 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	"	11 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Baluchistan	Quetta	"	10 2	10 5½	10 9	10 5½	10 0	9 13
Bombay	Poona	"	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7
	Ahmednagar	"	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 8	8 1	8 2
	Ahmedabad	"	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8
	Dharwar	"	9 9	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 2	8 2
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	"	10 8	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 12	10 0
	Bhagalpur	"	9 8	9 6	8 12	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Muzaffarpur	"	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	8 8
	Ranchi	"	9 2	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0
	Cuttack	"	9 3	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 14
Bengal	Dacca	"	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Murshidabad	"	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	10 0
	Malda	"	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 8
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	"	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13
	Mandalay	"	8 14	8 4	7 9	8 0	7 12	7 12
	(Median Average)	"	9 9	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	8 13
	Index Numbers		100	103	103	103	103	100

NOTE (1).—These statistics are entirely compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head-quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

TATISTICS, INDIA.

heat in India.

31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	28th February 1915.	Increase or decrease on 28th February 1915 compared with 15th February.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent.
8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 6	+2
5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8	4 14	5 3	—6
7 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 5	...	...	...	...	...
9 4	8 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	7 4	—10
9 4	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 2	7 12	6 12	8 0	—16
10 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 8	8 10	8 2	7 2	7 4	—2
10 4	9 4	9 4	9 6	9 0	8 14	8 0	7 4	8 8	—15
9 8	8 4	8 4	9 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	6 10	8 0	—17
9 8	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	7 0	7 0	*Nil.*
9 12	7 12	7 6	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 6	6 8	6 8	*Nil.*
8 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	*Nil.*
8 8	8 6	8 1½	7 9	7 7	7 3	7 1	5 9	6 6	—13
8 4	7 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 8	—8
8 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	7 12	7 0	6 8	5 13	6 8	—12
8 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	5 12	5 12	*Nil.*
8 8	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	*Nil.*
8 12	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 0	+12
9 8	8 8	8 0	8 2	7 14	7 0	7 4	6 12	6 12	*Nil.*
9 8	8 12	7 14	7 12	7 12	7 2	7 0	6 4	6 6	—2
8 4	8 5	8 5	8 3	8 4	7 0	6 6	6 6	7 11	—17
8 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	—8
9 8	8 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	*Nil.*
7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	6 5	5 4	5 6	6 5	6 5	*Nil.*
10 0	9 12	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	8 13	7 9	7 14	—4
9 13	9 4	8 14	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 10½	8 2¼	7 4½	+12
6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 9	5 9	6 13	—18
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	5 14	5 14	5 14	6 10	7 6	—10
7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	—8
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	9 9	—15
10 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	7 8	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 8	*Nil.*
9 0	8 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	*Nil.*
8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	*Nil.*
8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8	*Nil.*
7 14	7 8	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	5 14	5 14	*Nil.*
7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...
6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	*Nil.*
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 8	6 8	6 14	—5
8 8	8 0	7 14	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 6	6 8	—2
112	120	121	123	127	137	137	150	147	

(2) It will be seen that the retail prices of wheat have fallen 2 per cent in the second fortnight of February, as co pared with the previous fortnight. The fall in the Punjab was 7 per cent, in the United Provinces 4 per c and 3 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statist

CALCUTTA ;
the 26th March 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING FEBRUARY 1915.

The trade returns of British India for February 1915, as compared with those of the preceding month, show noticeable increases in total exports and re-exports, while imports show a decline. The total exports amounted to R14,75 lakhs, the imports to R8,91 lakhs, and the re-exports to R35 lakhs. As against the preceding month, there was an increase of R3,47 lakhs in exports and R17 lakhs in re-exports, but a decrease of R1,15 lakhs under imports.

The variations in February 1915 and 1914 as compared with the preceding month are as follows :—

	January 1914 R(lakhs)	February 1914 R(lakhs)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) R(lakhs)	January 1915 R (lakhs)	February 1915 R(lakhs)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) R(lakhs)
IMPORTS						
1. Food, drink and tobacco . .	2,76	1,82	—94	1,65	1,83	+18
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	1,03	61	—42	96	78	—18
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured .	13,97	10,85	—3,12	7,27	6,18	—1,09
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified .	28	19	—9	18	12	—6
Total .	18,05	13,47	—4,57	10,06	8,91	—1,15
EXPORTS						
1. Food, drink and tobacco . .	3,30	5,12	+1,82	3,17	3,80	+63
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	14,19	14,87	+68	4,57	6,26	+1,69
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . .	4,28	4,64	+36	3,43	4,53	+1,10
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified .	20	19	—1	11	16	+5
Total .	21,97	24,82	+2,85	11,28	14,75	+3,47

Compared with the trade of the corresponding month of 1914, there is a decrease in imports in February 1915 of R4,56 lakhs and in exports of R10,07 lakhs. Under *imports*, raw materials advanced by R17 lakhs, oils being mainly responsible for the increase. Imports of food, drink and

month of the previous year. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured declined by R4,67 lakhs, due to restricted imports of glass and glassware (—R10 lakhs), hardware (—R16 lakhs), machinery (—R18 lakhs), iron and steel (—R1,02 lakhs), copper (—R31 lakhs), railway plant (—R12 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—R10 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (—R1,79 lakhs), silk manufactures (—R7 lakhs), and manufactured wool (—R7 lakhs).

In *exports* of Food, drink, and tobacco, increases are noticeable in wheat (+R21 lakhs) and tea (+R19 lakhs), set off by a decrease under husked rice (—R1,55 lakhs). Raw materials declined by R8,61 lakhs, of which hides and skins, raw, showed a decrease of R1,06 lakhs, seeds of R2,90 lakhs, raw cotton of R3,71 lakhs, raw jute of R83 lakhs, and lac of R5 lakhs. Of manufactured articles cotton yarns are responsible for a decrease of R37 lakhs and jute goods of R6 lakhs, while indigo and hides and skins, tanned, advanced by R13 lakhs and R24 lakhs, respectively.

The summary of the results for February and for the eleven months ended February is as follows :—

February 1915.

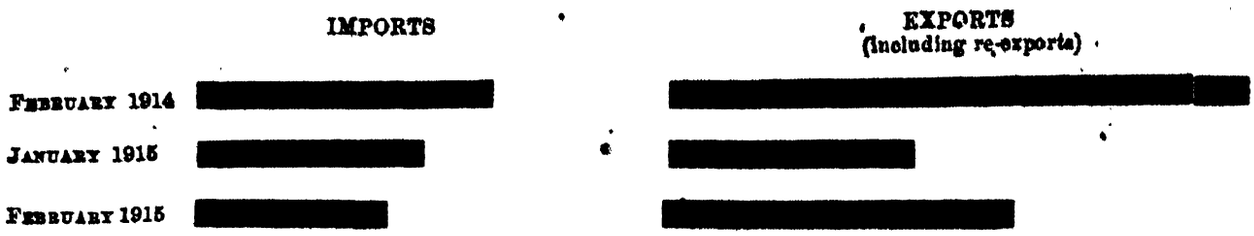
	February 1915	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with February 1914	
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Per cent
MERCHANDISE—			
Imports	8,97	—4,56	—34
Exports	14,75	—10,07	—40
Re-exports	35	—6	—13
Total	24,01	—14,69	—38
TREASURE—			
Imports	1,68	—2,14	—56
Exports	26	+2	+8
Total	1,94	—2,12	—52

Eleven months ended February 1915.

	Eleven months ended February 1915	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1913-14	
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Per cent
MERCHANDISE—			
Imports	1,28,56	—39,22	—23
Exports	1,63,67	—57,57	—26
Re-exports	3,79	—36	—9
Total	2,96,02	—97,15	—25
TREASURE—			
Imports	19,89	—12,64	—39
Exports	3,24	—3,37	—51
Total	23,13	—16,01	—41

It will be seen that for the eleven months ended February 1915 as regards merchandise imports show a fall of R39,22 lakhs or 23 per cent, exports R57,57 lakhs or 26 per cent, re-exports R36 lakhs or 9 per cent, total merchandise R97,15 lakhs or 25 per cent, as against the eleven months ended February 1914.

The following diagrams illustrate the relative magnitude of the import and export trade in merchandise for February 1915 and 1914 and January 1915 :—



Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of February, 1914, the chief increases and decreases are as follows :—

Increases

		Rs. (thousands)
Class I	Betelnuts	4,53
	Molasses	4,55
	Kerosene oil	19,33
Class II	Silk, raw	2,47
	Precious stones and pearls, unset	4,87

		Rs. (thousands)
Class III	Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof	2,18
	Railway materials for construction	1,43
	Matches	8,37
Class IV	Horses	4,83

Decreases

Class I	Spirit	3,02
	Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	5,40
Class II	Mineral oil, other kinds	3,74
	Timber	3,79
Class III	Motor cars and motor cycles	4,40
	Hardware	16,19
	Aniline dyes	5,16
	Glass and glassware	9,80
	Machinery—Primemovers other than electrical	4,57
	Textile	5,79

Class III	Bars and channel (Steel)	19,42
	Beams, pillars, etc. (Iron and Steel)	5,53
	Pipes and fittings, cast („)	5,25
	Sheets and plates („)	53,68
	Copper, wrought	28,83
	Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	15,20
	Cotton yarn	10,19
	„ grey piece-goods	82,28
	„ white „	34,83
	„ coloured „	61,79
	„ hosiery	4,34
	Haberdashery and millinery	8,22
	Woollen piece-goods	4,60
	Umbrellas and fittings	2,96

Under Exports the chief increases and decreases are as follows :—

Increases

		Rs. (thousands)
Class I	Barley	2,21
	Pulse	5,03
	Wheat	21,37
	Tea, black	18,28
Class II	Coconut oil	2,41
	Rubber, raw	4,64
	Coal	2,56
	Teakwood	2,55

		Rs. (thousands)
Class III	Opium	6,78
	Saltpetre	4,51
	Indigo	13,20
	Hides, tanned, etc.	24,59
	Jute, gunnybags	5,89

Decreases

Class I	Coffee	25,11
	Rice	1,55,10
	Jawar and bajra	3,41
Class II	Hides, raw	92,48
	Skins, raw	12,74
	Lac	5,21
	Manures	2,76
	Manganese ore	3,80
	Seeds—Castor	11,05
	Cotton	44,81
	Groundnuts	1,04,92
	Linseed	24,72

Class II	Seeds—Rape	49,55
	Sesamum	47,44
	Cotton, raw	3,71,33
	Jute, raw	32,64
Class III	Myrobalans	4,62
	Cotton, twist and yarn	37,94
	Jute, gunnycloth	10,91
	Oilcakes	2,54
	Coir goods	2,39
Class IV	Animals, living	1,59

In the following table are shown the quantities and values of the principal articles of imports during last month, as compared with the figures for February 1914:—

IMPORTS

Principal Articles	Quantities		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in February 1915, as compared with February 1914	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	Quantity	Value
			Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)		Rs. (thousands)
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes)	—	—	10,88	5,04	—	−5,84
Carriages and carts (including Cycles and Motor Cars)	—	—	16,12	9,82	—	−6,30
Coal . . tons	14,107	13,239	2,54	2,58	− 868	+4
Chemicals	—	—	7,59	8,94	—	+1,35
Drugs and medicines	—	—	9,67	9,63	—	−4
Dyes, aniline and alizarine lbs	1,213,490	93,046	7,62	75	−1,120,444	−6,87
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	6,97	11,42	—	+4,45
Glass and glassware	—	—	15,36	5,56	—	−9,80
Hardware	—	—	29,91	13,72	—	−16,19
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	—	—	15,08	10,09	—	−4,99
Liquors . . gals.	600,097	404,748	19,01	12,67	−195,349	−6,34
Machinery and millwork, including belting for machinery	—	—	59,62	41,82	—	−17,80
Metals, Iron and Steel . tons	99,859	25,123	1,47,95	45,77	−74,736	−1,02,18
„ Copper . . cwt	71,206	18,703	40,44	9,90	−52,503	−30,54
Oils—mineral . . gals.	5,000,297	3,315,559	24,21	39,81	+4,315,262	+15,60
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	11,50	8,93	—	−2,57
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	—	18,83	14,79	—	−4,04
Railway plant and rolling stock	—	—	86,51	74,91	—	−11,60
Spices . . . lbs	12,299,115	16,618,620	15,11	17,41	+4,319,505	+2,30
Stationery	—	—	4,96	2,55	—	−2,41
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above . cwt	1,175,279	653,765	1,02,01	96,61	−521,514	−5,40
Textiles—						
Cotton, raw . . cwt	1,991	1,198	1,05	26	− 793	−79
„ twist and yarn . lbs	2,943,686	2,327,569	28,34	18,15	−616,117	−10,19
„ grey piece-goods yards	110,064,667	60,762,095	1,76,59	94,31	−49,302,572	−82,28
„ white „ „	60,560,044	38,560,482	1,07,16	72,33	−21,999,562	−34,83
„ coloured „ „	55,336,806	27,802,969	1,20,67	58,88	−27,533,837	−61,79
„ other sorts of manufactures	—	—	19,06	8,93	—	−10,13
Silk, raw . . . lbs	179,228	245,750	9,12	11,59	+66,522	+2,47
„ manufactures	—	—	23,68	16,63	—	−7,05
Woollen manufactures	—	—	11,25	4,00	—	−7,25

The table below shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of exports of Indian merchandise during February 1915, comparison being made with February 1914 :—

EXPORTS

Principal Articles	Quantities		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in February 1915, as compared with February 1914	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	Quantity	Value
			Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)		Rs. (thousands)
Coal . . . . . tons	34,718	59,067	2,87	5,43	+24,369	+2,56
Coffee . . . . cwt	65,699	24,667	38,80	13,59	—41,032	—25,21
Dyes, indigo . . . . ,,	2,079	3,094	4,22	17,58	+1,015	+13,36
Grain, pulse, and flour—						
Rice in the husk . . ,,	30,526	43,455	1,03	1,30	+12,929	+27
Rice not in the husk . ,,	6,348,062	3,287,836	3,37,82	1,72,45	—3,060,226	—1,55,37
Wheat . . . . . ,,	194,048	432,081	11,07	32,44	+238,033	+21,37
Wheatflour . . . . ,,	86,315	88,192	6,86	8,39	+1,877	+1,53
Barley . . . . . ,,	3,644	46,785	15	2,38	+43,141	+2,21
Jawar and bajra . . ,,	150,078	69,362	7,41	4,00	—80,716	—3,41
Pulse . . . . . ,,	95,493	181,253	5,64	10,67	+85,760	+5,03
Other sorts . . . . ,,	33,109	46,278	1,69	2,28	+13,169	+59
Hides and skins, raw . ,,	230,673	130,695	1,38,42	82,74	—99,978	—1,05,68
,, ,, tanned or dressed . . . ,,	25,623	44,656	37,79	61,58	+19,033	+23,79
Lac . . . . . ,,	42,607	45,995	23,60	18,39	+3,388	—5,21
Manures . . . . tons	10,968	8,079	8,58	5,82	—2,889	—2,76
Manganese ore . . . ,,	44,950	17,316	7,46	3,66	—27,634	—3,80
Oil-cakes . . . cwt	331,163	287,265	12,97	10,43	—43,898	—2,54
Opium . . . . . ,,	865	1,664	11,45	18,23	+799	+6,78
Seeds . . . . . ,,	4,775,236	883,832	3,57,37	67,19	—3,891,404	—2,90,18
Tea . . . . . lbs	13,892,769	17,183,980	71,04	89,57	+3,291,211	+18,53
Textiles—						
Cotton, raw . . . cwt	1,467,243	836,113	5,53,89	1,82,56	—631,130	—3,71,33
,, twist and yarn lbs	16,807,138	10,978,020	84,87	47,63	—5,829,118	—37,24
,, piece-goods yards	5,967,686	6,564,497	14,61	15,85	+596,811	+1,24
Jute, raw . . . tons	69,323	83,129	2,70,25	1,87,71	+13,806	—82,54
,, gunny bags . no.	30,970,582	39,253,156	98,72	1,04,11	+8,282,574	+5,39
,, gunny cloth . yards	99,725,917	123,349,550	1,64,19	1,53,28	+23,623,633	—10,91
Wool, raw. . . . lbs	2,641,512	2,517,962	13,60	13,33	—123,550	—27
Wood, teak . . cubic tons	4,198	4,760	6,58	9,13	+562	+2,55

The total imports and exports, including re-exports, of private merchandise of the several maritime provinces during the month of February of the years 1914 and 1915 are stated below :—

	Imports		Exports, including re-exports	
	February 1914	February 1915	February 1914	February 1915
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Bengal	5,63	3,20	9,35	7,06
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	2	1
Bombay	4,47	3,28	7,52	3,08
Sind	99	1,02	2,42	1,36
Madras	1,18	84	2,97	1,85
Burma	1,20	57	2,94	1,74
Total	13,47	8,91	25,22	15,10

Under Imports, Bengal showed a decline of 43 per cent, Bombay 27 per cent, Madras 29 per cent, and Burma 52 per cent; while Sind showed an increase of only 3 per cent. Under Exports, Bombay showed the heaviest decline of 59 per cent, Sind about 44 per cent, Bengal 24 per cent, Madras 38 per cent, and Burma 41 per cent.

The course of the export trade of the chief ports since the outbreak of war is shown below (in lakhs of rupees) :—

		Calcutta*	Bombay‡	Karachi	Madras	Rangoon	Chittagong	Total
Four Weeks ending	29th Aug.	3,29	1,04	61	9	51	45	5,99
,, ,,	26th Sept.	4,28	1,30	82	...	39	17	6,96
Five ,,	31st Oct.	8,48	2,86	1,77	56	1,36	32	15,35
Four ,,	28th Nov.	6,46	2,05	87	43	78	1,15	11,74
December — Week ending	5th	1,25	55	40	23	19	...	2,62
,,	12th	1,19	64	39	6	16	...	2,44
,,	19th	1,60	1,10	8	9	19	22	3,28
,,	26th	84	80	10	9	24	...	2,07
Total		4,88	3,09	97	47	78	22	10,41
January — Week ending	2nd	1,38	61	30	8	8	5	2,50
,,	9th	1,42	80	15	26	9	...	2,72
,,	16th	1,45	68	18	12	12	18	2,73
,,	23rd	1,62	80	5	6	27	5	2,85
,,	30th	1,58	96	32	2	19	1	3,08
Total		7,45	3,85	1,00	[illegible]	75	29	13,88
February — Week ending	6th	1,13	77	42	5	44	19	3,00
,,	13th	1,09	79	13	31	28	...	2,60
,,	20th	2,00	1,06	12	26	7	...	3,91
,,	27th	1,37	96	25	4	32	11	3,05
Total		5,59	3,58	92	66	1,51	30	12,56
Grand Total		40,43	17,77	6,96	[illegible]75	6,08	2,90	76,89

In the third week of the month of February the trade (R3,91 lakhs) was more brisk than in other weeks. There was a steady increase in total exports week after week from the last week of December to the last week of January. During the months of war Calcutta has done 53 per cent of the export trade, Bombay 23 per cent, Karachi 9 per cent, Rangoon 8 per cent, and Madras 3 per cent.

The accounts of the trade of British India with each of the principal countries have been made up for the month of January 1915, and the total trade with the Allies and some of the neutral countries is noted below, as compared with the corresponding month of 1914 :—

	Imports			Exports		
	1914 Rs. (lakhs)	1915 Rs. (lakhs)	+ or − Rs. (lakhs)	1914 Rs. (lakhs)	1915 Rs. (lakhs)	+ or − Rs. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	11,38	6,50	−4,88	4,73	4,62	−11
Russia	...	...	...	27	22	−5
Belgium	42	3	−39	1,26	...	−1,26
France	24	8	−16	1,80	30	−1,50
Sweden	5	4	−1	1	...	−1
Norway	2	1	−1	1	...	−1
Holland	17	12	−5	11	1	−10
Italy	17	19	+2	1,03	54	−49
United States	50	62	+12	1,98	1,00	−98

* Value of principal articles of Indian merchandise

‡ Represents the value of the articles as entered for shipment and does not take into account short shipments

India's Balance of Trade during February 1915, as compared with February 1914, is shown in the following table :—

	February 1914	February 1915
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Exports of Merchandise,† including Re-exports	25,22	15,10
Imports „ †	13,47	8,91
Excess of Exports over Imports	11,75	6,19
Net Imports of Gold †	2,80	70
„ „ „ Silver †	79	72
Net imports of Treasure	3,59	1,42
Council bills paid in India	4,97·8(a)	1,58·1 (b)
Sterling bills on London sold in India	...	...
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	10·1(c)	...
Interest on enfaced Rupee paper	2	1·8

The Secretary of State, it will be noted, in February recommenced to sell Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers, and for the first time since the outbreak of war no sterling bills were sold in India.

The declared values per unit of certain selected articles imported and exported during February 1914 and 1915 are noted below :—

	February						February					
	1914			1915			1914			1915		
Imports	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	*Exports*—contd.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Coal . . . . ton	18	0	3	19	7	3	Indigo . . . . cwt	297	12	4	566	6	3
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above cwt	8	10	10	14	12	5	Rice not in the husk . „	5	4	5	5	7	4
Cotton, twist and yarn lb	0	15	5	0	12	6	Wheat . . . . „	5	11	4	7	8	1
„ grey piece-goods yard	0	2	7	0	2	6	Manganese ore . . ton	16	9	8	21	2	5
„ white „ „	0	2	10	0	3	0	Tea . . . . lb	0	6	2	0	8	5
„ coloured „ „	0	3	6	0	3	5	Cotton, raw . . . cwt	87	12	0	91	13	4
Exports							Jute, raw . . . bale	69	10	8	40	5	2
Coal . . . . ton	8	4	8	9	3	1	„ gunny bags . . no.	0	5	2	0	4	8
Coffee . . . . cwt	59	1	0	55	8	1	„ gunny cloth . yard	0	2	4	0	1	9

Under Imports, the declared value of sugar 16 D. S. and above showed a marked increase of 70 per cent and of coal 8 per cent, but cotton twist and yarn fell by 19 per cent; under Exports indigo showed an increase

† Exclusive of Government transactions
(a) Rs. 4,49,11,000 paid through treasuries and Rs. 48,75,000 paid through the Gold Standard Reserve.
(b) Rs. 92,99,885 paid through treasuries and Rs. 65,12,115 paid through the Gold Standard Reserve.
(c) Rs. 21,65,400 representing the amount of paper enfaced to London and Rs. 24,76,900 of that returned from London

of 172 per cent, wheat of 31 per cent, coal of 11 per cent, and manganese ore of 27 per cent, but coffee fell by 6 per cent, and cotton, raw, and jute, raw, by 42 per cent each. These comparisons are with the corresponding period of last year.

The following table shows the gross Indian sea customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected on principal and other articles in February 1915, as compared with January 1915 and February 1914 :—

	February 1914	January 1915	February 1915	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in February 1915, as compared with	
				January 1915	February 1914
	Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)
Special duties—					
Liquors	12,35	10,29	12,83	+2,54	+48
Petroleum	4,35	10,86	11,20	+34	+6,85
Silver, bullion and coin	10,07	15,39	15,82	+43	+5,75
Tobacco	2,14	2,98	3,10	+12	+96
General duties—					
Sugar	5,13	2,48	3,62	+1,14	—1,51
Cotton goods	14,49	10,45	7,83	—2,62	—6,66
Metals excluding silver, but including hardware, etc.	6,87	2,70	2,46	—24	—3,91
Other articles	16,37	13,76	12,56	—1,20	—3,81
Total import duty	71,27	68,91	69,42	+51	—1,85
Export duty on rice	19,34	4,88	9,06	+4,18	—10,28

The customs duty figures are an index to the volume of the import trade only, as under exports rice alone is subject to duty. In the eleven months, April to February, the import duties declined from R8,48 lakhs in 1913-14 to R7,50 lakhs in 1914-15, and the export duty on rice from R1,01 lakhs to R68 lakhs. The total customs revenue, excluding salt but including excise duty on cotton goods and land customs, is R8,72 lakhs as against R10,06 lakhs for the corresponding period of last year.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India, during February 1915, as compared with January 1915 and February 1914 :—

Entered with cargoes.

	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
February 1915	151	303,084	65	5,006	216	308,090
January 1915	183	365,947	60	5,198	243	371,145
February 1914	189	518,406	43	3,505	232	521,911
Cleared with cargoes.						
February 1915	204	441,899	128	10,966	332	452,865
January 1915	214	448,660	120	10,471	334	459,131
February 1914	250	669,936	137	12,508	387	682,444

In the month of February there were 216 arrivals * and 332 sailings † from India. For the last three months there were 710 arrivals and 993 sailings, as against 833 arrivals and 1,100 sailings in the corresponding period of last year.

* The details were as follows :—Bengal 17, Bombay 64, Sind 17, Madras 99, Burma 19

† The details were as follows :—Bengal 43, Bombay 45, Sind 33, Madras 171, Burma 40

TRADE OF ADEN.—The trade of the Peninsula of Aden has been considerably affected owing to the outbreak of war. The imports during September and October and the exports from August to October showed a considerable decline, as compared with those during the corresponding months of the preceding year. There has, however, been a steady recovery since November. The statement below shows the total monthly trade in merchandise in thousands of rupees from August to January of the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 :—

	Imports		Exports	
	August 1913—January 1914 Rs. (thousands)	August 1914—January 1915 Rs. (thousands)	August 1913—January 1914 Rs. (thousands)	August 1914—January 1915 Rs. (thousands)
August . . .	39,47	35,86	32,88	14,79
September . . .	43,04	12,23	32,49	17,04
October . . .	45,17	16,32	35,18	21,38
November . . .	45,30	32,08	36,46	27,37
December . . .	57,25	37,37	59,04	34,98
January . . .	61,47	47,23	57,47	34,22

Under imports excepting coal, all other articles of importance fell, chiefly cotton goods, coffee, hides and skins, raw, grain and pulse, and tobacco unmanufactured. Under exports also, hides and skins, raw, coffee, cotton goods, and grain and pulse showed noticeable decreases.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
Calcutta, March 19, 1915

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN JANUARY 1915.

The object of the tables below is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and the Madras ports during the month of January 1915, and for the ten months April 1914 to January 1915, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1914. The statistics include foreign seaborne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and riverborne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN JANUARY 1914 AND 1915.

It will be seen from Table I, that the imports by rail, river and sea in January 1915, as against the corresponding month of 1914 show (in round numbers) a fall of—

63 per cent in linseed.
(80,000 cwts as against 214,000 cwts last year.)
39 per cent in raw cotton.
(1,414,000 cwts as against 2,312,000 cwts last year.)
21 per cent. in gram and pulse.
(504,000 cwts as against 637,000 cwts last year.)
20 per cent. in wheat.
(604,000 cwts as against 754,000 cwts last year.)
15 per cent. in rape and mustard seed.
(168,000 cwts as against 199,000 cwts last year.)
12 per cent in rice.
(2,596,000 cwts as against 2,953,000 cwts last year.)

The imports of jute by rail, river and sea into Calcutta show an increase of 41 per cent (2,783,000 cwts as against 1,978,000 cwts last year) due to larger receipts from Assam, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The increase of 39 per cent (132,000 cwts as against 95,000 cwts last year) in the imports in tea is due mainly to larger exports from Assam and Bengal.

It will be seen from Table III (wheat) that the principal sources of the imports into the ports of Karachi, Calcutta and Bombay taken together in January 1914 were (in order of importance) Central Provinces and Berar, Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, while in January 1915 the Punjab sent almost 69 per cent of the total. The imports of January 1915 were less than those of January 1914 by 149,921 cwts, and the imports for ten months April to January 1915 were less than those for the corresponding period of 1914 by 10,016,543 cwts. Table X shows the *exports* out of India of wheat month by month during the last three years.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN JANUARY 1915 AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

As compared with December 1914, the imports in January 1915 into the ports referred to above show (in round numbers)

an increase of —

95 per cent in raw cotton.
(1,411,000 cwts as against 723,000 cwts previous month.)
79 per cent in rice.
(2,596,000 cwts as against 1,447,000 cwts previous month.)
21 per cent in rape and mustard seed.
(168,000 cwts as against 139,000 cwts previous month.)
12 per cent in jute.
(2,783,000 cwts as against 2,475,000 cwts previous month.)

and a decrease of—

48 per cent in tea.
(132,000 cwts as against 252,000 cwts previous month.)
36 per cent in wheat.
(604,000 cwts as against 949,000 cwts previous month.)
21 per cent in gram and pulse.
(504,000 cwts as against 635,000 cwts previous month.)
18 per cent in linseed.
(80,000 cwts as against 97,000 cwts previous month.)

Table I shows increases in the ten monthly total figures of two articles only, namely, tea (19·8 per cent) and rice (4·7 per cent).

The decreases over the ten months April 1914 to January 1915 in the imports were 36 per cent in linseed, 33 per cent in wheat, 32 per cent in jute, 31 per cent in rape and mustard seed, 27 per cent in gram and pulse and 25 per cent in raw cotton.

Exports of linseed to ports from Bengal fell off by 2 lakhs of cwts, from the United Provinces by 8 lakhs, from the Rajputana and Central India by 13 lakhs, from the Central Provinces and Berar by 8 lakhs and from the Nizam's Territory by 3 lakhs. The despatches of wheat from the United Provinces decreased by 51 lakhs of cwts, from the Rajputana and Central India by 25 lakhs and from the Central Provinces and Berar by 33 lakhs. The exports of jute to Calcutta from Assam, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa showed a decrease of 3 lakhs, 53 lakhs and 5 lakhs of cwts respectively. Bihar and Orissa despatched to ports 3 lakhs, the United Provinces 12 lakhs, and the Rajputana and Central India 2 lakhs of cwts less of rape and mustard seed. The despatches of gram and pulse from Bengal fell off by 3 lakhs of cwts, from the United Provinces by 15 lakhs, from the Punjab by 3 lakhs, from the Rajputana and Central India by 2 lakhs and from the Central Provinces and Berar by 4 lakhs. The United Provinces despatched 8 lakhs, the Punjab 7 lakhs, the Rajputana and Central India 1 lakh, Bombay 4 lakhs and the Central Provinces and Berar 7 lakhs of cwts less of cotton, raw, than in the corresponding period of last year.

The Statistics for January 1915 as also for the ten months ending 31st January 1915, are summarised below :—

TABLE I.

(1) Articles.	(2) Imports, January 1915	(3) Imports, April 1914 to January 1915	(4) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in January 1915 as compared with January 1914	(5) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in ten months April 1914 to January 1915 as compared with ten months, April 1913 to January 1914
	cwts	cwts	Per cent	Per cent
Cotton, raw	1,413,552	8,667,548	—38·9	—24·9
Wheat	604,[illegible]9	20,129,558	—19·9	—33·2
Rice (including paddy)	2,596,839	21,241,159	—12·1	+ 4·7
Gram and Pulse	504,347	5,901,191	—20·9	—27·4
Linseed	80,122	5,173,936	—62·6	—36
Rape and Mustard seed	168,161	2,515,997	—15·3	—31·4
Jute	2,783,141	13,384,940	+40·7	—32
Tea	132,091	2,139,431	+39·3	+19·8

TABLE II.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in January										
By Rail and River—	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Assam	37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	2
Bengal	1,333	1,286	4	...	...	...	...	1	1,337	1,287
Bihar and Orissa	311	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	204
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	10,918	33,037	171,801	164,680	1,732	..	...	...	184,446	197,717
Punjab	256	...	103,302	46,386	246,939	70,065	...	...	350,497	116,451
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	95,564	89,398	...	...	95,564	89,398
Raj. and C. India	..	73	176,717	42,120	174	...	...	...	176,891	42,193
Bombay	...	1,469	400,862	226,700	...	...	2,236	1,886	403,098	230,055
Central Provinces and Berar	82,510	41,187	633,748	499,948	...	...	...	...	716,258	541,135
Nizam's Territory	...	..	148,458	109,990	...	...	12,325	3	160,783	109,003
Madras	...	56	162	2,014	...	..	11,615	2,581	11,777	4,651
Mysore	..	...	1,255	1,480	...	...	1,045	1	2,300	1,481
TOTAL	95,360	77,314	1,636,309	1,092,328	344,409	159,458	27,221	4,472	2,103,299	1,333,572
By Sea—										
Bengal	3,990	5,530	343	...	...	...	358	...	4,691	5,530
Bihar and Orissa	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bombay	1,549	...	114	486	...	4	10,233	366	11,896	850
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	62,131	21,493	...	...	...	...	62,131	21,493
Madras	223	31,477	1,437	245	...	...	18	...	1,678	31,722
Burma	17,745	7,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,745	7,038
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	109,453	13,342	...	...	...	1	109,453	13,343
Foreign countries	...	...	904	4	...	...	691	...	1,595	4
TOTAL	23,509	44,045	174,382	35,570	...	4	11,300	361	209,191	79,980
TOTAL IMPORTS	118,869	121,359	1,810,691	1,127,898	344,409	159,462	38,521	4,833	2,312,490	1,413,552
Imports from April to end of January										
By Rail and River—										
Assam	9,152	6,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,152	6,367
Bengal	90,564	73,710	4	8	...	...	...	1	90,568	73,719
Bihar and Orissa	11,007	9,658	...	1	...	...	...	...	11,007	9,659
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	169,142	153,382	1,221,571	462,366	25,214	2,372	...	...	1,415,927	618,120
Punjab	7,846	2,200	293,097	84,778	913,094	384,208	...	...	1,214,037	471,186
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	352,506	357,401	...	...	352,506	357,401
Raj. and C. India	1,861	1,897	582,423	438,260	174	14,184	406	1	584,864	454,342
Bombay	1,456	2,934	2,435,047	2,091,686	...	...	18,285	16,266	2,454,788	2,110,886
Cent. Provs. and Berar	311,675	147,311	1,973,512	1,448,959	...	...	...	...	2,285,187	1,596,300
Nizam's Territory	697	1,643	483,590	463,636	...	...	51,601	16,365	535,888	481,844
Madras	607	2,546	34,815	100,772	...	...	916,493	806,985	951,915	910,303
Mysore	...	...	2,947	13,359	...	..	18,626	2,623	21,573	15,981
TOTAL	604,007	401,648	7,027,006	5,104,055	1,290,988	756,165	1,005,411	842,240	9,927,412	7,106,108
By Sea—										
Bengal	24,999	29,898	5,877	225	...	...	537	...	31,413	30,123
Bihar and Orissa	80	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	44
Bombay	24,363	8,016	4,067	12,374	573	17,409	50,920	23,211	79,923	61,010
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1,303	...	172,215	92,885	...	...	...	...	173,518	92,885
Madras	25,595	74,106	98,320	107,733	...	...	43	2	123,958	181,841
Burma	70,067	40,789	11,478	1,655	...	...	14	422	81,554	42,866
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,073,143	1,070,438	67	...	...	4	1,073,210	1,070,442
Foreign countries	5	643	48,376	80,238	...	...	2,886	1,348	51,267	82,229
TOTAL	146,412	153,496	1,413,471	1,365,548	640	17,409	54,400	24,987	1,614,923	1,561,440
TOTAL IMPORTS	750,419	555,144	8,440,477	6,469,603	1,291,628	775,574	1,059,811	867,227	11,542,335	8,667,548

N.B.—Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French Ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, and Badagara

TABLE III.—Wheat

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in January								
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	4	..	...	...	...	...	4	...
Bengal	1,773	905	...	...	...	...	1,773	905
Bihar and Orissa	9,700	24,651	...	...	...	...	9,700	24,651
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	53,567	75,590	81	2,703	...	2,058	53,648	80,351
Punjab	48,017	63,081	17,768	68,396	108,265	284,518	174,050	415,997
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	68,786	19,972	68,786	19,972
Raj. and C. India	21,057	...	146,991	17,173	...	...	168,048	17,173
Bombay	...	...	2,791	11,273	...	...	2,791	11,273
Cent. Provs. and Berar	220,558	2,142	32,195	17,042	...	...	252,753	19,784
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	1,154	...	...	...	1,154
Madras	...	390	...	25	...	...	...	415
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	354,676	166,689	199,826	118,438	177,051	306,548	731,553	591,675
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	146	...	97	...	243
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	11,111	5,109	...	...	11,111	5,109
Madras	248	...	...	...	...	...	248	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	11,428	1,947	...	...	11,426	1,947
Foreign countries	...	...	...	2,155	...	3,290	...	5,445
TOTAL	248	.	22,539	9,357	...	3,387	22,787	12,744
TOTAL IMPORTS	354,924	166,689	222,365	127,795	177,051	309,935	754,340	604,419
Imports from April to end of January								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Bengal	36,549	44,780	... 3	...	...	...	36,552	44,780
Bihar and Orissa	191,763	560,587	...	...	...	...	191,763	560,587
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	3,009,522	1,128,021	426,491	98,190	3,103,483	207,249	6,539,496	1,433,460
Punjab	435,493	719,731	79,818	748,064	14,663,980	14,165,231	15,179,291	15,578,026
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	802,246	844,870	802,927	844,870
Raj. and C. India	1,398	4,468	2,793,870	423,901	10,012	331	2,934,750	428,695
Bombay	216	1	247,332	126,629	...	...	247,548	126,630
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,149,425	243,507	2,536,781	184,526	1,548	..	3,687,754	428,033
Nizam's Territory	...	...	229	2,036	...	...	229	2,036
Madras	...	2,600	...	95	...	...	...	2,695
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,941,021	2,703,690	6,089,024	1,584,441	18,581,269	15,157,681	29,611,814	19,445,812
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	112	...	...	...	112	...
Bihar and Orissa	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...
Bombay	..	104	5,994	1,131	346	232	6,172	1,467
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	77,502	...	57,985	488,138	...	9	135,487	488,147
Madras	248	...	781	12	...	...	1,029	12
Burma	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	69
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	371,368	179,154	20,443	3,734	391,811	182,878
Foreign countries	...	79	120	3,624	11	5,470	141	11,173
TOTAL	77,785	252	436,200	674,059	20,702	9,485	534,787	683,746
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,018,806	2,703,942	6,525,224	2,258,500	18,601,971	15,167,116	30,146,101	20,129,558

TABLE IV.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in January								
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	30	539	...	...	...	...	30	539
Bengal	1,252,193	588,672	...	...	6,186	270	1,258,379	588,942
Bihar and Orissa	151,235	73,775	...	...	16,340	1,275	167,575	75,050
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	535	18	13	...	...	...	548	18
Punjab	[illegible]	420	17,542	4,273	...	6	17,555	4,699
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	181,077	193,614	...	...	181,078	193,614
Raj. and C. India	1	...	..	..	...	...	1	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	135
Central Provinces and Berar	7,033	2,527	...	...	...	...	7,033	2,527
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	481	973	481	973
Madras	1,123	31,199	...	...	408,847	276,183	404,970	307,382
Mysore	...	...	...	...	294	14	294	14
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,412,364	697,150	198,432	197,887	427,148	278,856	2,0[illegible]	1,173,893
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	22,175	...	22,175	...
Bihar and Orissa	2,718	2,396	...	..	...	...	2,718	2,396
Bombay	...	...	449	572	67,990	88,866	68,439	89,438
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	...	5,520	8,168	16,970	7,417	22,490	15,585
Madras	...	...	78	...	19,248	7,961	19,326	7,961
Burma	610,539	1,026,591	...	...	165,672	270,148	776,211	1,296,739
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	...	...	...	223	2,241	223	2,241
Foreign countries	3,589	8,026	1	...	83	60	3,673	8,086
TOTAL	616,846	1,037,013	6,048	8,740	292,361	376,693	915,255	1,422,446
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,029,210	1,734,163	204,480	206,627	719,509	655,549	2,953,199	2,596,339
Imports from April [illegible] end of January								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	4,829	1,502	...	...	...	...	4,829	1,502
Bengal	5,271,683	3,781,730	...	952	53,000	9,377	5,324,683	3,792,059
Bihar and Orissa	237,547	541,571	...	...	[illegible]2,831	12,437	1,080,378	554,008
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	7,407	1,166	397	85	...	...	7,804	1,251
Punjab	2,340	3,076	143,314	33,594	3	12	145,657	36,682
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	2	5	1,373,261	1,069,385	...	...	1,373,263	1,069,390
Raj. and C. India	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
Bombay	1	2	...	3	194	1,139	195	1,144
Cent. Provs. and Berar	75,427	52,553	...	...	8,513	40	83,940	52,593
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	3,013	2,935	3,013	2,935
Madras	19,008	48,476	...	...	3,386,046	3,925,929	3,405,054	3,974,405
Mysore	...	...	...	...	2,075	2,385	2,075	2,385
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	...
TOTAL	6,318,245	4,430,084	1,516,972	1,104,019	3,595,780	3,954,254	11,430,997	9,488,357
By Sea—								
Bengal	1,568	520	215	22	237,015	117,210	238,798	117,752
Bihar and Orissa	114,470	49,336	...	...	8,792	...	123,262	49,336
Bombay	15	144	3,588	6,371	161,689	204,280	165,292	210,795
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	37,493	21,067	265,896	186,178	303,389	207,245
Madras	18,039	932	81	...	91,465	51,831	109,585	52,753
Burma	4,762,620	7,465,376	458	...	3,136,404	3,538,176	7,899,482	11,003,552
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,794	...	1,461	2,259	3,255	2,259
Foreign countries	8,968	102,535	173	4	2,425	6,571	11,566	109,110
TOTAL	4,905,680	7,618,883	43,802	27,464	3,905,147	4,106,505	8,854,629	11,752,802
TOTAL IMPORTS	11,223,925	12,048,917	1,560,774	1,131,483	7,500,927	8,060,759	20,285,626	21,241,159

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice

TABLE V.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in January								
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bengal	110,202	51,774	...	...	...	...	110,202	51,774
Bihar and Orissa	88,501	78,631	...	400	...	...	88,501	79,031
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	63,814	43,361	2,432	4,191	431	2,124	66,677	49,676
Punjab	17,136	42,028	20,375	25,054	72,123	10,822	109,634	77,904
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	1	...	...	5,720	6,494	5,720	6,495
Raj. and C. India	32	3,986	2,632	9,056	581	245	3,245	13,287
Bombay	42	...	93,712	91,508	...	...	93,754	91,508
Cent. Provs. and Berar	82,450	22,837	29,095	36,481	...	...	111,545	59,318
Nizam's Territory	...	2,976	4,683	15,310	...	...	4,683	18,286
Madras	14,241	12,067	376	9	...	...	14,620	12,076
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	376,422	257,661	162,305	182,009	69,855	19,685	608,582	459,355
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22
Bombay	...	..	820	354	670	128	1,490	482
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,192	12,147	344	18	1,436	12,165
Madras	14,049	...	..	...	..	...	14,049	...
Burma	814	2,539	479	..	...	...	1,293	2,539
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	7,791	22,973	661	1,057	8,452	24,030
Foreign countries	255	1,148	1,336	4,589	429	17	2,080	5,754
Total	15,118	3,709	11,678	40,063	2,004	1,220	28,800	44,992
Total Imports	391,540	261,370	173,983	222,072	71,859	20,905	637,382	504,347
Imports from April to end of January								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	232	390	...	...	...	...	232	390
Bengal	1,091,644	826,017	...	5,085	...	...	1,091,644	831,102
Bihar and Orissa	1,090,137	1,164,675	...	3 219	...	...	1,090,137	1,167,894
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,808,718	591,520	279,637	27,179	50,036	19,639	2,138,941	638,338
Punjab	1,276,536	200,678	370,726	503,101	1,286,757	684,941	1,690,119	1,388,715
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	54	123	...	...	128,191	96,403	128,345	98,526
Raj. and C. India	17,027	10,575	194,517	121,078	47,294	8,577	238,838	140,230
Bombay	6,102	5,885	467,498	583,871	217	13	473,817	589,769
Cent. Provs. and Berar	392,962	231,466	643,675	373,220	...	...	1,036,637	604,686
Nizam's Territory	554	16,283	6,076	42,261	...	...	6,630	58,544
Madras	62,925	68,219	690	303	...	...	63,615	68,522
Mysore	328	...	267	15	...	...	595	15
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,506,869	3,115,826	1,963,086	1,659,332	1,512,495	811,573	7,979,450	5,586,731
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	3	3	...	463	3	466
Bihar and Orissa	...	5,778	...	...	...	...	...	5,778
Bombay	2	2	9,744	10,206	6,763	20,899	16,509	31 107
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	11,088	52,374	516	1,586	11,604	53960
Madras	57,728	9,412	40	32	...	16	57,768	9460
Burma	12,011	32,209	5,726	37,740	...	...	17,737	69949
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	28,139	46,156	1,056	4,840	29,195	50905
Foreign countries	6,531	8,797	8,337	81,068	2,557	870	17,425	90735
Total	76,272	56,198	63,077	229,579	10,892	28,683	150,241	314,460
Total Imports	4,583,141	3,172,024	2,026,163	1,888,911	1,523,387	840,256	8,129,691	5,901,191

TABLE VI.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in January						
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	223	7	...	...	223	7
Bengal	13,494	3,026	...	...	13,494	3,026
Bihar and Orissa	64,539	33,057	4	...	64,543	33,067
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	27,564	20,429	5,778	1,647	33,342	22,076
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	949	...	10,082	3,592	11,031	3,592
Bombay	...	...	11,909	2,299	11,909	2,299
Cent. Provs. and Berar	6,219	...	28,712	6,631	34,931	6,631
Nizam's Territory	...	...	38,888	8,712	38,888	8,712
Madras	...	...	870	...	870	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total	112,988	56,529	96,243	22,881	209,231	79,410
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	66	...	...	...	66
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	4,298	178	4,298	178
Foreign countries		1	523	467	523	468
Total	..	67	4,821	645	4,821	712
Total Imports	112,988	56,596	101,064	23,526	214,052	80,122
Imports from April to end of January						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	3,321	21,427	...	...	3,321	21,427
Bengal	507,291	300,603	...	...	507,291	300,603
Bihar and Orissa	1,900,086	2,434,568	342	548	1,900,428	2,435,116
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,274,801	1,002,884	749,915	179,813	2,024,716	1,182,697
Punjab	325	...	450	86	775	86
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	280	...	280	...
Raj. and C. India	109,439	..	1,513,809	312,521	1,623,248	312,521
Bombay	...	...	119,908	86,474	119,908	86,474
Cent. Provs. and Berar	147,294	28,449	957,640	297,054	1,104,934	325,503
Nizam's Territory	...	..	660,429	388,749	660,429	388,749
Madras	...	1	9,293	3,470	9,293	3,471
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,942,557	3,787,932	4,012,066	1,268,715	7,954,623	5,056,647
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	659	470	...	...	659	470
Bombay	...	...	88	...	88	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,134	4,009	1,134	4,009
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	112,661	74,747	112,661	74,747
Foreign countries	36	1,090	11,051	36,973	11,087	38,063
Total	695	1,560	124,934	115,729	125,629	117,289
Total Imports	3,943,252	3,789,492	4,137,000	1,384,444	8,080,252	5,173,936

TABLE VII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in January						
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	2,371	261	...	...	2,371	261
Bengal	3,525	562	...	...	3,525	562
Bihar and Orissa	88,127	2,612	57	...	88,184	2,612
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	73,580	30,920	3,410	782	76,990	31,702
Punjab	8,300	68,068	...	1,616	8,300	69,684
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	957	...	...	...	957
Raj. and C. India	5,645	13,294	93	14,345	6,583	27,639
Bombay	...	9,988	252	1,915	252	11,903
Cent. Provs. and Berar	4,068	6,254	1,402	9,847	5,470	16,101
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	126	...	126
Madras	4,925	...	...	...	4,925	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	190,541	132,866	6,059	28,681	196,600	161,547
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	2,070	1,912	4,527	1,912	6,597
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	15	15	15	15
Foreign countries	...	...	...	2	...	2
TOTAL	..	2,070	1,927	4,544	1,927	6,614
TOTAL IMPORTS	190,541	134,936	7,986	33,225	198,527	168,161
Imports from April to end of January						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	103,382	262,765	...	...	103,382	262,765
Bengal	36,216	21,949	...	...	36,216	21,949
Bihar and Orissa	688,532	424,292	112	...	688,644	424,292
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,851,672	1,011,018	409,090	111,648	2,260,762	1,122,666
Punjab	53,203	100,171	5,927	6,161	59,130	106,332
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	12,701	99	...	99	12,701
Raj. and C. India	129,654	79,612	147,195	45,812	275,849	125,424
Bombay	8	81,451	198,773	238,881	198,781	320,332
Cent. Provs. and Berar	9,929	20,757	27,628	24,182	37,557	44,939
Nizam's Territory	...	...	370	3,064	370	3,064
Madras	12,658	22,449	...	...	12,658	22,449
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,804,254	2,037,165	789,194	429,748	3,653,448	2,466,913
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1,920	9	...	9	1,920
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	4,335	10,862	34,972	10,862	39,307
Madras	1,100	1,990	...	...	1,100	1,990
Burma	1,291	22	...	...	1,291	22
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	2,158	1,821	2,158	1,821
Foreign countries	2	24	34	4,004	36	4,028
TOTAL	2,393	8,287	13,063	40,797	15,456	49,084
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,806,647	2,045,452	802,277	470,545	3,668,924	2,515,997

TABLE VIII.—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1914	1915
	Imports in January	
	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—		
Assam	70,886	146,675
Bengal	1,726,883	2,441,387
Bihar and Orissa	153,275	195,079
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	1,951,044	2,783,141
By Sea—		
Bengal	26,820	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	26,820	...
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,977,864	2,783,141
	Imports from April to end of January	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	714,493	398,970
Bengal	17,532,750	12,65,934
Bihar and Orissa	1,286,944	753,556
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	7	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	912	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	19,535,106	13,318,460
By Sea—		
Bengal	18,660	...
Bihar and Orissa	113,100	66,460
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	180	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	8,760	20
TOTAL	140,700	66,480
TOTAL IMPORTS	19,675,806	13,384,940

TABLE IX.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1914	1915
	Imports in January	
	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—		
Assam	62,783	97,146
Bengal	28,780	32,576
Bihar and Orissa	292	282
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,976	255
Punjab	85	145
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	1
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
Kashmir	...	...
TOTAL	93,918	130,425
By Sea—		
Bengal	731	1,654
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	..
Madras	172	
Burma	17	3
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	10	9
TOTAL	930	1,666
TOTAL IMPORTS	94,848	132,091
	Imports from April to end of January	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	1,101,647	1,399,494
Bengal	662,129	725,200
Bihar and Orissa	2,787	2,693
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	9,644	5,854
Punjab	616	1,090
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	44	...
Raj. and C. India	2	4
Bombay	4	10
Cent. Provs. and Berar	13	11
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	1	23
Mysore	2	1
Kashmir	...	1
TOTAL	1,776,833	2,134,383
By Sea—		
Bengal	8,768	4,828
Bihar and Orissa	...	2
Bombay	1	44
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	15	77
Madras	516	147
Burma	97	817
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	347	133
TOTAL	9,789	5,048
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,786,571	2,139,431

Table X.

The following statement shows the exports of wheat from British India by sea to foreign countries during each month of the three official years 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14. The figures are in thousands of cwts. :—

	1911-12 000's of cwts.	1912-13 000's of cwts.	1913-14 000's of cwts.	1914-15 000's of cwts.
April	1,359	1,378	546	181
May	2,714	2,140	3,327	490
June	3,791	4,870	5,207	3,381
July	5,324	6,559	6,369	3,389
August	2,503	3,064	2,694	850
September	1,315	4,630	2,695	1,123
October	1,314	2,969	1,054	1,765
November	1,482	2,256	934	1,100
December	1,946	1,592	434	740
January	2,037	1,983	414	501
February	1,508	1,080	194	432
March	1,985	702	175	..
TOTAL	27,223	203	24,043	...

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Production (in thousands of cwts.)	201,230	198,490	197,060	168,540

N.B.—(1) In this statement the figures of production for one year have been placed below those of exports of the next year because the production of one year is usually exported in the next year.

(2) On an average for the three years ending 1913-14 5·2 per cent of the total export of wheat was exported in January ; the percentages for the other months are as follows :—February 3·2 per cent ; March 3·3 per cent.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
Calcutta, March 26, 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17th, 1915

Second forecast WINTER OILSEEDS (Rape, Mustard, and Linseed), 1914-15.

This forecast is based upon reports received from provinces where rape, mustard, and linseed are grown to any considerable extent. These provinces contain 99·2 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard, and 99 per cent of the total linseed area in British India. Of the Native States, estimates are furnished by Hyderabad and the States in the Bombay Presidency (including Baroda). No report is made by any other Native State. The condition of the crops, referred to below, generally relates to that prevailing in the month of February. The third or final forecast will be issued on or about the 1st June next.

The total area under rape and mustard, so far as reported, amounts to 3,860,000 acres (excluding the 'mixed' crop of the United Provinces, for which no estimate is at present available). This is 74,000 acres or 2 per cent larger than the revised figure on the corresponding date of last year. The detailed figures for the provinces are :—

Second forecast (March)

Rape and Mustard	1914-15	1913-14	Increase + or Decrease —
	Acres	Acres	Acres
United Provinces (unmixed crop).	145,000	94,000	+ 51,000
Bengal . . .	1,327,000	1,335,000	— 10,000
Punjab . . .	978,000	825,000	[illegible]
Bihar and Orissa .	677,000	725,000	48,000
Assam . . .	305,000	(b) 299,000	[illegible]
North-West Frontier Province.	115,000	68,000	[illegible]
Bombay and Sind (a) .	308,000	(b) 334,000	[illegible]
Hyderabad . .	7,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total .	3,860,000	3,786,000	[illegible]

The total area under linseed, so far as reported, amounts to 2,562,000 acres (excluding the 'mixed' crop of the United Provinces, for which no estimate is at present available). This is 162,000 acres or 6 per cent less than the area on the corresponding date of last year. It may be recalled that since 1911 the price of linseed has fallen considerably in world markets. There has been a marked fall in January 1915 as compared with the prices of earlier years, although later prices in London show a tendency to rise. The demand for Continental countries has been considerably curtailed owing to the outbreak of war. The detailed figures for the provinces are :—

Second forecast (March)

Linseed	1914-15	1913-14	Increase + or Decrease —
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Central Provinces and Berar.	1,162,000	1,057,000	+ 105,000
United Provinces (unmixed crop).	202,000	247,000	— 45,000
Bihar and Orissa .	619,000	646,000	— 27,000
Bengal . . .	189,000	196,000	— 7,000
Bombay (a) . .	117,000	127,000	— 10,000
Punjab . . .	39,000	39,000	...
Hyderabad . .	234,000	412,000	— 178,000
Total .	2,562,000	2,724,000	— 162,000

(a) Including Native States

(b) Revised figure

The condition of the crops is reported to be generally from fair to good, except in Bihar and Orissa and in the southern and eastern districts of the United Provinces, where the crops suffered through deficient rainfall.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Rape and mustard.

United Provinces [illegible] per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area sown with the *unmixed* crop was estimated in the January forecast to be about 145,000 acres, which is 54 per cent greater than the area reported at the corresponding date last year. This figure holds good in the present report. No estimate of the area for mixed crop is available at present. The month of December was rainless. The rains in January were too light to be of much value to the oilseeds crops, except in the Meerut Division and adjoining districts. The February rains came late for the early-sown crops, but benefited the late-sown crops. In the eastern districts, where rapeseed is largely grown unmixed, the crop is inferior and an outturn of 60 to 70 per cent of the normal is anticipated. Elsewhere prospects are favourable and an outturn of 80 to 95 per cent of the normal is expected.

Bengal (21·4 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 1,327,000 acres as against 1,335,000 acres reported at this date last year. The rainfall was defective both in September and October, which hampered the sowings in places to some extent. November was dry, but light showers during the latter part of December and at the end of January proved somewhat beneficial to the crops. On the whole the weather conditions have not been wholly favourable and the prospects so far are reported to be fair. The average outturn per acre is at present estimated at 80 per cent of the normal as against 92 per cent last year.

Punjab (18·9 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 978,000 acres as compared with 825,000 acres at this date last year, or an increase of 18 per cent. Very little rain fell during December and January. The recent rain has, however, benefited the crop. The condition and prospects of the crops are generally good.

Bihar and Orissa (10·7 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 677,000 acres as against 725,000 acres reported at this date last year, or a decrease of nearly 7 per cent, due to unfavourable seasonal conditions at sowing time. Want of rain in October and November accounts for restricted sowings in some districts. Light rain fell in December and January, but the fall was below normal in the major portion of the province. The rainfall in February was too late and was rather prejudicial to the early crops ready for harvest. The condition of the crop is not favourable, owing to deficient rainfall at sowing time and during the period of growth. The average outturn is at present estimated at 67 per cent of the normal against 95 per cent last year.

Assam (4·7 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area sown is estimated at 305,000 acres, which is 2 per cent larger than the area of last year. The short rainfall was unfavourable to the crop at the sowing time, and the continued drought in December and January retarded growth to a considerable extent. The total yield is estimated at 58,000 tons, or 5 per cent less than last year's yield.

North-West Frontier Province (1·8 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area sown up to the end of January is estimated at 115,000 acres (irrigated 14,000 acres and unirrigated 101,000 acres), being 70 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. Good rains fell in February and should prove beneficial to the standing crops.

Bombay and Sind (1·2 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area reported is 398,000 acres (82,000 acres being in Native States), 9 per cent below the revised figure for this date last year. The crop has been doing well in Gujarat, where favourable rains stimulated larger sowings. In Sind cultivation was restricted, owing to greater attention having been paid to wheat, to deficiency of water supply in Nawabshah, and to lands having been under water at the time of sowing in Karachi. The crop is reported to be in good condition in the Upper Sind Frontier District, but fair elsewhere.

Hyderabad reports 7,000 acres under mustard, as compared with 6,000 acres last year.

Linseed.

Central Provinces and Berar (37·9 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 1,162,000 acres as compared with 1,057,000 acres reported at this date last year. The increase, which amounts to 10 per cent, mostly in the districts of Jubbulpur, Raipur, Bilaspur and Chhindwara, is attributed to favourable conditions at sowing time. Sowings were generally successful and germination was good. Winter showers benefited the crop where received, but damage was done in several districts by insufficiency of moisture and cloudy weather, while the crop also suffered from hail, rust, and attacks of insects. The average outturn is estimated at 84 per cent of the normal per acre.

United Provinces (32·9 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area under the *unmixed* crop was estimated in the January forecast to be 2,[illegible]000 acres, which is 18 per cent below the area reported at the corresponding date last year. The figure at the second estimate of area under linseed remains unchanged. No information with other crops is available as to the extent grown in combination with other crops at present. Reports as to the character of the season are the same as summarised above under "rape and mustard," except that in Bundelkhand, where linseed is largely grown, the crops are inferior but elsewhere favourable, and the estimated outturn is stated under "rape and mustard."

Bihar and Orissa (16 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 619,000 acres as compared with 646,000 acres reported at this date last year, or a decrease of 4 per cent. The character of the season and the prospects are the same as described above under "rape and mustard." The average outturn is estimated at 75 per cent of the normal as against 104 in the previous year.

Bengal (6 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 189,000 acres as against 196,000 acres reported at this date last year, or a decrease of 3 per cent. The condition and prospects are the same as described above under "rape and mustard." The average outturn is estimated at 66 per cent against 80 per cent of the normal last year.

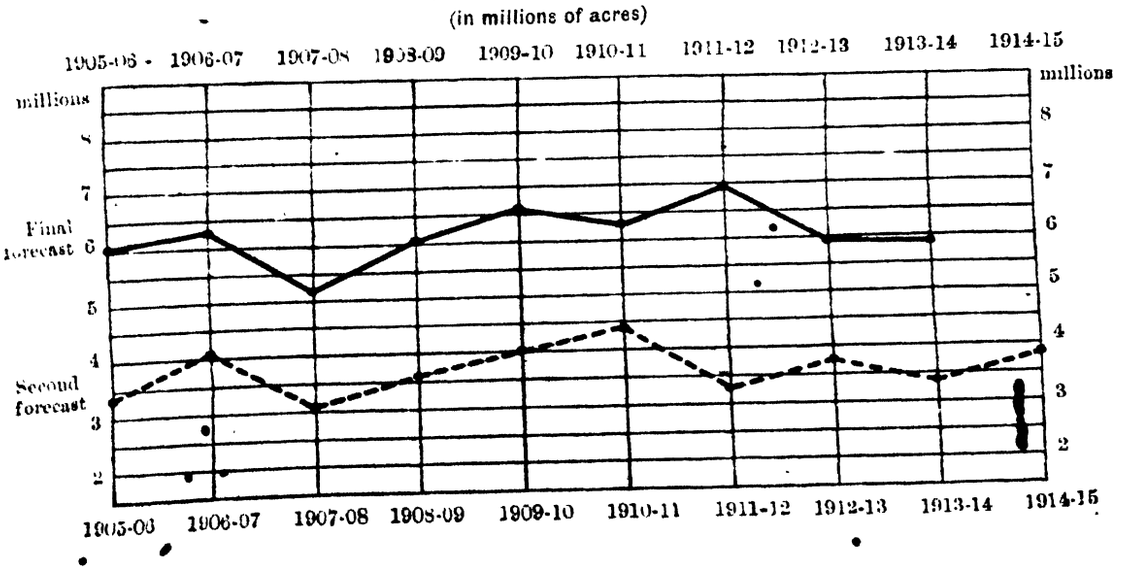
Bombay (5 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 117,000 acres (10,000 being in Native States). This is nearly 8 per cent below the area at this date last year. The season for sowing was favourable, but the cultivation of the crop was restricted, owing partly to preference given to wheat and other crops in view of diminished demand for export abroad. Except for some slight damage from rats in Khandesh and insufficient moisture in Sholapur and east of Poona, the crop progressed well and is expected to [illegible] between two-thirds to five-sixths of the

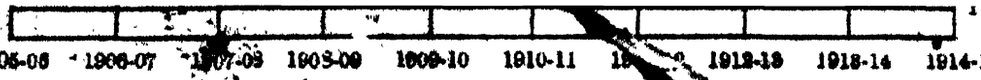
[illegible]ab (1·2 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area sown is reported to be [illegible] acres, the same as at this date last year. The condition of the crop is generally good.

[illegible] reports 234,000 acres under linseed compared with 412,000 acres last year—a decrease of 43 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 8,900 tons as against 16,500 tons last year.

Charts.—The two charts below show (1) the second estimates of acreage, and (2) the final figures for all the reporting provinces in respect of each crop.

Area under Rape and Mustard
(in millions of acres)





Oilseeds crops in foreign countries.—From the latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, it appears that the estimates of the linseed crop of 1914-15 in the Argentine are 4,261,000 acres and 1,288,000 tons as compared with 4,395,000 acres and 977,000 tons last year. His Majesty's Consul-General at Odessa reported that in Russia the linseed crop was good in quality, but below the normal in quantity; winter rapeseed was decidedly above the normal crop and summer rape a satisfactory one: mustard seed was fully satisfactory in both quantity and quality. From the latest figures it would appear that in Canada the estimate for the year is 188,000 tons against 438,500 tons in the previous year, and in the United States the estimate for the same crop is 389,000 tons, or 57,000 tons short of the previous year.

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